

Fancy Texture Patterns

This is a catch-all category if ever there was one. These patterns have little similarity to each other, except that all of them create a knitted fabric that is “different”. No one method of knitting can be described here, but each pattern has its own technique which must be discussed individually. Some are done with increases and decreases, some with other specialized knitting actions. To understand how to use each pattern in a garment, and to visualize the sort of garment it would enhance, one simply must try out the patterns—make them and study them. About the only thing they have in common is that all of them are novel, interesting to work, and fun to use.

Ribbon Stitch, or Ruching

The “ribbon” may be worked in a contrasting color. For best results work Rows 7 through 13 inclusive in the contrasting color, breaking off the strands to change colors. This pattern is prettiest when worked in fine yarn on small needles.

Any number of sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.

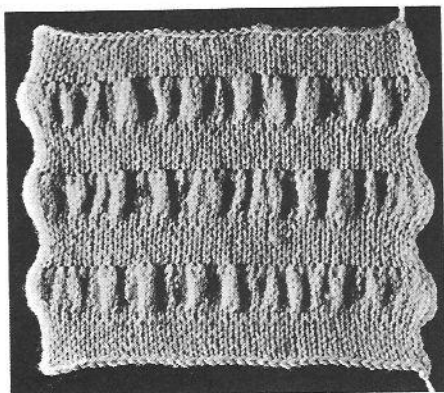
Rows 2, 4, 6, 10, and 12—Knit.

Row 8—Knit into front and back of each st (thus doubling the number of sts). At the end of this row change to needles one size smaller.

Row 14—K2 tog across row. (Original number of sts restored.)

At the end of this row change back to original needles.

Repeat Rows 1–14.



Ribbon Stitch, or Ruching

Waffle Stitch, or Rose Fabric

In all four versions of this pattern care must be taken not to cast on too tightly or too many stitches, because the pattern spreads laterally to make a wider piece than might be expected. Check gauge.

NOTE: For all four versions, odd number of sts.

I. SEED STITCH VERSION

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, * p1, k1; rep from *, end k1.
Row 2—K1, * k next st in the row below, k1; rep from *.
Row 3—K1, * p1, k1; rep from *.
Row 4—K2, * k next st in the row below, k1; rep from *, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

II. REVERSE SEED STITCH VERSION

Row 1 (Wrong side)—P2, * k1, p1; rep from *, end p1.
Rows 2 and 4—As above in Version I.
Row 3—P1, * k1, p1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

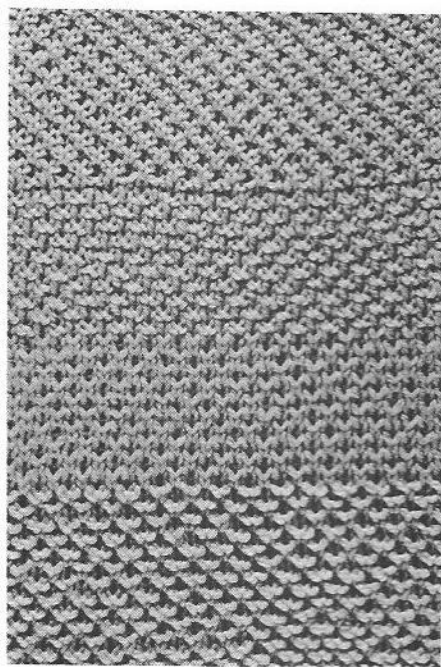
III. PURL VERSION

As Version I, above, except Rows 1 and 3—purl.

IV. KNIT VERSION

(Also known as Honeycomb Stitch)

As Version I, above, except Rows 1 and 3—knit.



Waffle Stitch, or Rose Fabric

UPPER BAND: *Seed Stitch version*

SECOND BAND: *Reverse Seed Stitch version*

THIRD BAND: *Purl version*

LOWER BAND: *Knit version (Honeycomb
Stitch)*

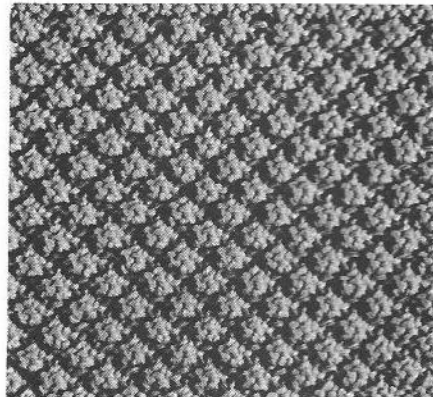
Trinity, Cluster or Bramble Stitch

This famous pattern is also (erroneously) called Bobble Pattern, and it probably has a few other names as well. It is one of the best of the “knobbly” texture patterns and is often used in panels to help embellish fancy-knit garments like fisherman sweaters.

Multiple of 4 sts.

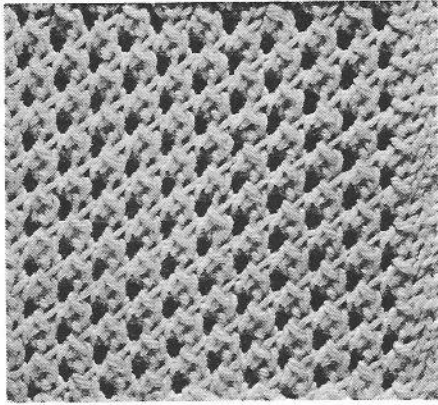
Row 1 (Right side)—Purl.
Row 2—* (K1, p1, k1) all in the same st; p3 tog; rep from *.
Row 3—Purl.
Row 4—* P3 tog, (k1, p1, k1) all in the same st; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Trinity, Cluster or Bramble Stitch

Allover Cross Stitch



Allover Cross Stitch

This is a beautiful and unusual pattern which gives a soft, thick texture with a “lacy” quality, as the sts are bundled together leaving small spaces between.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Purl.

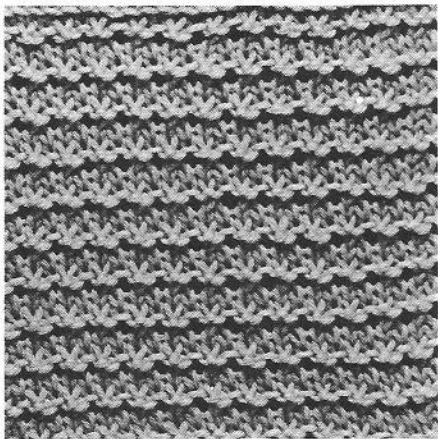
Row 2—K2, k into the next st *in the row below*, then sl the st itself onto right-hand needle; k2 tog, pssso, * k into the next st *in the row below*, k the st itself, k again into the row below at left of st (3 sts made from 1); sl 1, k2 tog, pssso; rep from * to last 2 sts, k into the next st in the row below, k the st itself, k1.

Row 3—Purl.

Row 4—K1, k2 tog, * k the next st 3 times as in Row 2, sl 1, k2 tog, pssso; rep from * to last 4 sts, k into the next st 3 times as in Row 2, sl 1, k1, pssso, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Coral Knot Stitch



Coral Knot Stitch

This unique and beautiful pattern, while not technically an eyelet or a lace, is definitely openwork, since the running threads are lifted in Row 2 to leave holes beneath them. In addition to these rows of holes the pattern shows a nubby texture. It has a great deal of lateral spread and the knitter must be careful not to cast on too many stitches. Used in large areas it may tend to go slightly bias.

Even number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * k2 tog; rep from * across row knitting tog every 2 sts, end k1.

Row 2—K1, * k1, insert needle under running thread between st just worked and the next st, and knit this thread; rep from *, end k1.

Row 3—Knit.

Row 4—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Grecian Plait Stitch

Since this pattern is worked on the same principle as Threaded Stitch, i.e., passing the second stitch over the first as the knitting is done, one would think the two patterns would be similar in appearance. But this is not at all the case. The Grecian Plait Stitch makes a fascinating fabric that looks like many tiny braids set close together, with open spaces at the points where the stitches are crossed.

Even number of sts.

NOTE: Two needle sizes are used, one needle to be 4 sizes larger than the other. Cast on large needle. There is one preparatory row.

SPECIAL NOTE ON METHOD: the object of the knitting action on all right-side rows (except preparatory row) is to pass the second stitch over the first, either before or while knitting it. This may be accomplished in several ways. One way is as follows: insert point of right-hand needle as if to purl into second stitch, lift this stitch over first stitch, then lay it down upon the left-hand needle in *front* of (that is, nearer to the needle point) the first stitch; then knit this second stitch from this position; then knit the other stitch.

A second method, perhaps a little easier to work, is as follows: insert point of right-hand needle into the second stitch as if to knit, then take the tip of right-hand needle *around* the first stitch on its right, to the back; catch yarn and knit; then slip the second stitch off left-hand needle *over* the first stitch, being careful not to let the first stitch come off with it. Then knit the first stitch.

Either way this action is done, it is called "knit second st over, k first st."

Row 1 (Preparatory row, right side)—with small needle, knit.

Row 2—With large needle, purl.

Row 3—* K 2nd st over, k 1st st (see special note); rep from * across.

Repeat Rows 2 and 3.

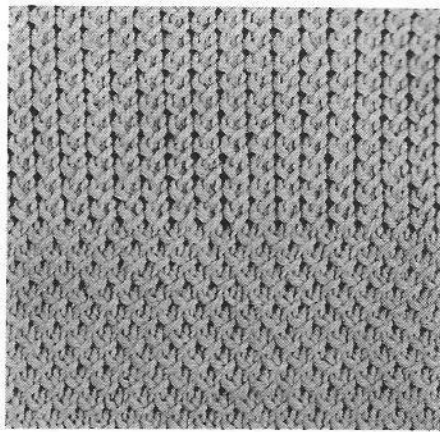
GRECIAN PLAIT STITCH-VARIATION

Quite a different texture effect may be had by working the Grecian Plait Stitch in alternating fashion. This would require four pattern rows: Rows 2 and 3 of Grecian Plait Stitch plus two more:

Row 4—With large needle, purl.

Row 5—With small needle, k1, * k 2nd st over, k 1st st (see special note on Grecian Plait Stitch); rep from * across to last st, end k1.

Repeat Rows 2-5.



ABOVE: *Grecian Plait Stitch*

BELOW: *Grecian Plait Stitch variation*

Threaded Stitch

Also called Flecked Stitch, Diaper Stitch, Threaded Cross Stitch, etc. This pattern gives a charming diagonal-weave texture, the stitches being drawn upward to right and left crossing under and over one another. There is one preparatory row which is not to be included in subsequent repeats.

Even number of sts.

NOTE: Two needle sizes are used, one needle to be 3 to 4 sizes larger than the other. Cast on larger needle.

Row 1 (Preparatory row, right side)—With small needle, knit.

Row 2—With large needle, purl.

Row 3—With small needle, * insert tip of right-hand needle through first st as if to purl, k the second st and leave on needle, then k the first st through back loop, slip both sts together from left-hand needle; rep from *.

Row 4—With large needle, purl.

Row 5—With small needle, k1, * k second st through first st, then k first st in back loop as before; rep from * across to last st, k1.

Repeat Rows 2-5.

VARIATION

The texture is altered to one which has less of a diagonally-woven quality by leaving out Rows 4 and 5, and repeating Rows 2 and 3 only.

Little Knot Stitch

This pattern derives from Coral Knot Stitch and lifts the running threads in the same way. But its name is rather misleading, since there are no knots left and the surface of the fabric is, on the contrary, rather smooth.

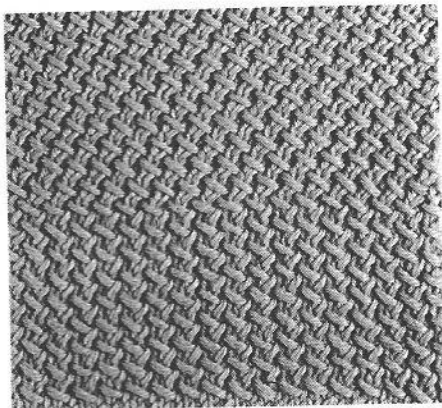
Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—Purl.

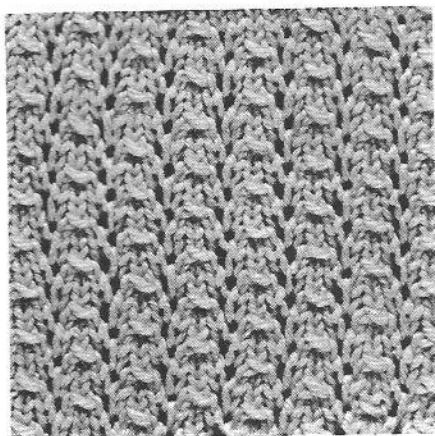
Row 2—K1, * k3, insert needle under the running thread between the st just worked and the next st, and knit this thread; sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, knit running thread as before; rep from *, end k1.

Row 4—K1, * knit the running thread as before, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, knit the running thread, k3; rep from *, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



ABOVE: *Threaded Stitch*
BELOW: *Threaded Stitch variation*



Little Knot Stitch

Peppercorn Stitch

In practice, the knitting action forming the “peppercorn” is not precisely a slipping of the stitch, since the right-hand needle need not be completely removed from the stitch. Simply insert the left-hand needle into the front of the stitch and knit, drawing through a new loop which is then worked in the same way.

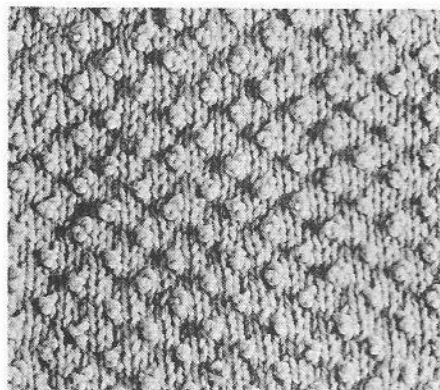
Multiple of 4 sts plus 3.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—K3, * k next st, then (sl the st just knitted back onto left needle and knit it again through back loop) 3 times, k3; rep from *.

Row 4—K1, * k next st 4 times as in Row 2, k3; rep from *, end last repeat k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Peppercorn Stitch

Bowknot Stitch

Simple and easy to work, this pattern is charming for little girls' dresses and sweaters, and babies' wear. The “bowknots” are formed of purl welts drawn together by gathering loops.

Multiple of 18 sts plus 9.

Row 1 (Right side)—K9, * p9, k9; rep from *.

Row 2—P9, * k9, p9; rep from *.

Rows 3 and 5—Knit.

Rows 4 and 6—Purl.

Rows 7 and 8—Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Row 9—K13, * insert needle into front of next st 9 rows below, and draw up a loop; slip this loop onto left-hand needle and knit it tog with next st; k17; rep from *, end last repeat k13.

Row 10—Purl.

Row 11—P9, * k9, p9; rep from *.

Row 12—K9, * p9, k9; rep from *.

Rows 13 and 15—Knit.

Rows 14 and 16—Purl.

Rows 17 and 18—Repeat Rows 11 and 12.

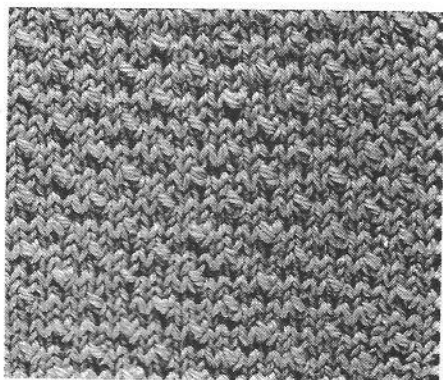
Row 19—K4, * draw up a loop from 9th row below and knit it tog with next st as before; k17; rep from *, end last repeat k4.

Row 20—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-20.



Bowknot Stitch



Raindrop Stitch

Raindrop Stitch

This is a quiet and subtle pattern with just a hint of texture.

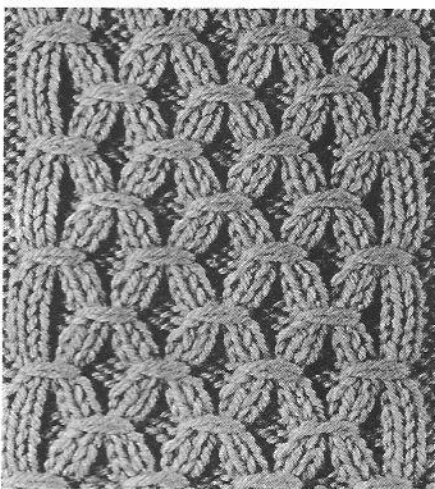
Multiple of 4 sts plus 1.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—K1, * k into next st in the row below, keeping the original st on needle; then sl the new st on to left needle and knit it again; then knit the original st and pass the new st over it; k3; rep from *.

Row 4—K3, * rep from * of Row 2, end last repeat k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Smocking

Smocking

This highly embossed pattern is ideal for panels in very fancy cable sweaters. It is easier to work than the traditional Aran Honeycomb but can be successfully used in its place.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 2.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, * p2, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * k2, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * insert right-hand needle from front between 6th and 7th sts on left-hand needle and draw through a loop; sl this loop onto left-hand needle and knit it together with the 1st st on left-hand needle; k1, p2, k2, p2; rep from *.

Rows 5 and 7—Repeat Rows 1 and 3.

Row 6—Repeat Row 2.

Row 8—P2, k2, p2, * draw loop from between 6th and 7th sts as before and knit it together with 1st st, then k1, p2, k2, p2; rep from *, end k2, p2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

VARIATION SMOCKING

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—* P2, k4; rep from *, end p2.

Row 2—* K2, p4; rep from *, end k2.

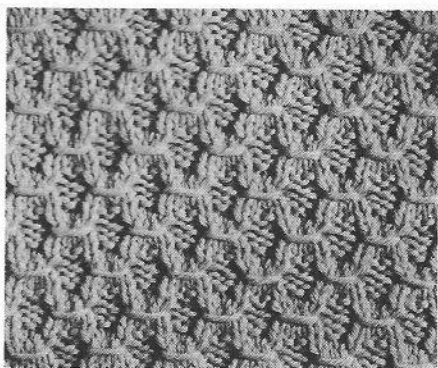
Row 3—* P2, [keeping yarn in back, insert right-hand needle from front to back between 4th and 5th st on left-hand needle and draw up a loop; k4, then sl the top thread of loop over the 4 sts]; rep from *, end p2.

Row 4—* K2, p4; rep from *, end k2.

Row 5—K3, p2, * k4, p2; rep from *, end k3.

Row 6—P3, k2, * p4, k2; rep from *, end p3.

Row 7—K1, [keeping yarn in back, insert right-hand needle from front to back between 2nd and 3rd st on left-hand



Variation Smocking

needle and draw up a loop; k2, then sl the top thread of loop over the 2 sts], * p2, repeat from [to] of Row 3 over the next 4 sts; rep from * to last 5 sts, end p2, repeat from [to] of Row 7 over the next 2 sts, k1.

Row 8—P3, k2, * p4, k2; rep from *, end p3.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

Loop Stitch

It is very handy to know this technique of knitting a row of loop fringe across a fabric. Its decorative possibilities are endless. A few rows of such fringe can make an edging for coat collars and cuffs, or borders for stoles, blankets, pillow covers, jackets, and hats. A very deep fringed border or an all-over fringed fabric can be made simply by repeating the pattern rows as often as desired. Loop rugs can be made by this method, as can shag mats and bathroom accessories.

