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## MORE <br> Domino

 Knittingpage 22


Spring 1998

# Lhianos 

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FRONT COVER:
Creative Knitting Rhapsody in Blues Jacket, Valentina Devine

drive past farmland on my way to the office. It is January and the land is barren, the only color the neutral shades of dried grasses. But in just a few months, these fields will be transformed. The earth will be tilled, seeds planted, and soon green shoots will sprout. The earth will burst forth in visually stimulating colors and textures. I think about this change of seasons in relation to this issue of Knits, likening the creative process to the advent of spring. One starts with the seed of an idea, allows it to germinate, and molds and shapes it into realiry. As knitters, we begin by pulling out the material we create with-our yarn in all its glorious textures and colors.

For me, yarn selection is intuitive. I sit in the middle of the floor, surrounded with yarn, and delve into my stash, grabbing colors and textures that blend harmoniously. It's not only a visual response but a tactile one; considering the hours it takes to knit a project, the feel of a yarn as it flows through my hands, as well as its feel on the body, is as important as how it will look. With knitting needles in hand, I swatch this yarn and that one until the combination is just right.

I think Valentina Devine's approach to knitting exemplifies the word "creativity".


Looking to the landscape for inspiration, her Rhapsody in Blues jacket on page 11 depicts the Southwest sky at sunset. With embellishment, she builds on the surface just as a painter builds with oil on canvas. Shaton O'Brien's sweaters are also tributes

## In the next

Knits

One Size Doesn't Fit All

Upsizing for the fuller figure
Short-rowing for better fit

## Variations on a Theme <br> One stitch, many shapes <br> One style, many sizes

Versatile Banker's Vest
Simple designing on the needles
to the natural world. In her article, "Yarn Collector's Sweaters" on page 34, Sharon tells how her inspirations guide the gentle shades and blends of yam into works of art. Through the use of pattern stitches and innovative techniques, Vivian Høxbro outdoes herself with domino knitting in shell shapes. And Sarah Swett's Stained-Glass Tunic is a stunning example of combining color and texture at will.

We've also considered the use of handpainted yarns in this issue. In "Green Mountain Madness" on page 46, we get a peek at Cheryl Porter's special contribution to our knitting world-the painting of yarn as a creative venture. Designing with hand-painted yarns can be challenging, but I think you'll agree that our designers are up to this task. Check out Beth Brown-Reinsel's Muted Musician Gansey, Cheryl Oberle's Tartan Pullover, and Anne Morgan Jefferson's Garter-Stitch Gymnastics Vest.

I hope that inspiration may blossom for you this spring.


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## CABLES

## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

## INSPIRE ME

I enjoy projects that spark my imagination with new and unusual applications of the knitting basics. I'm especially excited about sweaters that are knit in unusual ways-cuff to cuff, diagonally, in squares and stripes, etc. I'd also appreciate some articles that focus on novelty yarns. I am always captured by these yarns but disappointed in how they look knitted up-the yarns always seem to loose their magic and turn "stripey" or obscure the pattern stitches. And how about some projects designed with variations-cardigan or pullover, collar or not, a pattern that could be placed on the bottom or at the yoke, etc.

Philosophically, I want to see knitters learn to be more creative and not feel locked in to exactly reproducing someone else's idea. Anything you could do to further this would be a great service to the craft.

Kay Wienecke
Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Great timing, Kay! Look to pages 8-15 for Valentina Devine's creative knitting and use of novelty yarns, pages 18,48 , and 56 for garments that incorporate handpainted yarns, and the Yam Collector's Sweaters on page 34. The upcoming Summer 1998 issue. of Interweave Knits will feature several garments with design variations.

## DOUBLE TAKE

I was happy to see your article on double knitting in the Fall 1997 issue of Interweave Knits. However, I was truly disappointed that no mention was made of Beverly Royce's Notes on Double Knitting. You state that the simplest form of double knitting is done with two balls of yarn. I disagree-the simplest form of double knitting is done with one ball. Had I been faced with two balls of yarn when learning this wonderful technique I would have felt daunted from the start. Beverly Royce was my introduction to this delightful challenge and her book includes every possible technique, progressing from the easiest to the most exotic and difficult applications.

Julie V. Ouseley
Rome, Georgia


Our apologies for this oversight. Notes on Double Knitting, published by Schoolhouse Press 1981, offers extensive information on double-knit tubes.

## DIFFERENT STROKES

The format for your magazine is a lot like all the other knitting magazinesdirections for knitted projects. If you like one of the projects in an issue well enough to make it, great; if not, there isn't much value in that issue. I'd like to see a more technique-oriented format that includes information that would be useful regardless of the project you're working on. Please consider such topics as different approaches to designing, choosing yarn, knitting, finishing and blocking, unusual techniques, and troubleshooting.

> Holly Prentice
> Acton, Massachusetts

Thank you for putting together a very stimulating magazine dedicated to the forward-thinking craftsperson. I've been searching fruitlessly for several years for a publication such as yours, having conquered basic techniques and patterns. I no longer dread the search for an engaging knitting project.

Dari Stolzoff
Seattle, Washington
Appealing to all levels of knitters is always a challenge. We continually strive for a balance between strong technical articles and projects.

## FINE NEEDLES

The Winter 1997 issue featured a needle review that was much needed. While I understand that for regular knitting the U.S. sizes 2-8 are most commonly used, I am disappointed that no mention was
made of finer needles, especially those from $0-4 \times 0$. The U.S. only produces down to $0(2 \mathrm{~mm})$, but Germany still manufactures needles as fine as $4 \times 0$ and Lacis has handmade $5 \times 0$ to $8 \times 0$. These are used for fine yarn knitting, lace knitting, charted needle design and machine embroidery techniques.

Kaethe Kliot<br>Berkeley, California

Unfortunately, we often face space constraints when producing an issue of Knits, and for that reason we did limit the scope of the needle review. We are familiar with (and indeed many of us use) the fine needles you mention. The omission was in no way disparaging.

## BORN AGAIN LACE KNITTER

I was given a copy of Interweave Knits, Spring 1997 as a gift. I had just returned to knitting Shetland lace after a twentyyear absence. As I had also been given Susanna Lewis's, book Knitting Lace (Taunton Press, 1992) a few months earlier, the desire to knit lace was reborn. Since then, I have designed twenty-four bonnets, caps, and mop caps in \#30 and \#20 cotton 1 -ply Shetland lace wool and $1 / 32$ silk. I have made them from the very simple silk border garter stitch to the Mrs. Belli's Diamond Edging that was featured in Knits.

> Catherine M. Thomson

Victoria, B.C., Canada

## SEARCHING

I own an antique sock knitting machine and am searching for an instruction booklet. Does anyone have information on this machine? It's a Gearhart's 1914 Knitter, with ribbing attachment, manufactured by Gearhart Knitting Machine Co., Clearfield, Pennsylvania. If you know anything about this machine, please contact me directly.

Sharon Cuyler, 1750 W. Tienken Rd., Rochester Hills, MI $48306 \infty$

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## Glossary

## Abbreviations

```
alt
BC
beg
bet
BO
CC
cm
cn
CO
cont
dec(s)
    double-pointed needle(s)
        front cross
        foll following
        gram(s)
        increase; increasing
        knit
    knit through back of loop
    k2tog knit two stitches together
    knitwise
        left cross
        left twist
        marker(s)
        main color
        millimeter(s)
        make one
        purl
        pattern(s)
        place marker
        pass slip stitch over
        purl two stitches together
        purlwise
        right cross
        remaining
        repeat
reverse stockinette stitch
        ribbing
        round(s)
        right side
        right twist
        single crochet
        skip
        sl 1, k1, psso
        slip
        slip stitch (sl 1 st pwise
        unless otherwise indicated)
        slip, slip, k 2 sl sts tog
        stitch(es)
        stockinette stitch
        through back loop
        together
        wrong side
        with yarn in back
        with yarn in front
        yarn over
        repeat starting point
        (i.e., repeat from *)
        repeat all instructions
        between asterisks
        () alternate measurements
        and/or instructions
        [] instructions that are to be
        worked as a group a
        specified number of times
```


## Knitting Gaugc

To check gauge, CO 30 to 40 sts using the recommended needle size. Work in pattern stitch until the piece measures at least $4^{\prime \prime}(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ from the cast-on edge. Remove the swatch from the needles or BO loosely, and lay the swatch on a flat surface. Place a rulet over the swatch and count the number of stitches across and number of rows down (including fractions of stitches and rows) in $4^{\prime \prime}(10 \mathrm{~cm})$. Repeat two or three times on different areas of the swatch to confirm your measurements. If you have more stitches and rows than called for in the instructions, use larger needles; if you have fewer, use smaller needles. Repeat until the gauge is correct.

## Reading Charts

Unless otherwise indicated, charts are read from the bottom up. On right-side rows, read charts from right to left. On wrong-side rows, read charts from left to right. When knitting in the round, read charts from right to left for all rows.

## Kitchener Stitch



1. Bring yarn needle through the front st as if to purl, leaving the stitch on needle.
2. Bring yarn needle through the back st as if to knit, leaving the stitch on needle.
3. Bring yarn needle through the same front st as if to knit, and then sl this st off needle. Bring needle through the next front st as if to purl, again leaving the st on needle.
4. Bring yarn needle through the first back st as if to purl, sl that st off, and then bring yarn needle through the next back st as if to knit, leaving it on needle. Rep steps 3 and 4 until no sts remain.

## I-Cord

With dpn, CO desired number of sts. *Without turning the needle, slide the sts to the other end of the needle, pull the yarn around the back, and knit the sts as usual; rep from * for desired length.

## Applied I-Cord



As I-cord is knitted, attach it to the garment as follows: With garment RS facing and using a separate ball of yarn and cir needle, pick up the desired number of sts along the garment edge. Slide these sts down the needle so that the first picked-up st is near the opposite needle point. With dpn, CO desired number of I-cord sts. Knit across the I-cord to the last st, then knit the last st tog with the first picked-up st on the garment, and pull the yarn behind the cord (pull the yarn in front of the cord for reverse I-cord). Knit to the last I -cord st, then knit the last I -cord st tog with the next picked-up st. Cont in this manner until all picked-up sts have been used.

Note: When working applied I-cord, as in all picked-up edge finishes, do not pick up every st. Work the edging for about $2^{\prime \prime}(5 \mathrm{~cm})$, then lay the piece flat to make sure that the cord lies flat along the edge-if not, pull out the necessary sts and rework, picking up more or fewer sts along the garment edge, as needed.

## Binding Off Shoulder Seams Together



Place the front and back shoulder stitches onto two separate needles. Hold them in your left hand with the right sides of the knitting facing together. In your right hand, take another needle and insert the tight-hand needle into the first stitch on each of the left-hand needles and knit them as one stitch. Knit the next stitch the same way. You now have two stitches on the right-hand needle. Pass the first stitch over the second stitch. Repeat until only one stitch remains on the right-hand needle. Cut the yarn and pull the tail through last stitch.

## OOPS!

Corrections to the Winter '97 issue:
A Quick Double-Knit Hotpad! (page 18) and Bobby's Blankie (page 28): The star motif chart A is missing the center square. Here is the corrected chart.

Bobby's Blankie (pagé 28): The fourth sentence of the second paragraph should read: Work 20 sts, pm, work 120 sts reversing colors, pm , work 20 sts reversing colors.


Ribbons and Snowberries (page 35): The second sentence of the second paragraph should read: Set-up row: (WS) K16 (21, $26,31), \mathrm{pm}, \mathrm{p} 20,[\mathrm{k} 4, \mathrm{p} 1] 3$ times, $\mathrm{k} 4, \mathrm{pm}, \mathrm{p} 20, \mathrm{k} 16(21,26,31)$.

## Corrections to the Fall '97 issue:

Talisker Cardigan and Tam (page 56): The markings on where to begin and end the sizes on the charts are incorrect. Below are the corrected markings.

Talisker Cardigan and Tam (page 59): Round 2 of the Tam instructions should read: (Dec rnd) SI 2 sts kwise (the last st of Rnd 1 and the first st of Rnd 2), k1, p2sso, *p3, k1, p4, k1, p3, s1 2 kwise, $\mathrm{k} 1, \mathrm{p} 2 \mathrm{sso}$; rep from *, end p3, k1, p4, k1, p3.

Right Front Yoke


## Left Front Yoke




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# A Weekend with Valentina Devine 

Kerstin Nelson



"I'M NOT a retired bubble dancer," Valentina Devine says to her students. "And I didn't make up my name."

Valentina is a svelte grandmother who has come to California to present a weekend workshop in creative knitting to the Santa Barbara Fiber Arts Guild. Her own best advertisement, she is wearing a man's black vest to which she has added entrelac sleeves knitted in descending tones of gray on a black background, rhinestone buttons, and a lace-edged handkerchief discretely tucked into the watch pocket. Teamed with a pearl gray sueded silk skirt, the look is elegant.

Valentina stands beside a table laden with more examples of her worksweaters, coats, and vests-all in vibrant colors, all composed of knitted geometric forms. Two other tables, each eight feet long, are heaped with yarn in every imaginable weight, texture, and color-all hand-dyed by the artist. She picks up a pair of knitting needles and a ball of her variegated yarn-marvelous shades of orange, red, and yellow. "Now we will start." Each word is carefully enunciated. Her voice still has a trace of a German accent and her syntax takes a little getting used to. "Cast on not more than fifteen stitches and start knitting." Sixty-plus knitters of all ages,
shapes, and sizes do exactly as she says. As we concentrate on our knitting, Valentina tells us something of her life.

The daughter of a Russian mother and German father, she was born in Moscow and raised in pre-World War II Berlinthe wrong time to be anything but pure German. "There were no Valentinas in Germany, let me tell you," she recalls. "During that time I was called Walli and I was forbidden to speak Russian."

After the war, when Berlin was divided, the Wall split her neighborhood, but fortunately Valentina's house was on the Allied side. As a young woman, she was haunted by the Wall's ominous, silent presence and the sight of abandoned houses in the Eastern sector with their broken windows, some of which had curtains still hanging in them.

Years later, after she had moved to the United States, Valentina was invited to knit a piece for an exhibition. She accepted the challenge. She intended to knit a torn curtain. Beginning with coarse, natural linen thread, she knitted shapes with gaping holes. One day, she flipped one of the pieces sideways and a face with staring eyes looked out at her-the spirit of all those who had suffered persecution and death in the war and post-war era. Her "curtain" became a series of ghostly faces roughly laced together. The piece was a success.

Someone asks when she learned to knit. Valentina explains that learning to knit was a rite of passage for all German girls of
her era; she was no exception. "My mother would say to me, 'You will knit for an hour. Now.' I always imagined that she added 'and you will enjoy it."'

As our work progresses, Valentina goes from knitter to knitter offering comments on color combinations or the choice of appropriate yarns. She continues to tell us anecdotes from her knitting life, the most memorable of which was what she describes as the Nightmare Sweater.

She and a friend had teamed up and designeda sweater that was included in a national mail-order catalogue. She shudders at the recollection.
"They gave us a large picture in the catalogue and we got many more orders than we expected. Then we had to get more knitters. Some of them smoked. Some of them didn't know how to handle the gauge. Then we had to get people to properly assemble the pieces, ensuring quality control. Finally we had to send out a form letter to our customers explaining that they would have to wait about two months for their sweaters. The form letters created even more interest and brought more orders. It took us two years to fill them all."

She shows us a picture of the Nightmare Sweater. It's a handsome jacket, knitted on the bias with hand dyed yarns. The design is still good and available in kit form or by special order from Yarn Creations, 1222 Big Rock Loop, Los Alamos, NM 87544.

Another time, she tells us, a friend called and said "You've got to meet this
artist from England. He's utterly fantastic." It was a rainy day and Valentina was tired. She tried her best to get out of going over to meet this person but her friend was adamant. Finally she gave in and drove to her friend's house where she met Kaffe Fasset for the first time.
"It changed my life forever." The sense of wonder is still in her voice. "I had never really looked at a stone wall before. I had never seen so many shades of gray there. I have not looked at things the same since."

Having Valentina visit our guild is something of a coup. Since being featured in Melanie Falick's instant knitting classic Knitting in America, Valentina's lectures and workshops are much in demand.

Today we have visitors from as far north as Cayucos, over a hundred miles away ("We've ditched our husbands and run off to Santa Barbara. You guys have the greatest workshops!") and from as far south as Thousand Oaks, about forty miles away ("Hey, we'd rather come here than go to Los Angeles."). There are enough of us that we have to split into two groups for the individualized instruction part of the workshop.

The technique that Valentina is teaching this weekend is deceptively simple: Knit squares starting with a small rectangle at the center and, working out, build on the original rectangle with different yarns and colors until you have a piece about twelve inches square. Every time you change color, leave a tail of yarn about thirty-six inches long on the front of the piece. These tails will then be used to embellish the finished garment-with crochet, embroidery, beads, shi-sha mirrors, milagros, tassels-whatever you feel like using.

How many squares does a garment take? For a vest, knit eight squares. For a jacket, knit twelve. Then crochet the squares together using a compatible color. That's all.

## WHAT KIND OF YARN IS BEST?

"Anything you have in your workbasket. It doesn't matter as long as you think the colors go well together." Valentina's only admonition is that the weight of the yarns should be pretty much the same. Even so, you can combine or double thin yarns to make them equal a fat yarn or throw in a fat yarn for one or two rows as
an accent-just don't let it distort the square shape.

## What size needle SHOULD YOU USE?

It doesn't make much difference but you want the finished product to be "drapey, not like a pot scrubber." Valentina warns us that small needles and tight knitting make a sure-fire recipe for pot scrubbers.

She works everything in gatter stitch because it forms a perfect squarc-stockinette stitch will give a rectangle. If you

Valentina put together a wide array of Tahki Yarns for her Rhapsody in Blues jacket shown on page 11.


Valentina sells her knitwear and hand-dyed yams at shows across the country. She's seen here at Taos Wool Market in New Mexico.
get tired of gatter stitch you can stick in a few purl stitches "wherever you feel like it. I call this mindless knitting."

The only constant is the size of the squares "about twelve to fourteen inches" and even that can be fudged a little
when you assemble them-just add a couple of crochet rows on one side of the offending square to bring it up to size, then crochet it to the rest of the squares to form the garment.

The next morning we reconvene and begin the day with a detailed examination and explanation of some of Valentina's garments. Seams and buttonholes are scrutinized and she gives us exhaustive information on finishing techniques.

Someone asks Valentina who dyes her yarn for her. "I do it on my stove," she answers. "I use an acid dye that exhausts very quickly." She speaks with the freedom of one who is so good at her craft that she can share all (or almost all) of her secrets.

Late that afternoon, as we are about to finish, Valentina's husband makes an appearance wearing a heauriful sweater knitted by Valentina. He's a physicist who served twenty years with the U.S. Navy.


In addition to her one-of-a-kind garments, Valentina creates beautiful, sometimes ethereal fiber sculptures.

He and Valentina now live in Los Alamos, New Mexico where he works for the University of California. He tells me that Valentina, in addition to her knitting, sings and plays the guitar-acoustic, it turns out, but electric would not be out of character.

I'll bet one of her better numbers is "Anything Goes". $\infty$

Kerstin Nelson is a freelance writer who has been knitting since childhood. She lives in Santa Barbara, California, where she spins her own yarn and designs sweaters.

