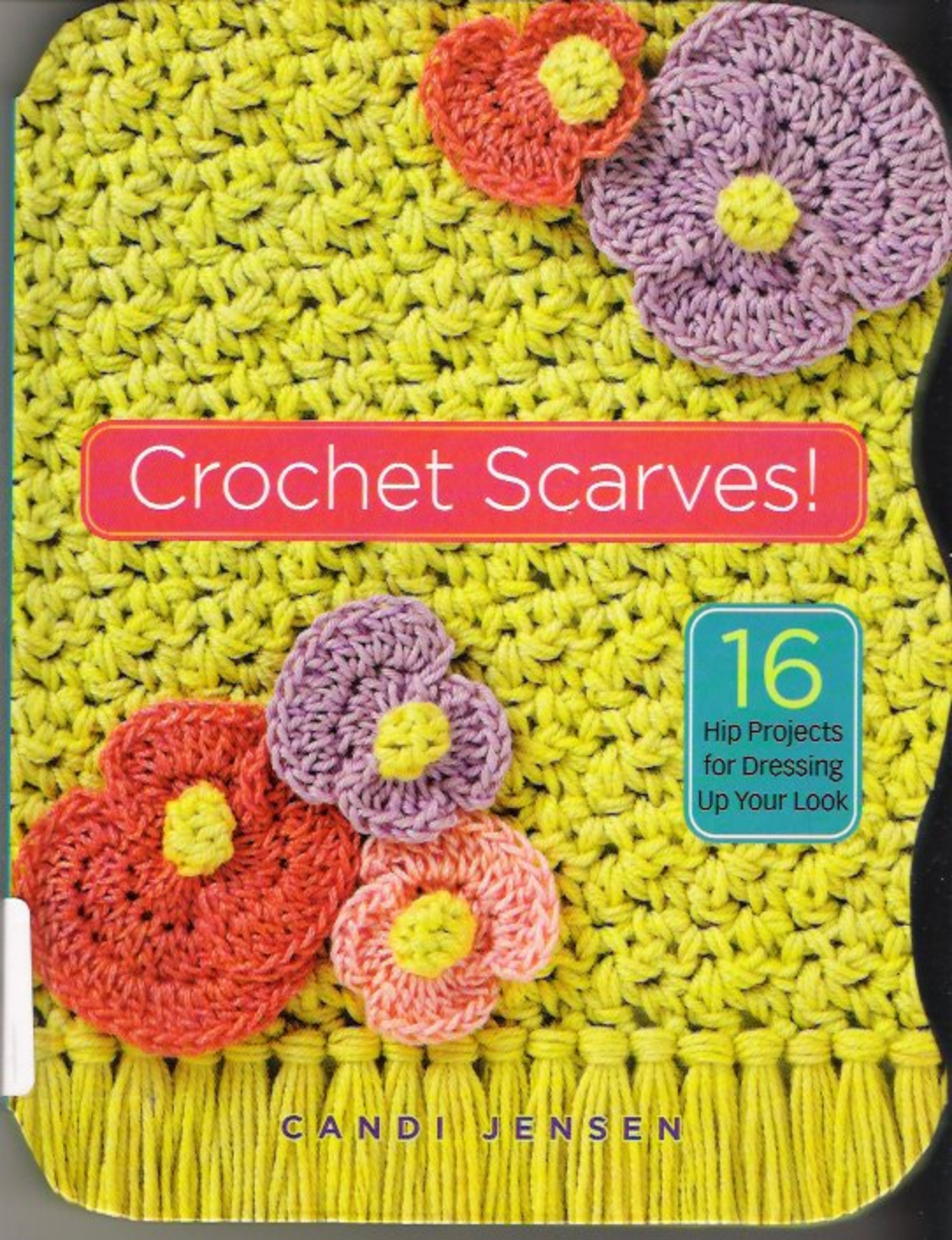




Crochet Scarves!

16

Hip Projects
for Dressing
Up Your Look

CANDI JENSEN

CONTENTS

Throat Chic	4	Flapper Flashback	62
Warming Up	12	Easy Argyle	66
Throat Warmer	28	Blackberry Cobbler	70
Bits and Pieces	30	Hip Granny	74
Skinny Minnie	34	Snow Bunny	80
Sparkle Plenty	38	Spring Beauty	84
Holey Moley!	42	Doodle-ee Dancer	88
Ripple Effect	46	Acknowledgments	92
Green Leaves	50	Resources	93
Flower Garden	54	Index	94
Classic Hairpin Lace	58		

Throat Chic

Warm and snuggly or simply elegant, scarves today can be more than just a way to keep your neck warm. Here's your chance to make a fashion statement! Lately, I've seen all kinds of scarves — long and woolly, short and furry, sparkled and bangled — and not just in the winter. Scarves have become the perfect accessory. You can make a small glittery one to wear around your neck instead of jewelry or a long inviting one that wraps around and around to keep you warm.

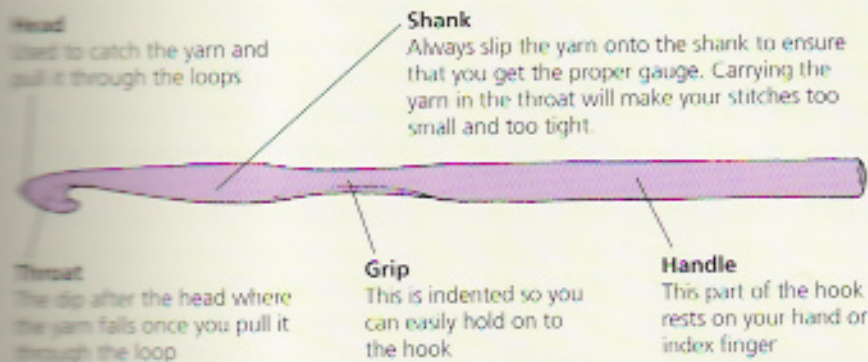
Best of all, scarves are incredibly fast and simple to make. You need just a couple of balls or skeins, so go ahead and indulge

yourself with that fabulous yarn you've been dying to try. Crochet is very portable, and scarves don't take up much room. Work on them on the bus on your way to work or in the evening while watching a favorite show. Scarves are also a great gift and an easy way to show off your creativity. Just think of all the praise you'll get for your special handmade gift. It will be our little secret that it took only a few hours. I just love it when I can make an impression in as little time as possible!

Don't forget the guys or the kids, either. A scarf is one thing you can make for the guy in your life that you can actually finish



Diagram of a Hook



before you break up ... not that you're going to break up. You could make it for him and then borrow it — you certainly can't do that with most "gay stuff." As for the little ones, scarves are perfect for keeping them warm and toasty. Or maybe there's a little girl in your life who would love to have a furry little number to strut around in. Most of the scarves in this book can be modified with little effort to make a smaller size.

I'm hoping that this book will inspire you to go out and be creative and indulge your love of yarn in a fun and easy way. I've included several patterns that use different tools, like the "bloom loom" and the hairpin lace hook. If you've never tried these techniques, just practice a bit first and then go ahead and make the scarf. Granny squares can seem a little overwhelming if you've

never tried them, but just be patient and work your way through the pattern. You'll be surprised at how quickly you catch on.

The Hook

Although there are several different types of crochet hooks, they all have one thing in common: a hook at the end. Most hooks are made of aluminum, plastic, or wood.

You catch and manipulate the yarn with the *head*, which is located at the end of your crochet hook. Behind the head is the *shank*, followed by a flat portion that is called the *grip*, and finally the *handle*. The flat portion is where you place your fingers to control the hook (hence the "grip"). Steel hooks sometimes have a thicker plastic handle that makes them easier to grip.

Yarn

Don't you just love to walk into a yarn store and look at all the wonderful wares? From silky and smooth yarns, to bumpy and furry novelty yarns, the variety is endless. We live in a time when we have an incredible choice of fiber and texture, and I love to use as many different types as possible, especially in a scarf. Because you don't have to worry about shaping and sizing, you can allow your imagination to go wild and let it be just about the yarn.

Your choice of fiber is important to the type of project but shouldn't limit your creativity. If you are making an argyle scarf (see page 66), you probably don't want to use a yarn that will be too textured and take away from the pattern. Also, if you are making a ripple scarf (see page 46), you should use a yarn that will show the nice zigzag pattern. But for the most part, you can go a little crazy and use whatever yarn you want. You can also think about combining yarn. Take one strand of a glitzy yarn and one of a plain yarn and work them together.



Or make a scarf with a furry yarn, a chenille, and a novelty yarn, all in stripes. Just try to keep them close in gauge and you'll be fine.

Another consideration is how the scarf will be worn. If you picture it worn up close to the neck, you probably want a yarn that isn't too scratchy. On the other hand, if it's a sparkly little scarf that's more of a fashion accessory, then the feel may not matter as much. When choosing what to buy, put the ball of yarn up to your neck and visualize whether it's appropriate for your project.

Even though these projects are fairly small, it's worth thinking about how much yarn you need to complete your scarf — then buying enough of it up front. Yarn dyes can vary quite a bit. If you go back for another skein later, you may end up with a sudden color shift that isn't planned. It is also frustrating to be almost finished with the perfect scarf for that special occasion and run out of yarn. Most yarn stores will take back unused balls for credit — which gives you the perfect excuse to buy yarn for your next project!

As you look through this book, keep in mind that manufacturers sometimes discontinue particular yarns or colors. Some of the yarns illustrated may not be in stock anymore. We do our best to choose yarns that will be available when this book is in your hands, but ultimately that is beyond our control. If you can't obtain the yarn listed for a project, you could contact the manufacturer and ask for a replacement yarn recommendation.

Weight and Ply

Once you start learning about yarns, you'll want to know about their weight and thickness. Then there is *ply*, which has to do with the way the strands of yarn are twisted together as well as how many strands have been used. Unravel a bit of yarn and look closely to examine its makeup and twist.



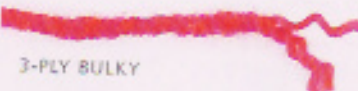
SINGLE-PLY BULKY



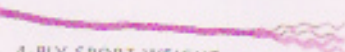
2-PLY LIGHT WEIGHT



3-PLY HEAVY WEIGHT



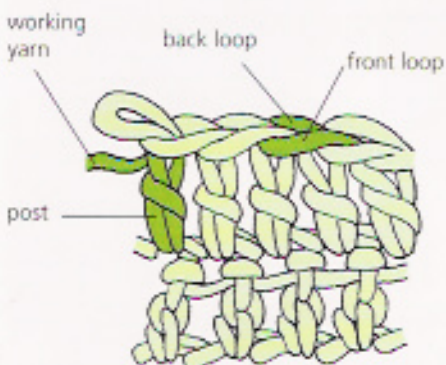
3-PLY BULKY



4-PLY SPORT WEIGHT

Language of Crochet

Probably the most difficult thing about learning to crochet isn't the technique; it's the shorthand used in most patterns. At first glance, it looks as if the designer has an aversion to vowels, but, in fact, directions are filled with abbreviations that are used to make a pattern seem shorter. Don't let this intimidate you. It's worthwhile to learn the abbreviations right from the beginning, since you'll find them in most patterns. Refer to the list on the facing page whenever you feel brain fatigue and can't remember what "sc" means. One of the most helpful pieces of advice I can think of is to make a copy of this list and keep it with whatever pattern you are working on.



Two rows of double crochet

TERMS

Some of the crochet terms that you will run into are not abbreviated, but they still are a kind of shorthand that means something very specific.