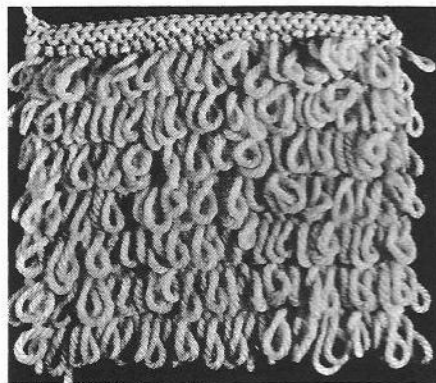
Any number of sts.

Rows 1, 2, 3, and 4—Knit.

Row 5 (Wrong side)—* Holding 3rd finger of left hand over yarn behind work, k1 (so that yarn forms a loop around finger) but do not sl this st from needle; then transfer the st just worked back onto left-hand needle and k2 tog-b (the st just knitted, and the original st); then remove finger from loop to make another loop in the next st as before; rep from * in every st.

Row 6—K-b every st across row.

Repeat Rows 1-6.



Loop Stitch

Drop-Stitch Pattern

The reverse side of this fabric is extremely pretty, showing deep-textured rows of puffs. The pattern is very good for soft, loose garments such as bedjackets and robes, or in fine yarn for dressy sweaters.

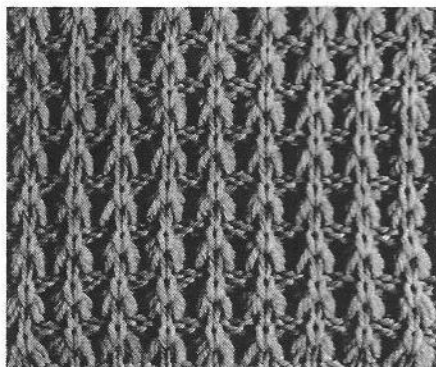
Multiple of 3 sts plus 2.

Rows 1, 3, and 5 (Wrong side)—K2, * p1, k2; rep from *.

Rows 2 and 4—P2, * k1, p2; rep from *.

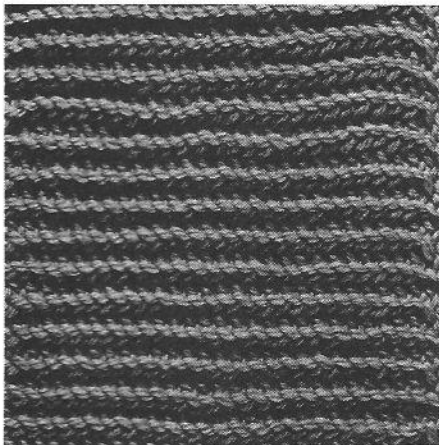
Row 6—P2, * drop next st off needle and unravel it 4 rows down, so that there are 4 loose strands behind st; then insert right-hand needle from front into 5th st down and also under the 4 loose strands, and knit, drawing the st up and catching strands behind it; p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-6.



Drop-Stitch Pattern

Horizontal Ridged Herringbone



Horizontal Ridged Herringbone

This fascinating knitting technique gives a pattern of horizontal embossed ridges, between which the stitches lie slanted back and forth in herringbone fashion. In practice it will be found that when a stitch is to be slipped back to the left-hand needle, it is convenient simply to insert the point of the left-hand needle into the front of this stitch from the left, then all that remains is to pick up the next stitch in its back loop with the right-hand needle, so the two stitches can be knitted together. When finishing a row, be sure that it is this *returned* stitch that is knitted plain. Thus in Row 4 the left-hand needle is completely cleared and the last stitch returned and knitted once more for the final “k1”.

Odd number of sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K1, purl to last st, k1.

Row 2—K2, * k2 tog-b but do not sl from needle; insert right-hand needle between the sts just knitted tog and k the 2nd st again; then sl both sts off needle together; then sl the last st worked back to left-hand needle and repeat from *; end k2.

Row 4—K1, * rep from * of Row 2, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Powder Puff

Multiple of 10 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, * p5, k2, p1, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * insert needle under running thread between st just worked and the next st, and knit this thread; k1; knit running thread, p2, ssk, k1, k2 tog, p2; rep from *.

Row 3—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Row 4—P2, * k running thread, k3, k running thread, p2, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, p2; rep from *.

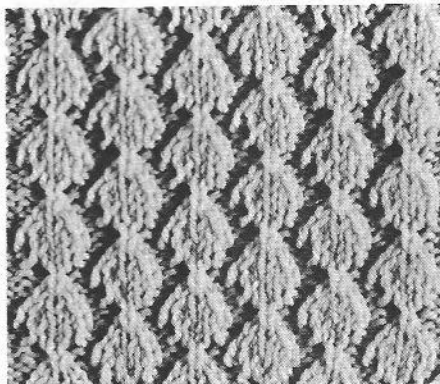
Row 5—K2, * p1, k2, p5, k2; rep from *.

Row 6—P2, * ssk, k1, k2 tog, p2, k running thread, k1, k running thread, p2; rep from *.

Row 7—Repeat Row 3.

Row 8—P2, * sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, p2, k running thread, k3, k running thread, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



Powder Puff

Pineapple Stitch

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * sl 3 wyib, k2 tog, pass 3 sl-sts over, one at a time; purl loosely into front, back, front, back, and front of next st (5 sts from 1); rep from *, end k1.

Row 2—P1, * k5, p1; rep from *, end p1.

Rows 3 and 5—K1, * k1, p5; rep from *, end k1.

Rows 4 and 6—Repeat Row 2.

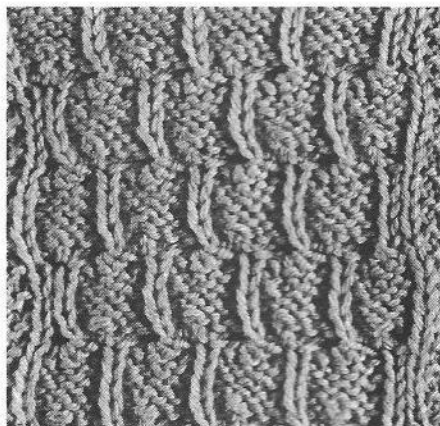
Row 7—K1, * inc by purling 5 times into next st as in Row 1, sl 3 wyib, k2 tog, pass 3 sl-sts over as in Row 1; rep from *, end k1.

Row 8—P1, * p1, k5; rep from *, end p1.

Rows 9 and 11—K1, * p5, k1; rep from *, end k1.

Rows 10 and 12—Repeat Row 8.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



Pineapple Stitch

Indian Pillar Stitch

This pattern should be worked loosely with large needles, in which case it will give a pretty lace-like fabric. The wrong side is most attractive, showing twisted columns decorated with little bands of purl; and this is often presented as the right side. So the choice of sides is up to the knitter. In the variation below, however, the right side is definitely the more successful.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Right side)—K2, * p3 tog, then knit the same 3 sts tog, then purl the same 3 sts tog again, then sl all 3 sts from needle, k1; rep from *, end k1.

Row 2—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

VARIATION

Indian Pillar Stitch is readily converted into a very beautiful all-over pattern by the simple expedient of adding two more rows in order to alternate the motifs.

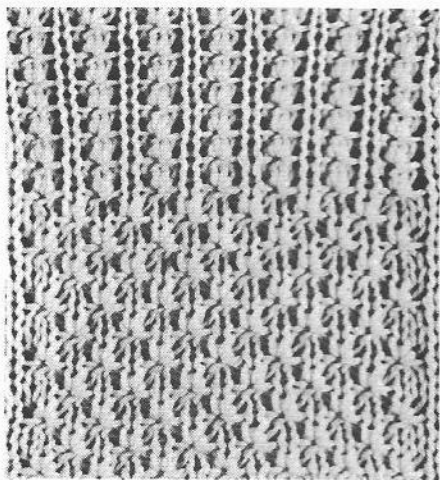
Multiple of 4 sts plus 3.

Rows 1 and 2—Same as Rows 1 and 2, above.

Row 3—K4, * p3 tog, knit the same 3 tog, purl the same 3 tog, then sl all 3 sts from needle, k1; rep from *, end k3.

Row 4—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1–4.



ABOVE: *Indian Pillar Stitch*
BELOW: *Variation*

Bells and Bell-Ropes

Here is a charming all-over pattern based on the Embossed Bell Motif. In Bells and Bell-Ropes the little bells are less bold, since they are formed at the bottom out of a single stitch instead of a number of cast-on stitches. An attractive novelty sweater could be worked in this pattern and trimmed with the Embossed Bell Motif as shown.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 7.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—K3, * p1-b, k3; rep from *.
Row 2—P3, * k1-b, p3; rep from *.
Row 3—K3, p1-b, k3, * (k1, p1, k1, p1, k1) in next st making 5 sts from 1; k3, p1-b, k3; rep from *.
Row 4—P3, k1-b, p3, * k5, p3, k1-b, p3; rep from *.
Row 5—K3, p1-b, k3, * p5, k3, p1-b, k3; rep from *.
Row 6—P3, k1-b, p3, * ssk, k1, k2 tog, p3, k1-b, p3; rep from *.
Row 7—K3, p1-b, k3, * p3, k3, p1-b, k3; rep from *.
Row 8—P3, k1-b, p3, * sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, p3, k1-b, p3; rep from *.
Rows 9 and 10—Repeat Rows 1 and 2.
Row 11—K3, make 5 sts from 1, k3, * p1-b, k3, make 5 sts from 1, k3; rep from *.
Row 12—P3, k5, p3, * k1-b, p3, k5, p3; rep from *.
Row 13—K3, p5, k3, * p1-b, k3, p5, k3; rep from *.
Row 14—P3, ssk, k1, k2 tog, p3, * k1-b, p3, ssk, k1, k2 tog, p3; rep from *.
Row 15—K3, p3, k3, * p1-b, k3, p3, k3; rep from *.
Row 16—P3, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, p3, * k1-b, p3, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, p3; rep from *.

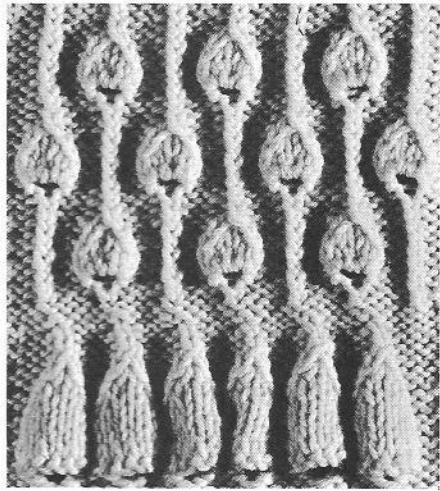
Repeat Rows 1-16.

Embossed Bell Motif

This cheerful pattern makes rows of little bells across the fabric. It is fun to use for borders, children's knitwear, etc. It always adds a touch of novelty.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 4.

- Row 1 (Right side)—Purl.
Row 2—Knit.
Row 3—P4, * cast on 8 sts, p4, rep from *.
Row 4—K4, * p8 (the 8 cast-on sts), k4; rep from *.
Row 5—P4, * k8, p4, rep from *.
Row 6—K4, * p8, k4; rep from *.
Row 7—P4, * ssk, k4, k2 tog, p4; rep from *.
Row 8—K4, * p6, k4; rep from *.



ABOVE: *Bells and Bell-Ropes*
BELOW: *Embossed Bell Motif*

Row 9—P4, * ssk, k2, k2 tog, p4; rep from *.
 Row 10—K4, * p4, k4; rep from *.
 Row 11—P4, * ssk, k2 tog, p4; rep from *.
 Row 12—K4, * p2, k4; rep from *.
 Row 13—P4, * k2 tog, p4; rep from *.
 Row 14—K4, * p1, k4; rep from *.
 Row 15—P4, * k2 tog, p3; rep from *.
 Row 16—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-16.

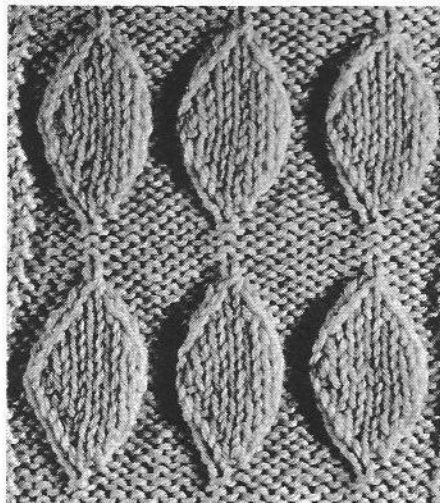
Embossed Diamond Stitch

These diamonds are formed by increases, and thus the pattern has a tendency to spread out laterally and requires comparatively few stitches for a desired width, especially when the panel is repeated as an all-over pattern. When using the panel in this way, with two or three or more repetitions, be sure to use the *entire* panel, rather than fusing the 6 purl sts between diamonds into 3, as is usually done in cable patterns.

Panel of 7 sts.

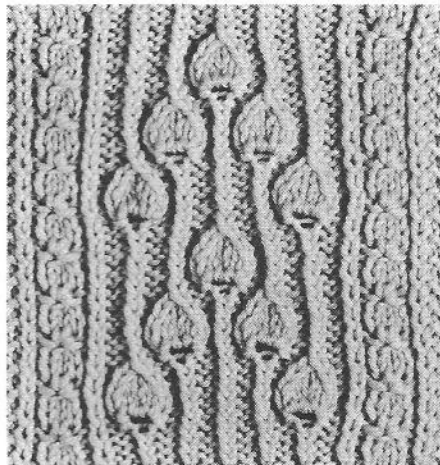
Row 1 (Wrong side)—Knit.
 Row 2—Purl.
 Row 3—Knit.
 Row 4—P3, k1, p3.
 Row 5—K3, purl into front, back, and front again of next st, k3.
 Row 6—P3, k3, p3.
 Row 7—K3, purl into front and back of next st, p1, purl into front and back of next st, k3.
 Row 8—P3, k5, p3.
 Row 9—K3, p into front and back of next st, p3, p into front and back of next st, k3.
 Row 10—P3, k7, p3.
 Row 11—K3, p into front and back of next st, p5, p into front and back of next st, k3.
 Row 12—P3, k9, p3.
 Row 13—K3, p2 tog, p5, p2 tog-b, k3.
 Row 14—P3, k7, p3.
 Row 15—K3, p2 tog, p3, p2 tog-b, k3.
 Row 16—P3, k5, p3.
 Row 17—K3, p2 tog, p1, p2 tog-b, k3.
 Row 18—P3, k3, p3.
 Row 19—K3, p3 tog, k3.
 Row 20—P3, k1, p3.

Repeat Rows 1-20.



Embossed Diamond Stitch

Willow Buds



CENTER PANEL: *Carillon Pattern*
SIDE PANELS: *Willow Buds*

This is a nubby pattern which, when used in a single panel, makes a nice border for cables, diamonds, and other wider panel patterns. It is derived, of course, from the Indian Pillar Stitch.

Panel of 5 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K1, p3, k1.

Row 2—P1, p3 tog but do not drop from needle; k same 3 sts tog inserting needle through fronts; p same 3 sts tog again and slip all 3 from needle; p1.

Row 3—K1, p3, k1.

Row 4—P1, k3, p1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Carillon Pattern

This is a very handsome arrangement of Bells and Bell-Ropes in a panel. Being a narrow vertical pattern it will combine nicely with cables and other vertical embossed patterns. Innumerable other variations on Bells and Bell-Ropes are possible, with the "ropes" being spaced at varying distances and the "bells" at varying positions upon them.

Panel of 17 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, (k1, p1, k1, p1, k1) in next st making 5 sts from 1, (k2, p1-b) 3 times, k2, make 5 sts from 1, k2.

Row 2—P2, k5, (p2, k1-b) 3 times, p2, k5, p2.

Row 3—K2, p5, (k2, p1-b) 3 times, k2, p5, k2.

Row 4—P2, ssk, k1, k2 tog, (p2, k1-b) 3 times, p2, ssk, k1, k2 tog, p2.

Row 5—K2, p3, (k2, p1-b) 3 times, k2, p3, k2.

Row 6—P2, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, (p2, k1-b) 3 times, p2, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, p2.

Row 7—K2, (p1-b, k2, make 5 sts from 1, k2) twice, p1-b, k2.

Row 8—P2, (k1-b, p2, k5, p2) twice, k1-b, p2.

Row 9—K2, (p1-b, k2, p5, k2) twice, p1-b, k2.

Row 10—P2, (k1-b, p2, ssk, k1, k2 tog, p2) twice, k1-b, p2.

Row 11—K2, (p1-b, k2, p3, k2) twice, p1-b, k2.

Row 12—P2, (k1-b, p2, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, p2) twice, k1-b, p2.

Row 13—K2, (p1-b, k2) twice, make 5 sts from 1, (k2, p1-b) twice, k2.

Row 14—P2, (k1-b, p2) twice, k5, (p2, k1-b) twice, p2.

Row 15—K2, (p1-b, k2) twice, p5, (k2, p1-b) twice, k2.

Row 16—P2, (k1-b, p2) twice, ssk, k1, k2 tog, (p2, k1-b) twice, p2.

Row 17—K2, (p1-b, k2) twice, p3, (k2, p1-b) twice, k2.

Row 18—P2, (k1-b, p2) twice, sl 1—k2 tog—psso, (p2, k1-b) twice, p2.

Repeat Rows 1–18.

Parquet Pattern

This is a pattern of very highly embossed diamonds, in which the increases in one motif are compensated for by the decreases in the next.

Multiple of 18 sts plus 1.

NOTE: M1 (Make One) is done *purlwise* in this pattern: i.e., lift the running thread between the st just worked and the next st, and purl into the back of this thread.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * p3, k11, p3, k1; rep from *.

Row 2—P1, * M1, k3, p2 tog, p7, p2 tog-b, k3, M1, p1; rep from *.

Row 3—K2, * p3, k9, p3, k3; rep from *, end last repeat k2.

Row 4—P2, * M1, k3, p2 tog, p5, p2 tog-b, k3, M1, p3; rep from *, end last repeat p2.

Row 5—K3, * p3, k7, p3, k5; rep from *, end last repeat k3.

Row 6—P3, * M1, k3, p2 tog, p3, p2 tog-b, k3, M1, p5; rep from *, end last repeat p3.

Row 7—K4, * p3, k5, p3, k7; rep from *, end last repeat k4.

Row 8—P4, * M1, k3, p2 tog, p1, p2 tog-b, k3, M1, p7; rep from *, end last repeat p4.

Row 9—K5, * p3, k3, p3, k9; rep from *, end last repeat k5.

Row 10—P5, * M1, k3, p3 tog, k3, M1, p9; rep from *, end last repeat p5.

Row 11—K6, * p3, k1, p3, k11; rep from *, end last repeat k6.

Row 12—P4, * p2 tog-b, k3, M1, p1, M1, k3, p2 tog, p7; rep from *, end last repeat p4.

Row 13—K5, * p3, k3, p3, k9; rep from *, end last repeat k5.

Row 14—P3, * p2 tog-b, k3, M1, p3, M1, k3, p2 tog, p5; rep from *, end last repeat p3.

Row 15—K4, * p3, k5, p3, k7; rep from *, end last repeat k4.

Row 16—P2, * p2 tog-b, k3, M1, p5, M1, k3, p2 tog, p3; rep from *, end last repeat p2.

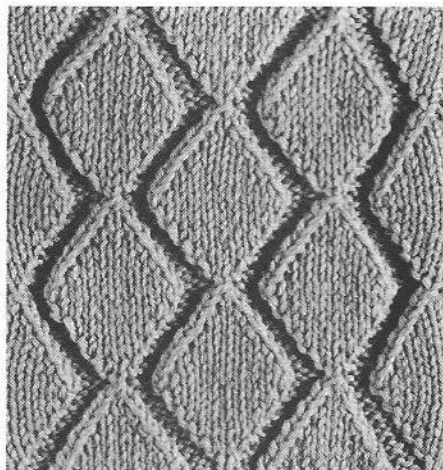
Row 17—K3, * p3, k7, p3, k5; rep from *, end last repeat k3.