# CREATIVE KNITTING 

CREATIVE, modular, log cabin, abstract-all these words describe Valentina Devine's knitting. Using a kaleidescope of colors and textures, Valentina knits rectangles, squares, strips, or triangles and then sews them together into stunning garments which she richly embellishes with crochet or embroidery. Her simple methods will appeal to knitters who like to just pick up their needles and yarn and knit, and the exciting and unpredictable results will appeal to anyone who likes to play with color and texture.

In a nutshell, Valentina begins a shape by knitting with one yarn and then builds on this foundation by changing both the yarn and the direction of the knitting. She knits a bunch of coordinating blocks then puts them all together for vests, sweaters, scarves, or shawls that are bursting with color and texture.

Valentina doesn't claim the technique to be her own, but her color and yarn choices coupled with her unique embellishments identify her work. Creative knitting is a great way to use up odd-ball yarns, but Valentina is quick to add that she never calls these "leftovers". "There is no such thing as leftover yarn-can you imagine a painter calling unused paint "leftover'?"

## CHOOSING YARNS

The success of creative knitting depends largely on the right combinations of colors and textures. Finding an assortment of yarns that "work" can be the most fun or the most excrutiating step. To help with selection, Valentina suggests you sort through the yarns in your stash, grouping them by colors as well as weights or gauges that are compatible. If you're unsure whether two yarns will knit up to about the same gauge, feel them side by side between your fingers. They should feel similar but needn't be exactly the same; this technique allows for quite a bit of flexibility. Include yarns of all textures and fibers.

Keep in mind that lighter weight yarns can be doubled or tripled to be compatible with heavier weight yarns. If you've chosen mostly worsted weight yarns, double sport or triple fingering weight and use bulky sparingly; if you've chosen mostly sport weight, double fingering and use worsted sparingly, etc. You can use a fun, chunky yarn for one or half a row; you can also carry a thin strand of yarn throughout. For unity, choose one yarn to be used in each of the squares.

Now make a tight pile of your chosen yarns on a solid-colored surface. Stand back about six to eight feet and evaluate the colors. Appraise the value range from light to dark-is there too much contrast, too little? Play around with the colors, adding and taking away balls of yarn until you find an assortment you like. There is no limit to the number of colors and textures you can combine, and no right or wrong combination-whatever "works" for you is fine. One of Valentina's most popular combinations is of whites and offwhites. One of her trademarks is using many colors bordered in black; each square has a touch of black in it as well.

How do you know how much yarn you'll need? As a rule-of-thumb, allow about two pounds ( 1 kg ) of yarn for a medium-size, medium-weight long-sleeve sweater. A coat-length sweater or larger size may require more.

## LET THE KNITTING BEGIN

All you need to know to make one of these squares is how to cast on, bind off, and knit. You can, of course, use purl stitches, but most of the pieces illustrated here are worked in garter stitch. The beauty of garter stitch is that because one stitch is as wide as two rows are long, you can pick up one stitch for each ridge to set up knitting in the opposite direction and know the piece will lie flat. There's very little thinking to do.

Once you have chosen your yarns and the appropriate needle size, choose one yarn (A) to begin. Using your favorite method, cast on five to fifteen stitches and work in garter stitch for about $1^{1 / 2^{\prime \prime}}(3.8 \mathrm{~cm})$.

Now it's time to change yarn. Cut yarn A, leaving about a $36^{\prime \prime}(1 \mathrm{~m})$ tail. Also leave a $36^{\prime \prime}$ tail of your next yarn, B. Place the two tails together and tie them with a loose overhand knot from one to a few inches away from the needle. Continue knitting with yarn A until you come to the knot, drop yarn $A$, then work with yarn B. This method will ensure that the yarn changes occur in the middle of the row, adding interest to the overall composition.

At this point you'll need to decide which will be the right side of the work. All yarn changes, changes in knitting direction, and binding off are done with the right side of the work facing you. The yarn tails are also left hanging on the right side. Start knitting with B and knit until you want to change to the next color. If you don't like the look of the color transitions in garter stitch-you end up with twocolored stitches-you can purl the stitches where the changes take place and then resume with garter stitch. As you'll see later, you will also have an opportunity to hide these transitions with embellishment.

When you are ready to reverse direction, bind off loosely with the right side facing, but don't break off your yarn. Turn your work $90^{\circ}$, and with the same yarn pick up one stitch for each garter ridge. On the last ridge, pick up the very first cast-on stitch to square off the row. There's absolutely no need to count your stitches.

Continue knitting on the next edge with the same yarn for a few rows, change yarns, and repeat this procedure working four areas around the central block and then building up around each subsequent area to create a log cabin effect. When your square is the appropriate size, bind off the final edge. Continue making squares until you have enough for your chosen project.


## EMBELLISHING

Your squares will look pretty messy at this point with all the yarn ends dangling from the right side. You'll use these ends to decorate and finish the squares.

For crocheted embellishment, you need to know single crochet and chain stitch. You can also embellish with embroidery, but Valentina recommends not combining embroidery and crochet in one piece. Beads, buttons, or charms can be added too.

Just pick a pair of yarn tails to start with and unknot them. Separate the two yarns and with right side facing, bring your crocher hook in as close as you can to the attaches end of one of them. With that yarn, work a base stitch, chain three, and attach the chain to the square. Continue to chain three and attach to the square, determining the direction as you go. In order to blend your color areas, Valentina advises working the crochet chains into opposite color areas so the colors crisscross each other; this helps break up hard lines and will also cover unappealing color transitions. When you finish with one tail, pull it through to the wrong side of the square and secure it in place. Continue working all the remaining strands. You can zig-zag, swirl, intertwine colors, make flower petals, create ruffles, or just meander with your stitches.

## THE TEST

Once your squares are complete, you have to determine the best orientation for each in the finished garment. Here's how. Stand ten to twenty feet from a mirror and hold a square against your body. Turn the piece until you are satisfied with the balance of the colors. This is the way you should place the piece in the garment. Some squares will look equally good from any angle, some will look best in one orimentation. Perform this test on four or five pieces, then place all the pieces on the floor and arrange a final balance.

## PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

Because you've used yams of different weights and textures, it is important that you block your squares before assembling them into a garment. If you find one that's a bit smaller than the others, simply pick up stitches and add the necessary width or length.


Chain: Make a slipknot on the hook.
Yarn over the hook and draw it through the loop of the slipknot. Repeat, drawing the yarn through the last loop formed.

Double crochet: Yarn over the hook, insert the hook into a stitch, yarn over the hook (figure 1) and draw a loop through the stitch (3 loops on hook), yam over the hook and draw it through 2 loops, yarn over the hook and draw it through the remaining 2 loops (figure 2).


Single crochet: Insert the hook into a stitch, yarn over the hook and draw a loop through the stitch (figure 1), yam over the hook and draw it through both loops on the hook (figure 2).


Reverse single crochet: Working from left to right, insert the crochet hook into a knit edge stitch, draw up a loop, bring the yam over the hook, and draw this loop through the first one. "Insert the hook into the next stitch to the right (figure 1), draw up a loop, bring the yarn over the hook again (figure 2), and draw this loop through both loops on the hook; repeat from * until the entire edge has been covered (figure 3). Cut the yarn and secure the last loop by pulling the tail through it.

figure 3

Let's say you want a vest with a finished chest measurement of $48^{\prime \prime}(122 \mathrm{~cm})$. If you've made eight $12^{\prime \prime}$ ( 30.5 cm ) squares, you merely need to assemble them. You can do this with your favorite sewing method or with single crochet. You'll use two squares for the right front, two for the left front, and four for the back. Follow directions for the Rhapsody
in Blues jacket shown on page 11, omitting the sleeves. If you want the same vest but have made eight $10^{\prime \prime}(25.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ squares, you can simply frame the squares. Choose a color for the border and work $1^{\prime \prime}(2.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ of crochet around all four sides of each motif, thus making each a $12^{\prime \prime}(30.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ square. Block the finished pieces and then crochet them together.

## RHAPSODY IN BLUES JACKET

You can use your stash of yarns or choose all new ones as Valentina did; she chose Tahki Yarns in many different colors, fibers, and textures, with Chelsea Silk as the unifying color, using some of it in each square and as the seaming yarn. You can make the jacket wider or longer as you wish.

The jacket shown has a $46^{\prime \prime}(117 \mathrm{~cm})$ bust/chest circumference and a length of $26^{\prime \prime}(66 \mathrm{~cm})$. Each square is approximately $12^{\prime \prime}(30.5 \mathrm{~cm})$. The pockets are $6^{\prime \prime} \times$ $6^{1 / 2^{\prime \prime}}(15 \times 16.5 \mathrm{~cm})$, worked in single crochet and attached to the inside fronts.

YARN Tahki Yarns: Chelsea Silk ( $65 \%$ silk, $35 \%$ wool; $105 \mathrm{yd}[96 \mathrm{~m}] / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#189A denim, 8 balls. Cotton Classic II ( $100 \%$ cotton; $74 \mathrm{yd}[68 \mathrm{~m}] / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#2871 medium blue, \#2609 army green, \#2808 sea blue, 2 skeins each; \#2939 deep lavender, 1 skein. Acapulco ( $46 \%$ cotton, $44 \%$ polyamide, $10 \%$ viscose; 81 yd [ 75 m ]/ 50 g ): \#1083 turquoise, 1 ball. Siena ( $48 \%$ viscose, $34 \%$ wool, $18 \%$ polyamide; 100 yd [92 m]/50 g): \#8012 Amazon, 2 balls. Classic Cotton Dot ( $100 \%$ cotton; 77 yd $[71 \mathrm{~m}] / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#7363 mustard, 1 ball. Lin-

guine ( $100 \%$ cotton; $103 \mathrm{yd}[95 \mathrm{~m}] / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#714 midnight, \#719 amber, 1 skein each. Stahl Wolle Samba ( $62 \%$ cotton, $38 \%$ viscose; 98 yd [ 90 m$] / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#4106 kiwi, \#4117 navy, 1 ball each.

NEEDLES Appropriate size for yarn choice.

NOTIONS Crochet hook to match needle size, seven $1^{\prime \prime}(2.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ assorted buttons.

This jacket consists of twelve $12^{\prime \prime}$ ( 30.5

## VARIATIONS



## Bomber Jacket

Eight squares are outlined with single crochet, then joined with a single crochet ridge on the right side. The midrif is comprised of one rectangle knit vertically and one knit horizontally-the back mimics the front. Once the midrif rectangles are attached to the body squares with a single crochet ridge on the right side, stitches are picked up along the lower edge and a deep knit 1 , purl 1 rib is knitted down to desired length. The neckband is two rows of double crochet with a final row of reverse single crochet continuing down the front and along the lower edge. The cuffs are worked downward to the wrist. (See cuff explanation under Four-Square Jacket on page 14.) The buttonholes are worked as chains in reverse single crochet.
$\mathrm{cm})$ knitted squares, each framed with one row of single crochet. Each square is joined to the next with single crochet worked on the right side, creating a ridge. The neck, front, and bottom are finished with two rows of single crochet and edged with a row of reverse single crochet. Three-stitch gaps are left in the tow of reverse single crochet for the buttonholes on the right front. The stand-up collar is one row of double crochet edged with a row of reverse single crochet.


## Long Vest

This vest comprises twelve squares that combine to give the desired finished medsurements. The squares and seams are worked with single crochet on the tight side, creating a ridge. The neck, center front, and side slits are edged with one row of single crochet followed by one row of reverse single crochet.
 in single crochet ridge on right side, and neck, fronts, and lower edges have single crochet bands finished with reverse single crochet.

Diamond motifs begin with perfect squares; as squares are worked, they are folded into triangles and worked until the edges match; this avoids the need to measure. The same number of stitches are picked up on each side of the squares, and one stitch is decreased at the beginning of each row. The squares are decreased down to one stitch and fastened off.


## Triangular Shawi

Two rows of single crochet are worked around each square and they are joined with a single crochet ridge on the right side. The solid-colored triangles are worked separately and attached to squares with single crochet on the right side. A single crochet edging is worked on two sides as follows: single crochét into a stitch, chain two, skip one stitch and single crochet into the next stitch. This makes loops for attaching fringe.

## Four-Square Jacket

The four squares are each outlined with one row of single crochet then joined to the next with a single crochet ridge on the right side. The band below the squares is worked sideways around the body and attached to the squares with single crochet on the right side. The sleeves are worked flat, attached to the body squares with single crochet on the right side, and finished with five rows of garter stitch. The neck, front, and lower edges are worked with one row single crochet and then one row reverse single crochet. The cuffs are worked by picking up all the stitches at the bottom of the sleeve square and decreasing down to the number of stitches necessary for the wrist, forming a gathered sleeve. For example, pick up 100 stitches and work one row, decreasing 60 stitches evenly spaced to 40 stitches. Work the 40 stitches for desired cuff length. The buttonholes are crochet chains.


## Squares Scarf

Squares are joined with single crocher on the right side, and a fringed edging is worked as for Triangular Shawl, page 14 .


## Mindless Knitting Jacket

Another variation on the creative knitting theme is what Valentina terms "mindless knitting". This involves knitting strips in irregular fashion. Cast on about two to three inches of stitches and work randomly, changing knits and purls whenever you feel like it. Change yarn as you like, and work the strip to the length needed for your garment; the strips go up from the front bottom edge, over the shoulder, and back down to the back bottom edge. Work as many strips as you need to equal the width of the body. The sleeves are also worked in strips.

When working mindless knitting, keep the last two to three edge stitches in garter stitch. If the edges become wavy, you can fill these areas in with crochet as you put the strips together. For finishing, each strip is edged in single crochet and then crocheted together with a solid border color in single crochet on the right side. Edgings are one row single crochet, then one row reverse single crochet.

You can use creative knitting modules to make garments, pillows, afghans, wall hangings, and probably other things we haven't thought of. Be creative and have fun. $\infty$

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# GARTER-STITCH <br> GYMNASTICS VEST 

ANNE MORGAN JEFFERSON

## Garter-stitch blocks

## Handpainted yarn

FINISHED SIZE $36(40,44,48,52)^{n}$
( 91.5 [101.5, 112, 122, 132] cm) bust/chest circumference. Vest shown measures $40^{\prime \prime}(101.5 \mathrm{~cm})$.

YARN Schaefer Helene ( $50 \%$ silk, $50 \%$ wool; $875 \mathrm{yd} / 14$ oz $[800 \mathrm{~m} /$ $397 \mathrm{gl})$ : icy pastels, 2 skeins.

NEEDLES Body-Size 8 ( 5 mm ): straight and $24^{\prime \prime}(60 \mathrm{~cm})$ circular (cir). l-Cord Size 8 ( 5 mm ): double-pointed (dpn). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Tapestry needle.
GAUGE 18 sts and 36 rows $=4^{\prime \prime}$ $(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ in Garter st.


make an elongated Square $10 . \mathrm{BO}$ all sts. Left shoulder and side: With cir needle and RS facing, pick up and knit 40 sts ( 1 st for each BO st or ridge) along side of Square 10.
Row 1: (WS) Knit.
Row 2: Knit to last st, knit this st tog with closest BO st of Square 8.
Rep these 2 rows until there are 18 ridges on RS of work. On next row (WS), k8, BO tem 32 sts- 19 ridges on RS. Rejoin yarn and beg with RS facing, work rem 8 sts as follows:
Row 1: (RS) Knit to last st, knit last st tog with nearest BO st of Square 8.
Row 2: Knit to last $2 \mathrm{sts}, \mathrm{k} 2$ tog.
Rep these 2 rows until 4 sts rem. Work even on 4 sts, working last st of each RS row tog with nearest $B O$ st until a total of 30 ridges have been worked. On the next row (RS), k 4 , pick up and knit 1 st for every ridge or BO st along the side of Square 8, Square 2, and then Square 394 sts. Knit even for $0(9,19,29,39)$ rows. BO all sts on next WS row- $1(5,10,15$, 20) ridges on RS of work. Right shoulder and side: Work as for left shoulder and side, reversing all shaping and working last live st of each WS row tog with nearest BO st of Square 6 until 30 ridges have been worked, ending with a WS row. Cut yarn. Rejoin yarn at lower right corner of Square 9 and pick up and knit a total of 90 sts along side of Square 9, Square 5, and Square 6, and then knit 4 live armhole sts- 94 sts. Cont as for left side.
-Left Front: (Worked from the top down.) Using the cable method, CO 19 sts. *Knit 19 rows. Using backward loops, CO 10 sts and work as for Section 2 of Basic Square. BO all sts at end of last row. Rejoin yarn and pick up and knit 1 st for each ridge along side of section just completed. Rep from * but do not BO after all sts have been joined. Shape armhole: Row 1: (RS) Knit to last 2 sts, k2tog. Row 2: Knit.
Rep these 2 rows until 4 sts rem. Work even on 4 sts until 29 ridges have been worked. BO all sts on next WS row- 30 ridges on RS. Cont as for Sections 1 and 2 of Basic Square until a total of 7 horizontal sections and 6 vertical sections have been worked. BO all sts. With cir needle, RS facing, and beg at lower right corner, rejoin yarn and pick up and knit 94 sts evenly spaced along right side edge of piece
just completed. Knit even for 0 (9, 19, 29, 39) rows. BO all sts on next WS row-1 $(5,10,15,20)$ ridges on RS. Center band: With cir needle, RS facing, and beg at upper left corner, pick up and knit 130 sts evenly spaced ( 10 sts for each section) along left edge of piece.
Rows 1-4: Knit. Then begin short-row shaping as follows:
Row 5: (WS) K100, tum.
Rows 6 and 8: YO, knit to end.
Row 7: K95, turn.
Rows 9-24: Rep last 2 rows, working 5 fewer sts each WS row ( 55 sts worked on Row 23).
Row 25: Knit, working each yo tog with the st after it (i.e., k 2 tog ) -130 sts.
Rows 26 and 27: Knit.
BO all sts.
-Right Front: Work as for left front until 3 sections have been completed ( 2 horizontal sections and 1 vertical). Do not BO. Set aside. Armhole section: With new yarn and using the cable method, CO 4 sts.
Rows 1-9: Knit- 5 ridges on RS of work. Row 10: Knit, inc in last st-5 sts.
Row 11: Knit.
Rep last 2 rows until there are 10 sts , ending with a WS row. On the next row, k 9 and then with RS facing, knit last st tog with first live st of front, turn. Cont as before, working last st tog with nearest live st of front every RS row until no live sts rem. BO rem 10 sts. Cont working Sections 1 and 2 of Basic Square until a total of 7 horizontal and 6 vertical sections have been worked. BO all sts. With cir needle, RS facing, and beg at armhole, rejoin yarn and pick up and knit 94 sts evenly spaced along left side edge of piece just completed. Knit even for $0(9,19,29,39)$ rows. BO all sts on next WS row-1 $(5,10,15,20)$ ridges on RS. Center band: With cir needle, RS facing, and beg at lower right comer, pick up and knit 130 sts evenly spaced ( 10 sts for each section) along right edge of piece. Rows 1-3: Knit.
Row 4: (RS) K100, turn.
Rows 5 and 7: YO, knit to end.
Row 6: K95, turn.
Rows 8-23: Rep last 2 rows, working 5 fewer sts each WS row ( 55 sts worked on Row 23).
Row 24: Knit, working each yo tog with the st after it (i.e., $\mathrm{k} 2 \operatorname{tog}$ ) -130 sts.
Rows 25 and 26: Knit.
BO all sts.