Front loop. The loop closest to you at the top of the stitch

Back loop. The loop on the other side of the stitch

Post. The vertical area of the stitch

Right side. The side of your piece that will show

Wrong side. The back side of the piece

Right-hand side. The side on the right as you are looking at it while crocheting

Left-hand side. The side on the left as you are looking at it while crocheting

Work even. Follow the pattern as it has been established

Yarn over. Wrap the yarn around the hook from back to front

SYMBOLS

***, *, †** Asterisks, stars, and daggers are used to mark the beginning of a set of steps that you will need to repeat or work more than once. In the following example, you would follow the steps between the "*" and the ";" twice.

Example

* Single crochet in the next 2 stitches, skip 1 stitch, single crochet in the next 2 stitches; repeat from * 1 more time.

(), [] Parentheses or brackets are often used to enclose a set of steps within another set of steps. In the next example, the steps within parentheses are all worked in one of the chain stitches. The entire sequence is worked three times.

Example

* Work 3 double crochet in the next chain-1 space, chain 1, work [3 double crochet, chain 2, 3 double crochet] in next chain-2 space, chain 1; repeat from * 2 more times.

Abbreviations

alt	alternate	prev	previous
beg	begin, beginning	rem	remain, remaining
bl(s)	back loop, back loops	rep	repeat, repeating
cc	contrasting color	rnd(s)	round, rounds
ch(s)	chain, chains	sc(s)	single crochet, single crochets
dc(s)	double crochet, double crochets	sc2tog	single crochet two together
dc2tog	double crochet two together	sk	skip
dec	decrease, decreasing	sl	slip
fig	figure	sl st(s)	slip stitch, slip stitches
fl(s)	front loop, front loops	sp	space, spaces
hd(s)	half double crochet(s)	st(s)	stitch, stitches
hd(s)2tog	half double crochet two together	tch	turning chain
inc	increase	tog	together
lp(s)	loop, loops	tr(s)	triple crochet, triple crochets
pat	pattern	yo	yarn over

GAUGE

Before you start any project, you have to check your gauge. I can't stress this enough and it should become your mantra whenever you start a crochet project. Just to refresh your memory, *gauge* is the number of stitches and rows per square inch, and it determines the finished measurement of your work. Because most patterns tell you what size hook and yarn to use, it's tempting to just skip over the gauge and expect things to come out fine. However, one big problem is that hook sizes are not standard and can

vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. What one company calls a size F might be a size G somewhere else. Also, you may have a different way of holding the hook or tightening the yarn that can dramatically affect the finished size of your work.

It's more important to match the number of stitches and rows listed in the gauge than it is to use the hook size called for. This is why the hook requirements in pattern directions are usually followed by the note "*or size needed to obtain gauge.*" So remember, always check your gauge.

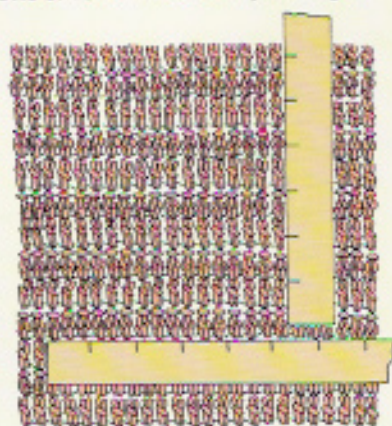
Making a Gauge Swatch

To check your gauge, crochet a swatch and measure the number of stitches and rows you get within a certain width and length. Use the hook size and yarn indicated, as well as the stitch pattern required for the project.

When you've completed the swatch, lay it flat. Lay a ruler horizontally over the swatch, about an inch from the edge. Count the number of stitches within the required number of inches. If you have too many stitches, your stitches need to be bigger, so try again with a larger-size hook. If you don't have enough stitches, your stitches need to be smaller, so try a smaller-size hook.

Not every pattern lists a gauge for rows, but if it does, turn your ruler side-

ways (vertically) and count the number of rows per required inches. You may not get both the stitches and the rows exactly right. Aim for the correct number of stitches, as you can crochet more rows or fewer rows to adjust length.



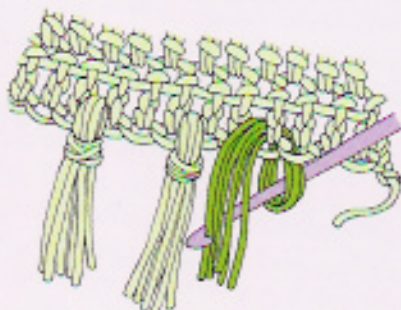
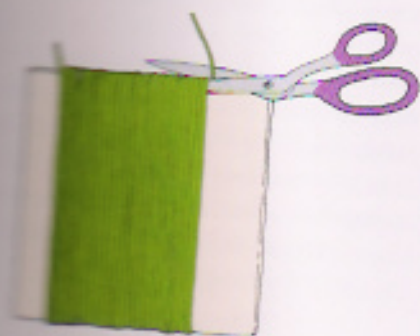
The Bottom Line

Sometimes a scarf needs a little something extra, something to add a little pizzazz. Making fringe or tassels from the same yarn as the scarf will add a great finishing touch. Or liven things up by making the fringe in a different color or maybe in a different yarn altogether. Another possibility is to add feathers or a beaded trim to both ends

of the scarf. Or add an extra twist by gathering up each end and stitching on a really spectacular single tassel. For a different kind of fringe, try adding pompoms. Instead of one color, use a multicolored yarn or make each pompom a different color. Just think of it as a way to enhance your scarf and add a little personality. Go ahead and experiment! Make a statement with a scarf that is truly yours.

Making Tassels

Patterns vary as to the length, number, and thickness of tassels, but here are the basics.



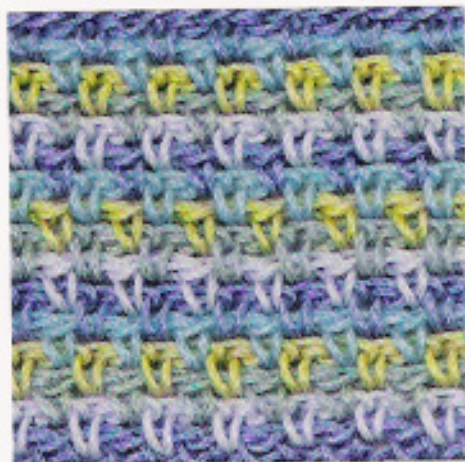
1. Check your pattern for the number and length of yarn strands needed. For instance, if you need a total of 30 strands of yarn that are 14" long, cut cardboard to 7" and wrap the yarn around it 30 times. Cut along one edge with a pair of scissors.

2. Gather the number of strands needed for one tassel. Use your crochet hook to draw the folded loop through one row of stitches at the end of the scarf. With your hook still through the loop, draw the ends through the loop and pull firmly.

Warming Up

Finally, we get to the fun part — let's pick up that hook and yarn and actually begin to crochet. Experienced crocheters can skip right to the patterns. If you're new to crochet, try out these basic stitches and you'll be tackling the projects before you know it!

My babysitter taught me to crochet when I was seven years old because she thought it would keep me quiet. Little did she know what she was starting. I never felt comfortable with the way she held her yarn, so I developed my own way. I encourage you to experiment and find what feels right to you. Once you've learned how to do a single crochet (sc), double crochet (dc), half double crochet (hdc), and triple crochet (tr), you can crochet almost any project. It's surprising how much you can accomplish with a few simple loops.

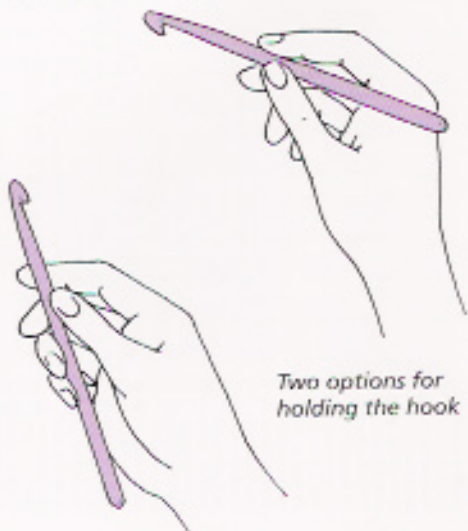


Hands On!

For practice, use a medium hook, like a G or H, which is easy to maneuver. Select a smooth, worsted-weight yarn, such as 100% wool, so the hook will slide in and out of the loops easily and you can see the structure of the stitches. It also helps to see what you're doing if you work with light-colored yarn. After just a bit of practice, you'll be amazed at how quickly you catch on.

HOLDING THE HOOK

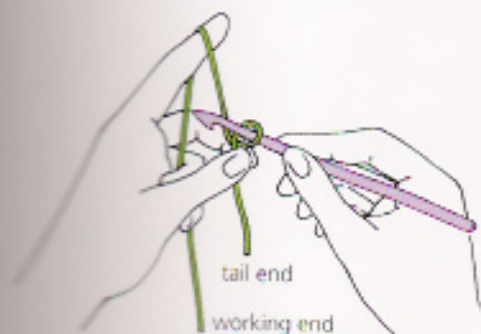
Pick up your crochet hook and hold it pretty much the way you hold a pen or a fork. You need to hold on to it tightly enough to control it easily, but keep your fingers relaxed. You don't have to choke the life out of the thing!



Two options for holding the hook

HOLDING THE YARN

There are many ways to hold the yarn, and once again it comes down to what feels right to you. I've given the two most common versions below.



Option 1: Loop the yarn over the index finger of your left hand. Hold the working end (the end coming from the skein or ball) loosely with the last two fingers of that hand. You can use these fingers to adjust the tension on the yarn as you draw the yarn along. Use your thumb and middle finger to hold the loop and the tail of the yarn.



Option 2: Wrap the yarn around the little finger of your left hand, then drape it over your middle finger. Use your thumb and index finger to hold the loop and the tail of the yarn.

Hook Conversion

In the United States, hooks are sized in either letters (B through S) or numbers (1 through 16). In the metric and English equivalents, only numbers are used. The patterns in this book give both the U.S. sizes and the metric equivalent.

Approximate Hook Sizes

U.S. (American)	Continental (metric)	U.K. (English)
B/1	2.5 mm	12
C/2	3 mm	11
D/3	3.25 mm	10
E/4	3.5 mm	9
F/5	4 mm	8
G/6	4.25 mm	7
7	4.5 mm	7
H/8	5 mm	6
I/9	5.5 mm	5
J/10	6 mm	4
K/10.5	7 mm	3
L/11	8 mm	—
M/13	9 mm	—
N/15	10 mm	—
P/16	15 mm	—
Q	16 mm	—
S	19 mm	—

In Your Crochet Bag

I'm assuming you're going to love crochet so much you'll start doing it everywhere, in which case you'll need what we experts refer to as a crochet bag. Here are some things you'll want to stash there:

- Crochet hooks, sizes F through I
- Yarn
- Safety pins
- Large-eye yarn needle
- Sharp sewing scissors (or nail clippers if you are traveling by air)
- Tape measure and ruler
- List of abbreviations and a photocopy of the pattern you are working on
- Nail file
- Notebook
- Calculator
- Sticky tags to mark your place in the pattern

Slip Knot

Crochet begins with a single loop and then builds from there. Now that you have the hook and the yarn worked out, it's time to make that first loop.



- 1 Leaving a tail of about 6 inches, make a loop.



- 2 With your crochet hook, reach through the loop and catch the tail end with the hook.



- 3 Pull the yarn toward you through the loop.



- 4 Tighten the knot on the hook.