Row 18—P1, * p2 tog-b, k3, M1, p7, M1, k3, p2 tog, p1; rep from *.

Row 19—K2, * p3, k9, p3, k3; rep from *, end last repeat k2.

Row 20—P2 tog-b, * k3, M1, p9, M1, k3, p3 tog; rep from *, end last repeat *p2 tog* instead of p3 tog.

Repeat Rows 1–20.



Parquet Pattern

Chevron Fantastic

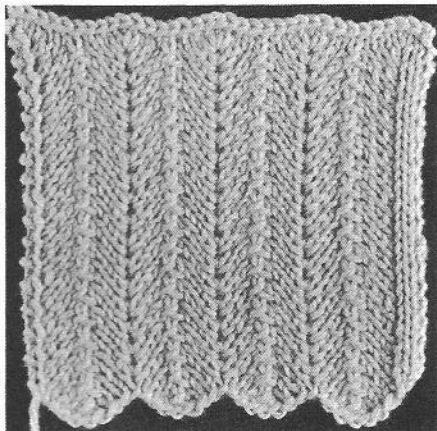
This pattern is particularly effective in variegated or ombre yarns; the shading of colors displays the alternating bias slant of the stitches very well. Horizontal stripes in contrasting colors also make a striking chevron effect.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 10.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, k1 and leave st on needle, k into the head of the st below the one just knitted, and sl both sts from needle together; k2, * k2 tog-b, put the resulting st back on left-hand needle and pass the *next* st over it and off needle; then return the st to right-hand needle; k2, knit into the head of st *below* the next st, then knit the next st through back loop, then knit again into the head of same st below (the “same” st is now the 3rd st down); k2; rep from *, end k2 tog-b and pass the next st over, k2, k into the st below next st, then k the next st itself.

Row 2—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



Chevron Fantastic

Double Wing Pattern

This is a subtle but very effective pattern of contrasting purl stitches and gently curved knit stitches.

Multiple of 16 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—* K4, p8, k4; rep from *.

Row 3—* P3, k2 tog, k3, lift running thread between the st just worked and the next st, and knit into the *back* and *front* of this thread; k3, ssk, p3; rep from *.

Row 4—* K3, p10, k3; rep from *.

Row 5—* P2, k2 tog, k3, lift running thread and knit into the back of this thread (Make One, M1); k2, M1, k3, ssk, p2; rep from *.

Row 6—* K2, p12, k2; rep from *.

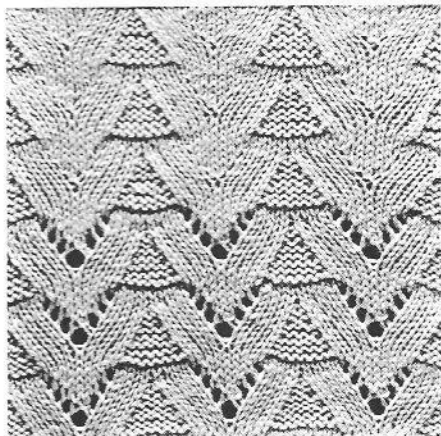
Row 7—* P1, k2 tog, k3, M1, k4, M1, k3, ssk, p1; rep from *.

Row 8—* K1, p14, k1; rep from *.

Row 9—* K2 tog, k3, M1, k6, M1, k3, ssk; rep from *.

Row 10—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1–10.



ABOVE: Double Wing Pattern

BELOW: Double Wing, Openwork Version

VARIATION:

DOUBLE WING, OPENWORK VERSION

Work exactly as above, with these exceptions:

Row 3—* P3, k2 tog, k3, (yo) twice, k3, ssk, p3; rep from *.

Row 4—K3, p4, purl into front and back of double yo, p4, k3; rep from *.

Work the rest of the pattern as above but with a “yo” in place of every “M1”. Now you can see the close family resemblance between this pattern and Pine Trees!

Herringbone

This pattern is really a simplified version of Chevron Fantastic. Having the unobtrusive, trim, tailored look of the true herringbone weave, it is a very good pattern for suits and coats.

Multiple of 7 sts plus 1.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—Purl.

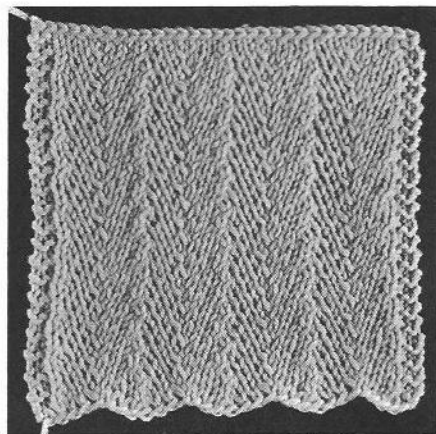
Row 2—* K2 tog, k2, increase in next st as follows: place point of right-hand needle behind left-hand needle, insert point of right-hand needle from the top down through the (purred) head of st *below* next st, and knit; then knit the st above; k2; rep from *, end k1.

Row 4—K1, * k2, increase in next st as above, k2, k2 tog; rep from *.

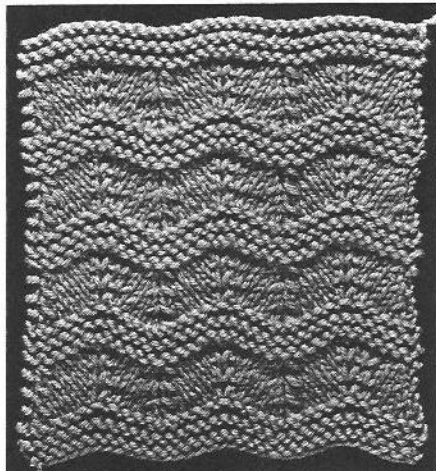
Repeat Rows 1-4.

Welting Fantastic

This striking pattern is a form of Chevron Fantastic, traversed by horizontal welts. Although the welts are worked straight across, the chevron formation of the background causes them to wave up and down, following the alternate bias of the stitches. In this case the welts are worked in Garter Stitch. They may be done as plain purl welts simply by purling instead of knitting Rows 2 and 4 on the right side of the fabric; but this is somewhat less successful. Plain purl welts more than three rows wide tend to be loose, and roll up too much; welts worked in Garter Stitch are trimmer and give a more manageable fabric.



Herringbone



Welting Fantastic

Welting Fantastic is very effective when the welts are knitted in a contrasting color. The contrast should be used in Rows 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 12 of each pattern repeat.

Multiple of 11 sts.

NOTE: Odd-numbered rows are wrong-side rows.

Rows 1 through 5—Knit.

Row 6—* K2 tog, k2, knit into front and back of each of the next 2 sts, k3, ssk; rep from *.

Rows 7, 9, and 11—Purl.

Rows 8, 10, and 12—Repeat Row 6.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

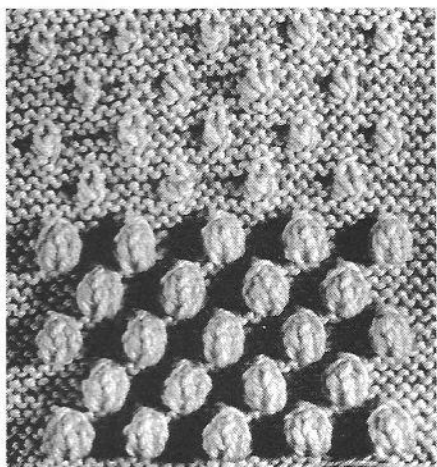
Popcorns and Bobbles

Popcorns and Bobbles are not alike, although they are all too frequently confused with each other. Both are puffy knot-like formations made out of a single stitch. But there is a difference, and it is this: Bobbles are “turned”, and Popcorns are not. “Turning” means that the work is turned around to the other side, and a few stitches worked backward over the most recent ones. In most bobble patterns the work is turned 4 times for each bobble. A popcorn, on the other hand, is made by increasing in one stitch, leaving it, and decreasing the extra stitches on the return row. Thus a popcorn requires two rows to make, being started on a wrong-side row and completed on the following right-side row. A bobble is completed all at once on the same right-side row.

It is impossible to give all the arrangements of Popcorns and Bobbles that can be made. Their number is enormous. Since each motif is formed out of a single stitch, they can be scattered over the fabric in any sort of design: in vertical columns, horizontal rows, diagonal rows, spot-patterns, diamonds, clumps or clusters, stars, squares, circles, or what have you. They can be made as isolated accents in the midst of other patterns, or to simulate buttons, or to decorate collars and cuffs. Their background can be anything at all—knit stitches, purl stitches, Seed Stitch, Moss Stitch, cables, twists, ribbings—even lace. For the sake of simplicity they are shown here as spot-patterns on Garter Stitch, but it must be remembered that this is only a basic demonstration.

POPCORNS

For an alternate way of making Popcorns, see Aran Diamonds with Popcorns.



ABOVE: *Popcorns*

BELOW: *Bobbles*

Multiple of 6 sts plus 5.

NOTE: Odd-numbered rows are wrong-side rows.

Rows 1 through 4—Knit.

Row 5—K5, * (k1, p1, k1, p1) loosely in next st, k5; rep from *.

Row 6—K5, * sl 3, k1, pass 3rd, 2nd, and 1st of sl-sts separately over the last knitted st, completing Popcorn; k5; rep from *.

Rows 7 through 10—Knit.

Row 11—K8, * (k1, p1, k1, p1) loosely in next st, k5; rep from *, end k3.

Row 12—K8, * sl 3, k1, pass sl-sts over to complete Popcorn, k5; rep from *, end k3.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

BOBBLES

Bobbles are more versatile than Popcorns. For one thing, they can be made much larger; for another, there are many different ways of working them. For alternate methods of working Bobbles, see Blackberry Bobble Pattern, Openwork Bobble Pattern, Fancy Bobble Cable, Ribbed Lattice with Bobbles, and Cathedral Pattern.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 5.

NOTE: Odd-numbered rows are wrong-side rows.

Rows 1 through 5—Knit.

Row 6—K5, * (yo, k1) 3 times into the next st, forming 6 bobble sts; turn work around and sl 1, p5 across these 6 sts; turn again and sl 1, k5; turn again and (p2 tog) 3 times; turn again and sl 1—k2 tog—psso, completing bobble; k5; rep from *.

Row 7—K5, * p1-b, k5; rep from *.

Rows 8 through 11—Knit.

Row 12—K8, * Make Bobble in next st as in Row 6, k5; rep from *, end k3.

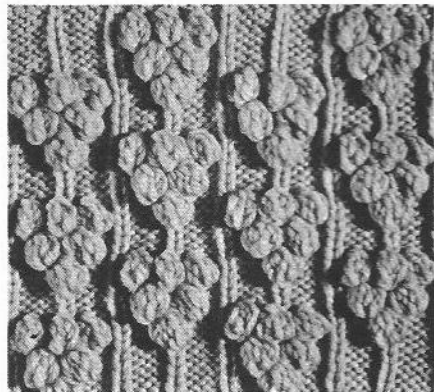
Repeat Rows 1-12.

On subsequent repeats, always purl into the *back* of each bobble st on the return row, as in Row 7.

Blackberry Bobble Pattern

Here is a delightful pattern of bobbles grouped close together to form clusters. Each “blackberry” is a cluster of six bobbles. The bobbles are smallish, being turned only twice. If larger bobbles are desired, two more turnings may be added.

This pattern is fun to use in hats, mittens, and children’s sweaters; also, it is very good for bedspreads. Touches of embroidery can be added to simulate leaves around the upper portion of each “berry”; or, leaves of felt can be sewn to the fabric.



Blackberry Bobble Pattern

Multiple of 20 sts plus 1.

NOTE: Throughout pattern, MB (Make Bobble) as follows: (k1, yo, k1, yo, k1) into the same st, forming 5 bobble sts; turn work around and p5 across the bobble sts; turn again and k5, then pass the 4th, 3rd, 2nd, and 1st sts separately over the last st knitted, completing bobble.

- Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * (p4, k1) twice, p4, MB, p4, k1; rep from *.
Row 2—P1, * k4, p1-b (into bobble st); (k4, p1) 3 times; rep from *.
Row 3—K1, * (p4, k1) twice, p3, MB, p1, MB, p3, k1; rep from *.
Row 4—P1, * k3, p1-b, k1, p1-b, k3, p1, (k4, p1) twice; rep from *.
Row 5—K1, * (p4, k1) twice, p2, MB, (p1, MB) twice, p2, k1; rep from *.
Row 6—P1, * k2, p1-b, (k1, p1-b) twice, k2, p1, (k4, p1) twice; rep from *.
Row 7—K1, * p4, MB, (p4, k1) 3 times; rep from *.
Row 8—P1, * (k4, p1) twice, k4, p1-b, k4, p1; rep from *.
Row 9—K1, * p3, MB, p1, MB, p3, k1, (p4, k1) twice; rep from *.
Row 10—P1, * (k4, p1) twice, k3, p1-b, k1, p1-b, k3, p1; rep from *.
Row 11—K1, * p2, MB, (p1, MB) twice, p2, k1, (p4, k1) twice; rep from *.
Row 12—P1, * (k4, p1) twice, k2, (p1-b, k1) twice, p1-b, k2, p1; rep from *.

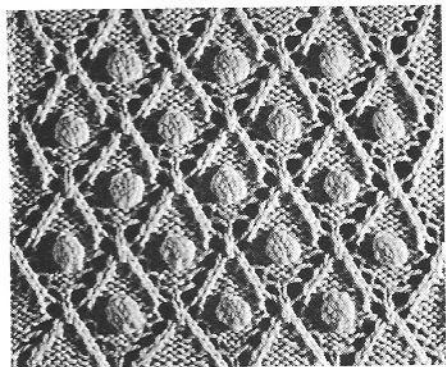
Repeat Rows 1-12.

Openwork Bobble Pattern

Still another method of making bobbles is demonstrated by this pattern, which is a form of Openwork Diamonds. The bobbles are formed of knit stitches against a purled background, which could be reversed if desired.

Multiple of 10 sts plus 1.

- Row 1 (Right side)—P1, * yo, ssk, p5, k2 tog, yo, p1; rep from *.
Row 2—K1, * k1, p1, k5, p1, k2; rep from *.
Row 3—P1, * p1, yo, ssk, p3, k2 tog, yo, p2; rep from *.
Row 4—K1, * k2, p1, k3, p1, k3; rep from *.
Row 5—P1, * p2, yo, ssk, p1, k2 tog, yo, p3; rep from *.
Row 6—K1, * k3, p1, k1, p1, k4; rep from *.
Row 7—P1, * p3, yo, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, yo, p3, Make Bobble (MB) in next st as follows: (k1, yo, k1, yo, k1) into same st, turn and p5, turn and k5, turn and p5, turn and ssk, k1, k2 tog, turn and p3 tog, turn and with yarn in back sl bobble st onto right-hand needle; rep from *, end last repeat p4.
Row 8—K1, * k3, p3, k3, p1-b into bobble st; rep from *, end last repeat k4.



Openwork Bobble Pattern

- Row 9—P1, * p2, k2 tog, yo, p1, yo, ssk, p3; rep from *.
 Row 10—K1, * k2, p1, k3, p1, k3; rep from *.
 Row 11—P1, * p1, k2 tog, yo, p3, yo, ssk, p2; rep from *.
 Row 12—K1, * k1, p1, k5, p1, k2; rep from *.
 Row 13—P1, * k2 tog, yo, p5, yo, ssk, p1; rep from *.
 Row 14—K1, * p1, k7, p1, k1; rep from *.
 Row 15—K2 tog, * yo, p3, MB in next st, p3, yo, sl 2 knitwise
 —k1—p2sso; rep from *, end yo, p3, MB, p3, yo, ssk.
 Row 16—P1, * p1, k3, p1-b into bobble.st, k3, p2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Patterns Made with Yarn-Over Stitches

So many lovely knitted patterns, including all laces and eyelets, are done with yarn-over stitches that it is important for anyone aspiring to master the art of knitting to learn this simple operation. It consists of taking the yarn over the top of the right-hand needle before making the next stitch, thus putting one more strand on the needle between stitches. A yarn-over therefore constitutes an increase. For those who are unaccustomed to using yarn-over stitches, it may be encouraging to know that making a yarn-over is the least complicated action in all knitting, faster and simpler even than working a single knit stitch. It is done in one quick flick.

Having been placed on the needle, the yarn-over is treated as a separate stitch on the return row. Its usual, though not invariable, purpose is to leave a hole in the fabric. Since it is an increase, it must be compensated for by a decrease: "k2 tog" or "ssk" being the usual forms. Two yarn-overs at once can be compensated for by a "sl 1—k2 tog—psso" or a "k3 tog." Sometimes these compensatory decreases are performed immediately before or after the yarn-over, sometimes a few stitches earlier or later, sometimes not until some other row is being worked.

The patterns in this section are neither laces nor eyelets, though some of them are lace-like fabrics created by openwork. Others are quite solid, using their yarn-overs in some way other than to make holes. Still other patterns, like those of the Brioche family, have a dual nature: they are solid when worked in heavy yarn, and lace-like when worked in fine yarn. Like Fancy Texture Patterns (which some of them really are), the patterns in this section have not much in common except variety. You should experiment with them, using differing sizes of needles and yarns, and discover their possibilities for yourself.

Dewdrop Pattern

This is a nice, easy little English pattern making a pretty openwork that the beginner can quickly master. It has the added virtue of being a flat, non-curling fabric, and thus can be used without blocking. Note that in the first 3 rows of the first half, and the first 3 rows of the second half, the right and wrong sides exchange places.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 1.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—K2, * p3, k3; rep from *, end p3, k2.

Row 2—P2, * k3, p3; rep from *, end k3, p2.

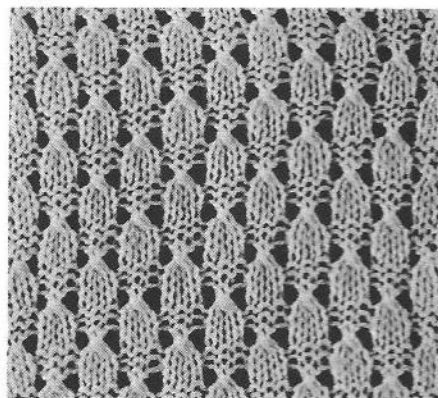
Row 4—K2, * yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, yo, k3; rep from *, end yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, yo, k2.

Rows 5 and 7—P2, * k3, p3; rep from *, end k3, p2.

Row 6—K2, * p3, k3; rep from *, end p3, k2.

Row 8—K2 tog, * yo, k3, yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso; rep from *, end yo, k3, yo, ssk.

Repeat Rows 1–8.



Dewdrop Pattern

Fuchsia Pattern

This is a popular pattern in traditional knitting, known in some form or another throughout Europe. This particular version is German. It is so simple to work that any beginner could make a deceptively fancy-looking garment with it. In a fine yarn it makes pretty baby dresses or little girls' party clothes.

Multiple of 6 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—* P2, k2, yo, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—* K2, p3, k2; rep from *.

Row 3—* P2, k3, yo, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—* K2, p4, k2; rep from *.

Row 5—* P2, k4, yo, p2; rep from *.

Row 6—* K2, p5, k2; rep from *.

Row 7—* P2, k3, k2 tog, p2; rep from *.

Row 8—Repeat Row 4.

