
Anne's Flower Hat



The stranded pattern in this hat is a combination of details in traditional Norwegian knitting patterns and elements of geometric shapes .

The hat, together with the mittens Anne's Flower (separate pattern), will make a nice Hat and Mittens Set.

Size: The hat is blocked slightly and measures about 22-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (aprx.56-57 cm) in circumference and 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches (21 cm) from the bottom edge to the top. This size will fit a head measuring 21 $\frac{5}{8}$ - 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches (55-57 cm) in circumference. The hat circumference can be adjusted slightly, more or less, by blocking the hat when it is finished.

Gauge: 32 stitches x 37 rows = 10 x 10 cm (4 x 4 inches). The hat is knitted with a pretty tight gauge.

Yarn: Rauma 2-ply Gammelserie, 1 ball each of the colors white #401(Main Color) and red #424 (Contrasting Color).

Needles: Knitting needles of your choice; US 0 (2.0 mm) - US 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (2.5 mm) or the size you need to get the right gauge. You will also need an extra circular needle (preferably one size smaller than the needles you will be knitting the hat with), that will be used when knitting up the folded hem.

SOME ADVICE BEFORE YOU START KNITTING

Read the pattern

Make it a habit to always read through the whole pattern before you begin to knit.

Gauge

Gauge must be met to achieve the correct size. It is worth the effort to knit a swatch. So, if your swatch have too many stitches per 4 inches (10 cm), you knit too tightly - try with thicker needles. If your swatch have too few stitches per 4 inches (10 cm), you knit loosely - try with a smaller needle size.

Stranded knitting and color dominance

In stranded knitting with two colors, you carry the strands of yarn at the back of your work, one strand will be carried below the other and the bottom strand of yarn will become slightly more prominent in the finished object. It is important that the strands always retain their position, otherwise the result will appear as uneven. Before you start knitting you must decide what color you want to be the most prominent (main color); this is the **dominant** color. When you look at the knitting chart you are going to follow, you will often be able to quickly determine what is natural to choose as the main color. The hat on the front page picture has the white color as the main color. In some cases, where the chart/pattern has about the same number of stitches of both colors, you will have more of a choice when it comes to the so-called dominant color.

So, if you are a so called two-handed color knitter, the yarn held in your left hand will be dominant. If you hold both colors in your left hand, the dominant color (main color) should be at the front (closest to the knitting) and the contrasting color should be at the back (behind the main color). This means that the color that strands **BELOW** the other color will be more prominent (take a look on the reverse side of your knitting and you'll see that one color's floats will strand above or below the other). Continue in this manner throughout the work (do not switch how you are holding the yarns). If you are not consistent, it will appear as irregularities and the pattern will not come out as clear as it is supposed to do.

Avoid long floats inside the mitten

It is very inconvenient with long floats on the reverse side of a knitted garment. Therefore, when too many stitches (for instance 6-7 or more stitches) of the same color appear after each other in the pattern, wrap the strand at the back of the work. Wrap the strand in the opposite direction next time in order to avoid tangling your yarns. Make sure it is not too loose between the two stitches where the yarn is wrapped as this will show through on the front of the work. Also, do not wrap a float exactly above where you did a wrap in the previous round (this will definitely show through the front). Be careful to keep an even tension in your floats.

Abbreviations

st(s)	stitch(es)
k	knit
p	purl
k2tog	knit 2 sts together
yo	yarn over
MC	Main Color (□)
CC	Contrasting Color (■)
rnd(s)	round(s)



Increasing

When it comes to increasing a stitch, there are several methods. A common method, that will work well for this hat, is known as M1L (Make 1 Left leaning) and is worked as follows: With tip of left needle, lift strand between needles from front to back. Knit the lifted loop through the back loop to twist the stitch.

Knitting up the picot hemmed edge

When Chart 1 is finished, the hemmed edge is to be knit up. First, with the extra circular needle, pick up 152 sts along the cast on edge. Then fold the interfacing of the hem up (towards the wrong side of the hat) so that the cast on edge meet the stitches on the working needle (the stitches on the two needles shall correspond with one another, that is; 1st sts on working needle shall correspond to 1st sts on the extra circular needle, and so on). Place the two needles parallel to one another (Picture 1).

With MC knit the stitches on the two needles together: Knit the 1st sts on working needle together with the 1st sts on the extra circular needle. Continue in the same manner for the following sts until you have knitted all sts on both needles together (Picture 2).



Picture 1:



Picture 2:

The finished hemmed edge (see Picture 3).



Picture 3:

S2KP2 (centered double decrease)

To shape the crown of this hat the **S2KP2** (slip 2, knit, pass 2 slipped sts over) is used. It is a *centered double decrease* worked as follows: Slip 2 stitches together knitwise (as if to knit them together), knit the next stitch, pass the 2 slipped stitches over this stitch. The finished decrease has a knit stitch in the middle, with the stitches on either side slanting towards it. This type of decrease, that is commonly used in knitted Latvian mittens, creates a decorative raised center stitch.



Pattern

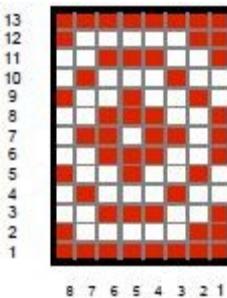
The Hat

The hat is knit in the round. If you knit the hat with circular needles, it may be advantageous to switch to double pointed needles when the decreases at the crown of the hat result in a smaller circumference.