Chain (ch)

Once you have a slip knot on your hook, you can start to crochet. Everything starts with the beginning chain.



- 1 Bring the yarn over the hook from back to front, catch it with the hook, then pull it through the slip knot. Slip the loop you've just made to the shank of the hook, or the stitch will be too small.



- 2 Repeat the process. Try to get a nice even tension. If you pull too hard, the chain will be too tight. If you don't give it enough tension, it will be too loose.

WORKING WITH THE CHAIN

Once you have the starting chain (ch), you can begin any of the basic stitches.



Counting chains. When counting chains (chs), never count either the slip knot or the loop on the hook. This drawing illustrates 6 chains completed. To achieve the correct number, it helps to count the chains as you pull the loops through each time.



Front of a chain. Looks like a group of interlocking Vs



Back of a chain. Looks like a series of bumps

Single Crochet (sc)

Now that you're comfortable with the whole chain concept, let's start to learn some stitches. All crochet projects begin with a chain (ch), so chain (ch) 6 to practice the single crochet (sc). If you make a mistake, just pull out the stitches and start over. You aren't making anything yet — this is practice, and there are no crochet police watching over your shoulder.

ROW 1



- 1 After making 6 chain stitches, begin the first row of single crochet by inserting the hook through the second chain from the hook.



- 2 Bring the yarn over the hook from the back to the front.



- 3 Pull the yarn to the front and move it to the shank of the hook. There are now two loops on the hook.



- 4 Bring the yarn over the hook again from back to front and pull it through both loops on the hook.



- 5 Now you have one loop on the hook, and you have completed 1 single crochet (sc).



- 6 Insert the hook into the next chain and repeat the process until you have reached the end of the chain. Do not crochet into the slip knot itself. You should see five stitches in the completed row. Don't forget to count as you work.

TIP

Remember, as you work your first row of single crochet, it's important not to twist the chain, and always keep the front facing you.

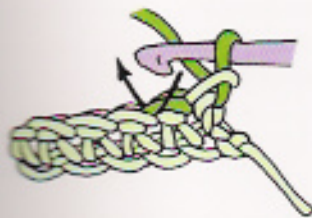
ROW 2



8 Before you turn to work a second row of single crochet, chain 1. This is called the *turning chain*. Now turn the piece counterclockwise so the back is facing you.



9 Continue in this way across the row and in subsequent rows until the piece is the desired length. You'll find it helps to count stitches as you work, so that you don't gain or lose any.



10 Work the first single crochet into the last single crochet of the previous row. This time, insert the hook under both top loops of the first single crochet and repeat steps 2–5.



11 To end the piece, cut the yarn, leaving about a 6-inch tail, and then pull the yarn completely through the last loop.

The Yarn Label

The packaging on your ball or skein of yarn provides all sorts of handy information. Most labels tell you the length and weight of the yarn in both yards and meters as well as ounces and grams. You can also find information about the

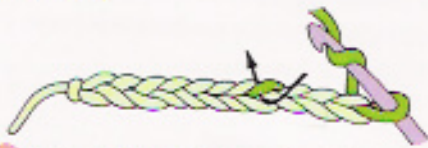
fiber content of the yarn — 100% wool; 70% cotton, 30% silk; and so on.

The label should also give washing and care instructions, recommend a hook size for that yarn, and suggest gauge — but be sure to check your gauge anyway!

Double Crochet (dc)

Double crochet (dc) is similar to single crochet (sc), only with a few more steps. Double crochet (dc) is a taller stitch, so you need to start with a chain that is a little longer. To practice, start with a chain of 11 stitches.

ROW 1



- 1 Bring the yarn over the hook from the back to the front. Insert the hook into the fourth chain from the hook.



- 2 Bring the yarn over the hook again, pull it through to the front, and move it to the shank of the hook. You now have three loops on the hook.



- 3 Bring the yarn over the hook again and draw it through the first two loops on the hook.



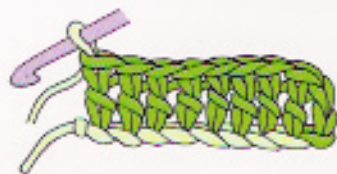
- 4 You now have two loops on the hook.



- 5 Bring the yarn over again from back to front and pull it through the two remaining loops on the hook.

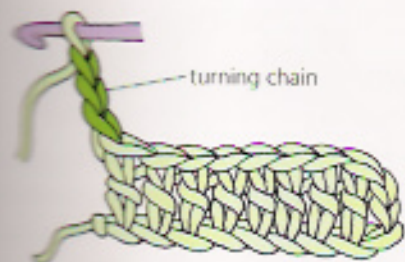


- 6 You have now completed a double crochet.

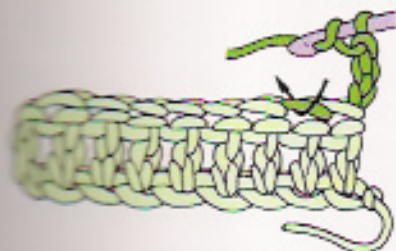


- 7 Repeat steps 1–6 across the row, working in the next chain for each stitch.

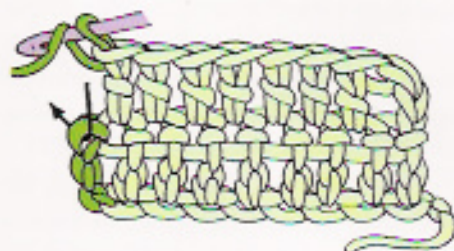
ROW 2



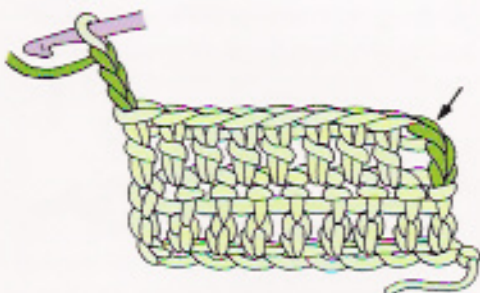
10 To work a second row, you need to turn your work and work back across the stitches as you did in the single crochet. But before you turn to work the second row, chain 3 stitches. This *turning chain* is the start of the second row. You will need one at the end of each row.



11 Turn the work counterclockwise. You will be inserting the hook into the top two loops of the stitches in this row. Yarn over from back to front, insert the hook into the second chain from hook, then repeat steps 3–6. Continue in this way, inserting the hook into each stitch to the end of the row.



12 Insert the hook into the top of the last chain and complete your last double crochet.



13 Make a turning chain as before. Once you've crocheted the next row, work the last stitch into the top of the turning chain from the previous row.

Half Double Crochet (hdc)

As the name implies, the half double crochet (hdc) takes one step out of the double crochet (dc), thereby making it a shorter stitch. It is also a little thicker because you are going through three loops at the same time. Once again, start with a chain of 11.

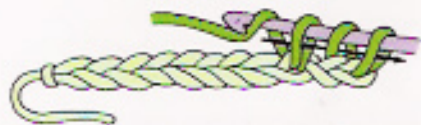
ROW 1



- 1 Bring the yarn over the hook from the back to the front. Insert the hook into the third chain from the hook.



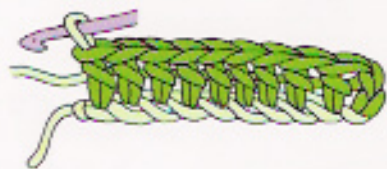
- 2 Yarn over and draw the yarn through the chain to the front, then move it to the shank of the hook. You now have three loops on the hook.



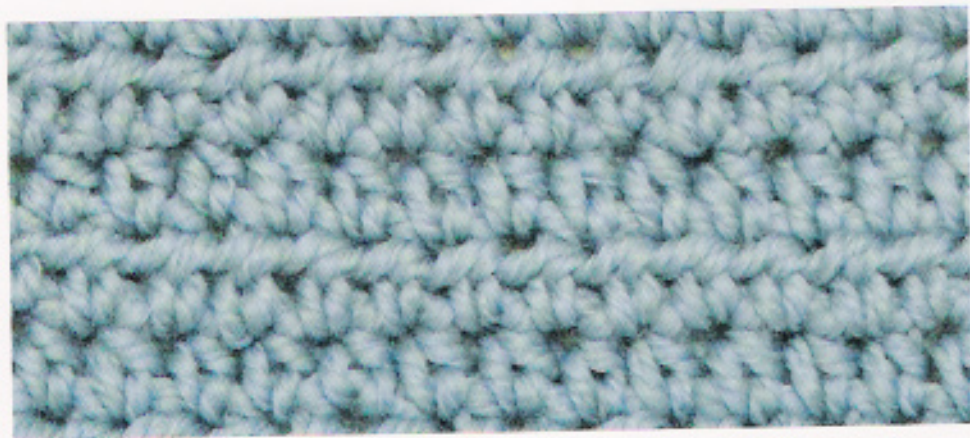
- 3 Yarn over again from back to front and pull it through all three loops on the hook.



- 4 You have now completed a half double crochet.



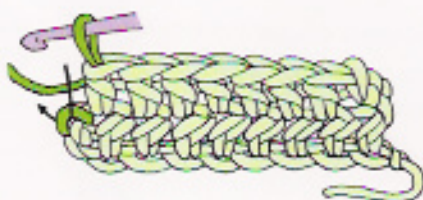
- 5 Repeat these steps in each chain across the row.



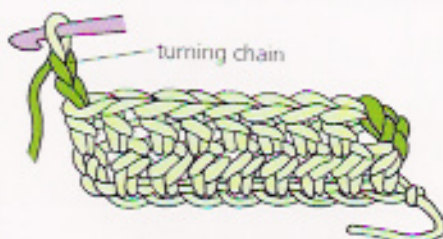
ROW 2



To work a second row of half double crochet, you need to turn your work and work back across the stitches as you did for double crochet. Before you turn your work, chain 2 (the *turning chain*). This becomes the first stitch of the second row and of each row thereafter. Yarn over and insert the hook into the second stitch in the row.



Repeat the steps for half double crochet across the row, working into both top loops of each stitch until you get to the chain 2 (turning chain) of the previous row.



Insert the hook into the top chain of the turning chain and complete your last half double crochet. When you have completed the row, chain 2 and turn as before.

British Terms

The English have completely different terms for many crochet techniques, including stitches. If you are using a British pattern, these are some of the terms to watch out for.

U.S. Term	U.K. Term
single crochet (sc)	double crochet (dc)
half double crochet (hdc)	half treble (htr)
double crochet (dc)	treble (tr)
triple crochet (tr)	double treble (dtr)

Triple Crochet (tr)

The triple crochet (tr) is taller and has one step more than the double crochet (dc). Begin by chaining 11.

ROW 1



- 1 Bring the yarn over the hook twice from the back to the front.



- 2 Insert the hook into the fifth chain from the hook and yarn over.



- 3 Pull the yarn through the chain to the front and move it to the shank of the hook. You now have four loops on the hook.



- 4 Bring the yarn over again from back to front and pull it through the first two loops on the hook. You now have three loops on the hook.



- 5 Yarn over again. Pull the yarn through the next two loops on the hook.



- 6 You now have two loops on the hook.

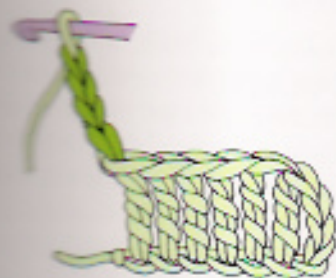


- 7 Yarn over one more time and pull the yarn through the last two loops on the hook.