Long version. Work the squares in the order and directions shown (see page 18).
-Finishing: With yarn threaded on a tapestry needle, sew shoulder seams, matching each st to a ridge. Sew side seams from armhole edge to 3 sections from lower edge, matching stitch for stitch. Lower back edging: Work 3-st attached I-cord (see Glossary, page 6) across lower back. Armhole edging: Beg at side seam, work 3 -st attached I-cord around armhole. Front edging: Beg at lower right front side-seam opening, work 3 -st attached I-cord across lower right front edge, up right front opening, across back neck opening, down left front opening, and across lower left front edge, working 2 rows of unattached I-cord at each corner. Weave in loose ends, following grain of garter st when possible.

## SHORT VERSION

- Back: Work Square 1 through Square 5 as for long version above. BO all sts at end of Square 5. Join yarn and work Square 6 along right side edge of Square 5. BO all sts. Seam side of Square 6 to BO edge of Square 4. Join yarn and work Square 7 along rem edge of Square 4. Complete as for Square 10 of long version. Work armhole shapings as for long version. Work sides with a total of 64 sts along each side edge.
- Fronts: Work as for long version, working just 10 sections in length instead of 13 . Work sides on a total of 64 sts each. Work center bands on 100 sts , beg short-tow shap-
ing by working to within 30 sts of shoulder and working 5 fewer sts every other row until 25 sts have been worked for last short row. Finish as for long version. $\infty$

Anne Morgan Jefferson of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, has been knitting since early childhood and has been editing, designing, and teaching knitting on a national basis for the past twenty years. Knitting is so much a part of her life, she has ventured out of the house more than once wearing a forgotten circular needle around her neck. Occupational jewelry, she calls it.


Short version. Work the squares in the order and directions shown.



Cable Cast-On. Cast on two stitches using the knitted cast-on method. Insert the right needle between the two stitches on the left needle. Wrap the yarn as if to knit. Draw the yarn through to complete the stitch, but do not drop the stitch from the left needle. Slip the new stitch to the left needle as shown. Continue in this fashion, working between the last two stitches on the needle, until you have the desired number of stitches.



## DOMINO SHELLS <br> Step-by-Step

DOMINO SHELLS offer an innovative knitting technique that allows easy designing because the shells can be built on one another as you choose, both horizontally and vertically. You work each three-color shell upward from a wide base to a narrow top in a combination of garter stitch, slip stitch, and ribbing. You work the contrast-color rows with larger needles so that these stitches stand out against the main-color background.

You can make the shells larger or smaller by using more or fewer stitches or by using thicker or thinner yarn and/or larger or smaller needles.

This technique is ideal for combining many colors and textures of yarn.

## TECHNIQUES

## Knitted Cast-On (K-CO):

Step 1: Make a slip knot and place it on a needle held in your left hand.
Step 2: With a free needle, knit into the slip knot (figure 1) and place the new st twisted onto the left needle (figure 2) -2 sts on left needle.

Rep Step 2, always knitting into the last st made (not the slip knot).


Darning while Knitting: If you use the Continental style of knitting (holding the yarn in your left hand), darn in the tail ends of yarn as you go as follows: Knit with the "new" color, N , wrapped around both your index finger and middle finger and the "old" color, O, wrapped only around your index finger (at the inner side of N ). Slip the selvedge st kwise.
Step 1: K1 by putting the needle under O and knitting with N (figure 3).
Step 2: Knit the next st by putting the needle over O and knitting N (figure 4).
Rep these steps 5 to 6 times.


If you follow the English style of knitting (holding the yarn in your right hand), use the following method: *Place O over the top of the right needle from back to front. N then goes over the right needle and O is passed over N to the right of the needle. Knit the st with N, drawing the new loop to the front beneath O (figure 5). When you do this, be sure that $O$ is above the N st, is caught in, and does not show on the right side. K1 with N ; rep from * 5 to 6 times.

Note: Yarn ends at the left-hand side of the work cannot be darned this way; they will have to be woven in with a tapestry needle.

Trimming Yarn Ends: When the yarn ends have been darned, cut them, leaving $a^{3 / 8^{\prime \prime}}(1 \mathrm{~cm})$ tail to prevent the ends from shifting to the right side of the garment.

## PRACTICE PIECE

To learn the domino technique, knit the following series of eight domino shells as illustrated, beginning with Basic Shell 1. The shells are numbered in the order they are to be worked. These eight shells are used in the top and jacket shown on page 22 . The neck and shoulder shapings are worked with simple variations of these shells.

To get familiar with the technique, work the first shell without darning in the ends. Then darn in the ends of the remaining shells as you work them; it is really quite easy to do and will save you considerable time in finishing.

## 1. Basic Shell 1

With larger needles and color 3, K-CO 29 (33) sts (figure 1).

## figure 1

Row 1: (WS) With color 3, knit.
Row 2: (RS) Change to smaller needles and color 1. Knit.
Row 3: Knit.
Row 4: Change to larger needles and color
2. *K1, sl 1 wyb; rep from *, end k1.

Row 5: *K1, sl 1 wyf; rep from *, end k1.
Rows 6 and 7: Change to smaller needles and color 1. Knit.
Rows 8 and 9: With color 3, rep Rows 4 and 5.
Row 10: Change to smaller needles and color 1. Knit.

Row 11: K2tog to last st, k1—15 (17) sts rem.
Rows 12 and 13: With color 2, rep Rows 4 and 5.
Row 14: Change to smaller needles and color 1. Knit.
Row 15: For small size only: *K1, k2tog, k 2 , k 2 tog; rep from *, end $\mathrm{k} 1-11$ sts rem. For large size only: *K2tog, k 1 ; rep from *, end last rep k 2 tog- 11 sts rem.
Row 16: Knit.
Row 17: K1, *p1, k1; rep from *.
Rows 18-21: Cont in established ribbing.
For small size only:
Rows 22, 24, 26, and 28: SSK, cont in established ribbing to last $\mathrm{st}, \mathrm{k} 1-1$ st dec'd.
Rows 23, 25, 27, and 29: P2tog, cont in established ribbing to last st, $\mathrm{pl}-1$ st dec'd.
Row 30: (RS) Sl 1, p2tog, psso.
For large size only:
Rows 22 and 23: Cont in established ribbing.
Rows 24, 26, 28, and 30: SSK, cont in established ribbing to last $\mathrm{st}, \mathrm{k} 1-1 \mathrm{st}$ dec'd.
Rows 25, 27, 29, and 31: P2tog, cont in established ribbing to last st, $\mathrm{p} 1-1$ st dec'd.
Row 32: (RS) Sl 1, p2tog, psso.
Cut yarn and pull tail through rem st.

## 2. Basic Shell 2



With larger needles and color 3, K-CO 14 (16) sts, turn, and pick up and knit 1 st at the lower right corner of shell 1 (with RS facing) and 14 (16) sts evenly spaced up right edge of the same shell-29 (33) sts (figure 2). Work as for Basic Shell 1.

## 3. Basic Shell 3

With larger needles and color 3 , pick up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of shell 1,1 st at lower left corner of the same shell, and with WS facing, K-CO 14 (16) sts29 (33) sts (figure 3). Work as for Basic Shell 1.


## 4. Basic Shell 4

With larger needles, RS facing, and color 3, pick up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of shell 2,1 st at top of shell 1 , and 14 (16) sts up right edge of shell $3-29$ (33) sts (figure 4). Work as for Basic Shell 1.

## 5. Half Shell 1

With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of shell 3 and 1 st at lower left corner of the same shell-15 (17) sts (figure 5). Work Rows 1-10 of Basic Shell 1.
Row 11 : (WS) With color 1, k 2 tog to last st, k1-8 (9) sts rem.
Row 12: Change to larger needles and color 2. K0 (1) *k1, sl 1 ; rep from *, end k2.
Row 13: K1, *k1, sl 1; rep from *, end k1 (2).

Row 14: Change to smaller needles and color 1. Knit.

Row 15: For small size only: K1, k2tog, k2, $\mathrm{k} 2 \mathrm{tog}, \mathrm{k} 1-6$ sts rem. For large size only: K1, k2tog, k1, [k2tog] twice, k1-6 sts rem.
Row 16: Knit.
Row 17: P1, [k1, p1] twice, p1.
Rows 18-21: Cont in established ribbing.
For small size only:
Rows 22-28: Cont in established ribbing, beg every RS row sl 1 kwise, k1, psso. Beg and end every WS row with pl2 sts rem. Cut yarn and pull tail through rem st.
For large size only:
Rows 22 and 23: Cont in established ribbing.
Rows 24-31: Cont in ribbing, beg every RS row sl 1 kwise, kl , psso, and end every RS row k1. Beg and end every WS row with $\mathrm{p} 1-2$ sts rem.
Row 32 (WS) P2tog. Cut yarn and pull tail through rem st.



## 6. Half Shell 2

With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 1 st at lower right corner of shell 2 and 14 (16) sts up right edge of the same shell-15 (17) sts (figure 6). Work as for Half Shell 1 through Row 21 (23) 6 sts.
For small size only:
Rows 22-28: Cont in established ribbing, beg every RS row with k 1 and end with k2tog. Beg and end every WS row with p1-2 sts rem.
Row 29: (WS) P2tog. Cut yarn and pull tail through rem st.
For large size only:
Rows 24-31: Cont in established ribbing, beg every RS row with kl and end with k 2 tog. Beg and end every WS row with p1-2 sts rem.
Row 32: (WS) P2tog. Cut yarn and pull tail through rem st.

## 7. Half Circle

With larget needles and RS facing, pick
up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of shell 6,1 st at top of shell 2 , and 14 (16) sts up right edge of shell 4-29 (33) sts (figure 7). Work Rows 1-16 of Basic Shell-11 sts rem.
Row 17: (WS) *K2tog to last st, k1; rep from *-6 sts rem.
BO all sts.

## 8. Half Circle

With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of shell 4,1 st at top of shell 3 , and 14 (16) sts up right edge of shell 5-29 (33) sts (figure 8). Work Rows $1-16$ of Basic Shell- 11 sts rem.
Row 17: (WS) *K2tog to last st, k1; rep from *- 6 sts rem.
BO all sts.

This completes the eight shells of the practice piece (figure 9). Shell 4 is surrounded on all sides by other shells and can be used to measure your gauge. $\infty$


Vivian Høxbro has been professionally designing knitwear for more than ten years. She lives in Copenhagen, Denmark.


# DOMINO SHELLS TOP AND JACKET 

VIVIAN HOXBRO

## Color and texture • Worked one shell at a time

FINISHED SIZE Top: $39^{1 / 2}\left(43^{1 / 2}\right)^{n}(100[110] \mathrm{cm})$ bust/chest circumference.
Top shown measures $43^{1 / 2^{11}}(110 \mathrm{~cm})$. Jacket: $40(44)^{11}(102[112] \mathrm{cm})$ bust/chest circumference. Jacket shown measures $44^{\prime \prime}(112 \mathrm{~cm})$.

Note: You can make each garment larger or smaller by working more or fewer shells, knitting larger or smaller shells, using thicker or thinner yarn, or using larger or smaller needles.

YARN Top: Rowan Cotton Glacé ( $100 \%$ cotton; 125 yd [115 m]/50 g): \#730 oyster, \#725 ecru, 4 (5) balls each; \#788 hazel, \#440 lilac wine, \#748 mint, \#780 pear, \#744 Provence, \#783 shrimp, 1 (1) ball each. Rowan Fine Cotton Chenille ( $85 \%$ cotton, $15 \%$ polyester; 173 yd $[158 \mathrm{~m} / / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#405 milkshake, \#411 catkin, 1 (1) ball each. Jacket: Rowan Cotton Glacé (100\% cotton; 125 yd [115 m]/50 g): \#730 oyster, 10 (11) balls; \#725 ecru, 9 (10) balls; \#788 hazel, \#440 lilac wine, \#748 mint, \#780 pear, \#744 Provence, \#783 shrimp, 2 (2) balls each. Rowan Fine Cotton Chenille ( $85 \%$ cotton, $15 \%$ polyester; 173 yd [ 158 m ]/50 g): \#405 milkshake, \#411 catkin, 2 (2) balls each.

NEEDLES Size 3 and 6 ( 3 and 4 mm ): straight. Size $3(3 \mathrm{~mm})$ : $16^{\prime \prime}$ and $47^{\text {" }}$ ( 40 and 120 cm ) circular (cir). Adjust needle sizes if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Size C/2 ( 2.75 mm ) crochet hook (to help pick up sts); tapestry needle; seven $5 / 8^{\prime \prime}(1.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ buttons for jacket.

GAUGE When knitted together on all sides, each shell should measure $4\left(4^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)^{11}\left(10[111 \mathrm{~cm})\right.$ across and $2^{3 / 4}(3)^{11}(7$ [7.5] rm) long.


|  | COLOR COMBINATION | COLOR 1 | COLOR 2 | COLOR 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 41 BH | A | oyster | lilac wine | pear |
|  | B | oyster | shrimp | catkin |
| 31 A -32D 33B $34 \mathrm{~K}>35 \mathrm{~A}$ | C | oyster | hazel | mint |
| $\begin{array}{ll} 30 \mathrm{~B} \\ 21 \mathrm{~B} & 29 \mathrm{C} \times 28 \mathrm{~F} \\ 23 \mathrm{~F} & 27 \mathrm{~F} \\ 24 \mathrm{C} & 26 \mathrm{C} \\ \hline 25 \mathrm{~B} \end{array}$ | D | oyster | milkshake | provence |
| 20E $19 \mathrm{~F} \times 18 \mathrm{H} \times 17 \mathrm{G} \times 16 \mathrm{~F}$ | E | ecru | catkin | shrimp |
| (11A 120 12 l 13B-14C-15A | F | ecru | mint | hazel |
| $10 \mathrm{H} .9 \mathrm{C} \quad 5 \mathrm{~A} \quad 6 \mathrm{M} \quad{ }^{7 \mathrm{~F}}$ | G | ecru | pear | lilac wine |
| $3 \mathrm{~F} \mathrm{IB}^{2 \mathrm{H}}$ | H | ecru | provence | milkshake |
| B | I | pear | ayster | ecru |
|  | K | hazel | ecrul | oyster |
|  | I | shrimp | ecru | oyster |
| lop Front $\quad 53 \mathrm{~S} \backslash 52 \mathrm{~F} 61 \mathrm{H}<60 \mathrm{C}\rangle$ | M | shrimp | oyster | ecru |
|  | N | hazel | oyster | ecru |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | ecru | lilac wine | pear |
|  | P | ecru | shrimp | catkin |
| $30 \mathrm{H} / 29 \mathrm{G} \quad 28 \mathrm{E}<27 \mathrm{~F}=26 \mathrm{G}$ | Q | ecru | hazel | mint |
| $21 \mathrm{~B} 22123 \mathrm{~A} \quad 24 \mathrm{~B}<25 \mathrm{~B}$ | R | eeru | milkshake | provence |
| $11 \mathrm{~A} \quad 12 \mathrm{D} \quad 13 \mathrm{~B} \quad 14 \mathrm{C} \quad 15 \mathrm{~A}$ | S | oyster | catkin | shrimp |
| 10 H 9 CB SM 7 F | T | oyster | mint | hazel |
| $4 \mathrm{C} \quad 3 \mathrm{~F} \quad 2 \mathrm{~A} \quad 6 \mathrm{D}$ | U | oyster | pear | lilac wine |
| Triangle 18 . | V | oyster | provence | milkshake |

## Basic Shell 1

Basic Shell 2
Basic Shell $3 \quad$ Half Shell 1 Basic Shell $4 \quad \square$ Half Shell 2


Shell 55: With larger needles, pick up and knit 10 (12) sts down left edge of 52, 1 st at top of 51, and 14 (16) sts up right edge of 53-25 (29) sts. Work as for Basic Shell 4, but k2tog at the beg of every RS row, and end Row 11 with 15 (17) sts. Shell 56: Work as for 52 , picking up 1 st at top of 52 .
Shell 57: Work as for Half Circle.
Shells 58 and 60: Work as for Basic Shell 4.
Shells 59 and 63: Work as for Half Shell 2.
Shell 61: With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of 58, and 1 st at top of 47-15 (17) sts. Work as for Half Circle, but k2tog at the beg of every WS row 4 times, beg on Row 3.
Shell 62: With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of 60,1 st at top of 58 , and 10 (12) sts up right edge of $61-25(29)$ sts. Work as for Basic Shell 4 through Row 10 , but k2tog at the end of every RS row 5 times. Work Row 11 as follows: For small size only: K1, *k2tog, k2; rep from * to last 3 sts, k 2 tog, $\mathrm{k} 1-15$ sts rem. For large size only: *K2tog, k2; rep from * to last 4 sts, [k2tog] twice- 17 sts rem.
Shell 64: Work as for Half Circle.
Shell 65: Work as for 61 , picking up 1 st at top of 61 .
-Finishing: With yarn threaded on a tapestry needle, sew the shoulders tog, matching shells. Sew right side seam by sewing the right sides of 16,26 , and 36 of the back to the gaps between $11,21,31$, and 41 of the front. Sew left side seam in the same manner. Neckband: With mint, cir needle, RS facing, and beg at the left shoulder, pick up and knit 71 sts along the front neck as follows: 9 sts along shell 65,1 st bet shells, 10 sts along shell 61,1 st bet shells, 14 sts along shell 47,1 st bet shells at center front, 14 sts along shell 48,1 st
bet shells, 10 st along shell 52,1 st bet shells, 9 sts along shell 56 , then pick up and knit 29 sts along the back neck as follows: 14 sts along shell 65,1 st at the center back, and 14 sts along shell 66-100 sts total, Do not join. With mint, knit 1 row (WS). With oyster, knit 2 rows. With ecru, knit 1 row. With ecru, p1, *yo, p 2 tog ; rep from * to last st, p 1 . With ecru, work 4 rows St st. BO all sts loosely. With yarn threaded on a tapestry needle, sew the sides of the band tog. Fold the band to inside and stitch in place. Armbands: With mint, cir needle, RS facing, and beg at the underarm, pick up and knit 1 st at the underarm, 16 sts along the first shell, 14 sts along each of the next 2 shells, 1 st at the shoulder, 14 sts along each of the nexr 2 shells, and 16 sts along the rem shell- 90 sts. Do not join. Work as for neckband, dec 10 sts evenly spaced to 80 sts on the first row. Weave in loose ends. Steam lightly.

## JACKET

This jacket is worked the same as the top. But to make the lower edge straight instead of scalloped, triangles are worked between adjacent shells. If you wish, you can avoid sewing side and sleeve seams by working the jacket fronts and back in one piece and by working the shells in the sleeves in the round.

## Triangle

With smaller needles and ccru, K-CO 11 (11) sts. Work Rows 16-30 (32) of Basic Shell 1.