The charts are to be read from right to left.

- = MC (Main Color)
- = CC (Contrasting Color)

With Main Color (MC) cast on 152 sts using your preferred type of cast on method. Actually backwards loop cast works very well on this hat, since you are meant to pick up stitches along this cast on edge later on (when knitting up the hemmed edge). Join to knit in the round.



Picture 4: Chart 1

With MC work 15 rnds in stockinette stitch. Next rnd: *yo, k2tog; repeat from * to the end of rnd. This will form the picot edge when the hem is folded. Work 2 rnds in stockinette stitch. Join in CC and work the chart to the right, Chart 1 (Picture 4).

The pattern repeat for the hem (Chart 1) is 8 sts. This means that the pattern repeat is to be knitted 19 times (19 X 8 sts = 152 sts).

When Chart 1 is finished, the hemmed edge is to be knit up. For detailed instructions, take a look at the section «Knitting up the picot hemmed edge» on page 3. If you do not want to take advantage of this method where you knit up the hemmed edge, you may also choose to sew the facing up on the wrong side of the hat afterwards.

Next row: With MC knit 1 rnd, and at the same time increase 18 sts evenly across the round, a total of 170 sts.

Continue knitting the hat, following Chart 2 on page 5. The pattern repeat for this part of the hat (the upper part) is 34 sts. This means that the pattern repeat is to be worked 5 times across the round (5 X 34 sts = 170 sts).

Make sure you are consistent with the color dominance (see the section above concerning «Stranded knitting and color dominance»).

When you reach the shaping at the crown of the hat, work the decreases as described in the the section «S2KP2 (centered double decrease)» on page 3. When the last decrease rnd is worked and there are 10 sts remaining on the needles, k2tog across the rnd, a total of 5 sts. Pull the thread through the remaining 5 stitches.

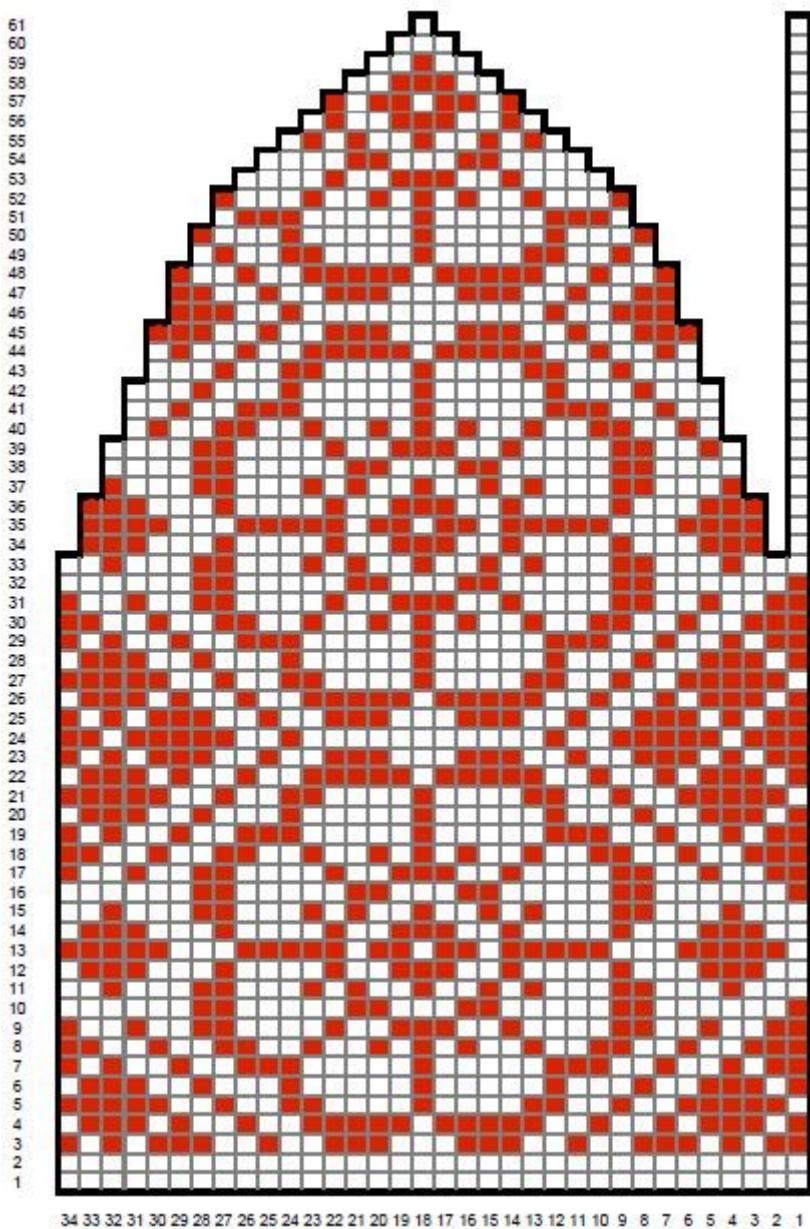
Finishing the hat

Weave in all ends and block the hat.

Happy Knitting!



Anne's Flower Hat and
Mittens (separate pattern)



Picture 5: Chart 2

□ = MC (Main Color)
■ = CC (Contrasting Color)