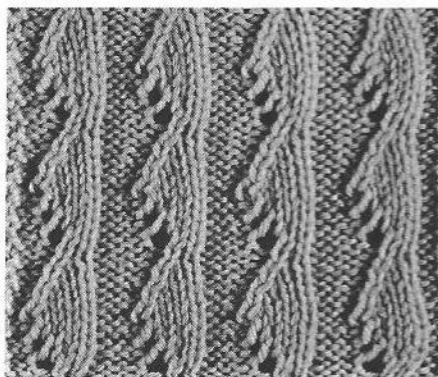
Row 9—* P2, k2, k2 tog, p2; rep from *.

Row 10—Repeat Row 2.

Row 11—* P2, k1, k2 tog, p2; rep from *.

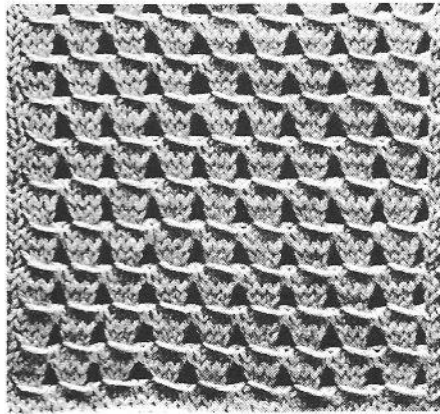
Row 12—* K2, p2, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



Fuchsia Pattern

Mrs. Hunter's Pattern



Mrs. Hunter's Pattern

The "Mrs. Hunter" who originated this pattern was a member of the famous Hunter family of the Isle of Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Islands. The Hunters began and developed the art of Shetland lace knitting, and have created lace shawls for the British royal family from the time of Queen Victoria to the present.

Note the close kinship between Mrs. Hunter's pattern and the Yarn-Over Cable, which undoubtedly was derived from it.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl.

Row 3—K1, * sl 1, k3, pssso the 3 knit sts; rep from *, end k1.

Row 4—P1, * p3, yo; rep from *, end p1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Puff Stitch

This is a novel texture pattern with considerable horizontal elasticity.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * (k1, p1) twice in next st (forming 4 puff sts), p2, k1, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * p1, k2; (k1, yo) 3 times and k1 on the 4 puff sts; k2; rep from *.

Row 3—P2, * (k1, drop yo) 3 times and k1 on the 4 puff sts; p2, k1, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—Repeat Row 2.

Row 5—Repeat Row 3.

Row 6—K2, * p1, k2, p4 tog (completing puff), k2; rep from *.

Row 7—P2, * k1, p2, (k1, p1) twice in next st, p2; rep from *.

Row 8—K2, * (k1, yo) 3 times and k1 on 4 puff sts, k2, p1, k2; rep from *.

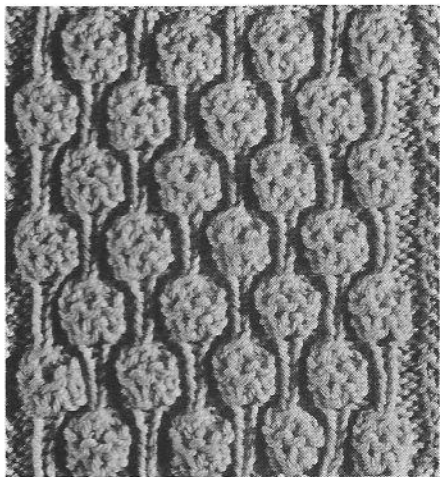
Row 9—P2, * k1, p2, (k1, drop yo) 3 times and k1 on the 4 puff sts; p2; rep from *.

Row 10—Repeat Row 8.

Row 11—Repeat Row 9.

Row 12—K2, * p4 tog (completing puff), k2, p1, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Puff Stitch

Laburnum Stitch

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

NOTE: In this pattern the (yo) twice is performed in reverse: i.e., up the back of the needle and over forward, then around and over forward again, instead of the usual way.

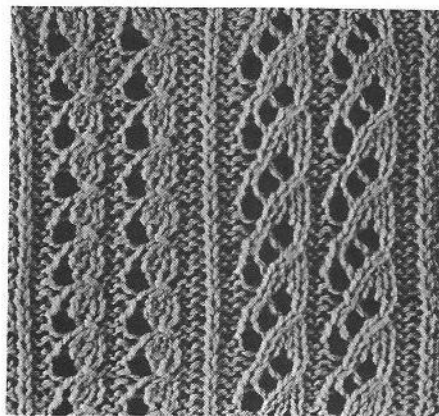
Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * sl 1 wyif, yarn to back, k2 tog, pss0, (yo) twice in reverse, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * purl into back and then into front of (yo) twice of previous row, p1, k2; rep from *.

Row 3—P2, * k3, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



LEFT: *Laburnum Stitch*
RIGHT: *Waterfall Pattern*

Waterfall Pattern

This pretty design is done on the same principle as the Fuchsia Pattern, and is equally simple to work. If desired, two purl stitches may be inserted between motifs instead of three, making a multiple of 5 plus 2.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K3, * p3, k3; rep from *.

Row 2—P3, * k3, yo, p3; rep from *.

Row 3—K3, * p4, k3; rep from *.

Row 4—P3, * k1, k2 tog, yo, k1, p3; rep from *.

Row 5—K3, * p2, p2 tog, k3; rep from *.

Row 6—P3, * k1, yo, k2 tog, p3; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

Madeira Mesh

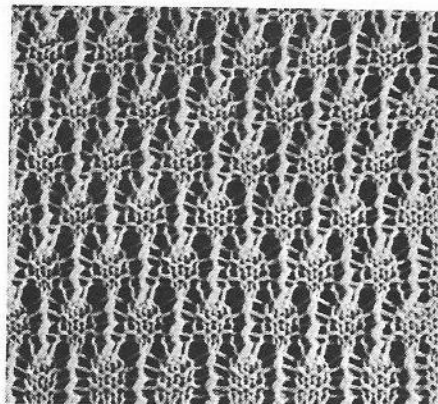
This is a Spanish pattern of great antiquity. When done in fine yarn it gives a lovely cobwebby effect.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 7.

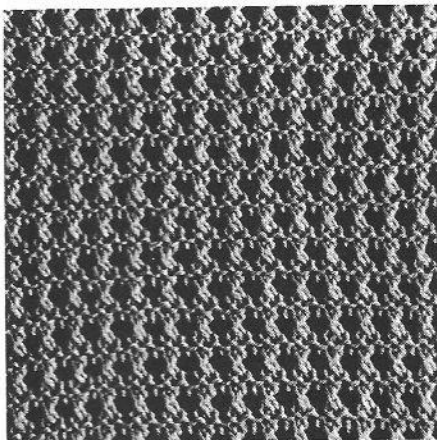
Rows 1 through 6—K2, * yo, p3 tog, yo, k3; rep from *, end yo, p3 tog, yo, k2.

Rows 7 through 12—K2, * k3, yo, p3 tog, yo; rep from *, end k5.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Madeira Mesh



Open Honeycomb Stitch

Open Honeycomb Stitch

A lace-like mesh pattern could hardly be any more simple than this. Yet this pattern has its own little touch of ingenuity: the purled rows help to compensate for the one-way pull of so many similar decreases, thus preventing the fabric from going too far on the bias. Since the basis of the pattern is a purled garter stitch, it is quite loose and stretches very readily.

Odd number of sts.

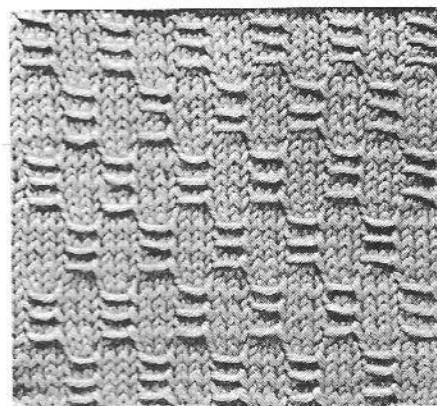
Row 1 (Right side)—Purl.

Row 2—Purl.

Row 3—K1, * yo, ssk; rep from *.

Row 4—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Barred Knit Pattern

Barred Knit Pattern

This is a “basic idea” pattern. The technique of passing a yarn-over stitch over subsequent knit stitches to form a horizontal bar is one that is capable of much variation. See also Barred Braid Cable.

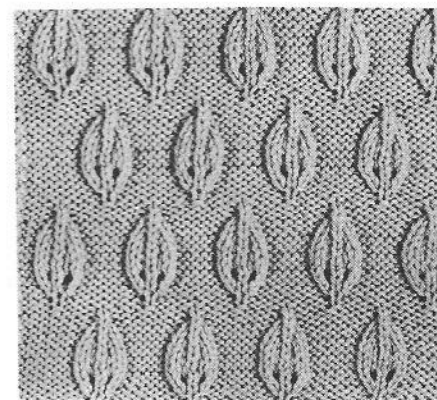
Multiple of 6 sts plus 5.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.

Rows 2, 4, and 6—K4, * yo, k3, pass yo over last 3 knit sts, k3; rep from *, end k1.

Rows 8, 10, and 12—K1, * yo, k3, pass yo over last 3 knit sts, k3; rep from *, end yo, k3, pass yo over 3 knit sts, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Embossed Leaf Pattern

Embossed Leaf Pattern

Here is a handsome traditional German pattern, good for bedspreads, fancy blouses, scarves, or hats. The “leaves” stand out in very high relief, to make a most interesting fabric.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 7.

Row 1 (Right side)—P7, * k1, p7; rep from *.

Row 2—K7, * p1, k7; rep from *.

Row 3—P7, * lift running thread between st just worked and the next st, and knit into *back* of this thread (Make One or M1); k1, M1, p7; rep from *.

Row 4—K7, * p3, k7; rep from *.

- Row 5—P7, * (k1, yo) twice, k1, p7; rep from *.
 Row 6—K7, * p5, k7; rep from *.
 Row 7—P7, * k2, yo, k1, yo, k2, p7; rep from *.
 Row 8—K7, * p7, k7; rep from *.
 Row 9—P7, * k2, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, k2, p7, rep from *.
 Row 10—Repeat Row 6.
 Row 11—P7, * k1, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, k1, p7; rep from *.
 Row 12—Repeat Row 4.
 Row 13—P7, * sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, p7; rep from *.
 Row 14—Repeat Row 2.
 Row 15—P3, * k1, p7; rep from *, end k1, p3.
 Row 16—K3, * p1, k7; rep from *, end p1, k3.
 Row 17—P3, * M1, k1, M1, p7; rep from *, end M1, k1, M1, p3.
 Row 18—K3, * p3, k7; rep from *, end p3, k3.
 Row 19—P3, * (k1, yo) twice, k1, p7; rep from *, end (k1, yo) twice, k1, p3.
 Row 20—K3, * p5, k7; rep from *, end p5, k3.
 Row 21—P3, * k2, yo, k1, yo, k2, p7; rep from *, end k2, yo, k1, yo, k2, p3.
 Row 22—K3, * p7, k7; rep from *, end p7, k3.
 Row 23—P3, * k2, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, k2, p7; rep from *, end k2, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, k2, p3.
 Row 24—Repeat Row 20.
 Row 25—P3, * k1, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, k1, p7; rep from *, end k1, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, k1, p3.
 Row 26—Repeat Row 18.
 Row 27—P3, * sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, p7; rep from *, end sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, p3.
 Row 28—Repeat Row 16.

Repeat Rows 1–28.

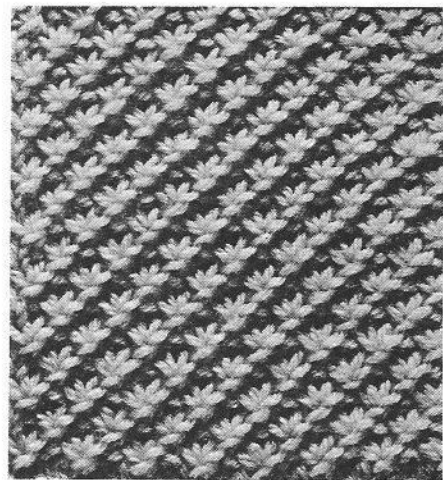
Daisy Stitch

This beautiful fabric is a relative of Trinity Stitch, although both technique and appearance are different. Daisy Stitch is definitely feminine, dressy, and decorative. It can be used in many ways to make delightful garments for women and girls, or pretty baby blankets. It makes a flat, shapely piece, requiring little or no blocking.

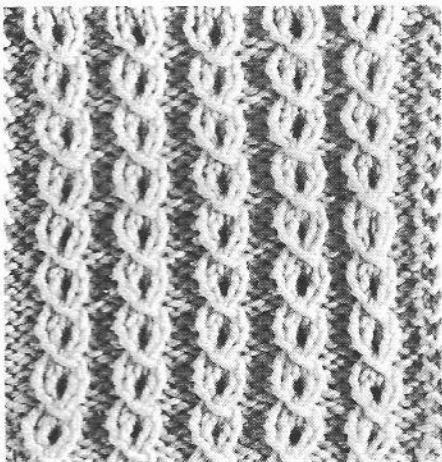
Multiple of 4 sts plus 1.

- Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—Knit.
 Row 2—K1, * p3 tog, yo (wrapping yarn completely around needle), p same 3 sts tog again, k1; rep from *.
 Row 4—K1, p1, k1, * p3 tog, yo, p same 3 sts tog again, k1; rep from *, end p1, k1.

Repeat Rows 1–4.



Daisy Stitch



Yarn-Over Cable

Yarn-Over Cable

This delightfully unusual pattern gives a cable effect without actual cabling, each twist having an eyelet at the center. When repeated over many stitches it makes a handsome ribbed appearance. Stitches are slipped with yarn in back. Note that the stitch count does not remain constant every row.

Multiple of 5 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * sl 1, k2, pss the 2 k sts, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * p1, yo, p1, k2; rep from *.

Row 3—P2, * k3, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—K2, * p3, k2; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Open Star Stitch

This is another of those lovely, soft, lacy knitting patterns that resemble crochet. The Open Star Stitch stretches very readily, and should be stretched in order to show to best advantage.

Multiple of 3 sts plus 3 edge sts.

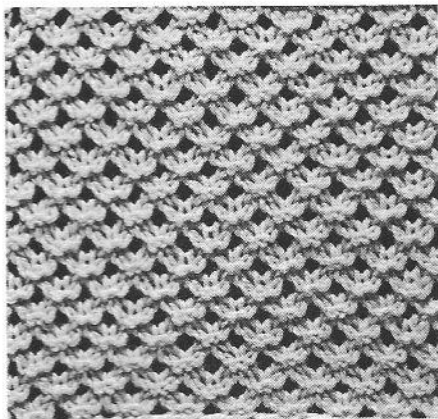
Row 1 (Wrong side)—K2, * yo, k3; then insert point of left-hand needle from left to right into the top of the *first* of these 3 k sts, and lift it over the other two and off the right-hand needle, as in pss; rep from *, end k1.

Row 2—Knit, including all yo's.

Row 3—K1, * k3, take first st over the other 2 as before, yo; rep from *, end k2.

Row 4—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Open Star Stitch

Palm-Tree Puff

Multiple of 10 sts plus 4.

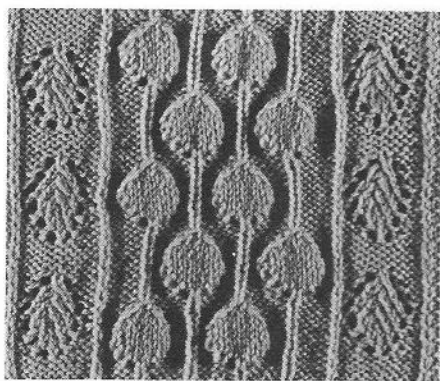
Row 1 (Right side)—P4, * k1, p4, yo, k1, yo, p4; rep from *.

Row 2—K4, * yo, p3, yo, k4, p1, k4; rep from *.

Row 3—P4, * k1, p4, yo, k5, yo, p4; rep from *.

- Row 4—K4, * yo, p7, yo, k4, p1, k4; rep from *.
 Row 5—P4, * k1, p4, yo, k9, yo, p4; rep from *.
 Row 6—K4, * p2 tog, p7, p2 tog-b, k4, p1, k4; rep from *.
 Row 7—P4, * k1, p4, ssk, k5, k2 tog, p4; rep from *.
 Row 8—K4, * p2 tog, p3, p2 tog-b, k4, p1, k4; rep from *.
 Row 9—P4, * k1, p4, ssk, k1, k2 tog, p4; rep from *.
 Row 10—K4, * p3 tog, k4, p1, k4; rep from *.
 Row 11—P4, * yo, k1, yo, p4, k1, p4; rep from *.
 Row 12—K4, * p1, k4, yo, p3, yo, k4; rep from *.
 Row 13—P4, * yo, k5, yo, p4, k1, p4; rep from *.
 Row 14—K4, * p1, k4, yo, p7, yo, k4; rep from *.
 Row 15—P4, * yo, k9, yo, p4, k1, p4; rep from *.
 Row 16—K4, * p1, k4, p2 tog, p7, p2 tog-b, k4; rep from *.
 Row 17—P4, * ssk, k5, k2 tog, p4, k1, p4; rep from *.
 Row 18—K4, * p1, k4, p2 tog, p3, p2 tog-b, k4; rep from *.
 Row 19—P4, * ssk, k1, k2 tog, p4, k1, p4; rep from *.
 Row 20—K4, * p1, k4, p3 tog, k4; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–20.



CENTER PANEL: *Palm-Tree Puff*
 SIDE PANELS: *Quilted Leaf Pattern*

Quilted Leaf Pattern

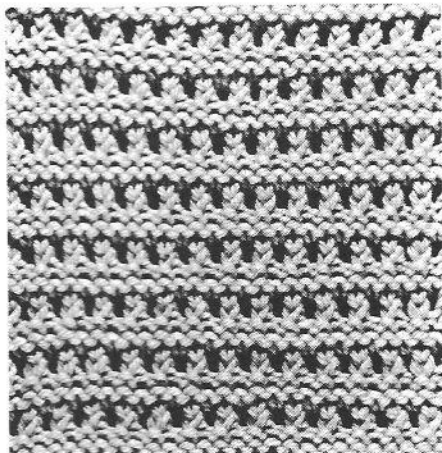
This pattern is very pretty for a vertical panel accent, or it may be repeated all over the knitted article in stripes, with single knit stitches between the panels, cable fashion. It is very handsome for light knitted blankets and throws, baby articles, etc.

Panel of 9 sts.

- Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—Purl.
 Rows 2 and 4—Knit.
 Row 5—P2, p2 tog, yo, k1-b, yo, p2 tog, p2.
 Row 6—K4, p1-b, k4.
 Row 7—P1, p2 tog, yo, k3-b, yo, p2 tog, p1.
 Row 8—K3, p3-b, k3.
 Row 9—P2 tog, yo, k5-b, yo, p2 tog.
 Row 10—K2, p5-b, k2.
 Row 11—P1, yo, k2-b, sl 1—k2 tog—psso, k2-b, yo, p1.
 Row 12—Repeat Row 10.
 Row 13—P2, yo, k1-b, sl 1—k2 tog—psso, k1-b, yo, p2.
 Row 14—Repeat Row 8.
 Row 15—P3, yo, sl 1—k2 tog—psso, yo, p3.
 Row 16—Repeat Row 6.

Repeat Rows 1–16.

Slip-Stitch Mesh



Slip-Stitch Mesh

This is a very easy pattern to work, and a pretty texture for fancy summer sweaters or stoles. The fabric is soft and thick, with a “crochet” look. A most interesting effect can be obtained by introducing a strongly contrasting second color in Rows 3 and 4: the contrasting color will be almost completely concealed, remaining only as a tiny accent around the lower and left-hand edges of the windowlike openings.