- Back: Worked in the sequence, shapes, and color combinations shown on the Jacket Back chart. Work 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 as Triangles; 2 as Basic Shell 2, but K-CO 21 (24) sts then pick up 8 (9) sts along right edge of Triangle-29 (33) sts; 4, 6, 8, and 10 as Basic Shell 4, but beg by picking up 8 (9) sts down left edge of one Triangle (wirh RS facing), turn, with WS facing, KCO (13) 15 sts, turn, with RS facing, pick up 8 (9) sts up right edge of another Tri-angle-29 (33) sts; $11,21,31,41,51,61$, 62 , and 76 as Basic Shell $3 ; 16,26,36,46$, 56,68 , and 69 as Basic Shell 2; 77 and 94 as Half Shell 1; 85 and 102 as Half Shell 2; 112-118 as Half Circle; and rem shells except 111 and 119 as Basic Shell 4 .
Shell 111: With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of 110 , and 1 st at top of $94-15$
(17) sts. Work Rows $1-14$ of Basic Shell 1-8 (9) sts rem.
Row 15: K2tog 4 times, k0 (1)-4 (5) sts rem.
Row 16: Knit.
Row 17: K2tog 2 (1) time(s), k3tog 0 (1) time -2 sts rem.
Row 18: K2tog. Cut yarn and pull tail through rem st.
Shell 119: Work as for shell 111, picking up 1 st at top of shell 102 , and 14 (16) sts up right edge of shell 103.
- Right Front: Worked in the sequence, shapes, and color combinations shown on the Jacket Right Front chart. Work 1 and 3 as Triangles; 2 and 4 as 2 and 4 of back; $5,10,15,20,25,30,31$, and 38 as Basic Shell 3; 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, 34, and 43 as Half Shell 2;39 and 48 as Half Shell 1; 57 and 58 as Half Circle; and all rem shells except 52, 56, and 59 as Basic Shell 4.
Shell 52:With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 1 st at top of 44 , and 14 (16) sts up the right edge of $51-15$ (17) sts. Work as for Half Circle, but k2tog at the beg of every RS row 4 times. End Row 11 with 6 sts and end Row 15 with 3 sts. Next row: Sl 1, k2tog, psso.
Shell 56: Work as for 111 of back.
Shell 59: With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 10 (12) sts down left edge of 52,1 st at top of 51 , and 14 (16) sts up right edge of $53-25(29)$ sts. Work Rows 1-16 of Half Circle, but inc 1 st at the beg of every RS row 4 times- 29 (33) sts, and work Rows 11 and 15 as follows: Row 11: K2tog to last st, k1-15 (17) sts. Row 15: K2tog to last st, k1 -8 (9) sts.
Row 17: For small size only: *K2tog; rep from *- 4 sts rem. BO all sts. For large size only: *K2tog; rep from * to last st, k1-5 sts rem. BO all sts.
-Left Front: Work as for Right Front in color combinations shown on the Jacket Left Front chart. Work 1 and 3 as Triangle; 2 and 4 as 2 and 4 of back; 5 as Basic Shell 3, but with RS facing, pick up and knit 8 (9) sts down left edge of 3 , then $K$ CO 21 (24) sts; $6,12,18,24,30,36$, and 44 as Halr Shell 1; 9, 15, 21, 27, 33, 39, and 40 as Basic Shell $2 ; 48$ and 56 as Half Shell 2; 62 and 63 as Half Circle; and all rem shells except 60, 61, and 64 as Basic Shell 4.
Shell 60: With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of 53 , and 1 st at top of $52-15$ (17)
sts. Work as for Half Circle, but k2tog at the end of every RS row 4 times. End Row 11 with 6 sts and end Row 15 with 3 sts. Next row: Sl 1, k2tog, psso.
Shell 61: With larger needles and RS facing, pick up and knit 14 (16) sts down left edge of 59,1 st at top of 53 , and 10 (12) sts up right edge of 60-25 (29) sts. Work Rows 1-16 as for Half Circle, inc 1 st at the beg of every WS row 4 times-29 (33) sts, and working Rows 11 and 15 as follows:
Row 11: K2tog to last st, $\mathrm{k} 1-15$ (17) sts rem.
Row 15: K2rog to last st, $\mathrm{k} 1-8$ (9) sts rem.
Row 17: For small size only: *K2tog; rep from *-4 sts rem. For large size only: *K2tog; rep from * to last st, $\mathrm{k} 1-5$ sts rem. BO all sts.
Shell 64: Work as for shell 119 of back.
- Finishing: With yarn threaded on a tapestry needle, sew the shoulders tog, matching shell for shell. Sew right side seam by sewing the right sides of $2,16,26$, 36 , and 46 of the back to the gaps between $3,5,10,15,20$ and 25 of the right front. Sew left side seam in the same manner. Front and neckband: With oyster, longer cir needle, RS facing, and beg at right shoulder seam, pick up and knit 567 (605) sts around the jacket as follows: 34 sts across back neck, 29 (30) sts along left front neck, 98 (105) sts down left front, 22 (24) sts around shell 2 of left front, 235 (253) sts around lower edge to shell 5 of right front, 22 (24) sts around shell 5 of right front, 98 (105) sts up right front opening, 29 (30) sts along right front neck. Do not join. Knit 1 row, inc 2 sts at each neck corner and 3 sts at each lower front corner- 10 sts inc'd. With pear, knit 1 row, working 7 buttonholes on right front in line with the corncr stitches of shells $8,13,18,23,28,35$, and 44 as follows: k 2 tog, yo twice. With pear, knit the next row, inc 10 sts as before and knitting 1 st in each double yo from the previous row. With ecru, knit 2 rows, inc 10 sts as before in the first row. With hazel, knit 1 row. With hazel, BO all sts. Sew edges of band together. Cuffs: With oyster, shorter cir needle, RS facing, and beg at underarm, pick up and knit 76 (80) sts around lower sleeve edge. Do not join. Work as for front and neckband, but dec 5 sts evenly spaced on the second row. Sew edges of band together. ©



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## Two colorways

FINISHED SIZE $9^{\prime \prime}(23 \mathrm{~cm})$ from heel to toe; $7^{\prime \prime}(18 \mathrm{~cm})$ from cuff to top of heel. To fit a woman's medium foot.

YARN Rowan 4-ply Cotton (100\% cotlon; 184 yd [ $168 \mathrm{ml} / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): Colorway A: \#111 rush (A), \#110 straw (B), \#105 blaze (C), \#108 cobalt (D), \#112 opaque (E), \#109 monsoon (F), \#102 marine (G), 1 ball each. Colorway B: \#102 marine (A), \#108 cobalt (B), \#110 straw (C). \#107 racey (D), \#105 blaze (E), \#112 opaque (F), \#111 rush (G), 1 ball each.

NEEDLES Size $3(3.25 \mathrm{~mm})$ : set of 4 double-pointed (dpn). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Marker; tapestry needle.
GAUGE 16 sts and 19 rnds $=2^{\prime \prime}$ ( 5 cm ) in cir St st.


Rowan 4-ply Cotton 4-ply; 20 wraps per inch

THE DAZZLING embroidered weavings of the Guatemalan people were my inspiration for these Mayan Socks. I love the bold colors and striking geometric designs. It's so exciting to use these symbolic patterns which have been handed down over the centuries and to be able to continue the tradition of passing them on again. The first twenty rows are worked in intarsia and the rest in color stranding.

- Leg: With E and F tog, make a loop and place it over a needle (this loop does not figure in the total st count). Using the twocolor method with $F$ over the index finger and E over the thumb, CO 56 sts onto 1 dpn. When all sts have been CO , remove the loop made of the two colors. Divide the sts evenly onto 3 dpn . Place m and join, being careful not to twist sts.
Plaited edging: (Work very loosely.)
Rnd 1 : *K1 with $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{k} 1$ with E ; rep from *. Rnd 2: Bring both yarns to front of work and keeping them in the same order as on the previous men, ${ }^{*} \mathrm{p} 1$ with $\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{p} 1$ with E , always bringing the yarn to be used over the top of the yarn just used. Rep from *.
Rnd 3: *P1 with F , pl with E , always bringing the yarn to be used under the yarn just used. Rep from *.
Rep these 3 mons once more. Bcg with Row


## TWO-COLOR CAST-ON

Leaving tails about $4^{\prime \prime}(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ long, tie the two yarns together in an overhand knot. With your right hand, hold the knot on top of the needle a short distance from the tip, then place one yarn over your index finger and the other over your thumb. Continue as for a long-tail cast-on (bring the needle up through the loop on your thumb, hook it around the yarn on your finger, and back through the loop on your thumb). The yarn held on your index finger will make the stitches on the needle, the yarn held on your thumb will make the horizontal ridge at the base of the cast-on tow.


1, work to end of Chart 1 . Then beg with Row 1, work to end of Chart 2, then work Rows 1-16 again.

- Heel: Place first 14 sts and last 14 sts of mnd onto 1 dpn for heel- 28 sts. Place rem 28 sts onto another dpn to be used later for instep. Heel flap: Join B and work the 28 heel sts back and forth as follows:
Row 1: (RS) *K1, sl 1; rep from *.
Row 2: Purl.
Rep these 2 rows until flap measures $2^{\prime \prime}$ (5 cm ), ending with a RS row. Turn heel: Cont with $B$, working a series of short rows as follows:
Row 1: P16, p2tog, p1, turn.
Row 2: Sl 1, k5, k2tog, k1, turn.
Row 3: SI 1, purl to 1 st before gap, p2tog, pl , turn.
Row 4: Sl 1, knit to 1 st before gap, k2tog, k 1 , turn.
Cont in this manner, always working tog the 2 sts on each side of the gap, until all sts on both sides have been used- 16 sts rem. On next row, k8, Gussets: With E and needle \#1, knit rem 8 heel sts and then pick up and knit 14 sts along the left side of heel flap. With needle \#2, work across 28 instep sts in patt. With needle \#3, pick up and knit 14 sts along right side of heel flap and then knit 8 heel sts- 72 sts ( 22 sts each on needles \#1 and \#3; 28 sts on needle \#2). The rnd now begins at the back of the heel. Beg with Row 17 of Chart 2 and cont in patt, knit 1 rnd. On next rnd, knit to 3 sts from end of needle \#1, k2tog, k1, then knit across 28 sts on needle $\# 2$, and then $k 1$, ssk, knit to end
of needle \#3-2 sts dec'd. Rep these 2 rnds, dec at the end of needle \#1 and beg of needle \#3 8 times total ( 16 rnds ) - 56 sts rem; 14 sts each on needles \#1 and \#3, and 28 sts on needle \#2. Note: To maintain Rows 26-29 of the patt during these decs, work the 8 -st patt rep twice, work the first 7 sts, work the last 2 sts, work the 8 sts 3 times, work the first 2 sts, work the last 7 sts, work the 8 sts twice. As you dec 8 times, gradually the extra 8 sts will dec to $7,6,5$, etc., until after 16 rows you work the 8 sts 7 times.
- Foot: Cont following Chart 2 until piece measures $6^{\prime \prime}(15 \mathrm{~cm})$ from gusset, being sure not to end in the middle of a 4 -row Fair Isle patt.
- Toe: Join C. Knit to 3 sts from end of needle \#1, k2tog, k1. K1, ssk, work to 3 sts from end of needle \#2, k2tog, k1. K1, ssk at beg of needle \#3, knit to end. Knit 4 rnds even. Dec in the next mas before. Knit 3 rnds even. Dec in the next rnd. Knit 2 rnds even. *Dec in the next and. Knit 1 rnd. Rep from * once. Dec in the next 6 rnds- 6 sts on needle $\# 2 ; 3$ sts each on needles \#1 and \#3. With needle \#3, knit across sts on needle \#1.
-Finishing: Cut yarn, leaving $20^{\prime \prime}(51 \mathrm{~cm})$ tail for grafting. With yarn threaded on a tapestry needle, use Kitchener st (see Glossary, page 6) to graft toe sts tog. Weave in loose ends. Block. $\infty$

Jean Moss, author of The Jean Moss Book of World Knits (Taunton Press, 1997), lives in York, England, where she teaches and designs knitwear.

## WORKING INVISIBLE "SEAMS"

KNITTING COLOR stripes in the round can result in jogs at the "seam" line. Meg Swansen has come up with an ingenious technique for eliminating these jogs and creating invisible "seams". Here's a modified version of her technique.

Let's say you've been knitting with color A and want to knit a stripe with color B. Drop A and work to the end of the round with $B$, and then (here's the important part) work the first stitch of the round again with $B$ by knitting into the stitch helow the stitch on the needle, letting the stitch on the needle drop off. You have worked the first stitch of the round twice, but because you work into the stitch below the one on the needle the second time, you have only worked it for one round and it appears as if it were worked just once. The jog between the two colors disappears and the beginning of the round is shifted one stitch to the left. Cominue working as many rounds as you want with color $B$. To change to another color, simply repeat the process, working the first stitch of the round a second time by knitting into the stitch below the one on the needle (and letting the stitch on the needle drop off), thereby shifting the beginning of the round one more stitch to the left.

This trick also works for multiple color patterns. As the color shifts, note that this stitch will nor necessarily be worked with the same color both times.

Because each round is worked as a complete circle, this trick results in concentric tings of stitches instead of a continuous spiral. Therefore, a round can begin at any stitch. When it comes time to work shaping (such as a heel) that requires the round to begin at a specific place in the color pattern, begin the shaping wherever you want by simply shifting the stitches on the needles and joining a new yam.

For more details on fogless knitting, see Meg's article "The Jogless Jog" in Knitter's Magazine, Winter 1996.


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# SWAREATERS <br> Sharon O'Brien 

ALTHOUGH VIEWED by some as a bad habit, yarn collecting, I think, is a very useful hobby. With so many gorgeous yarns available, it's easy to want at least one skein of everything. One ball of this and one ball of that can quickly add up to a sweater's worth (or closetful).
graphs from your travels, and views from your window can provide inspiration for color and texture. The sky at dusk, striped with clouds and layers of deepening blues, provided the inspiration for my Blue Evening Cardigan. Bits of metallic yarn and bright, textured novelty yarns suggest stars beginning to appear in the evening sky.

Art also provides wonderful color inspiration. Monet's pastel combination of blue, mint green, and lavender works beautifully in a mohair and wool sweater.

A single ball of multicolor yarn can also provide stimulus. This "inspiration yarn" can be commercially bought or your own beautiful handspun, and you may use a lot or a little of it in your garment. Tahki's (Stahl's) "Limbo" color yarn, Classic Elite's "Fame", Brown Sheep

Sweaters made from such a collection need not be a mass of odd stripes or patches of different colors. Seemingly unrelated yarns can be subtly blended to become a unique and beautiful garment. To successfully mix different yarns, follow these few simple guidelines. First, choose a color scheme. Second, know your fibers and test-knit yarns and colors together. Third, use simple garment designs and stitch patterns. And finally, be neat.

## CHOOSE A COLOR SCHEME

Beautiful color combinations are everywhere, and nature provides some of the best. Nature photography books, photo-

Company's "Handpaint Originals", and Berroco's "Europa" are good examples of inspiration yarns.

Other aids for choosing color are yarn color cards and paint sample cards. Yarn companies supply color cards of their yarns to retail yarn shops. The arrangement of the colors on these cards is well planned, often making it easy to see which colors work well together. You may ask to look at these color cards at your local yarn shop.

The arrangement of colors on paint sample cards is also well planned. If you are looking for a specific shade of purple yarn, you could find the color on a paint sample card and take it to your yarn store to make the color hunt easier.

Fabric also provides valuable information on blending colors; you could use the colors in a piece of cloth as your color theme.

Once you have chosen yout yarn colors, collect a pillowcase full of them. Include yarns with texture, spaced-dyed yarns, heathers, and tweeds. You can include varying thicknesses, but thin yarns may have to be doubled or tripled to achieve the gauge of thicket ones.

If you are working with red and purple, you could stray from your color theme by finding a red or purple space-dyed yarn that includes some surprise colors, perhaps a small area of orange or green. Or you could use a red or purple tweed yarn that con-


The Colorado Sweater. This was inspired by a (discontinued) Tahki/Stahl yarn. In this yarn, a wool strand with blues ranging from aqua to deep purple-blue was plied with a dark bouclé strand. The bands of color in the sweater mimic the colors of the wool ply; the garnet edging was derived from the dark garnet color in the bouclé ply. The inspiration yarn appears as the contrasting stitch knitted into the bands of blue, green, and periwinkle.
tains bright yellow or aqua dots. These small bits of contrasting colors will keep your garment from becoming too well blended and monochromatic.

## KNOW YOUR FIBERS

When combining many different yarns in a garment, it is important to have some knowledge of the fibers and yarn construction. Principles of Knitting by June Hemmons Hiatt contains an excellent section on fibers, and magazines and books on spinning also provide a wealth of fiber information. Experience is also a great teacher; keep a notebook about problems and successes you have had with various yarns.

Always use quality yarns in your handknit garments. A sweater that involves your time, creativity, and money should last for a long time. In general, yarns with similar fiber contents blend better than widely different fibers. A crisp cotton may


Berries and Kiwi Cardigan. A hand-dyed yarn of fruit-punch red, kiwi green, and tangerine orange adds even more interest to the main colors of rich reds and purples.
stand out too much and look out of place in a mostly wool sweater. Also, similar fibers will have similar care and washing requirements. Lastly, in choosing assorted yarns for a color-blended project, consider comfort and intended use. A row or two of prickly mohair in a mostly cotton summer jacket may drive you crazy when you wear it over a sleeveless blouse.

Use wool with other animal fibers including angora, cashmere, alpaca, and mohair. Be cautious about mohair yarns; even though many mohair yarns are considered "bulky" because of their gauge of $31 / 2$ to 4
stitches per inch, they can look thin when knitted with other bulky yarns such as Icelandic wool. Fatten up mohair by knitting it together with fine wool or a lace-weight mohair. Also, mohair should be knitted more tightly to work successfully in a worsted-weight sweater of approximately $41 / 2$ stitches per inch.

Use cotton with other cellulose fibers such as linen and rayon. Cotton also works well with blends containing silk or synthetics. Cotton is a smooth fiber; it lacks the crimp and scales that give wool its resiliency. Long staple (such as Egyptian), mercerized, and multi-plied cotton yarns are less likely to pill and lose their shape than chalky-feeling cottons.

If you use cotton chenille, remember to knit tight. Cotton chenille that has a gauge recommendation of $31 / 2$ to 4 stitches per inch can be used at 4 to possibly $41 / 4$ stitches per inch in a mixed cotton sweater. The scattered rows of cotton chenille will have a slightly raised texture which will add interest to the overall look of the garment.

Cotton garments, especially those containing some tightly knitted cotton chenille, can feel heavy; choose a style that can accommodate heavy fabrics, such as a short jacket, possibly with $3 / 4$ length or shorter sleeves.

Another problem with using many different cotton yarns in one garment is all those cut ends. Cut ends of mohair and wool hold well when hidden on the inside of a garment because fibers are scaled and crimped. But the cut ends of cotton, linen, and silk tend to slide out. To help solve this problem, leave long ends and make a small knot in them.

I also recommend that you avoid rayon chenille and other slick rayons unless you're combining them with other yarns. Rayon chenille can be knitted by itself but it must be knit at a tight, inflexible gauge that traps the stitches. It also tends to bias unless it is knit in a textured stitch (as opposed to stockinette). Even when knitted along with sticky mohair, rayon chenille stitches may
slide out of place. Also, 100 percent rayon yarn that looks like silk may stretch, and its cut ends will never stay in place without your retying knots nearly every time you wear the sweater.

Avoid using mill ends of unknown fiber content and age in your yarn collector's sweater. If you don't know what a yam is, you won't know how to best care for it. Also, old yarn may have been damaged by insects, mildew, or being stored in a hot, dry place. This damage may not be readily apparent but reveal itself after several uses and washings of the garment.

Be cautious of "dry clean only" yarns. "Only" indicates yarn that may be too temperamental to mix with other yarns (even if you plan to dry clean the finished garment). Some yarns that the manufacturer recommends be dry cleaned can actually be gently hand washed. Test-wash a swatch of the yarn to see if it survives. Does the color bleed too much, does the yarn sag and pill? Care of the finished garment should be determined by its most sensitive yarn.

Also be cautious of acrylic chenilles and other acrylics. Does the acrylic chenille shed? Other 100 percent acrylic yarns just may not blend well in a mostly wool or mostly cotton sweater. Also keep in mind that some syntheric yarns may pill, or sag, and some may require machine washing and drying to regain their shape.