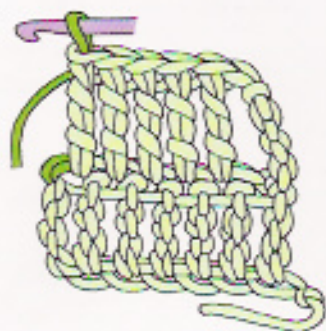


- 8 Repeat these steps across the row.

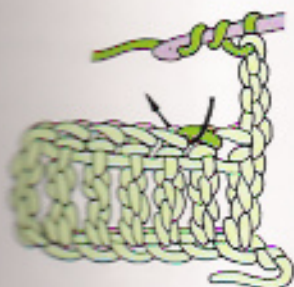
ROW 2



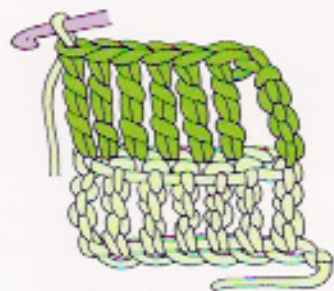
- 8 Before you turn your work, chain 4 (the turning chain). This will become the first stitch of the second row and of each row thereafter.



- 11 Insert the hook into the top chain of the turning chain and complete your last triple crochet.



- 9 Turn over twice and insert the hook under both loops of the second stitch from the hook. Repeat steps 3–7. Continue in this way, working into both top loops of each stitch across the row, until you get to the chain 4 (turning chain) of the previous row.



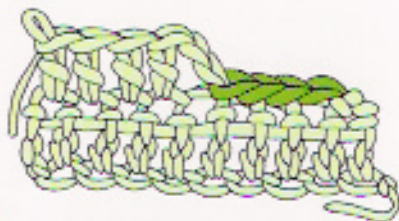
- 12 When you have completed the row, chain 4 and turn as before.

Slip Stitch (sl st)

The slip stitch is a way of joining or moving across a stitch without adding height or another stitch.



- 1 Insert hook into top loop of stitch and draw yarn through that loop and the loop on the hook without any yarn overs.



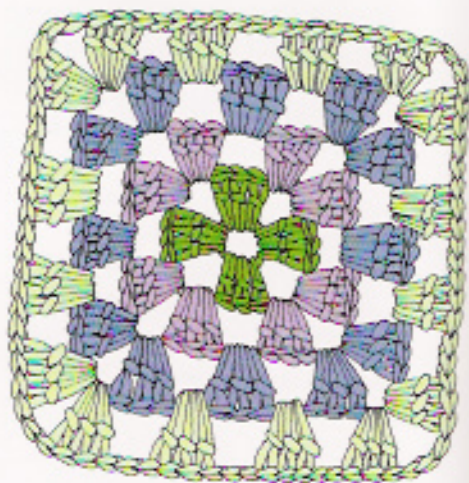
- 2 The first three stitches at the right are slip stitches, allowing you to move to the fifth stitch without adding height.



Basic Granny Square

Granny squares, or *motifs*, as they are sometimes referred to, are used in a variety of ways. Probably the most memorable is the ubiquitous granny square afghan. Although personally I love these afghans because they are retro and fun, it just so happens that there are dozens of other things you can do with this simple square, including pretty little flowers (see pages 56–57).

Grannies are easy to get hooked on. Not only are they incredibly easy, but they're also extremely portable and a great way to show off lots of color. Simple color combinations work, too. Use your imagination and some leftover yarn, to develop your own combinations.



Working with Circles

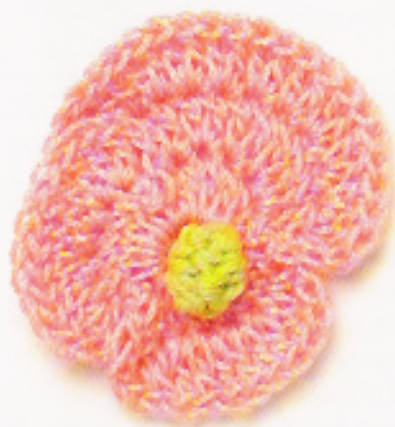
The basis for a huge family of crochet projects is a circle, created by slip stitching together a number of chain stitches. Mastering the circle opens the door to all kinds of projects, including granny squares and flowers. (Both show up in designs in this book.) Once you've made the initial circle, referred to as a *ring*, you can work any stitch—single crochet, double crochet, and more—into that circle.



To join stitches into a circle, chain 4, then insert your hook into the first chain. Yarn over, then draw the yarn through both the chain and the loop on the hook with no further yarn overs.



To work double crochet in a 4-chain circle, chain 3. This is usually the *turning chain*, but because you're working a circle, you don't turn. Now work 5 double crochet directly into the circle. Insert the hook into the circle itself, not into chain stitches that form the circle.



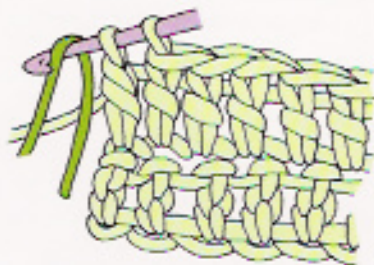
To join the circle, insert the hook into the top chain of the turning chain. Yarn over, then draw the yarn through the top chain and the loop on the hook with no further yarn overs.

Joining a New Ball of Yarn

At some point in most projects, you will use up one ball of yarn and need to add another. Not to worry; joining yarn is easy. The best plan is to make the switch at the end of a row, so you don't have stray strands in the middle of your work. When you see the tail end of your yarn coming up, make the join at the beginning of the next row. Here's how it's done:

Work until you have two loops left on the hook. Draw the new yarn through the two loops to finish the stitch using the new yarn. Leave 6-inch tails on both old and new yarns so that you can weave them into the wrong side later.

Guess what? This same technique works for changing color. Unless your pattern says otherwise, always switch to a new color at the end of a row.



Joining new yarn

No Knots

You should never knot two ends of yarn together when crocheting. Not only does this create an unsightly bump or hole in the finished piece, but it almost always eventually pops through to the right side of the fabric — and reveals your shortcut!

Finishing

Once you complete a project, you need to know how to finish it properly. This always means weaving in the loose ends of yarn and may include sewing the pieces together or adding fringe or another decoration. It can seem tedious to weave in all the ends, and intimidating to sew something together, but neither procedure is really that bad. Plus, once you get the finishing touches over with, you'll be able to wear your new scarf!

Each of the patterns in this book has specific finishing instructions when the project requires it. Here is some general advice on how to give your project its well-deserved final touches.

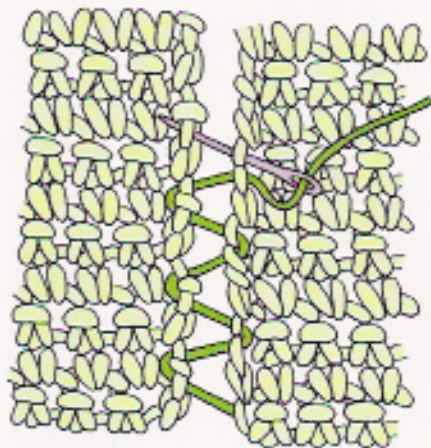
WEAVING IN ENDS

Take up one of your loose ends and thread it through a large-eye yarn needle. Working on the wrong side of the piece, weave the yarn in and out along the row for about 2 inches. Now turn and weave it in the other direction for a few more stitches, just to lock everything. Cut off any excess yarn close to the piece.

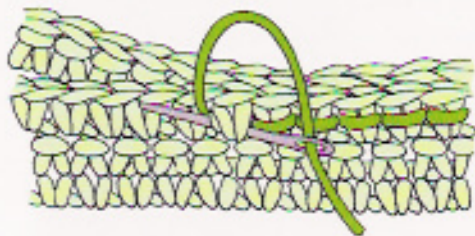
Although it may be a tempting way to save time and effort, never weave in more than one end of yarn at the same place. The swelling up of yarns will create a telltale lump. Also, make certain that your weaving isn't visible on the right side of the work. If you weave in the ends well, they shouldn't show on either side. This is helpful when you are working on a scarf or on anything else with the "wrong" side visible.

SEWING PIECES TOGETHER

There are two basic situations when it comes to sewing together a crocheted piece: seaming the side edges and seaming the top or the bottom edges. When you sew sides, you are working with row stitches; when you sew the beginning or ending of a piece, you are working with the tops and bottoms stitches. For practice, try sewing together two of your gauge swatches.



To sew vertical edges use matching yarn, thread a large-eye needle, then carefully match the edges so that the rows align. Weave the yarn in and out of corresponding loops on each piece, as in the illustration.



When sewing horizontal stitches together (beginning and ending edges), place the two pieces of crocheted fabric together, right sides facing. Take small running stitches just beneath the top loops of the stitches.

Throat Warmer



Oh, so soft! Oh, so petite!
This is the perfect alternative
to an average-size scarf. Just
warm enough to keep the
chill off your neck, this cutie
can be crocheted in a matter
of minutes. Hold it in place
with a fabulous pin. What
a great excuse to shop for
vintage jewelry! Or, if you
want to be really creative, try
making your own flower pin.



Finished measurements

4" (10 cm) × 14" (35.5 cm)

Yarn

Chenille yarn, approximately 125 yd (115 m)
per 2 oz (57 g) mini-cone, in burnt orange

We used Halcyon, Shimmer Chenille,
100% rayon, 2 oz (57 g)/125 yd (115 m)
#114 (burnt orange), 1 mini-cone

Crochet hook

One US size G/6 (4.25 mm), or size you need
to obtain gauge

Gauge

14 stitches = 4" and 12 rows = 4" in Stitch
Pattern. Take time to make sure your gauge
is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle, rhinestone pin (optional)
or other fastener

- ◆ ch = chain ◆ dc = double crochet
- ◆ sc = single crochet

CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	Ch 9.
Row 1	Starting in second ch from hook, sc in second ch; * dc in next ch, sc in next ch; repeat from * across, ending dc in last ch; ch 1, turn (8 stitches).
Row 2	Work [dc, sc] in first dc (increase); * dc in next sc, sc in next dc (this establishes Stitch Pattern); repeat from * across to last stitch, end [dc, sc] in last sc (increase); ch 1, turn (10 stitches).
Row 3	* Dc in next stitch, sc in next stitch; repeat from * across; ch 1, turn.
Row 4	Work as for Row 2, increasing 2 stitches, in pattern (12 stitches).
Row 5	Work even in pattern as established; ch 1, turn.
Row 6	Work as for Row 2, increasing 2 stitches, in pattern (14 stitches).
	Work even in pattern on these 14 stitches as established until piece measures 11" (28 cm) from the beginning.
SHAPING THE OPPOSITE END	
Row 1	Work the first 2 stitches together in pattern (decrease); continue in pattern established to last 2 stitches, work the last 2 stitches together in pattern (decrease); (12 stitches remain).
Row 2	Work even in pattern as established; ch 1, turn.
Rows 3, 5, 7, and 9	Work as for Row 1, decreasing 2 stitches, in pattern (4 stitches remain after Row 9).
Rows 4, 6, 8	Work as for Row 2.
Row 10	[Work 2 stitches together in pattern] 2 times. Fasten off.
FINISHING	
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

Bits and Pieces



Here's a great example of how well opposites can work together. The colors are subtle, but an unexpected mix of plain and fancy yarns makes this scarf a winner! When the colors are similar, the different yarn textures really stand out. Try your own variations on this simple scarf by adding leftover yarns from your stash. For the best results, check the yarn labels for gauges that are approximately the same.