Even number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—Purl.

Row 2—Knit.

Row 3—K2, * sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from *.

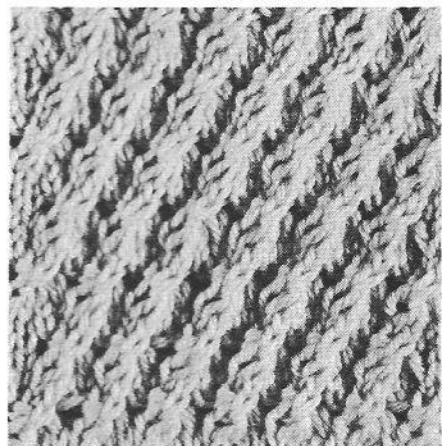
Row 4—* K1, sl 1 wyif; rep from *, end k2.

Row 5—K1, * yo, k2 tog; rep from *, end k1.

Row 6—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

Shell Cross Stitch



Shell Cross Stitch

This is a pretty texture pattern of Italian origin. It makes use of what might be called the “temporary yarn-over”—that is, a yarn-over made only in order to elongate a stitch, and dropped on the return row. The same kind of yarn-over can be found, for example, in the English Diamond Quilting Pattern.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—K1, * yo, k1; rep from * to last st, end k1.

Row 3—Purl, dropping all yo's off needle.

Row 4—K1, * knit into 4th st on left-hand needle, then into 3rd st on left-hand needle; then knit the 1st st on left-hand needle and sl this st from needle; then knit the 2nd st and sl all 3 sts from needle together; rep from *, end k1.

Row 5—Purl.

Row 6—K2, * yo, k1; rep from * to last 2 sts, end k2.

Row 7—Purl, dropping all yo's off needle.

Row 8—K3, * knit 4th and 3rd sts, knit 1st st and sl from needle, knit 2nd st and sl all 3 sts together as in Row 4; rep from *, end k3.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

Brioche Stockinette

This pattern gives a loose, soft weave good for scarves, bed-jackets and robes.

Odd number of sts.

NOTE: When slipping sts, slip all sts *as if to knit*.

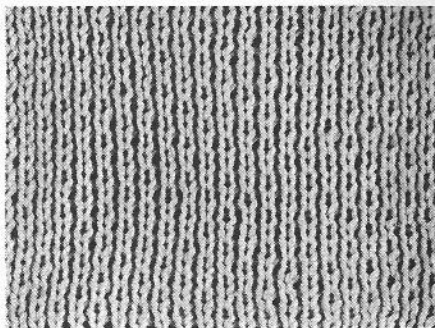
Row 1 (Right side)—Sl 1, * yo, sl 1, k1; rep from *.

Row 2—Sl 1, * p2 tog (yo st and next st), p1; rep from *, end p2 tog, k1.

Row 3—Sl 1, * k1, yo, sl 1; rep from *, end k2.

Row 4—Sl 1, * p1, p2 tog; rep from *, end p1, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Brioche Stockinette

Double Brioche or Three-Dimensional Honeycomb

This fabric has a soft, fluffy texture with a very interesting appearance. It is delightful for baby blankets, sweaters, or (in fine yarn) for scarves. Knitted in fine yarn on large needles it resembles a lace.

KNIT VERSION

NOTE: There are two preparatory rows. All sl-sts are slipped with yarn in back. Bind off on the right side, knitting together the k1 and yo of last row as one stitch.

Even number of sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—* K1, yo, sl 1; rep from *.

Row 2—K1, * sl the yo st, k2; rep from *, end sl yo st, k1.

Row 3—* Yo, sl 1, k2 tog (the yo st and next st); rep from *.

Row 4—* K2, sl the yo st; rep from *.

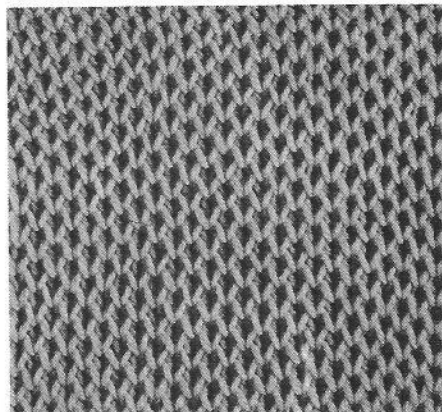
Row 5—* K2 tog (the yo st and next st), yo, sl 1; rep from *.

Row 6—K1, * sl the yo st, k2; rep from *, end sl yo st, k1.

Repeat Rows 3-6.

PURL VERSION

NOTE: There are two preparatory rows. On right side (odd-numbered rows) sl all sl-sts with yarn in back; on wrong side (even-numbered rows) sl all sl-sts with yarn in front. This version looks the same as Knit Version, but just a trifle looser.



*Double Brioche or
Three-Dimensional Honeycomb*

Even number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—* Yo, sl 1, k1; rep from *.

Row 2—P1, * sl the yo st, p2; rep from *, end sl yo st, p1.

Row 3—* P2 tog (st and yo), yo, sl 1; rep from *. (Be careful that the last yo remains on the needle, wrapping around it as the work is turned.)

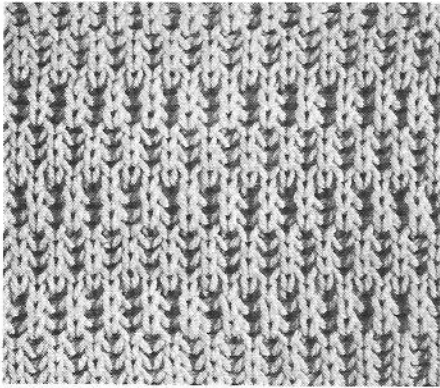
Row 4—* Skip 1 st and sl the yo over this st, then p the st, p1; rep from *.

Row 5—* Yo, sl 1, p2 tog (st and yo); rep from *.

Row 6—P1, * sl yo st over the st, p2; rep from *, end sl yo st, p1.

Repeat Rows 3-6.

Syncopated Brioche Stitch



Syncopated Brioche Stitch

The fascinating Syncopated Brioche is a fluffy lace pattern when worked in fine yarn on large needles, and a soft texture pattern when worked in medium-weight yarn, with a solid appearance. It combines Brioche Stitch (see Ribbings) with the so-called Turkish Brioche, which is simply Brioche Stitch worked backward. The result has a broken-rib checked effect. The fabric is reversible.

Even number of sts.

Row 1 (Preparation row)—* Yo, sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from *.

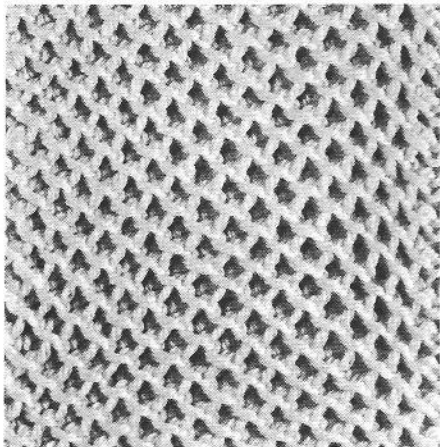
Row 2—* Yo, sl 1 wyib, k2 tog; rep from *.

Rows 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7—Repeat Row 2.

Rows 8—* Sl 1 wyif, yo, p2 tog; rep from *.

Rows 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13—Repeat Row 8.

Repeat Rows 2-13.



Waffle Brioche or Plaited Brioche

Waffle Brioche or Plaited Brioche

If this pattern is not familiar to you, it can be rather tricky to begin. But once learned, it works easily and quickly. It is a pattern well worth learning; its lovely soft texture is adaptable to dozens of things: scarves, cosy sweaters, babies' wear, dresses. It is very pretty when done in fine yarn.

Remember that all slipped stitches, whether a stitch or a yo, are done as if to knit. On the repeats of Rows 1 and 3, the two sts that are knitted together through their back loops are a yo and a stitch, not two knitted sts. On the repeats of Rows 2 and 4, care must be taken to knit the two knitted sts from the previous row and *not* the yo. The second of these two sts will be slightly behind the yo, which sometimes will have to be pushed aside to get the needle point to the front loop of the stitch. Work loosely.

Multiple of 3 sts plus 2.

NOTE: All sl-sts are slipped knitwise and with yarn in back.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K1, * yo, sl 1, k2 tog-b; rep from *, end k1.

Row 2—K3, * sl 1, k2; rep from *, end sl 1, k1. (All slipped sts are the yo's of previous row.)

Row 3—K1, * k2 tog-b, yo, sl 1; rep from *, end k1.

Row 4—K2, * sl 1, k2; rep from *. (All slipped sts are the yo's of previous row.)

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Tunisian Rib Stitch

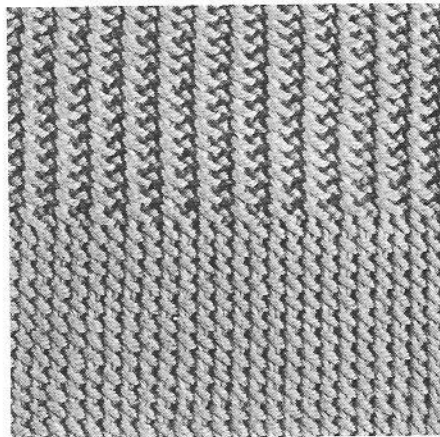
Tunisian Rib Stitch is a Westernization of true Tunisian knitting, which is a special technique, sometimes awkward for Western hands and habits. (See Tunisian Knitting, below). The rib version, however, can be done quite easily by our customary methods. The extra stitch inserted into the pattern holds down the base of the yo stitches and makes them easy to catch on the return row. Tunisian Rib Stitch is dense in the vertical dimension, and hence good for jackets, coats, ski sweaters, and other articles requiring a fabric with warmth and body.

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K1, * yo, sl 1 wyib, k1; rep from *.

Row 2—K1, * k the yo and sl-st of previous row tog through back loops; k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



ABOVE: *Tunisian Rib Stitch*
BELOW: *Tunisian Knitting*

Tunisian Knitting

This Eastern method of knitting is fascinating to learn, and once learned it is not difficult. But at first the technique requires concentration, and a few adjustments of tension in yarn and fingers; for it is strange to the Western knitter. Practice is required. The wrong side of a piece of Tunisian knitting is especially interesting. It is a firm and sturdy fabric that looks more like crochet than knitting.

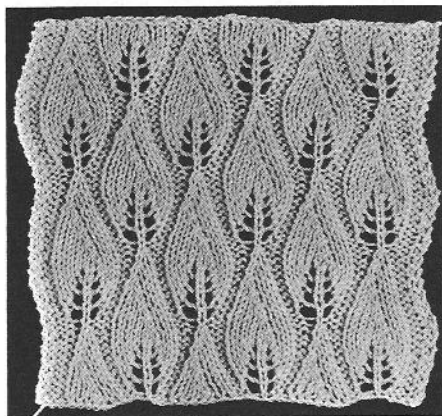
Any number of sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Slip first st knitwise, wyib. Then bring yarn to front between needles and slip next st knitwise, holding yarn in front. * Then take yarn over right needle (yo) and around under needle to front again, as a yo is done before a purl st. Then slip next st knitwise, holding yarn in front. Repeat from * across row. (No sts are knitted on this row;

all sts are slipped knitwise, with the yarn weaving around the needle.) After slipping the last st with the yarn held in front, make the same yo as before, taking the yarn over to the back and under to the front of the needle. This last yo will be loose, and must be held on the needle while the work is turned.

Row 2—Insert right needle purlwise down into the upside-down loop of the last, loose yo of the previous row (which passes under the needle to the back), and * knit the yo together with the next st through *back* loops. Repeat from * across the row, knitting each st together with the yo that lies ahead of it, through the back loops. The last st will be without a yo. K-b the last st.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2.



Candle Flames

Candle Flames

This fascinating pattern is based on the well-known Fern or Leaf-Patterned Lace, which consists of eyelets arranged on either side of a single knit stitch and has literally dozens of variations. But “Candle Flames” is a little different. It could perhaps be considered an eyelet pattern, since it does include a bit of openwork, but it is more like a solid-fabric pattern with an embossed design. It is therefore not included among Eyelets but placed in this catchall category of novelty yarn-over patterns.

Multiple of 12 sts plus 2.

NOTE: In this pattern the number of sts varies from row to row. Accurate count of sts may be made on Rows 12 or 24.

- Row 1 (Right side)—* P2, yo, k1, yo, p2, k2, k2 tog, k3; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 2—* K2, p6, k2, p3; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 3—* P2, k1, (yo, k1) twice, p2, k2, k2 tog, k2; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 4—* (K2, p5) twice; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 5—* P2, k2, yo, k1, yo, k2, p2, k2, k2 tog, k1; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 6—* K2, p4, k2, p7; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 7—* P2, k3, yo, k1, yo, k3, p2, k2, k2 tog; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 8—* K2, p3, k2, p9; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 9—* P2, k2, k2 tog, k5, p2, k1, k2 tog; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 10—* K2; p2, k2, p8; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 11—* P2, k2, k2 tog, k4, p2, k2 tog; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 12—* K2, p1, k2, p7; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 13—* P2, k2, k2 tog, k3, p2, yo, k1, yo; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 14—* K2, p3, k2, p6; rep from *, end k2.

Row 15—* P2, k2, k2 tog, k2, p2, (k1, yo) twice, k1; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 16—* (K2, p5) twice; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 17—* P2, k2, k2 tog, k1, p2, k2, yo, k1, yo, k2; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 18—* K2, p7, k2, p4; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 19—* P2, k2, k2 tog, p2, k3, yo, k1, yo, k3; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 20—* K2, p9, k2, p3; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 21—* P2, k1, k2 tog, p2, k2, k2 tog, k5; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 22—* K2, p8, k2, p2; rep from *, end k2.
 Row 23—* P2, k2 tog, p2, k2, k2 tog, k4; rep from *, end p2.
 Row 24—* K2, p7, k2, p1; rep from *, end k2.

Repeat Rows 1-24.

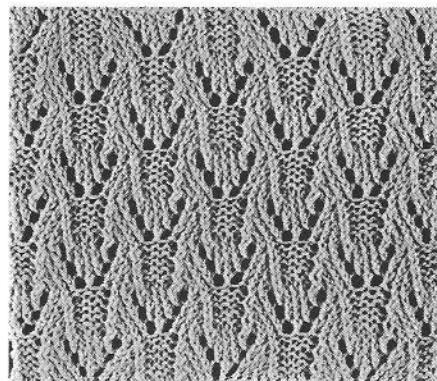
Filigree Pattern

As given, this pattern uses twisted stitches, but they may be worked plain if desired, or alternatively, crossed only on the right-side rows.

Multiple of 14 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * p2, ssk, k3-b, yo, k1-b, yo, k3-b, k2 tog, p1; rep from *, end p1, k1.
 Row 2—K2, * k1, p4-b, p1, p1-b, p1, p4-b, k2; rep from *, end k1.
 Row 3—K1, * p2, ssk, k2-b, yo, k3-b, yo, k2-b, k2 tog, p1; rep from *, end p1, k1.
 Row 4—K2, * k1, (p3-b, p1) twice, p3-b, k2; rep from *, end k1.
 Row 5—K1, * p2, ssk, k1-b, yo, k5-b, yo, k1-b, k2 tog, p1; rep from *, end p1, k1.
 Row 6—K2, * k1, p2-b, p1, p5-b, p1, p2-b, k2; rep from *, end k1.
 Row 7—K1, * k1-b, yo, k3-b, k2 tog, p3, ssk, k3-b, yo; rep from *, end k1-b, k1.
 Row 8—K1, p1-b, * p1, p4-b, k3, p4-b, p1, p1-b; rep from *, end k1.
 Row 9—K1, * k2-b, yo, k2-b, k2 tog, p3, ssk, k2-b, yo, k1-b; rep from *, end k1-b, k1.
 Row 10—K1, p1-b, * p1-b, p1, p3-b, k3, p3-b, p1, p2-b; rep from *, end k1.
 Row 11—K1, * k3-b, yo, k1-b, k2 tog, p3, ssk, k1-b, yo, k2-b; rep from *, end k1-b, k1.
 Row 12—K1, p1-b, * p2-b, p1, p2-b, k3, p2-b, p1, p3-b; rep from *, end k1.

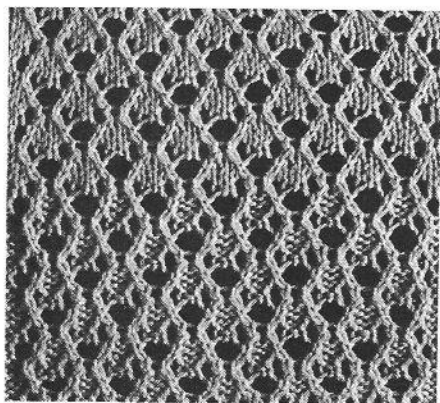
Repeat Rows 1-12.



Filigree Pattern

Openwork Hourglass

There are two ways of working this pattern. The first, with all knit stitches showing on the right side, is smoother and more lace-like; the second, with purl stitches to set off the hourglass shapes of the decreases, has a rougher texture and greater depth.



Openwork Hourglass

ABOVE: *Knit version*

BELOW: *Purl version*

I. KNIT VERSION

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—K2, * yo, ssk, k2 tog, yo, k2; rep from *.

Row 2—Purl.

Row 3—K2, * k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk, k2; rep from *.

Row 4—P3, * (k1, p1) into the double yo, p4; rep from *, end last repeat p3.

Row 5—K1, * k2 tog, yo, k2, yo, ssk; rep from *, end k1.

Row 6—Purl.

Row 7—K1, yo, * ssk, k2, k2 tog, (yo) twice; rep from *, end ssk, k2, k2 tog, yo, k1.

Row 8—P6, * (k1, p1) into the double yo, p4; rep from *, end p2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

II. PURL VERSION

Multiple of 6 sts plus 2.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * yo, ssk, k2 tog, yo, p2; rep from *.

Row 2—K2, * p4, k2; rep from *.

Row 3—P2, * k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk, p2; rep from *.

Row 4—K2, * p1, (k1, p1) into the double yo, p1, k2; rep from *.

Row 5—P1, * k2 tog, yo, p2, yo, ssk; rep from *, end p1.

Row 6—K1, * p2, k2, p2; rep from *, end k1.

Row 7—P1, yo, * ssk, p2, k2 tog, (yo) twice; rep from *, end ssk, p2, k2 tog, yo, p1.

Row 8—K1, p2, * k2, p1, (k1, p1) into the double yo, p1; rep from *, end k2, p2, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

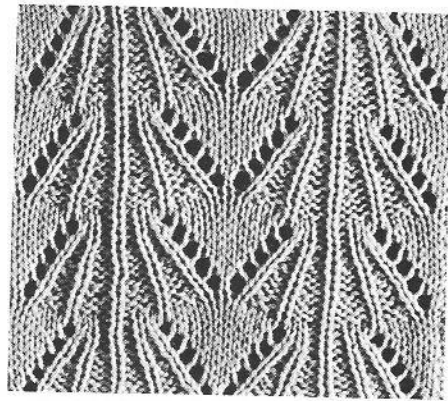
Umbrella Pattern

Here is an ingenious pattern from Germany. The decreases are hidden in the purl stitches between the ribs of the “umbrella”, so that these ribs converge smoothly. The pattern is novel enough to be a successful single-panel feature in a plain garment, when not used as an allover pattern.