On the other hand, a yarn collector's sweater gives you the opportunity to use yarns you might otherwise avoid. These include your less-than-favorite colors such as bile green and road-crew orange and novelties such as glitz and eyelash. Bits of intense color and/or texture carefully


Valentine's Day Jacket. Colors for this jacket were chosen from a brightly colored silk fabric. The silk was also cut into a continuous $1 / 2$-inch-wide strip and knitted into the jacket.
placed can liven up a sweater, as seen with the Fame yarn in the Blue Evening Cardigan. To add a touch of sparkle to a garment, use novelty yarns with cotton or wool. Also consider weaving thrums, cotton embroidery floss, and needlepoint wool for your sweater. Just remember that small yarn scraps should be three to four times the width of the row you are about to knit to avoid running out and having to knot and join a new yarn mid-row.
knitting to these paper pieces. My "Blue Patchwork Jacket" was designed this way.

If you are an experienced knitter, you may want to try a pullover knit in the round from the top down using Barbara G. Walker's book Knitting from the Top. Use flattering novelty yarns and colors in the yoke. Knitting from the top allows you to try on the yoke as you knit to be sure of fit.

Sweaters that are knitted from one cuff across the body to the other cuff are great for blending many different yarns. Subtle vertical stripes in this cuff-to-cuff style can be very flattering. Row gauge plays an important part in sleeve length and body width. Remember to measure often as you knit, and compare to your schematic drawings.

Raglan styles are the most challenging to redesign, but if you do want to knit this style sweater, keep in mind that yarns such as alpaca and slippery silk may elongate row gauge, and tightly-knit cotton chenille may shorten row gaugeunpredictable row gauge can

## CHOOSE SIMPLE GARMENT DESIGNS

Drop shoulder pullovers are the easiest to make so I recommend them for experimenting with color and texture. Basic patterns that include schematic drawings with measurements are most useful. Paton's Back to Basics pattern booklets come in three volumes, one for each yarn gauge: sport, worsted, and chunky. These booklets contain a broad range of sizes: child size 2 to extra large adult size 54 . Drop-shoulder garments may look oversized and sloppy, so you should choose which size to knit according to "actual finished measurements" listed in the pattern. Pullovers with indented sleeves are also easy to do, and the top of the sleeve sits up closer to your shoulder.

Because stitch and row gauge can be somewhat unpredictable when you use many different yarns, use the schematic drawings as a guide and measure your sweater frequently as you knit. You could even draw full-size pattern pieces on large sheets of paper and, as you knit, match your
distort raglan shaping and create disaster in your sweater.

## USE SIMPLE STITCH PATTERNS AND BE NEAT

Working with many yarns in one garment does not need to involve a tangled mess with lots of loose ends. A little planning and some common sense can make your garment a fun work of art.

I recommend knitting on circular needles, even when knitting back and forth (not in the round). If the cobalt yarn you want to use in the next row is stuck next to the stopper of a straight needle, you'll have to cut and retie the cobalt to work the next row. Circular needles allow you to push stitches to the other end of the needle, helping you to avoid unnecessary cuts and extra loose ends to work in. Using simple stitches, such as stockinette, allows you to "read" your fabric. For example, if pushing the cobalt yarn to the other end of your circular needle leaves the purl side of your stockinette facing you (even though you've just finished purling a row
of periwinkle), common sense tells you to purl your next row in cobalt.

Garter stitch, moss, seed, or other simple knit/purl combinations blend color well. Stockinette stitch makes a pretty fabric, but more thought is needed in order to blend well without harsh stripes. Slip-stitch patterns, woven stitch, and stranding two colors across a row are other ways to mix colors. Several simple pattern stitches could be alternated randomly in one garment. When using stockinette stitch, work the nubs in textured or novelty yarn so that they will pop out on the right side of your garment. (That is, purl the nub when the "knit side" of the fabric faces, or knit the nub when the "purl side" faces.)

Be neat by working cut tails in as you knit; this is less daunting than working in a lot of cut ends when the knitting is


Blue Patchwork Sweater. The front of the sweater was the most challenging and fun part to knit and so was done first. The knitting became a bit tiring, so the back was done in a simple moss stitch. By the time I got to the sleeves, I was ready to move on to another project, so they're done in quick and easy stockinette stitch. A crocheted edging was an easy way to finish the front opening.

- completed. However, working tails in as you go can be a problem if you decide to rip something out; those hidden cut ends prevent easy ripping.


## GETTING STARTED

First assemble yarns in toy train fashion, placing one yarn after another, end to end. Squint, or use a "value finder" to help you arrange colors in the order that they are to be used. A value finder is a piece of colored plastic that you look through to see dark and light contrast; it can be found in quilting supply stores. Arrange colors with some light and dark contrast, otherwise a row of cornflower blue next to a row of lilac may blend and appear as two rows of periwinkle. Avoid extremes in dark/light contrasts unless you want a zebra striped effect. Glance az the train of yarn, and rearrange colors until you have the desired arrangement.

I generally use colors in spectrum order: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet. Shift back and forth across the spectrum as desired to enhance the flow of colors. This subtle shift in both value and color blends the different yarns in a watercolor manner instead of a random muddy blending.

After assembling your yarns in the order that they are to be used, work up a generous swatch, six to ten inches square. A large swatch will help you weed out problems such as a wrong color, a color in the wrong place, a yarn too thick or too thin. If a very expensive yarn is getting lost in the fabric it is wasted; save it for some other project. Remember to use your prettiest yarns near your face, around necklines and front button openings, or near the cuffs. Expensive novelties strategically placed in small amounts become "jewelry" in your sweater. A $\$ 17$ ball of novelty yarn doesn't seem so expensive when it is used in four of your one-of-a-kind sweaters.

When you are ready to begin your garment, cast on with waste contrast yarn using the invisible cast on (see page 43). There are several reasons for keeping an open caston row. First, the bands of your sweater are like a picture frame-they pull the whole work of art together and highlight it. It's easier to choose the right yarns to frame the edges of your sweater at the end of the knitting. On a practical level, if there is any problem with row gauge, open cast-on edges leave you an easy way out. A few rows of
single crochet can stabilize a sleeve bottom without adding excess fabric on sleeves that are already too long. If the sleeve or body of the sweater is too short, you can add rows before knitting ribbed cuffs or borders.

Be asymmetrical in the arrangement of your yarns and colors. As long as the yarns you choose all fit into your color scheme, you need not worry about running out. If you do run out of the gold yarn you used near the cuff of your first sleeve, just find some other gold yarn to use near the cuff of the second sleeve, If you get tired of the stitches you used on the fronts of a cardigan; you can change to a different stitch
for the back and sleeves. This change of stitch pattern will require use of a paper guide as you knit to ensure the sweater pieces will fit together.

Stop and evaluate as you knit. If you think you may have made an error in the neck shaping, stop and count the stitches and fix the problem early. Don't say, "I'll give it a few more rows and see how it looks." If you don't like a particular small area of color, you could duplicate-stitch over a row or two when you're finished rather than rip.

If you are knitting several strands together (treating them as one yarn), make a guide on an index card as a quick reference. For instance, suppose the core yarn of your sweater is Icelandic wool and the average gauge you are knitting is $31 / 4$ stitches per inch. Tape a length of this yarn onto a large index card, being careful to maintain the twist that was put in the yarn as it was spun. Then lightly twist together the several finer yarns you plan to knit together as one yarn. Cut and tape a length of this "new yarn" next to your Icelandic wool to see if it is the same thickness. If so, it will probably knit to about the same gauge.

It is easier to do multicolor knitting if you have only two or three yarns going at a time. When knitting back and forth, turn your work clockwise, then counterclockwise; otherwise the three yarns you are using will get spun into a big mess. Placing individual balls of yarn in separate tote bags
or boxes can help prevent tangles, too.
Plan your yarn changes before you cut, and change only one color at a time. For example, say you are knitting with three separate balls of yarn. You have knitted one row of green followed by one row of blue followed by one row of purple. Cut the blue and work in the cut ends. When you reach

## knitting if you have only two or three

## yarns going at a time.



# YARN COLLECTOR'S PILLOWS 

SHARON O'BRIEN

## Quick knitting • Small amounts of many colors

FINISHED SIZE About $18^{\prime \prime}(46 \mathrm{~cm})$ square.
YARN Berroco yarns: Chloe ( $78 \%$ rayon, $22 \%$ mohair; 120 yd [111 m]/50 g): \#3362 violet for dark pillow, \#3222 bluebell for light pillow (MC), 4 skeins; Chinchilla ( $100 \%$ rayon; 77 yd $[71$ $\mathrm{m}] / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#5334 black for dark pillow, \#5422 plum for light pillow, 1 ball; Electra ( $66 \%$ wool, $34 \%$ nylon; 108 yd [ 100 $\mathrm{ml} / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#6106 peacock, 1 ball; Glacé ( $100 \%$ rayon; 75 yd ( $69 \mathrm{ml} / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#2356 teal, \#2420 petunia, \#2422 plum, 1 skein each; Mohair Classic ( $78 \%$ mohair, $13 \%$ wool, $9 \%$ nylon; 93 yd [85 m]/50 g): \#A7903 violet, \#B1110 dark lavender, \#B1116 rose, 1 ball each; Mohair Classic Heather ( $78 \%$ mohair, $13 \%$ wool, $9 \%$ nylon; 93 yd [ 85 m$] / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#A7918 turquoise, \#A9543 magenta, 1 ball each; Phoebe ( $56 \%$ wool, 26.5\% rayon, $17.5 \%$ nylon; 120 yd [111 m]/50 g): \#7089 berry, \#7088 lagoon, 1 ball each.

NEEDLES Border-Size $4(3.5 \mathrm{~mm})$ : $16^{\prime \prime}$ or $24^{\prime \prime}(40$ or 60 cm$)$ circular (cir); Main Body-Size $6(4 \mathrm{~mm})$ ) $16^{\prime \prime}$ or $24^{\prime \prime}$ ( 40 or 60 cm ) cir. Adjust needle sizes if necessary to obtain correct gauge.

NOTIONS Size F/5 ( 3.75 mm ) crochet hook (optional); tapestry needle; four $7 / \mathrm{s}^{\prime \prime}(2.2 \mathrm{~cm})$ buttons for each; $18^{\prime \prime}(46 \mathrm{~cm})$ square pillow form for each.

GAUGE 18 sts and 26 rows $=4^{\prime \prime}(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ with mohair in St st on larger needles; 19 sts and 40 rows $=4^{\prime \prime}(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ in pattern st.


AVARIETY OF COLORS, fibers, and textures are combined in these pillows. The colors flow from purple to blue to purple to red, and so on in chenille, mohair, wool blends, and rayon. Knitted more tightly than usual, the mohair appears plush and the fabric is dense and stable. Although many yarns are used in these pillows, only one is used at any one time.

The modified version of basket stitch is easily worked in garter and slip stitches for four rows followed by stockinette stitch for two rows. It must be worked on a circular needle so that cut ends can be divided evenly between both sides of the pillow. If all color changes were made along one side, a bulky, distorted edge would result.
Note: When the main color (MC) yarn is not in use, carry it up the side of the knitting. Because there are so many changes in the contrast colors, you may want to work in the ends as you go.

## Stitch

Modified Basket Stitch: (multiple of 4 sts plus 3)
Worked on circular needle.
Set-up Row: (WS) With MC, purl.
Row 1: (RS) Join B. With B, k3, *sl 1 wyb, k3; rep from *.
Row 2: With B, k3, *sl 1 wyf, k3; rep from *. Cut B.
Row 3: Slide sts to other end of needle. Join C. P3, *sl 1 wyf, p3; rep from *.
Row 4: With C, p 3 , *sl 1 wyb, p ; rep from *. Cut C. Row 5: Slide sts to other end of needle. With MC, knit.
Row 6: With MC, purl.
Rep Rows $1-6$ for pattern, changing colors B and C with each rep as listed in box.
-Front: With MC and smaller needle, loosely CO 79 sts. Work Garter st (knit every row) for 9 rows. Change to larger needle and beg with set-up row, work Modified Basket st, foll color sequence until a total of 26 reps have been worked. Then work Rows $1-5$ again. Change to smaller needle and MC and work Garter st for 9 rows. BO all sts loosely.

- Back: Lower half: Work as for front for a total of 11 reps of Modified Basket st. Then work Rows 1-5 again. Button band: Change to smaller needle and MC and work Garter st for 13 rows. BO all sts loosely. Upper half: With MC and smaller needle, loosely CO 79 sts. Work Garter st for 6 rows. Buttonhole row: $[\mathrm{K} 14, \mathrm{BO} 2$ sts] twice, $\mathrm{k} 15,[\mathrm{BO} 2$ sts, k 14$]$ twice. On next row, CO 2 sts over the BO sts. Cont in Garter st until a total of 13 rows have been worked from beg. Change to larger needle and work Modified Basket st as for back lower half. Change to smaller needle and work Garter st for 9 rows.
-Finishing: Front Side Bands: With MC, smaller needle, and RS facing, pick up and knit 89 sts along one side edge. Work Garter st for 9 rows. BO all sts

loosely. Rep for other side. Back Side Bands: Place buttonhole band over button band. Temporarily pin the buttonhole band to the button band to prevent the two pieces from twisting. With a tapestry needle threaded with MC, sew the buttonhole band to the button band at both edges of the overlap. With MC, smaller needle, and RS facing, pick up and knit 89 sts along the side edge. Work garter st for 9 rows. BO all sts loosely. Assembly: With yarn threaded on a tapestry needle and WS tog, sew pillow front to back along inner edge of the Garter st borders (the borders will be unattached at this point). Sew outer edges of borders tog. Mark placement of four buttons and sew buttons in place. Weave in all loose ends. Insert pillow form and button to close.

When she was fourteen years old, Sharon O'Brien taught herself to knit using two steel crochet hooks, cotton yarn, and a how-to-knit book. Since then she's learned a lot about knitting and other fiber crafts. She cumrently resides in Fillicott City, Maryland.

| COLOR SEQUENCE | COLOR B | COLOR C |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Phoebe berry | Glacé teal |
| 2 | Phoebe lagoon | Mohair turquoise |
| 3 | Mohair violet | Electra peacock |
| 4 | Glacé petunia | Mohair rose |
| 5 | Phoebe berry | Mohair magenta |
| 6 | Electra peacock | Mohair dark lavender |
| 7 | Phoebe lagoon | Mohair turquoise |
| 8 | Phoebe berry | Chinchilla black |
| 10 | Electra peacock | Mohair violet |
| 11 | Glacé plum | Mohair magenta |
| 12 | Mohair violer | Mohair rose |
| Repeat this sequence of 12 colors for color pattern. | Mohair dark lavender |  |

# STAINED-GLASS 

TUNIC

SARAH SWETT

## Contrast of texture

## Serendipitous color

FINISHED SIZE $39(43,48,53)^{\prime \prime}(99$ [109, 122, 134.5] cm) bust/chest circumference. Sweater shown measures $43^{\prime \prime}(109 \mathrm{~cm})$.

YARN Muench GGH Rodina ( $100 \%$ cotton; 109 yd [ 100 m$] / 50 \mathrm{~g}$ ): \#34 beige (MC), $16(17,19,21)$ balls. Muench GGH Cotton Velours (100\% cotton; 145 yd [133 m]/50 g): \#12 lavender, \#18 lime green, \#19 dark green, \#30 teal, \#35 blue, \#38 pumpkin, 1 ball each.

NEEDLES Body and Sleeves-Size $4(3.5 \mathrm{~mm})$; Borders and EdgesSize $3(3.25 \mathrm{~mm})$. Adjust needle sizes if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Marker ( m ) ; six stitch holders; tapestry needle.

GAUGE 24 sts and 36 rows $=4^{\prime \prime}(10$ cm ) in color patterns on smaller needles; 24 sis and 32 rows $=4^{\prime \prime}(10$ cm ) in Bramble st on larger needles.


IN THIS SWEATER, color bursts forth from within the cables, evoking the look of stained glass. The pattern can work in many colorways: as a play of dark against light, warm against cool, or simply as a showcase for favorite colors and leftover bits of yarn. Texture is also a feature; the polished mercerized cotton contrasts nicely with the fuzzy chenille.

The front and back are worked separately and are joined at the shoulder by a strap worked from the neck to the arm opening. At the end of the strap, stitches are picked up along the edge of the front and back, and each sleeve is knit downward to the cuff. Although the sleeves may be knit from the cuff upward, the shoulder-to-cuff method makes a perfectly smooth join between the sleeve, shoulder strap, and body.

Part of this garment's excitement is the serendipity of color placement. Whenever a contrast color is mentioned, choose whichever color you want.