- ◆ cc = contrast color ◆ ch = chain
- ◆ dc = double crochet

Finished measurements

5" (12.75 cm) × 66" (167.5 cm)

Yarn

Heavy worsted-weight chenille yarn, acrylic blend, approximately 100 yds (92 m) per 2½ oz (70.9 g) ball, in off-white

Bulky-weight, novelty eyelash yarn, 100% polyester, approximately 64 yds (58 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball in ivory and approximately 57 yds (52 m) per 1½ oz (40 g) ball in beige multi

We used Caron International, Jewel Box, 64% acrylic, 20% rayon, 16% polyester, 2½ oz (70.9 g)/100 yds (92 m)
cc A = Pearl #0001, 1 ball,
and Lion Brand, Fun Fur (solids), 100% polyester, 1¼ oz (50 g)/64 yds (58 m)
cc B = Ivory #098, 1 ball,
and Lion Brand, Fun Fur (prints), 100% polyester, 1½ oz (40 g)/57 yds (52 m)
cc C = Sandstone #205, 1 ball

Crochet hook

One size US J/10 (6 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

10 stitches = 4" in double crochet
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle



Stripe Sequence

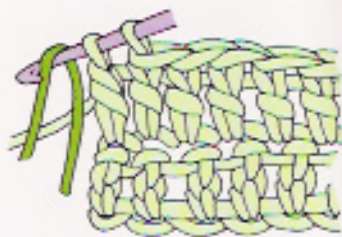
* Work 3" (7.5 cm) with cc B, 2½" (6.25 cm) with cc A, 3" (7.5 cm) with cc C, 2½" (6.25 cm) with cc A; repeat from * for Stripe Sequence.

CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	With cc B, ch 14.
Row 1	Start dc in the third ch from hook (counts as dc) and in each ch across, ch 3, turn (13 dc).
Row 2	Skip first dc, dc in second dc and in each dc across, ch 3, turn.
	Repeat Row 2 until piece measures 3" (7.5 cm) from the beginning, changing to cc A in the last stitch. Fasten off cc B, ch 3, turn.
	Continuing in dc (repeating Row 2), work even in Stripe Sequence until piece measures approximately 66" (167.5 cm) from the beginning, ending after 3" (7.5 cm) with cc C.
FINISHING	
	With a large-eye needle, weave in all loose ends.

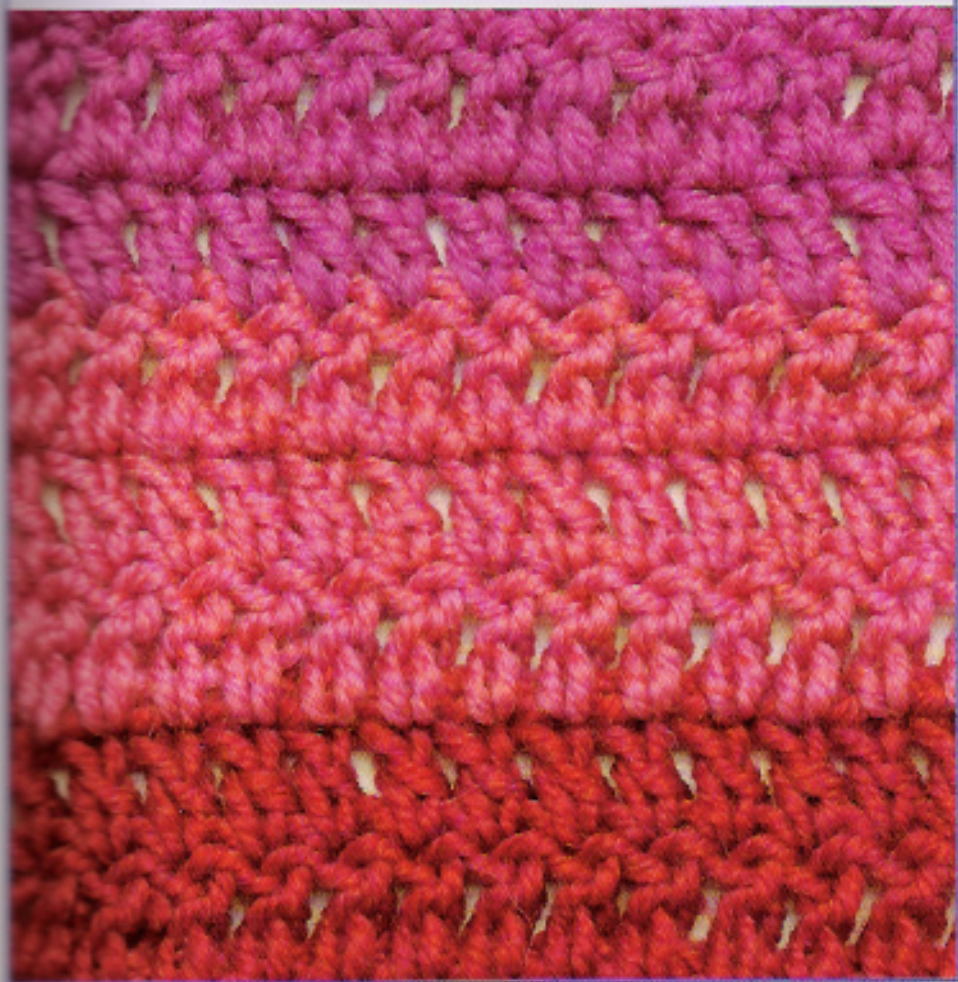
CHANGING COLORS

To join a new color yarn, work until you have two loops left on the hook. Draw the new yarn through the two loops to finish the stitch. Leave 6" tails on both yarns to weave into the piece later.



Other Yarns to Try

Classic Elite, Bazic Wool, 100% wool, 1¼ oz (50 g)/65 yds (59 m),
Impatiens #2919, Carnation #2961, Barn Red #2958



Skinny Minnie



Breezy ocean colors and a whisper-soft yarn make up a skinny scarf that is long on style. Working end to end, you crochet a long row of stitches, but not so many rows overall. A change of color in each row forms the elegant stripes. The stitch pattern adds a creative twist that is easy to do, but will look as if it took days to make.



◆ cc = contrast color ◆ ch = chain
◆ sc = single crochet

Finished measurements

3" (7.5 cm) × 84" (213 cm)

Yarns

Light sport-weight cotton blend or acrylic yarn, approximately 150 yds (138 m) per ball, in dark blue, light blue, sea green, yellow green, and turquoise

We used Red Heart, LusterSheen,
100% acrylic, 150 yds (138 m)

cc A: Bluette #425, 1 ball

cc B: Spa Blue #821, 1 ball

cc C: Sea Green #624, 1 ball

cc D: Tea Leaf #615, 1 ball

cc E: Turquoise # 517, 1 ball

Crochet hook

One size US G/6 (4.25 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

15 stitches = 3" in Stitch Pattern

Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle



Color Sequence

As you follow this pattern, * work 1 row cc A, 1 row cc B, 1 row cc C, 1 row cc D, 1 row cc E; repeat from * for Color Sequence.



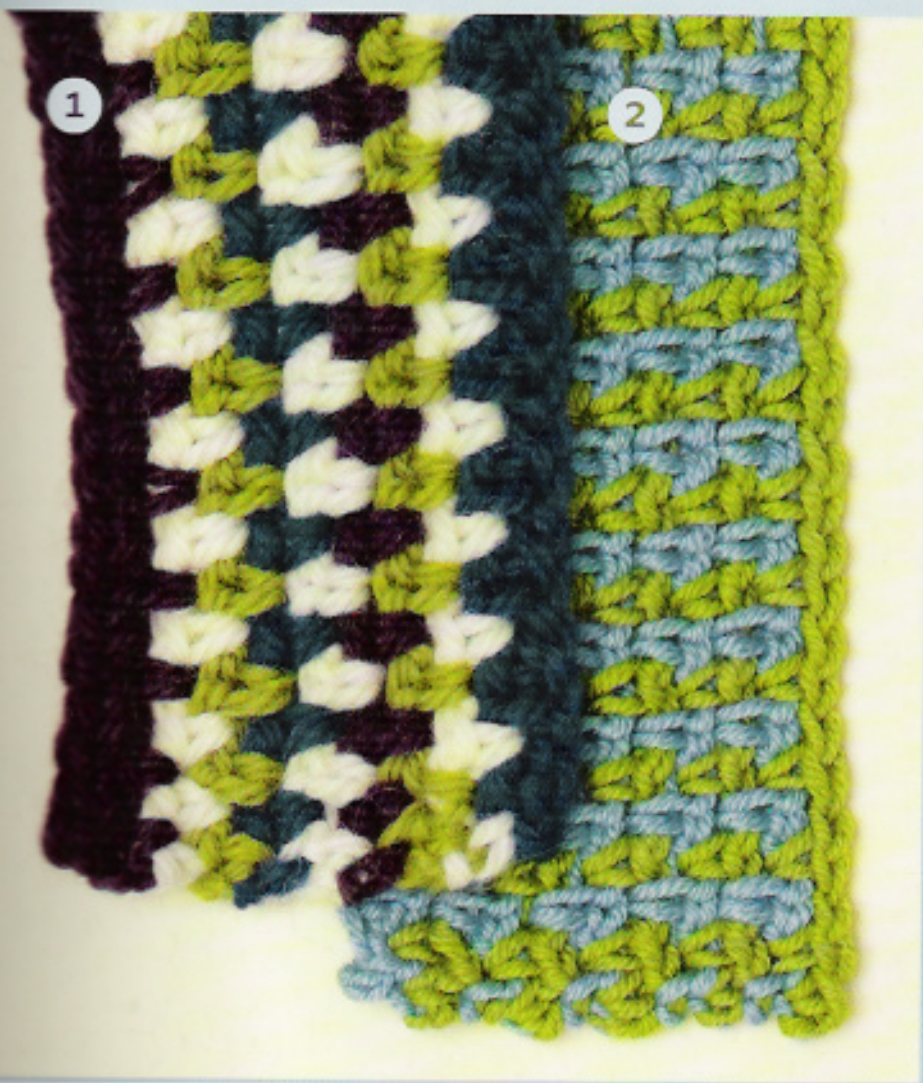
CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	With cc A, ch 449.
Row 1	Starting in second ch from hook, sc in second ch, * ch 1, skip 1 ch, sc in next ch; repeat from * across, changing to cc B in last stitch. Fasten off cc A, ch 1, turn.
Row 2	Sc in first sc, sc in ch-1 space, * ch 1, skip next sc, sc in ch-1 space; repeat from * across; at the end of the row change to cc C, sc in last stitch. Fasten off cc B, ch 1, turn.
Row 3	Sc in first sc, * ch 1, skip next sc, sc in ch-1 space; repeat from * across, change to cc D, sc in last stitch. Fasten off cc C, ch 1, turn.
Row 4	With cc D, repeat Row 2, changing to cc E in last stitch.
Row 5	With cc E, repeat Row 3, changing to cc A in last stitch.
Row 6	With cc A, repeat Row 2, changing to cc B in last stitch.
Rows 7-16	Continue in Color Sequence as established, repeating Rows 2 and 3 for stitch pattern; end as for Row 6 (repeat Row 2 with cc A). Do not fasten off. Turn.
Row 17	With cc A, working loosely, slip stitch in front loop of each stitch across. Fasten off.
FINISHING	
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

Other Yarns to Try

Swatch 1: Patons, Classic Wool, 100% wool, 3½ oz (100 g)/220 yds (201 m), Peacock #218, Aran #202, Leaf Green #240, Royal Purple #212

Swatch 2: Rowan, Wool Cotton, 50% wool/50% cotton, 1¼ oz (50 g)/123 yds (113 m), Aqua #949, Elf #946



Sparkle Plenty



Let a sparkly scarf be the shining star of your wardrobe. This unique beauty works equally well with evening dress and everyday wear. Add a touch of glamour to the simplest outfit — you can even wear it with a T-shirt and jeans. If you think the yarn looks harsh, think again. It is ultra soft and feels luxurious when you wrap it around your neck.