Multiple of 18 sts plus 1.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—* P1, (p1, k3) 4 times, p1; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 2—* K1, yo, k1, p2 tog, p1, (k1, p3) twice, k1, p1, p2 tog, k1, yo; rep from *, end k1.
- Row 3—* P3, k2, (p1, k3) twice, p1, k2, p2; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 4—* K2, yo, k1, p2, (k1, p1, p2 tog) twice, k1, p2, k1, yo, k1; rep from *, end k1.
- Row 5—* P3, (p1, k2) 4 times, p3; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 6—* K3, yo, k1, p2 tog, (k1, p2) twice, k1, p2 tog, k1, yo, k2; rep from *, end k1.
- Row 7—* P5, k1, (p1, k2) twice, p1, k1, p4; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 8—* K4, yo, k1, p1, (k1, p2 tog) twice, k1, p1, k1, yo, k3; rep from *, end k1.
- Row 9—* P5, (p1, k1) 4 times, p5; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 10—* K5, yo, ssk, (k1, p1) twice, k1, k2 tog, yo, k4; rep from *, end k1.
- Row 11—* P8, k1, p1, k1, p7; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 12—* K8, p1, k1, p1, k7; rep from *, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



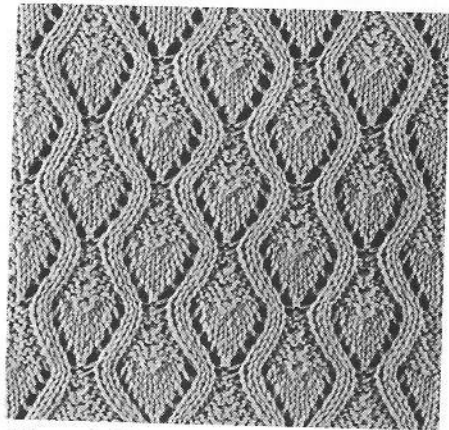
Umbrella Pattern

Wave and Shield Pattern

This graceful, lacy fabric with its pretty curves and its combination of knit and purl textures is quite easy to work, and remarkably effective in evening wear or fancy fine-yarn sweaters. It is less open than a true lace but has the same general quality.

Multiple of 14 sts plus 1.

- Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * yo, k2, p3, p3 tog, p3, k2, yo, k1; rep from *.
- Row 2—* P4, k7, p3; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 3—K1, * k1, yo, k2, p2, p3 tog, p2, k2, yo, k2; rep from *.
- Row 4—* P5, k5, p4; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 5—K1, * k2, yo, k2, p1, p3 tog, p1, k2, yo, k3; rep from *.
- Row 6—* P6, k3, p5; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 7—K1, * k3, yo, k2, p3 tog, k2, yo, k4; rep from *.
- Row 8—* P7, k1, p6; rep from *, end p1.
- Row 9—P2 tog, * p3, k2, yo, k1, yo, k2, p3, p3 tog; rep from *, end last repeat p2 tog.
- Row 10—* K4, p7, k3; rep from *, end k1.
- Row 11—P2 tog, * p2, k2, yo, k3, yo, k2, p2, p3 tog; rep from *, end last repeat p2 tog.
- Row 12—* K3, p9, k2; rep from *, end k1.
- Row 13—P2 tog, * p1, k2, yo, k5, yo, k2, p1, p3 tog; rep from *, end last repeat p2 tog.



Wave and Shield Pattern

Row 14—* K2, p11, k1; rep from *, end k1.

Row 15—P2 tog, * k2, yo, k7, yo, k2, p3 tog; rep from *, end last repeat p2 tog.

Row 16—* K1, p13; rep from *, end k1.

Repeat Rows 1-16.

Pine Trees, Version I

Even the most cursory examination will reveal that this pattern is simply the first half of Wave and Shield Pattern without its second half. It lacks the graceful waving curves of the Wave and Shield, therefore, and instead forms abruptly truncated triangles.

Multiple of 14 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Right side)—K1, * yo, k2, p3, p3 tog, p3, k2, yo, k1; rep from *.

Row 2—* P4, k7, p3; rep from *, end p1.

Row 3—K1, * k1, yo, k2, p2, p3 tog, p2, k2, yo, k2; rep from *.

Row 4—* P5, k5, p4; rep from *, end p1.

Row 5—K1, * k2, yo, k2, p1, p3 tog, p1, k2, yo, k3; rep from *.

Row 6—* P6, k3, p5; rep from *, end p1.

Row 7—K1, * k3, yo, k2, p3 tog, k2, yo, k4; rep from *.

Row 8—* P7, k1, p6; rep from *, end p1.

Row 9—K1, * k4, yo, k1, sl 1—k2 tog—psso, k1, yo, k5; rep from *.

Row 10—Purl.

Row 11—K1, * k5, yo, sl 1—k2 tog—psso, yo, k6; rep from *.

Row 12—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

Pine Trees, Version II

In Version II the decreases are moved away from the center of the pattern, the purl stitches are eliminated, and the pattern comes very close to a Lace Chevron.

Multiple of 14 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.

Row 2—K1, * yo, k1, ssk, k7, k2 tog, k1, yo, k1; rep from *.

Row 4—K1, * k1, yo, k1, ssk, k5, k2 tog, k1, yo, k2; rep from *.

Row 6—K1, * k2, yo, k1, ssk, k3, k2 tog, k1, yo, k3; rep from *.

Row 8—K1, * k3, yo, k1, ssk, k1, k2 tog, k1, yo, k4; rep from *.

Row 10—K1, * k4, yo, k1, sl 1—k2 tog—psso, k1, yo, k5; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-10.



ABOVE: *Pine Trees, Version I*
BELOW: *Pine Trees, Version II*

Crochet-Knit Shell Pattern

This does resemble a dainty crocheted shell. It is loose and lacy, and to be most successful it should be knitted with very fine yarn and needles. Several repeats of the pattern rows will make a lovely border for collars, cuffs, gauntlets of lace or openwork gloves, or the hem of an overblouse—the number of rows worked depending upon the depth of border wanted.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—K1, * yo, k1; rep from *, end k1.

Row 2—Knit, dropping all yo's of previous row off needle.

Row 3—K1, k3 tog, * (yo) twice, k1, (yo) twice, sl 2—k3 tog—p2sso; rep from *, end (yo) twice, k1, (yo) twice, k3 tog, k1.

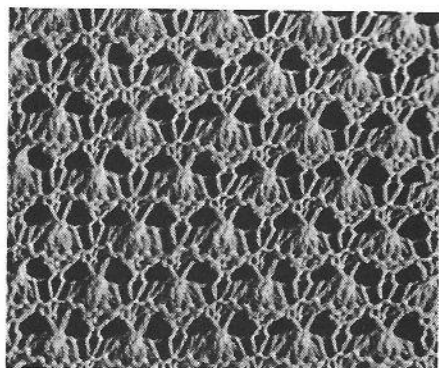
Row 4—K1, * k1, k into front and back of double yo; rep from *, end k2.

Rows 5 and 6—Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Row 7—K1, * k1, (yo) twice, sl 2—k3 tog—p2sso, (yo) twice; rep from *, end k2.

Row 8—Repeat Row 4.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



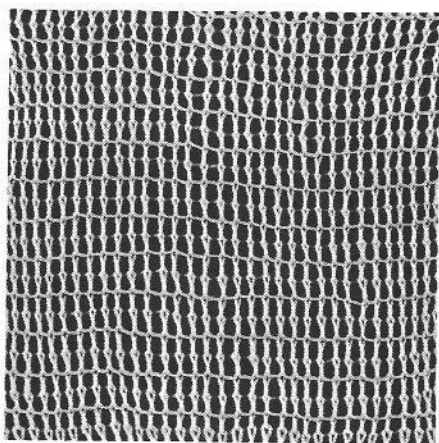
Crochet-Knit Shell Pattern

Veil Stitch

This is not so much a pattern as a fancy way of knitting. Essentially it is an elongated garter stitch, with the base of each stitch twisted by the manner in which the yarn is passed over and around the needles. Its usefulness is not limited to the making of veils; a few rows of Veil Stitch make very attractive horizontal insertions in a solid fabric, and as an all-over mesh with plenty of stretch it is good for gloves, stockings, and other openwork articles. The directions seem more complicated than they really are. Once the technique is learned, and the fingers "understand" the action, the knitting goes quickly.

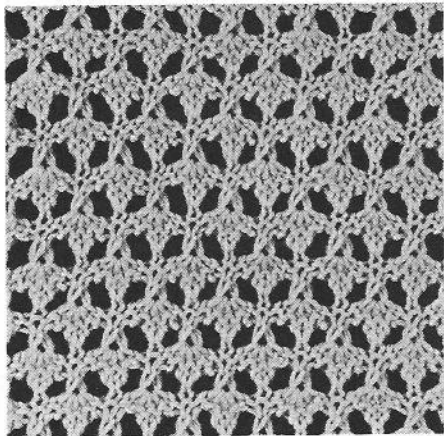
Any number of sts.

Every stitch on every row is worked as follows: insert needle into the stitch as if to knit, then bring yarn from under the right-hand needle forward between the crossed needle points (i.e., to a "purl position" beneath the left-hand needle); then up in front of, and over the top of, the *left*-hand needle; then to the back over the top of the right-hand needle, then down in back and under the right-hand needle. Then knit the stitch, bringing out the last strand that was passed under the right-hand needle, and passing the point of the right-hand needle, as it is removed from the stitch, beneath and clear of the crossed strands still on the left-hand needle. As the stitch is completed, these strands are dropped off the left-hand needle to form the twisted base of the stitch.



Veil Stitch

Shell Mesh



Shell Mesh

This pattern is similar to the Crochet-Knit Shell Pattern, but with a few significant differences. The loose and wavy quality of the crochet-knit version disappears here, to be replaced by a square filet-like effect. The mesh is firmer, and therefore applicable to a wider variety of uses. The pattern is worked from the wrong side instead of from the right side, and it goes more quickly and easily.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 1.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Knit.

Row 2—Knit.

Row 3—P1, * (yo) twice, sl 2 wyif, p3 tog, p2sso, (yo) twice, p1; rep from *.

Row 4—K1, * (k1, p1) into double yo, k1, (p1, k1) into next double yo, k1; rep from *.

Rows 5 and 6—Knit.

Row 7—P3 tog, * (yo) twice, p1, (yo) twice, sl 2 wyif, p3 tog, p2sso; rep from *, end (yo) twice, p1, (yo) twice, p3 tog.

Row 8—K1, * (p1, k1) into double yo, k1, (k1, p1) into next double yo, k1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

Diagonal Demi-Brioche

This pattern is similar to other Brioche patterns in that the pattern row incorporates a slip-stitch and a yo. But there the resemblance ends. The slip-stitches which are passed over two subsequent stitches make a diagonal texture pattern.

Diagonal Demi-Brioche works well in two colors. It will make either of two differently shaped horizontal stripes, depending on which rows take the contrasting color. If the contrasting yarn is introduced in Rows 3 and 4, then the stripes will look scalloped, neatly overlapping like fish scales. If, instead, the contrasting yarn is introduced in Rows 2 and 3, then the stripes will look rather spiky. In both cases the diagonal line will become less evident because of the strong horizontal contrast.

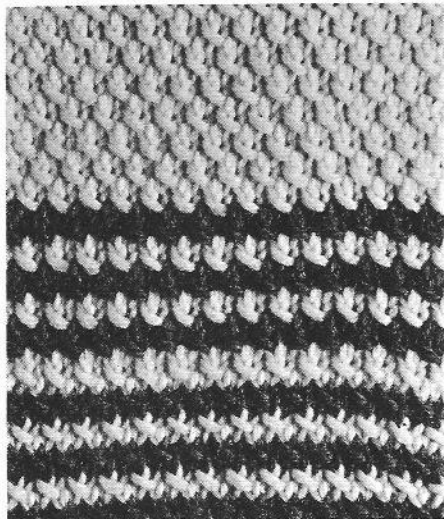
Even number of sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—* Sl 1 wyib, yo, k1, pass sl-st over the yo and knit st; rep from *.

Row 4—K1, * rep from * of Row 2 across to last st, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



ABOVE: Diagonal Demi-Brioche

CENTER: Contrasting color in Rows 3 and 4

BELOW: Contrasting color in Rows 2 and 3

Crested Medallion

The oval “medallions” here are made with contrasting color, and the yarn-overs constitute increases which are not compensated for until four rows later, where decreases are worked to restore the original number of stitches. Each of the decreases includes a Color A slip-stitch carried from four rows below, and an adjacent Color B stitch from the preceding row.

Multiple of 12 sts plus 3. Colors A and B.

NOTE: on right-side (even-numbered) rows sl all sl-sts with yarn in back; on wrong-side (odd-numbered) rows sl all sl-sts with yarn in front.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—With A, knit.

Row 2—With B, k6, * (sl 1, yo) twice, sl 1, k9; rep from *, end last repeat k6. (On this row care must be taken to keep the 2 yo's strictly positioned between the 3 sl-sts. The central arrangement will be a double yo in Color B sts divided by a slipped Color A st.)

Row 3—With B, p6, * sl 1, purl the 1st yo, sl 1, knit the next yo, sl 1, p9; rep from *, end last repeat p6. (Be sure each Color A sl-st is slipped onto right-hand needle *before* the following yo is worked.)

Row 4—With B, k6, * (sl 1, k1) twice, sl 1, k9; rep from *, end last repeat k6.

Row 5—With B, p6, * (sl 1, p1) twice, sl 1, p9; rep from *, end last repeat p6.

Row 6—With A, k5, * k2 tog, k3, ssk, k7; rep from *, end last repeat k5.

Row 7—With A, knit.

Row 8—With B, k1, sl 1, yo, sl 1, * k9, (sl 1, yo) twice, sl 1; rep from *, end k9, sl 1, yo, sl 1, k1.

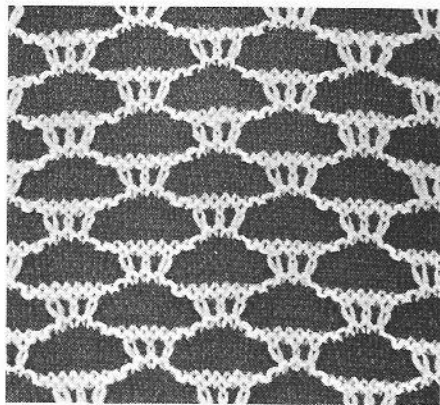
Row 9—With B, (p1, sl 1) twice, * p9, sl 1, purl the 1st yo, sl 1, knit the next yo, sl 1; rep from *, end p9, (sl 1, p1) twice.

Row 10—With B, (k1, sl 1) twice, * k9, (sl 1, k1) twice, sl 1; rep from *, end k9, (sl 1, k1) twice.

Row 11—With B, (p1, sl 1) twice, * p9, (sl 1, p1) twice, sl 1; rep from *, end p9, (sl 1, p1) twice.

Row 12—With A, k3, * ssk, k7, k2 tog, k3; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Crested Medallion

Eyelet Patterns

The distinction between Eyelet Patterns and Lace is a subtle one, and rather arbitrary since there are a number of patterns that could be classified either way. Broadly speaking, the Eyelet Pattern is less open than Lace. Lace is an openwork fabric, while the Eyelet Pattern is a solid fabric pierced by openings arranged in various ways. But this definition will not hold true for every pattern in either category.

Eyelet Patterns are charming in dresses, blouses, fancy sweaters, dressy gloves, head scarves, baby clothes and the like. Their outstanding quality is daintiness, and thus they should be worked in fine yarn so that the pattern is kept small. As in a lace, or any other pattern formed of openings, the fabric will have some tendency to spread. It may be stretched into a larger shape, but it must never be compressed, lest the openings that make the pattern be lost. Therefore the knitter must beware of casting on too many stitches or making the article too big. When in doubt cast on fewer stitches rather than more. To take your gauge from a test swatch, first block the swatch while it is stretched tight.

Simple Eyelet Pattern

Simple eyelets are formed either by “yo, k2 tog” or by “yo, ssk”. The former is given here, but the latter may be used if a slightly more open eyelet is desired.

Multiple of 8 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2 and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.

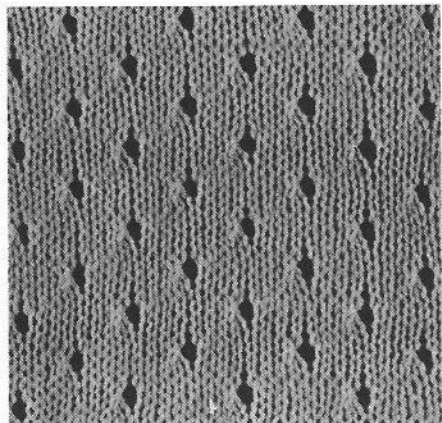
Row 3—* K6, yo, k2 tog, rep from *.

Row 5—Knit.

Row 7—K2, * yo, k2 tog, k6; rep from *, end last rep k4.

Row 8—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



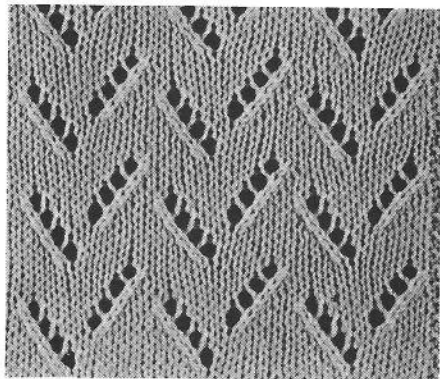
Simple Eyelet Pattern

Zigzag Eyelet Pattern

Multiple of 11 sts plus 2.

- Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.
Row 2—K6, * yo, ssk, k9; rep from *, end last rep k5.
Row 4—K7, * yo, ssk, k9; rep from *, end last rep k4.
Row 6—K3, * k2 tog, yo, k3, yo, ssk, k4; rep from *, end last rep k3.
Row 8—* K2, k2 tog, yo, k5, yo, ssk; rep from *, end k2.
Row 10—K1, * k2 tog, yo, k9; rep from *, end k1.
Row 12—* K2 tog, yo, k9; rep from *, end k2.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



Zigzag Eyelet Pattern

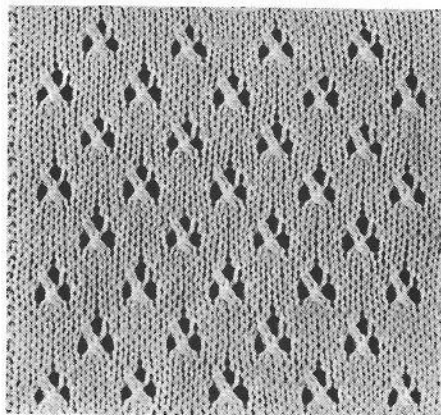
Cloverleaf Eyelet Pattern

This is a pretty, crisp little eyelet that can be substituted for Stockinette Stitch in almost any garment. It is a good all-over pattern for fine-yarn sweaters, dresses, etc.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 7.

- Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.
Row 2—Knit.
Row 4—K2, yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, yo, * k5, yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, yo; rep from *, end k2.
Row 6—K3, yo, ssk, * k6, yo, ssk; rep from *, end k2.
Row 8—Knit.
Row 10—K1, * k5, yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, yo; rep from *, end k6.
Row 12—K7, * yo, ssk, k6; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1–12.



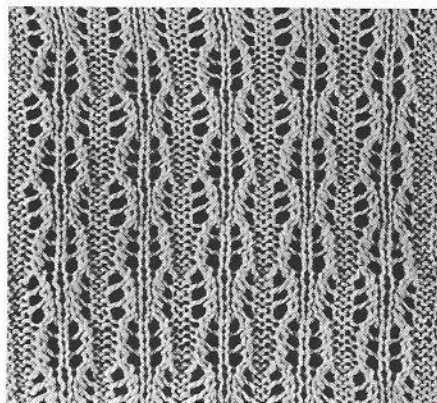
Cloverleaf Eyelet Pattern

Traveling Ribbed Eyelet

Multiple of 7 sts plus 6.