## Stitches

Bobble Burder: (multiple of 10 sts plus 1) Row 1: (RS) P5, *(k1, p1, k1, p1) in next st, [turn, k4] 3 times, turn and lift 2nd, 3 rd , and 4 th sts over 1st st (one at a time) and off left needle, k 1 (the rem st of group just worked), p 9 ; rep from *, ending last rep p5.
Row 2 and all other WS rows: Purl.
Row 3: P1, *yo, p2, p2tog, k1, p2tog, p2, yo, pl ; rep from *.
Row 5: P2, *yo, p1, p2tog, k1, p2tog, p1, yo, p 3 ; rep from *, end last rep p 2 .
Row 7: P3, *yo, p2tog, k1, p2tog, yo, p5; rep from *, end last rep p 3 .
Rows 8, 9, and 10: Purl.
Bramble: (multiple of 4 sts )
Rows 1 and 3: (RS) Purl.
Row 2: *P3tog, (k1, p1, k1) in next st; rep from *.
Row 4: *(K1, p1, k1) in next st, p3tog; rep from *.
Rep Rows 1-4 for pattern.
-Back: With MC and smaller needles, CO 101 (111, 131, 141) sts. Work Bobble Border. Change to a CC and knit 2 rows ( 1 garter st ridge). Change to MC and knit 1 row, inc 19 sts evenly spaced--120 (130, 150,160 ) sts. Purl 1 row. Beg with Row 1, work to end of Leaves chart. With MC, work 2 rows St st. With a different CC, purl 2 rows ( 1 garter st ridge). With MC,
purl 1 row, inc $14(20,16,22)$ sts evenly spaced- $134(150,166,182)$ sts. Set-up row: Change to larger needles and beg with Row 1 of all patts, work 1 edge st, work Bramble over $8(16,24,32)$ sts, $\mathrm{p}^{2}$, work Braid chart over 8 sts, p 2 , work Cherries chart over 12 sts, p 2 , work Bramble over 20 sts, p 2 , work Color Cable chart over 20 sts (using CC as desired), 2 2, work Bramble over 20 sts, $\mathrm{p}^{2}$, work Cherries chart over 12 sts, $\mathrm{p}^{2}$, work Braid chart over 8 sts, p2, work Bramble over $8(16,24,32)$ sts, work 1 edge st. Work patt as established until piece measures $23(241 / 2,26,26)$ " ( $58.5[62.5,66,66] \mathrm{cm}$ ) from beg. Divide sts onto 3 holders- $41(49,57,65)$ sts for each shoulder and 52 sts for back neck.
-Front: Work as for back through second garter st ridge. With MC, purl 1 row, inc $18(24,20,26)$ sts evenly spaced- 138 $(154,170,186)$ sts. Set-up row: Change to larger needles and beg with Row 1 of all patts, work 1 edge st, work Bramble over $8(16,24,32)$ sts, p 2 , work Braid over 8 sts, p 2 , work Cherries over 12 sts, p 2 , work Bramble over 16 sts, p 2 , work Braid over 8 sts, p 2 , work Cherries over $12 \mathrm{sts}, \mathrm{p} 2$, work Braid over 8 sts, p 2 , work Bramble over 16 sts, p 2 , work Cherries over 12 sts, p 2 , work Braid over 8 sts, p 2 , work Bramble over $8(16,24,32)$ sts, work 1 edge st. Work patt as established until Cherries chart has been worked $5(6,7,7)$ times total, ending with a WS row. Piece should measure $61 / 4\left(73 / 4,91 / 4,9^{1 / 4}\right)^{\prime \prime}(16[19.5$, $23.5,23.5] \mathrm{cm}$ ) from set-up row. Divide for center panel: Cont in established patt across $35(43,51,59)$ sts. With a CC, k68 sts, turn. Knit the same 68 sts to form 1 garter ridge, turn. With MC, knit the same 68 sts, inc 5 sts evenly spaced- 73 sts, then work rem $35(43,51,59)$ sts in established patt. Cont working first and last 35 (43, 51,59 ) sts as established and work the 73 center sts as follows: Purl 1 row. Work to end of Pine Needles chatt, work 2 rows St st, knit these 73 sts only for 2 rows ( 1 garter ridge) in a different CC, pick up MC and while knitting across center sts, [M1] 4 times in first 16 sts, k40, [M1] 3 times in next 16 sts- 80 center sts. On next RS row, work Color Cable chart on first and last 20 center sts and work Spiral chart on rem center 40 sts. When chart is complete, work 2 rows St st. Then with another CC, work 2 rows ( 1 ridge) of garter st on center 40 sts above color patterns. Work in


Tree

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| ． | ， |  | － | ， | ． | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | ． | － | － | －b | b | － | － | － | ． | ． | b |  | ． | － | － | $\cdot$ | ． | － | ， | － | － | － | ． | － | － |  | － |  | 67 |
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| － | － |  | ． | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\cdot$ | － |  | － | － |  | ． | ． |  | － | － | － |  | $\cdots$ | － | ． | ． | ， | － | ． |  | ． | － | － | - |  | － | － |  |
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| － | － |  | － | － | － | － | ／ | － | － | － | － |  | － | ． | － |  | － |  | ． | － |  | － | $\cdot$ |  | － | $\cdot$ |  | ． | ， | ， | － | ／ | 7. | ． | ． | － | ． |  | － | ． |  |
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| － | ． |  | ． | － | ． | －$\cdot$ | － | －$\cdot$ | － | ． | ． | ． | ． | － | － | ， | ．$\cdot$ |  |  |  |  | ． | ． |  | ． | － | ． | ． | ， | ， |  | ． | － | ． | ． | － |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ． | － | － |  | ． | － | － |  | $\cdot \cdot$ | $\cdot \cdot$ |  | ． | $\cdot \cdot$ |  |  |  | ． | ．$\cdot$ |  |  |  |  | ． | ． |  | ． | － | ． | ． | ． |  | ． | － | － | － | － | － |  | ， | ． |  |  |
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| － | － |  | ． | － | － |  | －$\cdot$ | $\cdot$ | － |  | $\cdot$ | ， | ＊ | ． |  |  |  | $\cdot$ | ． | － | ． |  |  |  |  | $\cdot$ ． | － | － | － |  |  | － | － |  | － | ． |  |  |  |  | 47 |
| － | － |  | 8 | ． | － | b | －－ | －－ |  |  | $\cdot$ | － | ， | ， |  |  |  | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  | － | － | － | － |  |  | － | －－ | b |  | － |  |  | － |  | 45 |
| － | － | ． |  | ． | ． |  | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － |  |  |  | $\cdot$ | ． | ． | ． |  |  |  |  | － | － | － | － |  |  | － | － |  | － | ． |  | ． |  |  |  |
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| － | － | － | － |  |  | － | $\cdot \cdot$ | － | － |  |  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  |  | － | － |  |  | － | － | $\cdot$. | ． |  |  | ． | . |  |  |  |
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| ． | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\cdot>$ | ， | ＜ | ＜ |  |  |  | M | － | － | － | ， | － | ． | － | － |  | M |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | ． | － | － | － | － | － |  | 33 |
| － | － | － | － | － | ． | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． | － | － |  | $.$ | ． | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 |
| － | ． | － | ． | ． | ． | － | ＊ | ＊ | － |  | M |  |  |  |  | － | － | － |  |  |  | ， | ． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － | ． |  | － | ． |  |  |
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| $\cdot$ | － | － | － | $\cdot$ | － | － | ＊ | － | ． |  | M |  |  |  |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |  |  |  | M |  | $\cdot+$ | ＋ | ＋ | ． | ， | ． | ． | ， | － |  | 29 |
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| － | － | － | ＊ | － | － | － | － | － | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  | － | － | － | － | $\cdot$ | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | － | $\cdot \cdot$ | ． | ， | － | － | － | ． |  | 27 |
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| － | ． | ． | － | － | ， | － | － | － | － | 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\theta$ | ． | － | － | － | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4 | － | $\cdot \cdot$ | $\cdot \cdot$ | － | － | － | ． | $\cdot$ | ． |  | 25 |
| － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | ． | ＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ． | － | － | $\cdot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdot$ | － | $\cdot \cdot$ | ． | $\cdot$. | ， | ． | ， | ． | ． | ， |  |  |
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## CC1，CC2，CC3，CC4，or CC5

－bobble： $\mathbf{k}$ into back，front，back of st－3 sts， turn and p3，turn and k3，turn and p3，turn and si1，k2tog，psso
k on RS； p on WS
pon RS；$k$ on WS
\＃ p in front and back of st
1．p2tog
M M1
b k1tbl
no stitch

## $3 / 3 R C:$ sl 3 sts onto on and <br> $3 / 3 \mathrm{LC}: \mathrm{sl} 3$ sts onto cn and



2／2RC：sl 2 sts onto en and hold in back， $\mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{k} 2$ from cn
2／2LC：sl 2 sts onto en and hold in front， $\mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{k} 2$ from cn


1／1RC：sl 1 st onto en and hold in back，$k 1, k 1$ from en
1／1LC：sl 1 st onto en and hold in front， $\mathrm{k} 1, \mathrm{k} 1$ from en
$\searrow \quad$ 3／1RCP：sl 1 st onto cn and hold in back， k 3 ，p1 from en


3／1LCP：sl 3 sts onto en and hold in front，p1，k3 from en

Leaves


## Color Cable



Purl marked sts of cable centers for plain version；knit colored cable centers with CC for stained glass version．

Note：Use intarsia to add CC into the cable nooks where desired．When the groups of 3 knit sts （forming the raised cable）are moved outward， use a CC to knit the purl st that moves into the empty space．To prevent bits of color from showing on the outer edge of the raised cables， purl CC sts with MC on the WS row just before those sts are moved back out to become purl sts again（or moved over to become a different CC in a different nook）．
2／2RCP：sl 2 sts onto cn and
hold in back，k2，p2 from on
2／2LCP：sl 2 sts onto cn and
hold in front，p2，$k 2$ from on

- Cherries


Note: Cable crosses are made on both RS and WS rows. Remember to read chart from left to right on even-numbered (WS) rows.

Braid


## Spiral



Pine Needles


## Inaisible Cast-On



Make a slip knot (A) and place it on the left needle. Pull the waste yarn from left to right through the loop and lay in underneath the needle. Hold the slip knot and waste yarn in place with the left hand. Wind the main yarn round the needle plus waste yarn, over and away from you, under and towards you. As you get near end $B$, pull a little more through. Make as many turns as you need stitches. Do not pull the waste yarn out until you are ready to pick up the loops to knit them.

MC, dec 1 st at each edge of center panel. Work 1 row. Next row (RS) begin Tree chart on center 38 sts. Cont in all part as established to end of Tree chart. Piece should measure $201 / 2(22,231 / 2,231 / 2)^{\prime \prime}$ ( $52.5[56,60,60] \mathrm{cm}$ ) from beg. Shape neck: Work across $60(68,76,84)$ sts in patt. Place center 28 sts on holder for front neck. Join new yarn and work in patt across rem $60(68,76,84)$ sts. Working both sides separately, dec 1 st at neck edge every row 12 times and then every other row 7 times- $41(49,57,65)$ sts rem each side. Cont in patt until piece measures same length as back to shoulder. Place rem sts on holders.

- Shoulder Strap: The following instructions apply to both the left and right shoulder straps; the only difference is which piece of the sweater faces you as you work. Place the shoulder sts of the front and back of one side of the sweater onto needles with the points toward the neck edge. With the right sides of the sweater facing you and using the invisible method (shown at left), CO 16 sts onto the left needle.
Row 1: (RS) P2, work Row 1 of Cherries over 12 sts, $\mathrm{p} 1, \mathrm{p} 2 \operatorname{tog}$ (last st CO and edge shoulder st).
Row 2: (WS) With yarn in front, sl next shoulder st from right needle to left needle, $k 2 \operatorname{tog}$ (the slipped st and first strap st), k1, cont in Cherries patt across 12 sts, k 1 , k2tog (last strap st with first shoulder st).
Row 3: With yarn in back, sl next shoulder st onto left needle, p2tog (edge shoulder st with first strap st), p1, and cont as in Row 1.
Cont working Cherries patt and joining strap to the front and back at the beg and end of each row until all of the shoulder sts are used up, ending with a RS row. Rep for the other shoulder.
- Sleeves:

Row 1: With MC, RS facing, and cont from 16 shoulder strap sts, pick up and knit $55(59,67,71)$ sts evenly spaced around $8(81 / 2,93 / 4,101 / 2)^{\prime \prime}(20.5[21.5$, $25,26.5] \mathrm{cm}$ ) of armhole.
Row 2: Purl back over sts picked up, work strap sts in established patt, then pick up and purl $55(59,67,71)$ sts evenly spaced around rem $8\left(8^{1 / 2}, 9^{3 / 4}, 10^{1 / 2}\right)^{\prime \prime}$ ( $20.5[21.5,25,26.5] \mathrm{cm}$ ) of armhole$126(134,150,158)$ sts total.
Row 3: Work 1 edge st, work Bramble over
$44(48,56,60)$ sts, p 2 , work Braid over $8 \mathrm{sts}, \mathrm{p} 2$, work Cherries over 12 sts, p2, work Braid over 8 sts, p 2 , work Bramble over $44(48,56,60)$ sts, work 1 edge st. Cont in patt as established, dec 4 sts every $8(8,6,6)$ rows as follows: (Note: Because of the structure of the Bramble, it is easiest to dec an entire patt rep on one side of the sleeve and then to do the same on the other side. The edges end up a little uneven, but when the underarm seam is sewn and the sleeve is blocked, the unevenness disappears.)
Row 1: In the edge rep of the Bramble patt, p3tog as usual but just knit the other st without inc to 3 sts -2 sts dec'd.
Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8: Purl.
Row 3: P2tog (the rem 2 sts from Row 1).
Row 5: Incorporate the last st into the adjacent patt rep by either p4tog or p 1 , k 1 , p1 into 2 sts tog.
Row 7: For the two smallest sizes, work as usual in established patt. For the two largest sizes, this row will be the first row of a dec at the other edge of the sleeve. Alternate sides, dec 4 sts in this manner every $8(8,6,6)$ rows until $66(74,70,78)$ sts rem and piece measures $151 / 2\left(16,16^{1 / 2}\right.$, 17)" ( 39.5 [ $40.5,42,43] \mathrm{cm}$ ) from beg. Cuff: With smaller needles and CC, knit 1 row, dec $16(24,20,28)$ sts evenly spaced- 50 sts rem. Knit 1 row- 1 garter st ridge. With MC, work 2 rows St st. Work Leaves chart. With MC, purl 1 row. With a CC, knit 2 rows. With MC, knit 2 rows, inc 1 st at end of last row- 51 sts. Beg with Row 7, work Bobble Border in reverse order through Row 3, purling all WS rows. BO as follows: BO 5 sts in purl, leaving the last st on right needle, $*(\mathrm{k} 1$, $\mathrm{p} 1, \mathrm{k} 1, \mathrm{p} 1$ ) in next st, [turn, k4] 3 times, turn and lift $2 \mathrm{nd}, 3 \mathrm{rd}$, and 4 th sts one at a time over 1st st and off left needle, k 1 (the rem st of the group just worked), pass st on right needle over rem st of bobble, BO 9 sts in purl; rep from *, end last rep BO 5.
-Finishing: With yarn threaded on a tapestry needle, sew sleeve and side seams. Neckband: With MC, smaller dpn, and beg at back edge of left shoulder strap, knit 16 sts from left shoulder strap, pick up and knit 15 sts along left front neck edge, $k 28$ sts from front neck holder, pick up and knit 15 sts along right front neck, k 16 sts from right shoulder strap, and k52 sts from back neck holder- 142 sts. Place $m$ and join. Purl 1 rnd. Knit 1 rnd, dec 12 sts evenly spaced
across center front 40 sts (to prevent tree pattern from distorting) - 130 sts rem. Purl 1 md, knit 1 rnd, purl 1 rnd. With a CC, work 2 mds (1 ridge) garter st. With MC, knit 1 rnd. Beg with Row 7, work Bobble Border in reverse order, knitting all evennumbered rnds. BO as follows: BO 4 sts in purl, leaving the last st on right needle, * (k1, p1, k1, p1) in next st, [turn, k4] 3 times, turn and lift $2 \mathrm{nd}, 3 \mathrm{rd}$, and 4th sts one
at a time over 1st st and off left needle, k 1 (the rem st of the group just worked), pass st on right needle over rem st of bobble, BO 9 sts in purl; rep from *, end last rep BO 5 . Weave in loose ends. Block. ©

Sarah Swett lives in Moscow, Idaho, where she spins, knits, and weaves. She comes up with many of her more interesting ideas while washing dishes, and loves to put her notions out in the world, then watch what people do with them.



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# Green Mountain MADNESS 

Judith Durant

AFTER A VERY HECTIC WEEK of business and pleasure in the most unpleasant "August-in-New-York-City" mugginess, I was delighted to get in a car and head north to the Green Mountains of Vermont, home to Cheryl Potter's Cherry Tree Hill Farm. I'd met Cheryl at Stitches East in 1996 and was impressed with both the woman and her work.

Cheryl creates luscious handpainted yarns in a variety of fibers. With names such as Quarry Hill, Champlain Sunset, and Green Mountain Madness, the yarns are positively irresistible in skein; after knitting with some, I've found them to be just as scrumptious in fabric. Cheryl draws color inspiration from her view, a $180^{\circ}$ panorama of the Winooski Valley. Close your eyes and imagine Vermont sugar maples in October and you'll have a picture of the rust, orange, fuchsia, and fading purple that is her Fall Foliage colorway.

So how exactly does someone end up painting yarn in Vermont? Traveling in Tibet in 1985, Cheryl was struck by the simple beauty of the local carpets. She watched dirty white wool become works of art and was fascinated to see children at work in their creation. If they could do it, so could she. Then in her early twenties, Cheryl went to Tucson, Arizona to pursue her MFA degree. There she saw the fiber craft of the Navajos, and it reminded her of what she'd seen in Tibet. Navajo yarns and the Southwest had a

Left: A "Tropical Storm" of mohair, wool, rayon, and cotton.
huge influence on her work. She tried working with sheep, cleaning and spinning wool, but it was her love of working with color that stuck.

Fate landed her in a wonderful farmhouse at Cherry Tree Hill, and from 1989 to 1993 she ran the house as a bed and breakfast inn. She was also selling sweaters and yarn from the house. When she finally realized she was lodging more fiber than people and liking it, she stopped renting rooms. In 1994 she attended several fiber shows and was delighted to meet other serious fiber people; this gave her the courage to really try and make a go of a life based on yarn.


Cheryl likes to dry her painted yarn in the sunshine.


Cheryl applies dye to white yarn placed in a steamer tray.

## TRADE SECRETS

Cheryl is quick to share her "secrets" and her opinion that the process of handpainting yarn is really quite simple. She buys plain white yarns in a range of fibers-mohair, wool, rayon, cotton, and silk; worsted, bouclé, and chenille. Because her premier mission is to make "designer" yams accessible to everyone, she buys from many different sources and looks for good bargains on quality yarns, buying huge closeouts whenever possible.

Her methods are, indeed, quite simple. Using ProChem dyes-MX Fiber-Reactive for plant fibers and Washfast Acid for animal fibers - mixed to colors of her liking and siphoned into plastic bottles such as those used by hair colorists, Cheryl applies this "paint" to her "canvas" made of white yarn placed in steamer trays. Because she starts with dry fiber, Cheryl adds Synthrapol, a wetting agent, to her dyes to ensure saturation. The most exciting part of painting for Cheryl is when she stops one color and begins the next. At this juncture she encourages the colors to blend, which results in random bits of striking and sometimes unexpected shades-through blending, four colors can become ten or twelve.

Once she's painted the yarn, Cheryl puts a lid on the tray and moves it to a gas stove where the yarn sits in steam for twenty minutes while the dye sets-ten minutes of steam, open the tray and flip the yarn over, ten more minutes of steam. During the steaming process, the dyes have a tendency to run; if there's too much dye,
the colors all run together and become a brown blob. So here's Cheryl's big secret: the trick to successful handpainted yarn is learning to use the least amount of dye possible for full saturation. That's it.

Weather permitting, Cheryl moves her skeins ourdoors to dry. Although probably impossible -she produces 400 pounds of painted yarn each month, all by herselfI like to imagine Cheryl hanging her skeins on a rack strategically placed in the sun, and then strategically placing herself on an inflated raft and floating around in the swimming pool while the yarn dries.

Once the yarn is dry, it's ready for use, right? Wrong. There is one more step in Cheryl's process, and she calls this making the yarn "retail ready". Yarn painted in blotches and stripes looks just like that: blotchy and stripey. And apparently these are not qualities that sell. So, using modified weaving equipment, Cheryl rewinds her random skeins into one- or one-and-a-half-yard hanks. This rewinding results in balanced-looking hanks, ones in which the many colors are more or less evenly distributed throughout; these hanks more accurately represent what a knitted fabric will look like. Now here's something Cheryl finds really cool. To her, a beautiful skein of yarn is the end product from Cherry Tree Hill Farm. But to the buyer, it's the begin-ning-raw material just waiting to become something else. Living art. What a concept.

## ART HAPPENS

Cheryl likes to experiment with colors and fibers, and she's had some happy accidents. One day she inadvertently left a pot of dye on the stove when she went out to do errands. When she returned, the dye


A happy accident resulted in a line of "scorch-dyed" yarns.


When the painted yarn is dry, Cheryl rewinds it into "retail-ready" hanks.

had burned to the bottom of the pot. She turned the gas off and filled the pot with water, hoping to loosen some of the cakedon muck. And loosen it she did: before her eyes the dye colors began to separate and float. Seizing the opportunity, Cheryl threw a skein of yarn into the pot and watched it take up the dye at different rates. Voilà, her line of "scorch-dyed" yarns was born.