Finished measurements

5" (12.75 cm) × 65" (165 cm)

Yarns

Sport-weight metallic yarn, approximately 160 yds (147 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball, in silver

We used Crystal Palace, Soiree, 60% metallic polyester, 40% polyamide, 1¼ oz (50 g)/160 yds (147 m)
Silver #3621, 2 balls

Crochet hook

One US size L/9 (5.5 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

16 stitches = 4" in double crochet
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle

- ♦ ch = chain stitch ♦ dc = double crochet
♦ sc = single crochet



Shell Pattern Stitch

Work [2 dc, ch 1, 2 dc] in ch-1 space of previous-row shell.

CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	Ch 20.
Row 1 (right side)	Starting in fourth ch from hook, work [2 dc in fourth ch, ch 1, 2 dc in next ch (beginning shell made)], ch 2, skip 2 ch, dc in next 8 ch, ch 2, skip 2 ch, work [2 dc in next ch, ch 1, 2 dc in next ch (beginning shell made)], end dc in last ch, ch 3, turn.
Row 2	Work Shell Pattern Stitch, ch 2, skip 2 dc, dc in ch-2 space, dc in next 3 dc, ch 1, skip 2 dc, dc in next 3 dc, dc in ch-2 space, ch 2, skip 2 dc, work Shell Pattern Stitch, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.
Row 3	Work Shell, ch 2, skip 2 dc, dc in ch-2 space, dc in next 3 dc, skip next dc, work [ch 2, dc, ch 2] in ch-1 space, skip next dc, dc in next 3 dc, dc in ch-2 space, ch 2, skip 2 dc, work Shell, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.
Row 4	Work Shell, ch 2, skip 2 dc, dc in ch-2 space, dc in next 3 dc, skip [dc, ch 2], work [ch 3, sc, ch 3] in center dc, skip [ch 2, dc], dc in next 3 dc, dc in ch-2 space, ch 2, skip 2 dc, work Shell, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.
Row 5	Work Shell, ch 2, skip [2 dc, ch 2, dc], dc in next 3 dc, dc in ch-3 space, work [ch 4, sc, ch 4] in center sc, dc in ch-3 sp, dc in next 3 dc, ch 2, skip [dc, ch 2, 2 dc], work Shell, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.
Row 6	Work Shell, ch 2, skip [2 dc, ch 2, dc], dc in next 3 dc, dc in ch-4 space, work [ch 1, dc, ch 1] in center sc, dc in ch-4 space, dc in next 3 dc, ch 2, skip [dc, ch 2, 2 dc], work Shell, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.
Row 7	Work Shell, ch 2, skip [2 dc, ch 2, dc], dc in next 3 dc, dc in ch-1 space, ch 1, skip center dc, dc in ch-1 space, dc in next 3 dc, ch 2, skip [dc, ch 2, 2 dc], work Shell, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.

Row 8	Work Shell, ch 2, skip [2 dc, ch 2, dc], dc in next 3 dc, 2 dc in ch-1 space, dc in next 3 dc, ch 2, skip [dc, ch 2, 2 dc], work Shell, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.
Row 9	Work Shell, ch 2, skip [2 dc, ch-2, dc], dc in next 6 dc, ch 2, skip [dc, ch-2, 2 dc], work Shell, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.
Row 10	Work Shell, ch 2, skip [2 dc, ch 2], dc in next 6 dc, ch 2, skip [ch 2, 2 dc], work Shell, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.
Row 11	Work Shell, ch 2, skip 2 dc, dc in ch-2 space, dc in next 6 dc, dc in ch-2, ch 2, skip 2 dc, work shell, end dc in top of turning ch, ch 3, turn.
	Repeat Rows 2-11 to approximately 4" (10 cm) less than desired length, then repeat Rows 2-8 once more. Fasten off.
FINISHING	
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

Another Yarn to Try

Classic Elite, Lush, 50% angora/
50% wool, 1¼ oz (50 g)/ 123 yds
(113 m), Princess Pink #4489



Holey Moley!



Imagine a scarf with a hole in it — on purpose! This clever design allows you to pull one end of the scarf through a well-placed slit and snug it securely around your neck. What a toasty solution to icy winter winds! Divinely soft chenille is worked in a yummy textured stitch, with a result so comfy you'll never want to take it off.

Finished measurements

9" (22.75 cm) × 48" (122 cm)

Yarn

Bulky-weight chenille yarn, approximately 122 yds (110 m) per 3 oz (85 g) ball, in teal

We used Lion Brand, Lion Suede, 100% polyester, 3 oz (85 g)/122 yds (110 m)
Teal #178, 2 balls

Crochet hook

One US size J/10 (6 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

9 stitches = 4" in Stitch Pattern
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle

♦ ch = chain ♦ hdc = half double crochet



Stitch Pattern

Row 1: * Hdc into front loop only of next stitch, hdc into back loop only of next stitch; repeat from * across.

Repeat Row 1 for Stitch Pattern.



CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	Ch 21.
Row 1	Starting in second ch from the hook, hdc in second ch and each ch across, ch 1, turn (20 hdc).
Row 2	Begin Stitch Pattern; work even until piece measures 31" (78.75 cm) from the beginning.

DIVIDING FOR SLIT

	Work across 10 stitches, ch 1, turn.
	Continuing in Stitch Pattern as established, work even on these 10 stitches only until piece measures 33" (83.75 cm) from the beginning. Fasten off.
	Join yarn to the remaining 10 stitches. Continuing in Stitch Pattern as established, work even until piece measures the same length as first 10 stitches.
Joining row	Work across all 20 stitches. Continuing as established, work even until piece measures 48" (122 cm) from the beginning. Fasten off.

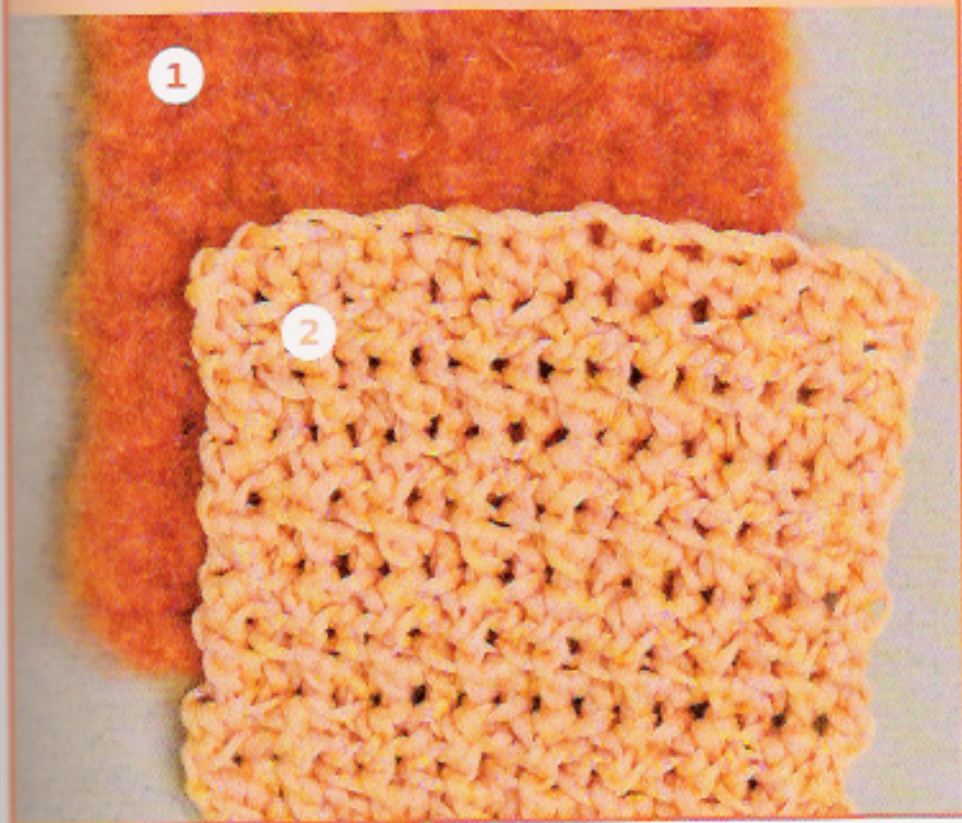
FINISHING

	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.
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Other Yarns to Try

Swatch 1: Caron, Bliss, 60% acrylic/40% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g)/82 yds (75 m), Copper #0005

Swatch 2: Crystal Palace, Shimmer, 86% acrylic/14% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g), 90 yds (82 m), Tulip Peach #4638



Ripple Effect



Once used only for afghans, the ripple stitch comes alive with this gracefully shaded yarn. As you work through the pattern, the easy rhythm of the stitch moves in harmony with the yarn's fluctuating colors. Add long strands of fringe to the end of each point and you've created a striking finish to your perfect scarf.

Finished measurements

5" (12.75 cm) × 62" (157.5 cm), excluding fringe

Yarn

Worsted-weight wool or wool-blend yarn, approximately 109 yds (100 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball, in multicolor

We used Noro, Kureyon, 100% wool,
1¼ oz (50 g)/109 yds (100 m)
#126 (multi), 2 balls

Crochet hook

One US size I/9 (5.5 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

12 stitches = 4" in double crochet
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle

♦ **ch** = chain stitch ♦ **dc** = double crochet
♦ **dc2tog** = double crochet 2 stitches together (decrease)



Ripple Pattern

Row 1 Starting in third ch from hook, dc in third ch and in next 2 ch, dc2tog skipping 2 ch in between, dc in next 3 ch; ch 2, dc in the next 3 ch, dc2tog skipping 2 ch in between, dc in next 2 ch, end work 2 dc in last ch, ch 2, turn.

Row 2 Dc in first dc and in the next 2, dc2tog skipping 1 stitch in between, dc in next 3 stitches, ch 2, dc in next 3 stitches; dc2tog skipping 1 stitch in between, dc in next 2 stitches, end work 2 dc in last stitch, ch 2, turn.

Repeat Row 2 for Ripple Pattern.



CROCHETING THE SCARF

TO BEGIN

Chain 22.

Begin Ripple Pattern; work evenly until piece measures 62" (157.5 cm) from the beginning. Fasten off.

FINISHING

With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

To make fringe, cut 70 strands 13" (33 cm) long. Holding 7 strands together, fold strands in half. * Insert hook from wrong side to right side into first st at one side of short end of scarf, pull through loop [fold of strands], insert ends into loop, and pull tight against edge; repeat from *, attaching 4 more fringes across. Attach 5 fringes to opposite end in the same manner. Trim fringe to approximately 6" (15 cm) long. (See Making Tassels, on page 11.)