- Row 1 (Wrong side)—and all other wrong-side rows—K2, * k2, p5; rep from *, end k4.
Rows 2, 4, and 6—K2, * p2, yo, ssk, k1, k2 tog, yo; rep from *, end p2, k2.
Row 8—K2, * p2, k5; rep from *, end p2, k2.
Rows 10, 12, and 14—K2, * p2, k2 tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk; rep from *, end p2, k2.
Row 16—Repeat Row 8.

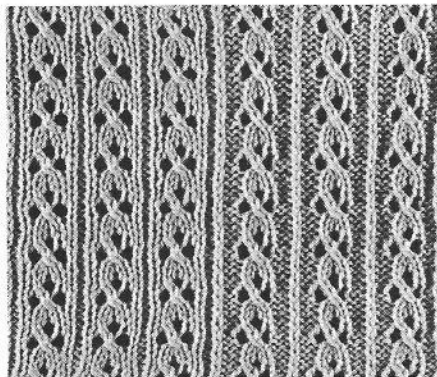
Repeat Rows 1–16.



Traveling Ribbed Eyelet

Cloverleaf Eyelet Rib

The Cloverleaf Eyelet is beautifully adapted to vertical patterns, such as the Cloverleaf Eyelet Rib and Cloverleaf Eyelet Cable. In this Rib variation, the pattern could be widened by working on a multiple of 7 sts plus 2, inserting 2 purl sts between ribs instead of one.



LEFT: *Cloverleaf Eyelet Rib*
RIGHT: *Cloverleaf Eyelet Cable*

Multiple of 6 sts plus 1.

Rows 1, 3, and 5 (Wrong side)—K1, * p5, k1; rep from *.
Row 2—P1, * k1, yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, yo, k1, p1; rep from *.
Row 4—P1, * k2, yo, ssk, k1, p1; rep from *.
Row 6—P1, * k5, p1; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

Cloverleaf Eyelet Cable

Because of the slant of the decreases, the Cloverleaf Eyelet in vertical arrangement can be made to resemble a dainty little cable done in openwork. This cable pattern also makes a very attractive fancy ribbing when worked on a multiple of 5 sts plus 2—i.e., three cable sts with 2 purl sts in between.

Panel of 7 sts.

Rows 1, 3, and 5 (Wrong side)—K2, p3, k2.
Row 2—P2, yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, yo, p2.
Row 4—P2, k1, yo, ssk, p2.
Row 6—P2, k3, p2.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

Raindrops

An embossed design of knit stitches on a purled ground, with eyelets setting off the knit-stitch “drops”. There are many possibilities for varying this pattern.

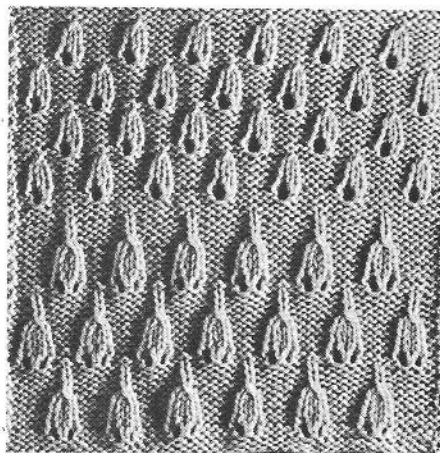
Multiple of 6 sts plus 5.

NOTE: Stitch count does not remain constant. Accurate count may be taken on rows 6 or 12.

Row 1 (Right side)—P5, * k1, yo, p5; rep from *.
Rows 2 and 4—K5, * p2, k5; rep from *.
Rows 3 and 5—P5, * k2, p5; rep from *.
Row 6—K5, * p2 tog, k5; rep from *.

Row 7—P2, * k1, yo, p5; rep from *, end k1, yo, p2.
 Rows 8 and 10—K2, * p2, k5; rep from *, end p2, k2.
 Rows 9 and 11—P2, * k2, p5; rep from *, end k2, p2.
 Row 12—K2, * p2 tog, k5; rep from *, end p2 tog, k2.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



ABOVE: *Raindrops*
 BELOW: *Bluebell Pattern*

Bluebell Pattern

If this pattern is worked upside down, as in a garment knitted from the top, it is best described as Tulip Pattern.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 5.

Row 1 (Right side)—P2, * k1, p5; rep from *, end k1, p2.
 Row 2—K2, * p1, k5; rep from *, end p1, k2.
 Row 3—P5, * yo, k1, yo, p5; rep from *.
 Rows 4, 6, and 8—K5, * p3, k5; rep from *.
 Rows 5 and 7—P5, * k3, p5; rep from *.
 Row 9—P5, * sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, p5; rep from *.
 Rows 10 and 12—K5, * p1, k5; rep from *.
 Row 11—P5, * k1, p5; rep from *.
 Row 13—P2, * yo, k1, yo, p5; rep from *, end yo, k1, yo, p2.
 Rows 14, 16, and 18—K2, * p3, k5; rep from *, end p3, k2.
 Rows 15 and 17—P2, * k3, p5; rep from *, end k3, p2.
 Row 19—P2, * sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, p5; rep from *, end sl 1—k2 tog—pssso, p2.
 Row 20—Repeat Row 2.

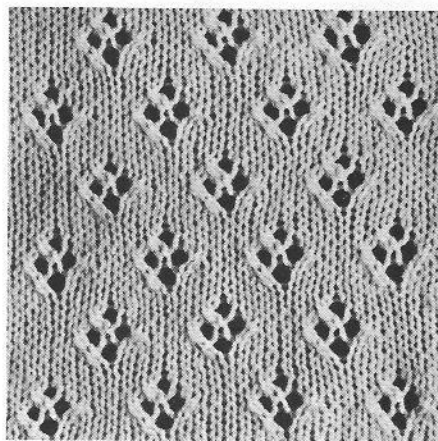
Repeat Rows 1-20.

Quatrefoil Eyelet

Multiple of 8 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.
 Row 2—Knit.
 Row 4—K3, * yo, ssk, k6, * rep from * to *, end last rep k3 instead of k6.
 Row 6—K1, * k2 tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk, k3; * rep from * to *, end last rep k2 instead of k3.
 Row 8—Repeat Row 4.
 Row 10—Knit.
 Row 12—K7, repeat from * to * of Row 4, end k1.
 Row 14—K5, repeat from * to * of Row 6, end k3.
 Row 16—Repeat Row 12.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Quatrefoil Eyelet

Eyelet Check

In this pattern, eyelets are placed in small purled checks on a knit-stitch ground. There are many variations to this, due to the fact that the eyelet checks may be placed various distances from each other, and may be worked in diamonds or other shapes.

Multiple of 8 sts plus 3.

- Row 1 (Right side)—K2, * p3, k5; rep from *, end k1.
Row 2—P1, * p5, k3; rep from *, end p2.
Row 3—K2, * p1, yo, p2 tog, k5; rep from *, end k1.
Row 4—P1, * p5, k3; rep from *, end p2.
Row 5—K2, * p3, k5; rep from *, end k1.
Row 6—Purl.
Row 7—K1, * k5, p3; rep from *, end k2.
Row 8—P2, * k3, p5; rep from *, end p1.
Row 9—K1, * k5, p1, yo, p2 tog; rep from *, end k2.
Row 10—P2, * k3, p5; rep from *, end p1.
Row 11—K1, * k5, p3; rep from *, end k2.
Row 12—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-12.

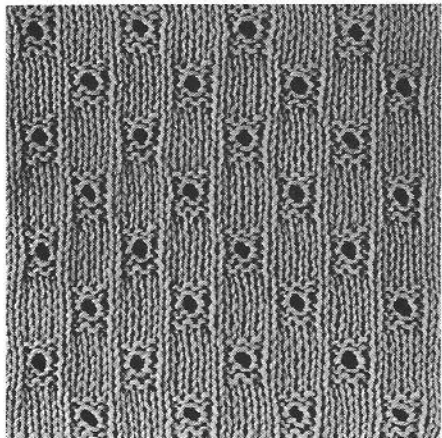
Diamond Eyelet Pattern

This lovely eyelet pattern could be called a type of lace. But note that the openings are divided not by a single strand, but by the entire decrease.

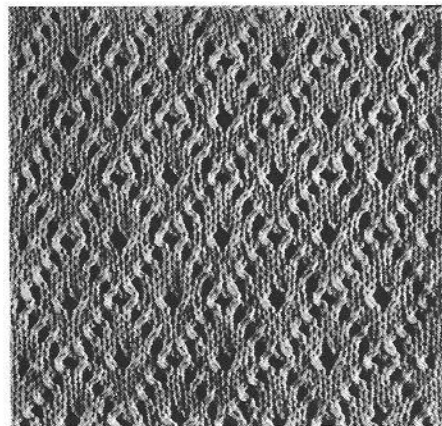
Multiple of 10 sts plus 4.

- Row 1 (Right side)—K2, yo, ssk, * k1, k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk; rep from * to last 5 sts, k1, k2 tog, yo, k2.
Row 2 and all other wrong-side rows—Purl. Throughout rows 2 and 10, purl into the front and back of every "(yo) twice" of previous row.
Row 3—K2, * k2 tog, yo, k6, yo, ssk; rep from *, end k2.
Row 5—K3, * k2 tog, yo, k4, yo, ssk, k2; rep from *, end k1.
Row 7—K4, * k2 tog, yo, k2, yo, ssk, k4; rep from *.
Row 9—K2, yo, ssk, * k1, k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk; rep from * to last 5 sts, k1, k2 tog, yo, k2.
Row 11—K5, * yo, ssk, k2 tog, yo, k6; rep from *, end last rep k5.
Row 13—K4, * yo, ssk, k2, k2 tog, yo, k4; rep from *.
Row 15—K3, * yo, ssk, k4, k2 tog, yo, k2; rep from *, end k1.
Row 16—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-16.



Eyelet Check



Diamond Eyelet Pattern

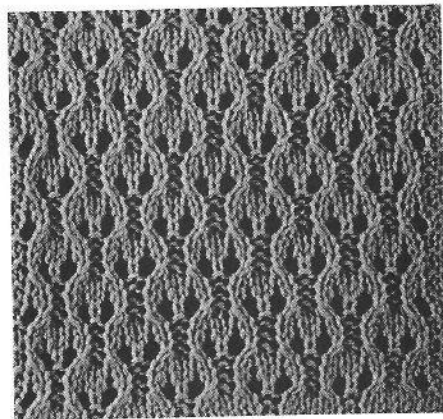
Hourglass Eyelet Pattern

The wrong side of this pattern is an amusing little surprise. After working a swatch look at the wrong side, and see if you, too, think of . . . baby elephants!

Multiple of 6 sts plus 1.

- Row 1 (Right side)—K6, * p1, k5; rep from *, end k1.
Row 2—K1, * p5, k1; rep from *.
Row 3—K1, * yo, ssk, p1, k2 tog, yo, k1; rep from *.
Row 4—K1, p2, * k1, p5; rep from * to last 4 sts, end k1, p2, k1.
Row 5—K3, * p1, k5; rep from *, end last repeat k3.
Row 6—Repeat Row 4.
Row 7—K1, * k2 tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk, p1; rep from *, end last repeat k1 instead of p1.
Row 8—Repeat Row 2.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



Hourglass Eyelet Pattern

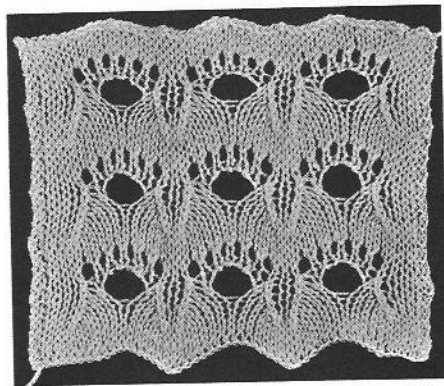
Crown of Glory

The Crown of Glory is a traditional Shetland pattern, which is best worked in fine yarn on small needles because of the very large eyelets caused by the three yarn-overs in Row 3, which form the bottom opening of each "crown". Note that the number of stitches does not remain constant through Rows 1-7, but accurate count may be taken on Rows 8-12.

Multiple of 14 sts plus 5.

- Row 1 (Right side)—K3, * ssk, k9, k2 tog, k1; rep from *, end k2.
Row 2—P2, * p1, p2 tog, p7, p2 tog-b, rep from *, end p3.
Row 3—K3, * ssk, k2, (yo) 3 times, k3, k2 tog, k1; rep from *, end k2.
Row 4—P2, * p1, p2 tog, p2; make 5 sts out of the large loop formed by 3 yo's of previous row by working (k1, p1) twice, k1 into it; p1, p2 tog-b; rep from *, end p3.
Row 5—K3, * ssk, k6, k2 tog, k1; rep from *, end k2.
Row 6—P2, * p1, p2 tog, p6; rep from *, end p3.
Row 7—K3, * k1, (yo, k1) 6 times, k1; rep from *, end k2.
Row 8—Purl.
Rows 9 and 11—Knit.
Rows 10 and 12—Purl.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Crown of Glory

Embroidery Eyelet Pattern

Multiple of 21 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl. **Special note:** throughout pattern, p1 and k1 into every yo.

Row 2—Knit.

Row 4—K10, * k2 tog, yo, ssk, k17; rep from *, end last rep k10.

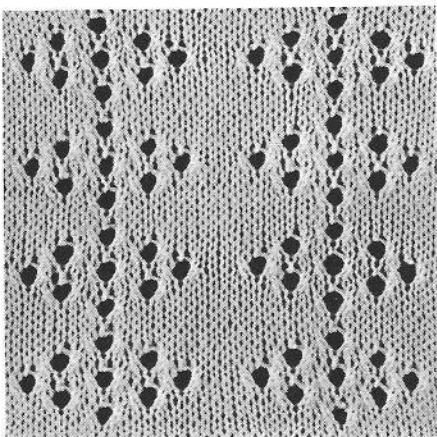
Row 6—K6, * k2 tog, yo, ssk, k4, k2 tog, yo, ssk, k9; rep from *, end last rep k6.

Row 8—K3, * k2 tog, yo, ssk, k3; rep from * across.

Row 10—Repeat Row 6.

Row 12—Repeat Row 4.

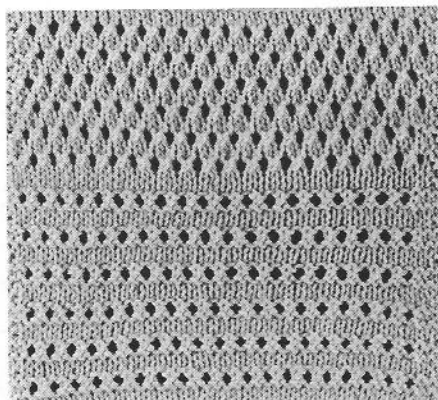
Repeat Rows 1-12.



Embroidery Eyelet Pattern

Eyelets for Threading: Dimple Eyelet and Ridged Ribbon Eyelet

These two eyelet patterns are not only quite pretty when used unadorned, but also useful where ribbon or some other decorative strand is to be threaded through the fabric. Both patterns make long horizontal rows of holes, and look very nice when a narrow velvet or satin ribbon, or a strand of heavier yarn in a contrasting color, is woven through them. Dimple Eyelet is particularly useful for a gathering ribbon, as around the neckline of a blouse or the hem of a sleeve. Ridged Ribbon Eyelet, having purl ridges above and below the line of openings, makes a frame into which the threaded ribbon is seated. The number of stockinette rows in between eyelet rows is optional.



ABOVE: Dimple Eyelet

BELOW: Ridged Ribbon Eyelet

DIMPLE EYELET

Even number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl.

Row 3—P1, * yo in reverse, i.e., bring yarn over needle from back to front instead of the usual direction; p2 tog; rep from *, end p1.

Row 4—Purl, purling all yo sts through *back* loops.

Rows 5 and 6—Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

Row 7—P2, * yo in reverse, p2 tog; rep from *.

Row 8—Purl, purling all yo sts through *back* loops.

Repeat Rows 1-8.

RIDGED RIBBON EYELET

Odd number of sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl.

Rows 3 and 4—Knit.

Row 5—* K2 tog, yo; rep from *, end k1.

Row 6—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-6.

Crochet-Knit Traveling Eyelet

This is a traditional Italian pattern. Note that the number of sts is decreased by one in each pattern repeat on Rows 1 and 3, and restored to the original number on Rows 2 and 4.

Multiple of 6 sts plus 8.

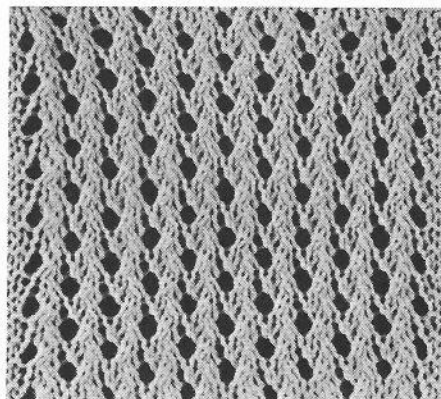
Row 1 (Right side)—K1, yo, ssk, k2, * k2 tog, yo, ssk, k2; rep from * to last 3 sts, end k2 tog, yo, k1.

Row 2—K1, p1, * p4, purl into front and back of next st (yo of previous row); rep from * to last 6 sts, p5, k1.

Row 3—K2, * k2 tog, yo, ssk, k2; rep from *.

Row 4—K1, p2, * purl into front and back of next st, p4; rep from * to last 4 sts, p into front and back of next st, p2, k1.

Repeat Rows 1-4.



Crochet-Knit Traveling Eyelet

Eyelet Puff

Because this pattern includes so many increases, it has a great tendency to spread out laterally; the knitter must beware of casting on too many stitches. In fine yarn, this is a pleasing pattern for stoles and fancy blouses.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 3.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.

Row 2—K3, * yo, p1, yo, k3; rep from *.

Row 4—K4, yo, p1, yo, * k5, yo, p1, yo; rep from *, end k4.

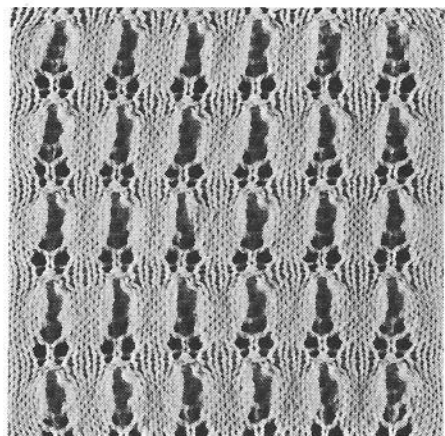
Row 6—K5, yo, p1, yo, * k7, yo, p1, yo; rep from *, end k5.

Row 8—K6, yo, p1, yo, * k9, yo, p1, yo; rep from *, end k6.

Row 10—K3, * k4 tog through back loops, p1, k4 tog through front loops, k3; rep from *.

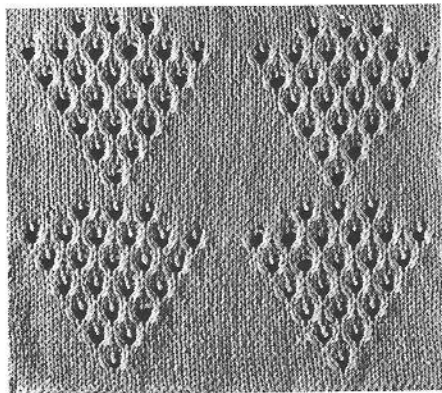
Row 12—K3, * p3 tog, k3; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Eyelet Puff

Peacock's Tail



Peacock's Tail

This pattern is a handsome arrangement of picot eyelets in a solid stockinette fabric, in the same manner as Picot Eyelet Diamond. These eyelets can be placed in an infinite number of other designs, according to the whim of the knitter. After becoming familiar with the method of working picot eyelets, try an arrangement of your own. The design can easily be planned on graph paper. Remember that four stitches (counting the decreases) must be allotted to each eyelet.