Cheryl is close to making a living with her yarn. She has a small cult following to whom she sends a bimonthly newsletter. To receive the newsletter, send an SASE to Cherry Tree Hill Farm, PO Box 254, East Montpelier, VT 05651. She drives and flies around the country doing trade shows and teaching workshops, the latest of which she calls "Reinventing timeless treasures: Jazzing up tried and true patterns with handpainted yarn." This idea is epitomized on the following pages. Using a traditional gansey pattern from Knitting Ganseys by Beth Brown-Reinsel (Interweave Press, 1993), Cheryl has reinvented a classic with Green Mountain Madness. $\infty$


# MUTED MUSICIAN GANSEY 

BETH BROWN-REINSEL

## Traditional gansey patterning

## Worked in the round

FINISHED SIZE $34(38,42,46,50$, 54)" (86.5 [96.5, 106.5, 117, 127, 1371 cm ) bust/chest circumference. Sweater shown measures 42" ( 106.5 cm ).

YaRN Cherry Tree Hill Green Mountain Mohair ( $85 \%$ wool, $15 \%$ mohair; $1140 \mathrm{yd} / 24 \mathrm{oz}$ [1042 m/ 680 g 1 ): green mountain madness, $24(24,24,28,28,32)$ oz.

NEEDLES Body and Sleeves-Size $9(5.5 \mathrm{~mm}): 24^{\prime \prime}(60 \mathrm{~cm})$ circular (cir) and double-pointed (dpn); Ribbing-Size $7(4.5 \mathrm{~mm}): 24^{\prime \prime}(60$ cm ) cir and dpn. Adjust needle sizes if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Markers (m); five stitch holders; tapestry needle.

GAUGE 16 sts and $24 \mathrm{rnds}=4^{\prime \prime}(10$ cm ) in St st.


Green Mountain Mohair singles; 12 wraps per inch

THIS PULLOVER features traditional nineteenth-century gansey, or guernsey, construction: rich knit/purl patterning, dropped shoulders, garter stitch "seam" stitches at each side, and underarm gussets that allow the weater additional freedom of movement. The stitches for this gansey are cast on with a double thickness of yarn for durability. The body is worked in one piece in the round from the lower ribbing to the armholes (including half of the underarm gussets). Then the front and back are worked back and forth separately to the shoulders. Shoulder stitches are bound off together for the shoulder seams and then sleeve stitches are picked up around the armholes, including the gusset stitches, and the sleeves are worked in the round down to the cuffs.

This pattern is one of six offered by Beth Brown-Reinsel in her book Knitting Ganseys (Interweave Press, 1993).

- Body: With smaller cir needles, strand of yarn, CO $120(136,148,164,180,192)$ sts. Place $m$ and join, being careful not to twist sts. Drop the extra strand of yarn. Work k2, p2 ribbing until piece measures $3^{\prime \prime}(7.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ from beg. Change to larger cir needle and St st, inc 16 ( $16,20,20$, $20,24)$ sts evenly spaced on first rnd$136(152,168,184,200,216)$ sts. On next rnd, mark seam sts as follows: *K67 (75, 83, 91, 99, 107), pm, p1 (seam st), pm ; rep from *. Cont in St st, working the seam sts in Garter st (alternating knit and purl), until piece measures $4(6 / 4,7$, $\left.7 / 4,71 / 2,7^{3 / 4}\right)$ " (10 [16, 18, 18.5, 19, 19.5] cm ) from beg. Beg patt as follows: *Work seam st, k2 (2, 4, 4, 4, 4), work Row 1 of Body chart, beg and ending as indicated for your size, k 2 ( $2,4,4,4,4$ ); rep from *. Cont in patt until piece measures 10 (121/4, 121/2, 121/2, 121/2, 13) " (25.5 [31, $31.5,31.5,31.5,33] \mathrm{cm}$ ) from beg. Shape gussets: Inc 1 st on each side of each seam st- 4 sts inc'd. These inc'd sts become the new seam sts that outline the gussets. They are worked in the established Garter st seam patt. Inc 1 st just inside each of these new seam sts every third rnd $6(6,6,6,8,8)$ times, working the new sts in St st-15 (15, 15, 15, 19, 19) gusset sts each side, including seam sts. Place seam and gusset sts on holders. Place $67(75,83,91,99,107)$ front sts on holder. The front and back are worked
separately from this point on. Back: Cont working the back $67(75,83,91,99,107)$ sts in established patt until piece measures $191 / 2\left(21^{3 / 4}, 22^{1 / 2}, 22^{3 / 4}, 233 / 4,24^{3 / 4}\right)^{\prime \prime}$ ( $50[55.5,57.5,58,60.5,63] \mathrm{cm}$ ), or $1^{\prime \prime}$ $(2.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ less than desired length, ending with Row 1. Purl 1 row. Beg as indicated for your size, work Rows $1-5$ of Yoke and Shoulder chart. Divide sts onto 3 hold-ers-19 (21, 25, 27, 29, 32) sts for each shoulder and $29(33,33,37,41,43)$ sts for back neck. Front: Place 67 ( 75,83 , $91,99,107$ ) front sts on needle and work as for back until piece measures $181 / 2$ ( $\left.20^{3} / 4,21^{1 / 2}, 21^{1 / 4}, 22^{1 / 4}, 23^{1 / 4}\right)^{\prime \prime}(47.5$ [53, $55,54,56.5,59] \mathrm{cm})$, or $2(2,2,21 / 2,21 / 2$, $\left.2^{1 / 2}\right)^{\prime \prime}(5[5,5,6.5,6.5,6.5] \mathrm{cm})$ less than desired total length. Shape neck: Cont in patt across $23(25,29,31,33,36)$ sts, place $21(25,25,29,33,35)$ sts on holder for front neck, join second ball of yarn and cont in patt across rem 23 ( 25,29 , $31,33,36)$ sts. Working each side separately in patt, dec 1 st at each neck edge every other row 4 times- $19(21,25,27$, $29,32)$ sts rem each side, and at the same time, when piece measures $191 / 2(213 / 4$, $\left.22^{1 / 2}, 22^{3 / 4}, 23^{3 / 4}, 243 / 4\right)^{\prime \prime}(50[55.5,57.5$, $58,60.5,63] \mathrm{cm})$, or $1^{\prime \prime}(2.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ less than desired length, ending with Row 1, purl 1 row and then work Rows $1-5$ of Yoke and Shoulder chart, beg as indicated for your size. Join shoulders: With RS tog, BO the shoulder sts tog (see Glossary, page 6).
- Sleeves: Place the gusset and seam sts onto a larger dpn. Join yarn and work across these sts. With another dpn, pick up and knit $67(67,71,73,73,77)$ sts evenly spaced around the armhole- 82 $(82,86,88,92,96)$ sts total. Place $m$ and join. Work $15(15,15,15,19,19)$ gusset and seam sts, pm, k11 (11, 13, 14, 14, 16), work next 45 sts according to Sleeve chart (working from right to left to center st and then from left to right back to the beg), k 11 ( $11,13,14,14,16$ ). Cont in patt, shaping the gusset by dec 1 st just inside each seam st every third mad 7 ( $7,7,7,9$, 9) times, working last dec $k 3$ tog -1 seam st rem; $68(68,72,74,74,78)$ sts total. Cont in patt, working seam st in Garter st as before and dec 1 st each side of seam st ( 2 sts dec'd) every $4(4,5,5,5,5$ ) mnds 17 $(17,17,16,14,14)$ times $-34(34,38,42$, $46,50)$ sts rem. Work even until sleeve measures $16\left(16^{3 / 4}, 17^{1 / 4}, 17^{1 / 4}, 17^{1 / 4}, 17^{1 / 4}\right)^{11}$

(40.5 [42.5, 43.5, 43.5, 43.5, 43.5] cm ) from beg. Change to smaller dpn and dec 6 sts evenly spaced- 28 ( $28,32,36,40$, 44) sts rem. Cuff: Work p2, k2 ribbing until cuff measures $3^{\prime \prime}(7.5 \mathrm{~cm})$. BO loosely in ribbing.
-Finishing: Neckband: Place 21 (25, 25, $29,33,35)$ front sts and $29(33,33,37,41$, 43) back sts on smaller dpn. Knit across

the back sts, pick up and knit $9(9,9,11$, 11,11 ) sts along left side neck, knit across the front neck sts, pick up and knit 9 ( 9 , $9,11,11,11)$ sts along right side neck$68(76,76,88,96,100)$ sts total. Place m and join. Work $\mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{p} 2$ ribbing until neckband measures $3^{\prime \prime}(7.5 \mathrm{~cm})$. Fold band in half to the inside and sew the live sts to sts in the pick-up rnd. $\infty$



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Vicki Square
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$7 \times 5$, spiral-bound, 112 pages, b\&w technique illustrations. \#67I-\$17.95

## In THE ROUND

|AM THE YOUNGEST of seven children and have been knitting since I was a child. On a whim I decided to knit afghans for my five sisters-Yvonne, Rowena, Carolyn Jean, Marilyn Sue, and Joyce Ann. After looking through several books without finding any patterns that caught my eye, I decided to design my own. Because I truly love my sisters, I designed a different heart motif for each afghan.

All five afghans are worked with two strands of worsted-weight yarn on size 17 $(11 \mathrm{~mm})$ needles. Each is bordered with ten rows of garter stitch at the top and bottom, and eight stitches of seed stitch along the sides.

I cast on a different number of stitches for each afghan based on the repeat of pattern stitches in the chart. $\infty$

Nancy MacKaben works for a manufacturing company in Saint Louis, Missouri. During her lunch hour, she seeks out an empty office, takes off her shoes, and knits.

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Nancy L. MacKaben


From the Heart


Photo taken in 1991
Here we're wearing T-shirts I had printed with the 1943 photo.



Photo taken in 1943
Top row, left to right: Yvonne, Rowena, Joyce Ann, Ross
Bottom row, left to right: Myself, Marilyn
Sue, Carolyn Jean



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TARTAN PULLOVER

CHERYI OBERLE

Handpainted yarn

## Slip-stitch patterning

FINISHED SIZE $43(46,49)^{\prime \prime}(109$ [117, 124.5$] \mathrm{cm}$ ) bust/chest circumference, blocked. Sweater shown measures $46^{\prime \prime}(117 \mathrm{~cm})$.
YARN Brown Sheep Kaleidoscope ( $80 \%$ cotton, $20 \%$ wool; 107 yd 198 m1/50 g): anaheim (A), 7(7, 7) skeins. Brown Sheep Cotton Fleece ( $80 \%$ cotton, $20 \%$ wool; 215 yd [197 m]/ 100 g ]): \#850 berry (C), \#202 rug red (E), $2(2,2)$ skeins each; \#710 prosperous plum (B), \#930 candy apple (D), 1 ( 1,1 ) skein each.
NEEDLES Body and Sleeves Size 5 $(3.75 \mathrm{~mm})$ : Ribbing-Size $4(3.5$ $\mathrm{mm})$. Adjust needle sizes if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
NOTIONS Markers ( $m$ ); nine stitch holders; tapestry needle.
GAUGE 22 sts and 37 rows = $4^{\prime \prime} 110$ $\mathrm{cm})$ in Tartan Slip-Stitch on larger needles, blocked; 22 sts and 28 rows $=4^{\prime \prime}(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ in St st.


LOOSE-FITTING and cropped, this pullover combines handpainted and solid-colored yarn in a simple slipstitch pattern to create a plaid. The two types of yarn are also united in two-color corrugated ribbings. The shoulder stitches are bound off together with the wrong sides of the knitting facing together to create a decorative ridge at the shoulders. The sleeves are also bound off into the armholes in the same way, which makes a flexible and easy sleeve seam.

## Abbreviation

W2: K1, wrapping the yarn twice around needle.

## Stitches

## Corrugated Ribbing:

Rows 1 and 3: (RS) *K2 with B, p2 with A; rep from *, end $k 2$ with B.
Rows 2 and 4: Purl the purls with B, knit the knits with A .
Rows 5-8: Rep Rows 1-4 using C instead of B.
Rows 9-12: Rep Rows 1-4 using D instead of B.
Rows 13-16: Rep Rows 1-4 using E instead of $B$.
Tartan Slip-Stitch: Note: Sl sts pwise.
Rows 1 and 2: With A, knit.
Row 3: With B, k1, sl 1, k2, sl 1, *k4, sl 1, k2, sl 1; rep from *, end k1.
Row 4: With B, p1, sl 1, p2, sl 1, *p4, sl 1, p2, sl 1; rep from *, end p1.
Row 5: With A, knit.
Row 6: With A, k1, W2, k2, W2, *k4, W2, $\mathrm{k} 2, \mathrm{~W} 2$; rep from *, end k 1 .
Row 7: With C (and dropping extra loops off needle when slipping sts), $\mathrm{k} 1, \mathrm{sl} 1$, k2, sl $1, * k 4$, sl $1, k 2$, sl 1 ; rep from *, end k 1 .
Rows 8, 10, and 12: With C, rep Row 4. Rows 9 and 11: With C , rep Row 3.
Rows 13 and 14: Rep Rows 1 and 2.
Rows 15 and 16: With D, rep Rows 3 and 4.
Rows 17 and 18: Rep Rows 5 and 6.
Row 19: With E, rep Row 7.
Rows 20, 22, and 24: With E, rep Row 4. Rows 21 and 23: With E, rep Row 3.
Rep Rows 1-24 for pattern.

- Back: With B and smaller needles, CO $120(128,136)$ scs. Join A and work Corrugated Ribbing, working 1 edge st in St st each end of needle (for seaming). Change to larger needles and Tartan Slip-Stitch
(cont to work St st edge sts) until piece measures $10\left(10^{3 / 4}, 11^{1 / 2}\right)^{\prime \prime}(25.5[27.5,29]$ cm ) or desired length to armhole, ending with a WS row. Shape armholes: At the beg of the next 2 rows, place the first 8 sts on holders- $104(112,120)$ sts rem. Cont in patt (with 1 edge st each side) until piece measures $19\left(20,21^{1 / 2}\right)^{\prime \prime}(48.5[51,55] \mathrm{cm})$ from beg. Place $29(31,33)$ sts on each side on holders for shoulders. Place rem 46 (50, 54) sts on holder for back neck.
-Front: Work as for back to armholes. Shape armholes and divide for V-neck: Cont in patt, work first 8 sts and place on a holder, work $52(56,60)$ sts, attach a second ball of yarn, work to end of row, turn, work first 8 sts and place on a holder. Working each side separately, work to end of row. Shape V-neck: Cont to work 1 edge st each side and dec 1 st at each neck edge on the next and every foll RS row 13 $(14,15)$ times total, then every 4 th row $10(11,12)$ times- $29(31,33)$ sts rem each shoulder. Cont in patt until piece measures same as back to shoulder. Place shoulder sts on holders.
- Sleeves: With $B$ and smaller needles, CO $52(52,56)$ sts. Join A and work Corrugated Ribbing as for the back. Change to larger needles and Tartan Slip-Stitch, inc $2(2,6)$ sts evenly spaced in the first row$54(54,62)$ sts. Cont in patt, inc 1 st at each end of needle on the 5 th row - 56 $(56,64)$ sts. Then inc in this manner every foll 6th row $21(23,21)$ times- $98(102$, 106) sts total. Work even until piece measures $181 / 2(20,21 / 1 / 2)^{\prime \prime}(47.5[51,55] \mathrm{cm})$ from beg. Place all sts on holder.
-Finishing: With WS tog, BO shoulder sts tog (see Glossary, page 6), working left side from shoulder to neck and right side from neck to shoulder. Join sleeves to body: With A , larger needle, and beg at underarm, k 8 sts from one underarm holder, pick up and knit $82(86,90)$ sts around armhole, and k 8 sts from other holder$98(102,106)$ sts total. With WS tog, and beg at underarm, BO sleeve sts tog with armhole sts as for the shoulder sts. Neckband: With A, smaller needles, and beg at the base of the $V$-neck, pick up and knit $62(64,66)$ sts along right front neck, knit $46(50,54)$ back neck sts, and pick up and knit $62(64,66)$ sts along left front neck$170(178,186)$ sts total. Turn and knit 1 row. Work Corrugated Ribbing with 3 rows

E, 2 rows D, 3 rows C, and 2 rows B. With $\mathrm{B}, \mathrm{BO}$ all sts loosely in ribbing. With yarn threaded on a tapestry needle, sew side and sleeve seams. Lap right front of neckband over left front and stitch in place. Weave in all loose ends. Block. $\infty$

Cheryl Oberle of Denver, Colorado, learned to knit when she was four years old and now shares her passion for knitting by teaching workshops around the country. She is always searching for both unusual and simple ways to incorporate more color into her knitting.

$51 / 4(5 / 2,6)^{n}$ $13.5(14,15) \mathrm{cm}$

$213 / 4,(231 / 4,243 / 4)^{\prime}$
$55.5(59,63) \mathrm{cm}$

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## Easy slip-stitch patterning

Two colorways

FINISHED SIZE $23(25,27)^{\prime \prime}(58.5[63.5,68.5] \mathrm{cm})$ chest circumference. To fit size $4(6,8)$ years. Dresses shown fit 6 and 8 years.

YARN Classic Elite Provence ( $100 \%$ mercerized cotton; 256 yd [233 m]/125 g): Colorway A: \#2625 rosa rugosa (MC), $2(2,3)$ skeins; \#2617 heliotrope (CC1), \#2694 China trade jade (CC2), \#2657 DeNimes blue (CC3), \#2696 helianthus gold (CC4), $1(1,1)$ skein each. Colorway B: \#2617 heliotrope (MC), $2(2,3)$ skeins; \#2657 DeNimes blue (CC1), \#2696 helianthus gold (CC2), \#2694 China trade jade (CC3), \#2625 rosa rugosa (CC4), $1(1,1)$ skein each.

NEEDLES Size $6(4 \mathrm{~mm}): 16^{\prime \prime}$ and $24^{\prime \prime}$ ( 40 and 60 cm ) circular (cir). Adjust needle size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

NOTIONS Markers (m); three stitch holders; tapestry needle; size G/6 (4.25 mm) crochet hook.

GAUGE 19 sts and 28 rows $=4^{\prime \prime}(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ in St st; 21 sts and 38 rows $=4^{\prime \prime}(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ in Slip-Stitch pattern, after being machine washed and dried on cool cycles.


Classic Elite Provence 2-ply 3 -strand, 3-ply; 14 wraps per inch

THIS PLAYFUL SUNDRESS, shown in two colorways, is worked in the round from the bottom to the armholes and then the back and front are worked separately to the shoulders. The bodice is worked in a slip-stitch pattern and the skirt is accented with raised welts made with a tuck stitch. The armholes and neck are edged with a row of single crochet.

Because the contrast colors require less than a ball of yarn each, this design is ideal for using up leftover bits of yarn. For more variation, combine yarns with different textures.

## Stitches

Slip-Stitch Pattern: (multiple of 4 sts worked in the rnd) Note: Sl sts pwise unless otherwise noted.
Rnds 1-4: With CC1, *k3, sl 1; rep from *.
Rnd 5: With CC2, *k1, sl 1, k1, sl 1 kwise, reach tip of right needle under the 4 rows of CC1 horizontal bars behind st just slipped and draw up a loop on needle, then psso; rep from * (see figures below).
Rnds 6-8: With CC2, *k1, sl 1, k2; rep from *.
Rnd 9: With $\mathrm{CC} 3, * \mathrm{k} 1$, sl 1 kwise, reach tip of right needle under the 4 rows of CC2 horizontal bars behind the st just slipped and draw up a loop on needle, psso, k 1 , sl 1; rep from *.
Rnds 10-12: With CC3, *k3, sl 1; rep from *.
Rep Rnds 5-12 for pattern, changing colors every 4 mods.
Note: To work this pattern back and forth in rows, adjust evennumbered rnds so that all knit sts are purled and all sl sts are worked with the yarn held in front.
Tuck Stitch: *With right needle, reach behind and pick up back loop of the st 4 rows below the first st on left needle (the last row of the last MC stripe). Place this st on the left needle and knit it tog with the next st on the needle. Rep from *.