Other Yarns to Try

Swatch 1: Colinette, Prism, 50% cotton/50% wool, 3½ oz (100 g)/125 yds (115 m), Dusk #77

Swatch 2: Patons, Classic Wool, 100% wool, 3½ oz (100 g)/223 yds (204 m), Sage #222



Green Leaves



Nature lovers will appreciate the organic, textured look of this handsome scarf. Two shades of green wool cascade like tiny leaves from one end to the other. Easier to make than it looks, the “leaves” are worked in a shell stitch and tucked behind each other for a raised effect. Once you get started, you won’t be able to put this one down! Perhaps you will add other colors as you dream of autumn leaves.

Finished measurements

5" (12.75 cm) × 50" (127 cm)

Yarn

Worsted-weight wool or wool-blend yarn, approximately 223 yds (204 m) per 3½ oz (100 g) ball, in dark green and light green

We used Patons, Classic Wool, 100% wool,
3½ oz (100 g)/223 yds (204 m)

cc A = Bottle Green #220, 1 ball

cc B = Leaf Green #240, 1 ball

Crochet hook

One US size H/8 (5 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

14 stitches = 4" and 8 rows = 4" in double crochet
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle

♦ **ch** = chain ♦ **dc** = double crochet
♦ **sc** = single crochet



CROCHETING THE SCARF (MAKE 2, REVERSING COLORS)

To BEGIN	With cc B, ch 20.
Row 1	Starting in second ch from hook, sc in second ch; * skip 2 ch, work 5 dc in next ch (shell made), skip 2 ch, sc in next ch; repeat from * 2 times; change to cc A, turn.
Row 2	Ch 2 (counts as dc), work 2 dc in same space as ch-2, carrying cc B along in the front, * sc in the base of the middle dc of the next shell from previous row, work 5 dc in the next sc (shell made); repeat from * across, end 3 dc in last sc, change to cc B, ch 1, turn.
Row 3	Sc in first dc, carrying cc A along in the back, work * 5 dc in the next sc, working in back of the next shell, sc in the base of the middle dc; repeat from * across, end sc in last dc; change to cc A, turn.
	Repeat Rows 2 and 3 for pattern.
	Work even until piece measures 24" (61 cm) from the beginning, ending with cc B.
	Starting with cc A, work second piece.
FINISHING	
	Sew the two pieces together so that the shell pattern faces down at both ends.
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.



Other Yarns to Try

Swatch 1: Crystal Palace, Mikado Ribbon, 50% rayon/50% cotton, 1½ oz (50 g)/112 yds (102 m), Strawberry Cream #2680

Swatch 2: Patons, Classic Merino Wool, 100% wool, 3.5 oz (100 g)/220 yds (201 m), Worn Denim #77117 and Aran #00202



Flower Garden



Bursting with color, this flower garden is a welcome sight when it's cold and gray outside. Delicate blossoms, perched on a pale green background, work up quickly in a soft wool cotton yarn. The little flowers are so easy to make that you might be inspired to add more and more of them. Go ahead. You can make it springtime any time of year.

Finished measurements

Approximately 6" (15 cm) x 50" (127 cm)

Yarn

For scarf: Light worsted-weight wool cotton or wool-blend yarn, approximately 123 yds (113 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball, in light green

For flowers: Light-weight cotton, approximately 125 yds (115 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball, in orchid and purple

We used Rowan, Wool Cotton, 50% merino wool, 50% cotton, 11 oz (50 g)/123 yds (113 m)

mc = Citron #901, 1 ball,

and Rowan, Cotton Glace, 100% cotton, 1¼ oz (50 g)/125 yds (115 m)

cc A = Candy Floss #747, 1 ball

cc B = Hyacinth #787, 1 ball

Crochet hook

One US size J/10 (6 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

11 stitches = 4" and 9 rows = 4" in Stitch Pattern, using two strands held together

Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle

- ◆ ch = chain ◆ dc = double crochet
- ◆ sc = single crochet ◆ yo = yarn over



CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	Using 2 strands of yarn held together, ch 17.
Row 1	Starting in second ch from hook, sc in second ch; * dc in next ch, sc in next ch; repeat from * across; ch 1, turn (16 stitches).
Row 2	* Sc in next stitch, dc in next stitch; repeat from * across; ch 1, turn.
	Repeating Row 2 for Stitch Pattern, work even until piece measures 50" (127 cm) or desired length. Fasten off.

CROCHETING THE FLOWERS

NOTE	Make 3 large flowers and 1 small flower in cc B; 2 large flowers and 2 small flowers in cc A; and 8 flower centers in mc.
------	---

LARGE FLOWERS (MAKE 5)

To BEGIN	Ch 4, join with a slip stitch to form a ring.
Round 1	Work [ch 2, 5 dc, ch 2, 2 sc] 3 times in ring, join with a slip stitch to beginning ch-2.
Round 2	* Ch 2, work 1 dc in previous round ch-2 space, 2 dc in next 5 dc, 1 dc in next ch-2 space, ch 2, sc in next 2 sc; repeat from * around; end by joining with a slip stitch to beginning ch-2.
Round 3	Ch 2, work 1 dc in previous round ch-2 space, 2 dc in each dc around to next ch-2 space, 1 dc in next ch-2 space, ch 2, end by joining with a slip stitch to next sc. Fasten off.

SMALL FLOWERS (MAKE 3)

To BEGIN	Ch 4, join with a slip stitch to form a ring.
Round 1	Work [ch 2, 5 dc, ch 2, 2 sc] 3 times in ring, join with a slip stitch to beginning ch-2.
Round 2	Ch 2, work 1 dc in previous round ch-2 space, 2 dc in next 5 dc, 1 dc in next ch-2 space, ch 2, end by joining with a slip stitch to next sc. Fasten off.

CROCHETING THE FLOWER CENTERS (MAKE 8)

To BEGIN	With mc, ch 4.
	Yo hook, insert hook into first ch, pull up a loop, and draw through 2 loops; * in next ch, yo hook, pull up a loop, and draw through 2 loops; repeat from * 2 more times; yo and pull yarn through all loops on hook; pull yarn through last loop to fasten off, leaving a long tail.
FINISHING	
	Insert flower center into each flower and weave ends through the underside of the flower. Using a large-eye yarn needle, sew flowers in place as desired.
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

Another Flower to Try

If you want to experiment with a different type of flower, here's an alternate pattern.

To BEGIN Ch 5; join with a slip stitch to first ch to form ring.

Round 1: Ch 2 (counts as 1 sc), work 15 sc into ring, then join with slip stitch to beginning ch (16 sc including the ch-2).

Round 2: Ch 4, skip 2 sc, slip stitch in next sc; repeat from * 4 more times; end last repeat slip stitch in base of beginning ch.

Round 3: In first ch-4 space, * 1 sc, 4 dc, 1 tr, 4 dc, 1 sc; repeat from * in each of the remaining ch-4 spaces; join with slip stitch to first sc. Work flower center as instructed in Flower Garden pattern above.



Classic Hairpin Lace



Indulge your feminine side with this delicate hairpin lace scarf. This technique has been around for generations and used in many a shawl, but never has it looked so modern. Coral is “in,” which adds to the contemporary look. With a crochet hook and a hairpin lace fork, you can quickly work up a pattern that creates an open drop-stitch effect. The ribbon yarn allows the scarf to drape softly around your neck.

Finished measurements

3" (7.5 cm) × 62" (157.5 cm), excluding fringe

Yarn

Worsted-weight ribbon yarn, approximately 110 yds (102 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball in peach

We used Berroco, Zen, 40% cotton, 60% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g)/110 yds (102 m)
Samsara #8211, 2 balls

Crochet hook

One US size 1/9 (5.5 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

16 loops = 4"

Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle, hairpin lace crochet fork (see page 60)

♦ sc = single crochet ♦ yo = yarn over



CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	Make 2 strips as indicated in directions that came with the crochet fork for making hairpin lace, each approximately 62" (157.5 cm) long. NOTE: With gauge of 4 loops = 1" (1.25 cm), that is 245 loops for each strip.
Connecting the strips	Lay strips side by side. With hook, pull loop end of strip 2 through loop end of strip 1; pull next loop end of strip 1 through loop end of strip 2. Continue weaving first one loop, then the next one, until both strip edges are woven together. Fasten with an extra piece of yarn so edges do not unravel.
Making the edging	Insert hook into edge loop of first strip, yo and through 1 loop, * hook through loop end of next loop, yo and through loop on hook (slip stitch made); repeat from * along one long side; work 10 sc across end loops, slip stitch down remaining long side, work 10 sc across remaining end. Fasten off.
FINISHING	
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.
Fringe	Cut 42 strands 9" (22.75 cm) long. Holding 7 strands together, fold strands in half. Attach 3 fringe bundles to each end of the scarf. (See Making Tassels, page 11.) Trim fringe to 4" (10 cm) long.



A hairpin lace fork can be adjusted to different widths.

Another Yarn to Try

Crystal Palace, Party, 100% nylon, 11 oz (50 g)/87 yds (80 m),
Fall Herbs #403

This swatch was made with the
crochet fork on a wider setting.



Flapper Flashback



This creation has the pizzazz of something from the Roaring Twenties, yet unconventional ribbon yarn brings it right into the 21st century. In megawatt pink and with frisky fringe, this scarf is sure to turn heads. You won't believe how quick and easy this is to make. Just crochet a simple stripe pattern to create this lively look.

◆ cc = contrast color ◆ ch = chain
◆ dc = double crochet ◆ mc = main color

Finished measurements

4½" (11.5 cm) × 50" (127 cm)

Yarn

Worsted-weight ribbon yarn approximately 110 yds (102 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball, in pink
Heavy-weight novelty yarn approximately 36 yds (33 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball, in pink

We used Berroco, Zen, 40% cotton, 60% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g)/110 yds (102 m)
cc A = Gochu #8223, 2 balls,
and Berroco, TuTu, 80% nylon, 10% wool, 7% acrylic, 3% cotton, 1¼ oz (50 g)/36 yds (33 m)
cc B = Party Girl #5799, 2 balls

Crochet hook

One US size I/9 (5.5 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

10 stitches = 4" in double crochet
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle



Stripe Sequence

In dc, * work 2 rows cc A, then 2 rows cc B; repeat from * for Stripe Sequence.



CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	With cc A, ch 14.
Row 1	Starting in third ch from hook, dc in third ch and in each ch across, ch 2, turn (12 dc).
Row 2	Skip first dc, dc in second dc and each dc across, change to cc B in last stitch. Drop cc A, ch 2, turn.
Row 3 and 4	Skip first dc, dc in second dc and each dc across, change to cc A in last stitch. Drop cc B, ch 2, turn.
	Work even in Stripe Sequence until piece measures approximately 60" (152.5 cm) from the beginning, ending with cc A. Fasten off.
FINISHING	
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

Other Yarns to Try

Swatch 1: Crystal Palace, Party, 100% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g)/87 yds (80 m),
Turkish Carpet #401,
and Lion Brand, Fun Fur, 100% polyester, 1¼ oz (50 g)/60 yds
(54 m), Violet #191

Swatch 2: Crystal Palace, Fizz Stardust, 86% rayon, 14% soft metallic fiber,
1¼ oz (50 g)/120 yds (110 m), Ginger #4423,
and Crystal Palace, Deco Ribbon, 70% acrylic, 30% nylon, 1¼ oz
(50 g)/80 yds (73 m), #125



Easy Argyle



In a classic style borrowed from your daddy's closet, this argyle, worked in traditional blues and grays, is perfect for the man in your life. Winding yarn onto bobbins helps you manage different colors across a row without getting tangled up. A small scarf project is perfect for learning how to use a bobbin. The finishing crisscrossed lines are made with an easy running stitch.