Panel of 28 sts.

Rows 1 and 3 (Right side)—Knit.

Rows 2 and 4—Purl.

Row 5—K12, k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk, k12.

Row 6 and all subsequent wrong-side rows—Purl, working (p1, k1) into every double yo of the preceding row.

Rows 7, 11, 15, 19, 23, and 27—Knit.

Row 9—K10, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) twice, k10.

Row 13—K8, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) 3 times, k8.

Row 17—K6, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) 4 times, k6.

Row 21—K4, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) 5 times, k4.

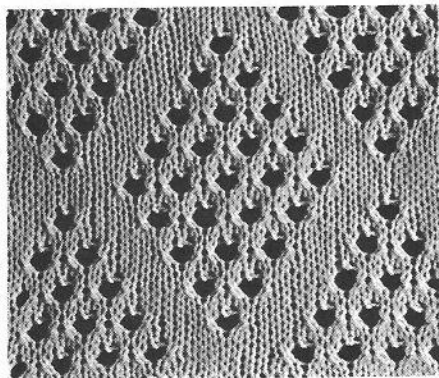
Row 25—K2, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) 6 times, k2.

Row 29—Repeat Row 13.

Row 30—Purl, working (p1, k1) into each double yo.

Repeat Rows 1–30.

Picot Eyelet Diamond



Picot Eyelet Diamond

A picot eyelet is one that is heart-shaped rather than round. It is created by working (p1, k1) into a double yarn-over instead of the usual (k1, p1). This attractive pattern places picot eyelets in alternating diamonds, set off by solid borders.

Multiple of 28 sts plus 12.

Row 1 (Right side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl. Special note: throughout pattern purl all wrong-side rows, purling once into every single yo and working (p1, k1) into every (yo) twice.

Row 3—K2, * (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) 3 times, (k4, k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) twice; rep from * to last 10 sts, end (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) twice, k2.

Row 5—Knit.

Row 7—K2, yo, ssk, * (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) twice, k4, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) twice, k4, k2 tog, yo twice, ssk; rep from * to last 8 sts, end k2 tog, yo twice, ssk, k2 tog, yo, k2.

Row 9—Knit.

Row 11—K2, * (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) twice, k4, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) 3 times, k4; rep from * to last 10 sts, end (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) twice, k2.

Row 13—Knit.

Row 15—K4, * k2 tog, yo twice, ssk, k4, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) 4 times, k4; rep from * to last 8 sts, end k2 tog, yo twice, ssk, k4.

Row 17—Knit.

Row 19—K2, * k8, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) 5 times; rep from *, end k10.

Row 21—Knit.

Row 23—Repeat Row 15.

Row 25—Knit.

Row 27—Repeat Row 11.

Row 29—Knit.

Row 31—Repeat Row 7.

Row 33—Knit.

Row 35—Repeat Row 3.

Row 37—Knit.

Row 39—K2, yo, ssk, * (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) 3 times, k8, (k2 tog, yo twice, ssk) twice; rep from * to last 8 sts, end k2 tog, yo twice, ssk, k2 tog, yo, k2.

Row 40—Purl (once into each single yo, [p1, k1] into each double yo).

Repeat Rows 1–40.

Checkered Fleurette

This is an adaptation of the French lace pattern, Fleurette, to the eyelet form. The substitution of purled decreases for knitted ones in the motifs is interesting, and gives the pattern a hint of texture.

Multiple of 12 sts plus 5.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.

Row 2—K6, p2 tog, yo, k1, yo, p2 tog, * k7, p2 tog, yo, k1, yo, p2 tog; rep from *, end k6.

Rows 4 and 6—K6, yo, p2 tog, k1, p2 tog, yo, * k7, yo, p2 tog, k1, p2 tog, yo; rep from *, end k6.

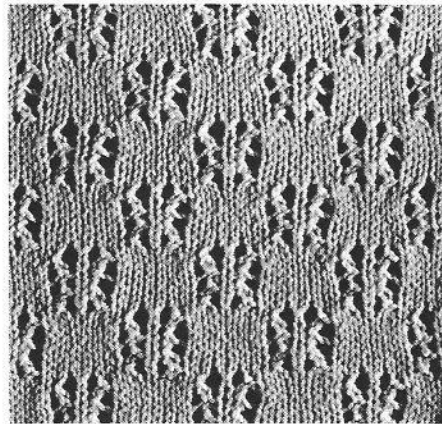
Row 8—Repeat Row 2.

Row 10—K2, * k1, yo, p2 tog, k7, p2 tog, yo; rep from *, end k3.

Rows 12 and 14—K2, * k1, p2 tog, yo, k7, yo, p2 tog; rep from *, end k3.

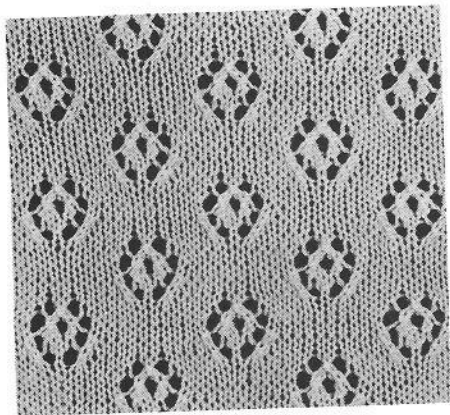
Row 16—Repeat Row 10.

Repeat Rows 1–16.



Checkered Fleurette

Rosebud Pattern



Rosebud Pattern

This is a pretty, easy-to-work pattern that would make an adorable party dress for a little girl . . . or for a big girl. It is also very nice for baby clothes, scarves, and knitted tablecloths. For the same type of eyelet incorporated into a highly developed lace pattern, see Rose Trellis Lace.

Multiple of 16 sts plus 9.

Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl.

Row 2—K10, * k2 tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk, k11; rep from *, end last repeat k10.

Row 4—K9, * k2 tog, yo, k3, yo, ssk, k9; rep from *.

Row 6—K10, * yo, ssk, yo, k3 tog, yo, k11; rep from *, end last repeat k10.

Row 8—K11, * yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pss0, yo, k13; rep from *, end last repeat k11.

Row 10—K2, * k2 tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk, k11; rep from *, end last repeat k2.

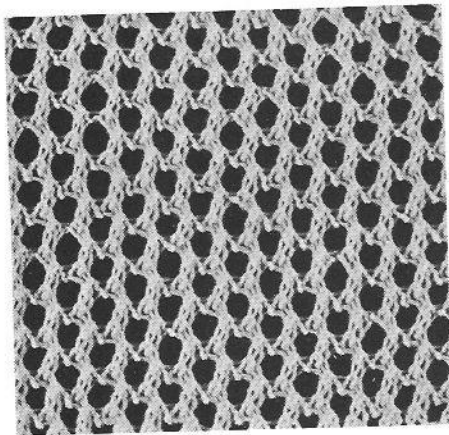
Row 12—K1, * k2 tog, yo, k3, yo, ssk, k9; rep from *, end last repeat k1.

Row 14—K2, * yo, ssk, yo, k3 tog, yo, k11; rep from *, end last repeat k2.

Row 16—K3, * yo, sl 1—k2 tog—pss0, yo, k13; rep from *, end last repeat k3.

Repeat Rows 1-16.

Cat's Eye



Cat's Eye

Cat's Eye is a simple Shetland all-over lace pattern derived from the picot eyelet. In fine yarn on medium-sized needles, it makes a very open mesh. Note that the yo's are worked on right-side rows and the corresponding decreases are delayed until the subsequent wrong-side rows.

Multiple of 4 sts.

Row 1 (Right side)—K4, * (yo) twice, k4; rep from *.

Row 2—P2, * p2 tog, (p1, k1) into 2 yo's of previous row, p2 tog; rep from *, end p2.

Row 3—K2, yo, * k4, (yo) twice; rep from *, end k4, yo, k2.

Row 4—P3, * (p2 tog) twice, (p1, k1) into 2 yo's; rep from *, end (p2 tog) twice, p3.

Repeat Rows 1-4.

Shetland Eyelet Pattern

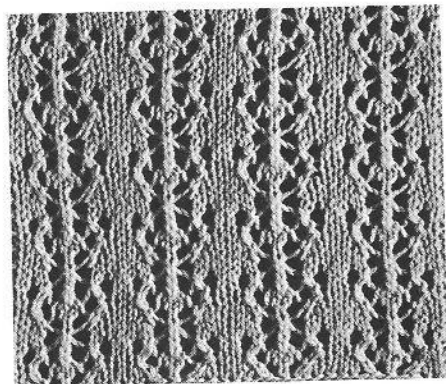
This is a lace fabric in actuality, the only true eyelets being the ones on the edges of the pattern, formed by the first and last yarn-overs in Row 6. From these, however, the pattern takes its name. The remainder is a simple Shetland lace. Note the opening “k2 tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk” in the first pattern row. This is a standard opening which occurs again and again in Shetland lace, like a standard gambit in chess.

The Shetland Eyelet Pattern makes a very pretty vertical insertion, such as might be used to dress up an otherwise plain sweater. Try one panel on either side of the front bands of a fine-yarn cardigan. On the other hand, when repeated throughout the fabric on a multiple of 9 stitches, it makes an attractive allover lace.

Panel of 9 sts.

- Row 1 (Wrong side) and all other wrong-side rows—Purl!
Row 2—K2, k2 tog, yo, k1, yo, ssk, k2.
Row 4—K1, k2 tog, yo, k3, yo, ssk, k1.
Row 6—K1, yo, ssk, yo, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, yo, k2 tog, yo, k1.
Row 8—K3, yo, sl 2 knitwise—k1—p2sso, yo, k3.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



Shetland Eyelet Pattern

Grand Eyelet Lace

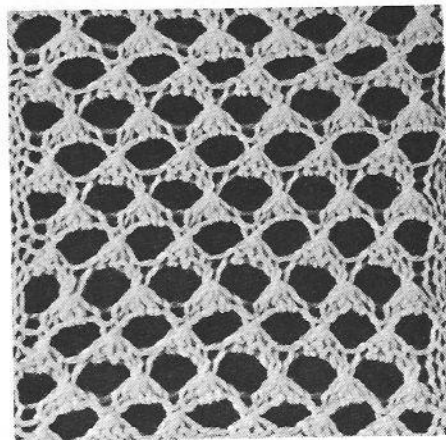
The “grand” eyelet is an extra-large one, as in Crown of Glory, usually made by a (yo) twice or (yo) 3 times. In this pattern the eyelet is enlarged instead by working three more stitches from it. The fabric is reversible.

Multiple of 4 sts plus 4 edge sts.

SPECIAL NOTE: Row 3 should be worked very loosely. For this single row it is best to use a needle 3 or 4 sizes larger than the needles used for the rest of the work.

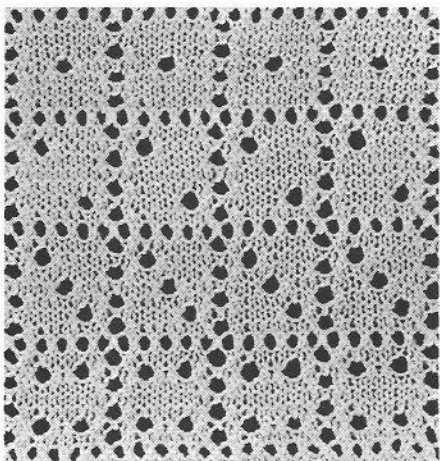
- Row 1—P2, * yo, p4 tog; rep from *, end p2.
Row 2—K2, * k1, (k1, p1, k1) into the yo of previous row; rep from *, end k2.
Row 3—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-3.



Grand Eyelet Lace

Dice Patterns



Dice Patterns

UPPER BAND: *Snake Eyes*

SECOND BAND: *Deuce*

THIRD BAND: *Trey*

LOWER BAND: *Four-Spot*

These patterns make a pretty novelty fabric consisting of garter-stitch blocks divided by rows and columns of eyelets. Each block contains one or more eyelets arranged in imitation of the spots on the face of a die. Any of the six possible arrangements can be used, depending on how Rows 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, and 14 are worked. Rows 5 and 6 control the lower third of each die, Rows 9 and 10 the middle third, and Rows 13 and 14 the upper third. If desired, all these rows may be knitted plain. The result then is a pattern of “blank” or solid garter-stitch blocks. Five-Spot and Boxcars, being simple combinations of the other four, are not illustrated.

Multiple of 10 sts plus 6.

I. SNAKE EYES (BASIC DICE PATTERN)

Row 1—(Right side)—K2, * yo, k2 tog; rep from * to last 2 sts, end k2.

Row 2—Knit.

Row 3—K1, * k2 tog, yo, ssk, k6; rep from *, end last repeat k1.

Row 4—K2, * (k1, p1) into the yo of previous row, k8; rep from *, end last repeat k2.

Rows 5 and 6—Knit.

Rows 7 and 8—Repeat Rows 3 and 4.

Row 9—K6, * k2 tog, yo, ssk, k6; rep from *.

Row 10—K7, * (k1, p1) into the yo, k8; rep from *, end last repeat k7.

Rows 11 through 16—Repeat Rows 3 through 8 once more.

Repeat Rows 1–16.

II. DEUCE

Work the same as I, with the following exceptions:

Row 5—K4, * k2 tog, yo, ssk, k6; rep from *, end k2.

Row 6—K9, * (k1, p1) into the yo, k8; rep from *, end last repeat k5.

Rows 9 and 10—Knit.

Row 13—K8, * k2 tog, yo, ssk, k6; rep from *, end last repeat k4.

Row 14—K5, * (k1, p1) into the yo, k8; rep from *, end k1.

III. TREY

Work the same as I, with the following exceptions:

Rows 5 and 6—Repeat Rows 5 and 6 of II.

Rows 13 and 14—Repeat Rows 13 and 14 of II.

IV. FOUR-SPOT

Work the same as I, with the following exceptions:

Row 5—K4, * (k2 tog, yo, ssk) twice, k2; rep from *, end k2.

Row 6—K5, * (k1, p1) into the yo, k2, (k1, p1) into the yo, k4; rep from *, end k1.

Rows 9 and 10—Knit.

Rows 13 and 14—Repeat Rows 5 and 6.

V. FIVE-SPOT

Work the same as I, with the following exceptions:

Rows 5 and 6—Repeat Rows 5 and 6 of IV.

Rows 13 and 14—Repeat Rows 5 and 6 of IV.

VI. BOXCARS

Work the same as I, with the following exceptions:

Rows 5, 9, and 13—Repeat Row 5 of IV.

Rows 6, 10, and 14—Repeat Row 6 of IV.

Eyelet Honeycomb

Multiple of 8 sts plus 6.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Knit.

Row 2—Purl.

Row 3—K2, * sl 2 wyif, p6; rep from *, end sl 2, k2.

Row 4—K2, * sl 2 wyib, k1, k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk, k1; rep from *, end sl 2, k2.

Row 5—K2, * sl 2 wyif, p2, (p1, k1) into the double yo, p2; rep from *, end sl 2, k2.

Row 6—K2, * sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from *, end sl 2, k2.

Rows 7 and 8—Repeat Rows 1 and 2.

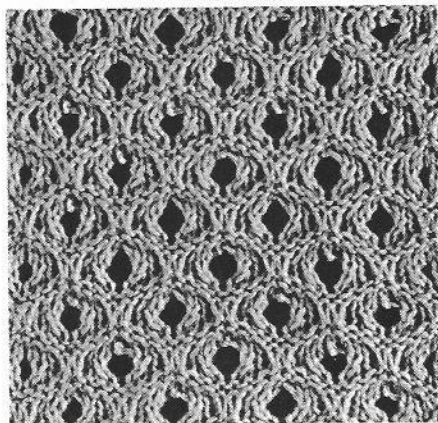
Row 9—K2, p4, * sl 2 wyif, p6; rep from *, end sl 2, p4, k2.

Row 10—K3, yo, ssk, k1, * sl 2 wyib, k1, k2 tog, (yo) twice, ssk, k1; rep from *, end sl 2, k1, k2 tog, yo, k3.

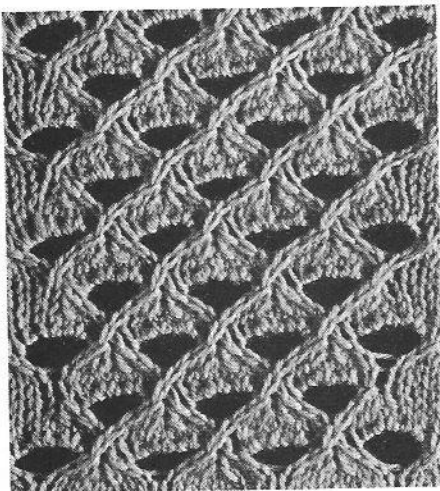
Row 11—K2, p4, * sl 2 wyif, p2, (p1, k1) into the double yo, p2; rep from *, end sl 2, p4, k2.

Row 12—K6, * sl 2 wyib, k6; rep from *.

Repeat Rows 1-12.



Eyelet Honeycomb



Grand Eyelet Lattice

Grand Eyelet Lattice

Multiple of 8 sts.

Row 1 (Wrong side)—Purl.

Row 2—* (K2 tog) twice, (yo) twice, (ssk) twice; rep from *.

Row 3—* P2 tog-b, (p1, k1) 3 times into the double yo, p2 tog; rep from *.

Row 4—K1, * k6 (the 6 new sts above the yo), k2 tog but do not slip from needle; insert right-hand needle between the sts just knitted tog and knit the 1st st again, then sl both sts from needle together; rep from *, end k7.

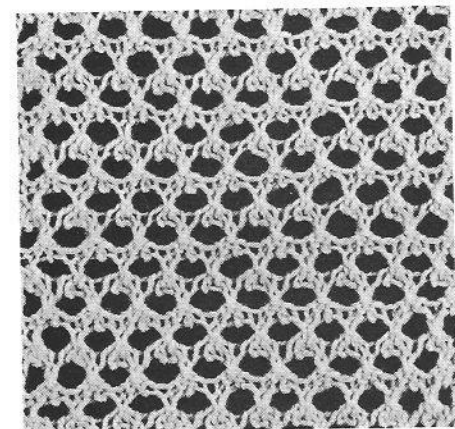
Row 5—Purl.

Row 6—K4, * (k2 tog) twice, (yo) twice, (ssk) twice; rep from *, end k4.

Row 7—P4, * p2 tog-b, (p1, k1) 3 times into the double yo, p2 tog; rep from *, end p4.

Row 8—K3, * k2 tog and knit 1st st again as in Row 4, k6; rep from *, end last repeat k3.

Repeat Rows 1-8.



Cane Stitch, or Grand Picot Eyelet

Cane Stitch, or Grand Picot Eyelet

Having a 3-row pattern, this fabric looks the same on both sides. Thus it is particularly good for articles both sides of which will be seen, such as scarves and stoles. It has much vertical elasticity, and can take a good deal of stretching when blocked.

Multiple of 3 sts plus 4 edge sts.

Row 1—K2, * sl 1—k2 tog—psso, (yo) twice; rep from *, end k2

Row 2—K2, * (p1, k1) into the double yo, p1; rep from *, end k2

Row 3—Knit.

Repeat Rows 1-3.