Step 1. Slip 1 st knitwise.


Step 2. Reach tip of right needle under the 4 rows of CC1 horizontal bars and draw up a loop on needle.

Step 3. Pass slipped st over.

-Skirt: With MC and longer needle, CO $190(209,228)$ sts. Place m and join, being careful not to twist sts. Knit 11 mds. *With CC1, knit 4 mds. With MC, knit 1 mnd in Tuck st, then knit 3 more rnds. Rep from * 3 more times, substituting $\mathrm{CC} 2, \mathrm{CC} 3$, and CC 4 for $\mathrm{CC} 1-1$ welt of each CC . Change to MC. Cont in St st until piece measures $17(18,19)$ " $(43[46,48.5] \mathrm{cm})$ from beg (allowing for 3 " shrinkage). Dec rnd: Dec $70(73,76)$ sts evenly spaced$120(136,152)$ sts rem. Knit 1 rnd.

- Bodice: Change to shorter needle. Changing color every 4 rnds, work SlipStitch patt in the following color sequence: CC1, CC2, CC3, CC4, MC. Rep this color sequence for a total of $37(41,45)$ mnds, ending $4(5,5)$ sts before m. Divide for front and back: BO $7(9,9)$ sts for left underarm, cont in patt across $52(58,66)$ sts for front, BO $7(9,9)$ sts for right underarm, cont in patt to end- $53(59,67)$ sts rem each on front and back. Work the front and back separately, working the Slip-Stitch patt back and forth in rows (adjust even-numbered mds of patt so that all knit sts are purled and all sl sts are worked with the yarn held in front). Place back sts on holder. Front: Cont in patt, shape armhole by dec 1 st at each end of every RS row $3(2,2)$ times- $47(55,63)$ sts rem. Cont in patt until bodice has been worked a total of $48(52,56)$ rows. Shape neck: (WS) Cont in patt across $20(23,26)$ sts, join new yarn, BO $7(9,11)$ sts and work rem $19(22,25)$ sts. Working both sides separately and maintaining an edge st on
each side, dec 1 st at neck edge every other row $5(8,7)$ times- $15(15,19)$ sts rem each side. Cont in patt until bodice has been worked a total of $86(94,106)$ rows. Place sts on holder. Back: Place 53 (59, 67) back sts on needle and shape armholes as for front- $47(55,63)$ sts rem. Cont in patt until bodice has been worked a total of $68(70,82)$ rows. Shape neck: (WS) Cont in patt across $19(20,24)$ sts, join new yarn, $\operatorname{BO} 9(15,15)$ sts and work rem $18(19,23)$ sts. Working both sides separately, dec 1 st at neck edge every 4 rows $4(5,5)$ times- $15(15,19)$ sts rem each side. Cont in patt until bodice has been
worked a total of $86(94,106)$ rows. Place sts on holders.
$\bullet$ Finishing: With RS tog, BO shoulder sts tog (see Glossary, page 6). With crochet hook, work 1 row of single crochet (see page 12) around neck and armhole edges. Weave in all loose ends. Machine wash and dry on cool cycles. $\infty$


#### Abstract

LeslieAnn Bestor is a yarmaholic who started Carpe Yarnum Designs to justify and finance her yarn collecting habit. During her recent move to Colorado she was embarrassed to leam that more than half of her boxes were filled with fibers and related tools of the trade.




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Patricia Baron



Knitting in Japan
much that has been borrowed from other cultures. And this work is augmented by an extraordinary design sense and modern materials and technology.

In the early 1950s, Nihon Vogue, Japan's leading needlework publisher, established a sophisticated school of handcrafts. Based in Tokyo, the school stands

ATRADITION of space and simplicity prevails in Japanese environments. A unique sensitivity to function, as well as balance, harmony, and beauty, influences the manufacture of everyday articles. This approach is carried over into contemporary Japanese handcrafts and is clearly reflected in the garments from Japanese knitting schools.

Inspired by a world of subjects ranging from American quilts to Turkish rugs, from Chinese porcelain to European architecture, Japanese knitters are inventive and prolific. More than 120 knitting publications are produced each year, offering literally thousands of original designs. The themes are often traditionally European with an updated or unexpected twist. For example, Fair Isle patterns are seen in geometrical interpretations or in unconventional color harmonies; cable patterns are richly embossed with pearls or beads; laces are lavishly executed and finished.

Aside from possessing dexterous knitting skills, manny Japanese knitters are well educated in design. This advantage often enables them to surpass convention with uncommon creativity. The stunning designs that arise from the Japanese schools of knitting may be considered groundbreaking in their approach to texture, motif, and composition.

Because Japan lacks an indigenous knitting history, no prior tradition structures knitters' imaginations. Designers are free to express everything that came before in Japanese culture and

thirteen stories high with each floor devoted to a separate discipline. All facets of home-related crafts are studied, including knitting, weaving, quilting, silk flower making, sewing, crochet, cooking, and even some forms of painting.

Yo Furuta, a Japanese-American based in Carson, California, was once the United States distributor for Nihon Vogue publications. Reporting on her several visits to the Nihon Vogue school, she describes an auditorium on the top floor of the Tokyo facility where, each year, a fashion show features students' creations. Some of the more exceptional designs are photographed for publication in KeitoDama, Nihon Vogue's most aesthetic handcrafts magazine. The creations range from wellexecuted, classical sweaters and dresses to unusual, even outrageous costume statements. All are expertly constructed and obviously the product of professional tutoring. Some works are multi-media knitted pieces incorporating crochet, quilting, or even macramé. Devotés may purchase some of the handcrafted items in the wonderful boutique on the lobby level.

By the time Yo Furuta attended the school's thirtieth anniversary in 1982, some 30,000 certified instructors had passed through its doors. To be eligible for accreditation, a Nihon Vogue knitting instructor must study for seven to nine years in all disciplines of handcrafts. Once certified, the teachers are encouraged to attend workshops and seminars on a regular basis. According to Furuta, the president of the Nihon Vogue school purchased a resort hotel in Asami where classes can be conducted in style.
The publications of Nihon Vogue are works of art in themselves. To turn their pages is to stroll through a "museum" of needlework, graphic art, and photography. Knitted garments are sometimes modeled in con-
ventional format but are usually photographed as styled still lifes that better exhibit the designs. The photographs may be embellished with a seasonal object such as a twig or flower to convey a feeling or mood. Even endorsements for materials take on form and beauty with yarns artfully wrapped around paper cones or crescents, then artanged side by side on a textured surface.

The method of pattern presentation is almost entirely symbolic. Graphs and charts largely eliminate the need for language. Any knitter who is familiar with international symbols and the metric system can work with the patterns.

While this universal method of pattern writing has made the publications marketable in other Asian countries, particularly China and Korea, they have not succeeded in capturing a wide American and European audience. Why is this? Speaking bluntly and humorously, Yo Furuta says, "Japan does not waste time telling you how to knit!"

In other words, knitters are expected to plunge into projects without being led through preliminary steps such as casting on or adjusting for size differences. They are expected to do their own charting to accommodate desired size-patterns are presented in one size only. This kind of no-frills approach suits the Eastern sensibility better than the Western.

Most Japanese sweaters are box-cut with little or no complex shaping, so it is assumed that if you can knit, you can work the mathematics of the design. According to Furuta, the average American and European knitter still relates to a written interpretation of patterns (although this may be changing with the increased use of international symbols throughout the knitting world).

The artistic Japanese knituer has many opportunities to display, and receive critiques on, her work. Yokiko Kuro, a leading Japanese knit designer, holds a design contest which is publicized in KeitoDama. Ms. Kuro invites knitters throughout Japan to submit their sweaters for competition. It is obvious from winning entries that only
the most artistic need apply. Each month's contest features a different theme. Those for sweaters depicted here were "The Square" and "Turkish Design". To qualify, Japan as a veritable craze. The machineknit designs were splendid, comprising mainly womens' suits and dresses that showed amazing attention to detail. Jackets and straight skirts included darts and
pleats; dresses were often flowing and drapey. Contemporary graphic patterns bordered hemlines and accented bodices. The attention given to fit and form was a particular delight for petite knitters.

After several years the craze died down and knitting machines found their way into trash bins. Literally! A California knitter traveling in Japan could not bear to see the perfectly operable knitting machines waiting to be hauled off to the dump and carted six or
The Yokiko Kuro "Turkish Design" sweater contest netted these two exquisite sweaters. Phowographs reprinted with permission of KeitoDama. seven home. Lack of space in Japan, along with a general distaste for used goods and American-style garage sales, have creat- ed a society in which discarding the old is
quite acceptable. Yo Furuta confirmed this philosophy, explaining that Nihon Vogue shreds hundreds of unsold pattern books and magazines every year. "In Japan," she says, "there is no room to store anything. Therefore, anything no longer needed is simply thrown out."
According to Furuta and Japanese nationals, Japanese knitting is experiencing a setback due to the widespread need for women to work. However, the Nihon Vogue School recently opened a new branch in which more than 1,000 new students enrolled for the first semester. Knitting workshops for children, some seven-and-a-half hours in length, have been advertised in recent Japanese publications.

With scores of designers and future teachers still in the process of developing their expertise, knitting may yet take its place alongside other traditional Japanese folk arts. The convention of making beauty an integral part of daily life is very much alive and well. $\infty$

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## FOLK LORE

 play with your yarn as you knit.

I'm talking about kitties money kitties, dust kitties, and cat kitties. Meg Swanson recommends books about cats in her Woolgathering newsletter and suggests we think of cats-or kitties-as part of our knitting equipment. "Let's see . . . needles . . . yarn . . cat . . . " she lists. Although I've never heard of anyone knitting cat hair, cats and kitties have been associated with fiber work the world over. The image of grandmother knitting by the fireplace is incomplete without a kitten curled up on the braided rug at her feet. In some Germanic languages, the word for purring is the same as the word for spinning. Is it because a cat's purr sounds like the whir of a spinning wheel? Why would anyone think of that if the cat were not right there, next to the spinning wheel, making the same noise?

The dust kitten under the bed is obviously a cousin of the gray tabby on the eiderdown. We may say, "Take some money out of the kitty" when we send a coworker for cream for the coffee. This "kitty" is a gambling term that means the same as "pot" ("Put some money in the pot"), where "pot" indicates a collection of money that won't be used for gambling but for refreshments. So this "kitty" may be a nickname for "kettle". Maybe.

Japanese businesses often have a kitty bank prominently displayed-a large, ceramic, black-and-white cat, sporting a large gold coin dangling like an identifi-

cation tag from a heavy silk kumihimo collar. These cats sit with one forepaw raised in the Japanese gesture of beckoning. Legend has it that, once upon a time, two (poor, starving, freezing, Japanese) orphan children were beckoned in this manner by a cat; when they followed it, they were shown a treasure trove of gold coins that kept them in wealth to the end of their days.

My cat raises his paw, too, but turned sideways. For him it mcans, "Feed me!" or "Let me out!" He has never led me to a pot of gold.

Have you heard of calico cats being called "money cats"? Either P.T. Barnum or Florenz Ziegfield is said to have offered $\$ 10,000$ for a male calico. He never had to pay up, because apparently calicoism is a female sex-linked trait in cats, and there are no males. But the money-cat name stuck.

In Denmark, an oldstyle coin purse is called a "pengekat"-a money cat or kitty. As a visual pun, they are sometimes knitted with a cat's face and hanging paws and tails like the one shown here. They are purses in the medieval style, the sort flung around in Shakespearean plays, like a double-toed sock with a slit in the middle of one side and, often, two rings that slide toward the "toes" to secure the cash. With coins in both ends, a money cat can be hung over the belt or used for sandbagging an intruder.

My mother-in-law kept a garter-stitch coin cat on a coat hook near her front door, full of coins for commuting by train. It had a cat's face, and this is how she made it. $\infty$

## COIN KITTY

This kitty is made from a garter-stitch rectangle that measures $4^{1 / 4^{\prime \prime}}$ (11 cm ) wide and $6^{\prime \prime}(15 \mathrm{~cm})$ long. The square face is knitted onto the rectangle, and the legs and tail are separate garterstitch rectangles. The side of the body remains open for easy access to your coins.
FINISHED SIZE $21 / 4^{\prime \prime}(5.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ wide by $10^{\prime \prime}(25.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ long.

YARN Sport-weight: one 50 g ball.
NEEDLES Size 4 ( 3.5 mm ).
NOTIONS Two buttons for eyes; short lengths of embroidery thread for nose and mouth; short length of monofilament fishing line for whiskers, if desired; waste yarn.

GAUGE 13 sts and 23 rows $=2^{\prime \prime}(5 \mathrm{~cm})$ in garter st. The exact gauge is unimportant as long as the kitty is large enough to be practical.

Body: CO 26 sts. Knit 68 rows. BO

13 sts. Head: Knit rem 13 sts for 22 rows. Ears: *K4, turn, k4, turn, knit to end of row. Rep from * for other ear. Knit 1 row. BO all sts and break yarn, leaving an $18^{\prime \prime}$ ( 46 cm ) tail. Legs: (Make 4) CO 10 sts. Knit 30 rows. BO all sts and break yarn, leaving an $18^{\prime \prime}(46 \mathrm{~cm})$ tail. Thread tail on a tapestry needle and use it to gather the BO edge tightly to close the foot end and then sew the side seam, stopping partway to stuff the foot and leg with waste yarn. Tail: CO 7 sts. Knit 42 rows. BO all sts and break yarn, leaving a $12^{\prime \prime}$ $(30.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ tail. Thread tail on a tapestry needle and use it to gather the BO edge and then sew the side seam. Make a curl in the tip of the tail by pulling on the yarn used to sew the seam and sliding the resulting gathers to tip.

Finishing: Face: Decorate face with buttons for eyes and embroidery for mouth and nose (buttonhole silk sewn over a tiny diamond-shaped piece of paper). Use monofilament fishing line
knotted behind the nose for whiskers, if desired. Assembly: Fold body in half lengthwise. Fold face back onto body (WS of face to RS of body), and with yarn threaded on a tapestry needle, sew left side of face (except ear) to body. Sew across "chin", gathering it slightly to give a rounded shape. Then sew right side of face (except ear), attaching it to body front and back, and cont sewing to $1^{\prime \prime}$ $(2.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ from center of body. Stuff head lightly with waste yarn, then sew top of head between ears to body, leaving ears free. Sew two (front) legs to underside of body just behind the head, so that the seams face out. Sew two (back) legs to other end of body, also with the seams facing out. Sew the side to $1^{\prime \prime}(2.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ from center of body, so that the opening is a total of $2^{\prime \prime}(5 \mathrm{~cm})$ long. Sew tail onto back of body about $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}(1.3 \mathrm{~cm})$ from edge. Fill both ends of the kitty with coins and hang it just under its forelegs for a cattish look.


## DESIGNS BY JUDITH

## Míds Kmíts

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#### Abstract

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# PRODUCT NEWS 

Jillian Moreno

## BOOK NOTES

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In her latest book, Jean Moss brings the world to your knitting basket. Thirtysix projects showcase rich pattern

and color from cultures as diverse as Shoowan, Mayan, Irish, and Palestinian. Projects including sweaters, hats, socks, pillows, and throws are fully charted and shown in a variety of colorways. Grab your needles and start knitting your way around the world. Available from your local yarn shop or Taunton Press (800) 888-8286.

## Mosaic Knitting

Barbara G. Walker
Schoolhouse Press, $\$ 31.95$
Love the look of color knitting, but are intimidated by intarsia and Fair Isle? Try mosaic knitting, a nearly effortless and stress-free type of two-color knitting. Three hundred eighty mosaics from the nimble fingers of Barbara Walker are waiting to help you conquer your color fears and deplete your yarn stash. Available from your local yarn shop or Schoolhouse Press (800) 968-5648.

## Colorful Knits for You and Your Child Zoë Mellor <br> Trafalgar Square Publishing, $\$ 22.95$

Elephants, pirates, hearts, flowers, dogs, and butterflies scamper over twenty-five original designs for women and children. Brilliant colors and whimsical patterns
make these garments from new designer Zoë Mellor irresistible for kids and their designated knitters.
Available from your local yarn shop or Trafalgar Square Publishing
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## Traditional Lace Knitting

Furze Hewitt
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## Pacific Coast Highway

Alice Starmore
The Broad Bay Company, $\$ 18.95$
The latest pattern book from Alice Starmore draws its inspiration from the portion of California from San Francisco to Fort Bragg. Fifteen garments for women, men, and children are beautifully photographed along the Pacific coast. Starmore's usual attention to detail, design, and color are shown in intricate Fair Isles and undulating Arans. Alice's daughter Jade has joined her mother with a spectacular debut-she contributes a baby blanket and two sweaters, one of which, Fort Ross, is the standout in the book. Available from your local yarn shop or Unicorn Books and Crafts (800) 289-9276.

## PATTERNS

## Bears and Rabbits to Knit

Bear Brain Creations, $\$ 5.00$ each
I know what you're thinking. "Not another knitted felted animal!" Admittedly,

I thought the same at first. But these are worth a look. Bears with overstuffed tummies and four different faces; a rabbit with feet so large he's sure to raise a smile from even the most bunnyed-out knitter. Available from your local yarn shop.

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## Travelling Stitches

heads, or maybe just out of their hands, without looking, without referring to patterns. They're knitting while making conversation or making change. They're knitting intricate circular lace shawls, sweaters, vests, baby caps, socks. They're using handspun natural wool, llama, or alpaca, or they're using gaudy acrylics.

Now, I know there are a lot of European traditions that involve prolific, facile knitting-the color-stranded sweaters of Scandinavia, the fisherman sweaters of the Channel Isles, the socks and gloves of Northern England. There, women (and sometimes men) also knitted automatically with ease while sauntering about or whatever. The difference, as I see it, is they knitted only one kind of thing. Knitters had their own variations on the standard, but if a traditional Aran knitter suddenly abandoned her intricate cabled pullovers in favor of brightly patterned cropped boleros, I haven't heard about it.



The women of the Andean altiplano, on the other hand, adopt all styles with wild abandon. They do have a longstanding knitting tradition, it's true-but it mostly involves fine, fine color-patterned caps in either handspun cotton or wool with earflaps and a pointed, tasseled crown. You expect to see and marvel over those. Yet I also saw, for instance, an elderly woman on a street corner in $\mathrm{LaPa} z$ doing an entrelac sweater in bright pink and lime green. Where did she learn this? What was she thinking? And where did younger mothers pick up the trick of knitting kinky-spiraled pigtail bows for their little girls, just like the ones you find at craft bazaars here? And how do the lace shawl knitters keep track of their yarnovers while weighing chicken giblets in the markets? Did their grandmothers teach them lace knitting?

I don't know the answers; maybe you do. It's wonderfully paradoxical, though, to see such lighthearted, enthusiastic innovation in a culture where fields are still planted by oxen and transportation is more likely to be by burro than by automobile. And it's awe-inspiring to see it all happen so intuitively and skillfully. $\infty$

Linda Ligon is editorial director of Interweave Knits. She's grateful that she's not trying to publish a knitting-pattern magazine in South America. After all, who would need it?

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[^2]:    Patricia Baron, an avid crochet designer since the 1960s, has recently taken an interest in knitting. She teaches crochet at Saddleback College in Mission Viejo, California, and is a professional ballroom dancer and instructor.

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