Finished measurements

5½" (14 cm) × 39" (99 cm)

Yarn

Worsted-weight wool or wool-blend yarn, approximately 220 yds (203 m) per 3½ oz (100 g) ball, in light gray, dark gray, and light blue

We used Cascade, 220, 100% Peruvian wool, 3½ oz (100 g)/220 yds (203 m)
cc A = #8401, 1 ball (light gray)
cc B = #8400, 1 ball (dark gray)
cc C = #7815, 1 ball (light blue)

Crochet hook

One US size 11/8 (5 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

15 stitches = 4" and 17 rows = 4" in sc
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle, 5 large yarn bobbins

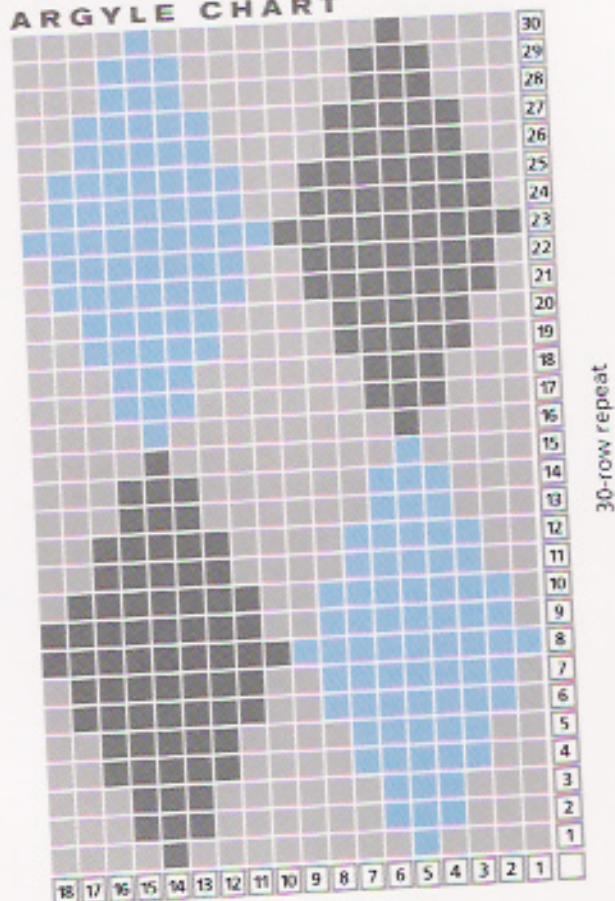
- ◆ cc = contrast color ◆ ch = chain
- ◆ sc = single crochet



CROCHETING THE SCARF

NOTE	Before beginning scarf, fill 3 bobbins with cc A, 1 bobbin with cc B, and 1 bobbin with cc C.
NOTE	Follow the chart from right to left on right-side rows and from left to right on wrong side.
TO BEGIN	With cc A, ch 19.
Row 1	Starting in second ch from hook, sc in second ch and the next 3 ch. Change to cc C, work 1 sc stitch. Change to next bobbin of cc A and work 8 sc stitches. Change to cc B and work 1 sc stitch. Change to last bobbin of cc A and work to end.

ARGYLE CHART



KEY

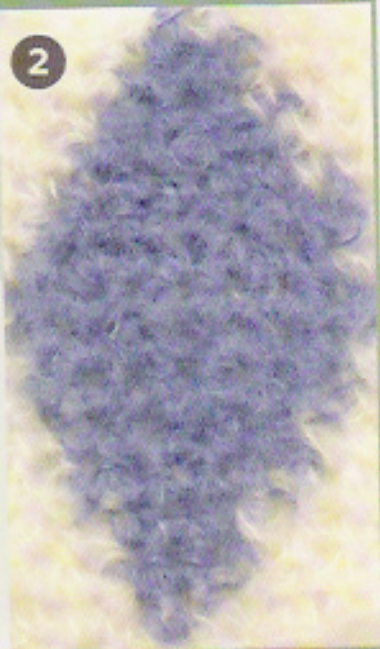
- = cc A
- = cc B
- = cc C

	Continue to follow chart, working Rows 2–30 once. Repeat Rows 1–30 four times, then Rows 1–15 once more (11 pairs of diamonds, alternating cc C and cc B. Piece measures approximately 39" (99 cm). Fasten off.
FINISHING	
	Thread the yarn needle with cc B; using it double stranded, weave under and over the stitches on a diagonal across the cc C diamonds in both directions, working over cc A diamonds between the cc C diamonds (see photo on page 67). With yarn needle and cc C, work across the cc B diamonds in the same manner.
Edging	With cc A, work a row of sc around the scarf, working 2 sc in each corner.
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

Other Yarns to Try

Swatch 1: Halcyon, Shimmer Chenille, 100% rayon, 125 yd mini-cone, #116; and Patons Classic Merino Wool, 100% wool, Aran #00202

Swatch 2: Classic Elite, La Gran, 76.5% mohair, 17.5% wool, 6% nylon, 1½ oz (42 g)/90 yds (82 m), Natural #6516, Lupine #6593



Blackberry Cobbler



Open stitches and little bobbles add a demure touch to the heathered yarn of this scarf. Perfect for layering over a sweater, this sensible neck warmer is sure to keep out the first chill winds of autumn. The super simple stitch is so much fun, soon you'll be making one of these for yourself and all your friends.

Finished measurements:

6" (15 cm) x 65" (165 cm)

Yarn

Worsted-weight wool or wool blend yarn approx-
imately 197 yds (180 m) per 1 oz (28 g) ball (varies)

We used Lion Brand, Wool Ease, 100% acrylic,
20% wool, 3-oz (85 g) (197 yds) (180 m),
Dark Rose Heather #129, 2 skeins

Crochet hook

One US size J/10 (6 mm), or size you require
to obtain gauge

Gauge

16 loops = 4" in stitch pattern
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle

- ♦ **ch** = chain ♦ **dc** = double crochet
- ♦ **sc** = single crochet ♦ **tr** = triple crochet



CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	Ch 21.
Row 1 (wrong side)	Starting in second ch from hook, sc in second ch and each ch across, ch 1, turn (20 sc).
Row 2 (right side)	* Sc in next 2 stitches, tr in next stitch; repeat from * across, ending in last 2 stitches, ch 1, turn (bobble row).
Row 3	Sc in each stitch across, ch 3, turn.
Row 4	Working in back loops only, * dc in next 2 stitches, ch 1, skip 1; repeat from * across, end dc in last 2 stitches, ch 1, turn.
Row 5	Working in front loops only, sc in each dc and ch-1 space across, ch 1, turn.
	Repeat Rows 2-5 twice, then Rows 2 and 3 once (4 bobble rows).
Row 16	Working in back loops only, * dc in next 2 stitches, ch 1, skip 1; repeat from * across, end dc in last 2 stitches, ch 1, turn.
Row 17	Sc in each stitch and ch-1 space across, ch 3, turn.
	Repeat Rows 16 and 17 until scarf measures approximately 50" (152.5 cm) from beginning.
Then	Repeat Rows 2-5 three times, then Rows 2 and 3 once. Fasten off.

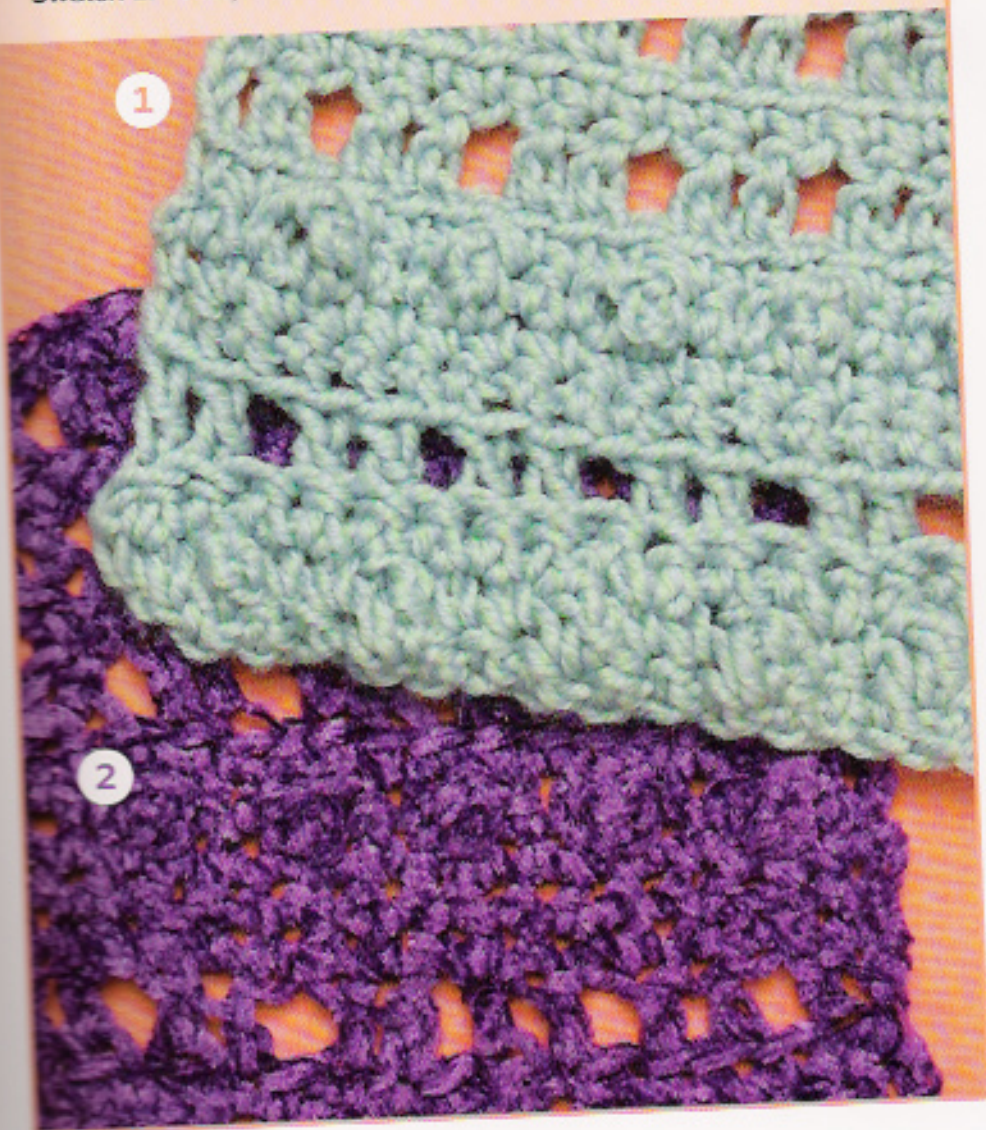
FINISHING

With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

Other Yarns to Try

Swatch 1: Classic Elite, Basic, 100% wool, 1¼ oz (50 g)/65 yds (59 m),
Aqua Ice #2972

Swatch 2: Halcyon, Shimmer Chenille, 100% rayon, 125 yd mini-cone, #127



Hip Granny



Take a little ribbon, some fuzzy yarn, and a dash of this and that. It all adds up to a granny square scarf that isn't so "square." I must admit to a real soft spot for grannies, and I love to experiment with different textures and colors — the more the merrier! Join the squares as you go and you won't have to spend hours on the finishing.

Finished measurements

6" (15 cm) × 57" (14.75 m)

Yarns

Worsted-weight ribbon yarn, approximately 80 m (83 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball, in apricot and peach.
Light worsted-weight fur yarn, approximately 120 yds (110 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball, in rust and light apricot

We used Crystal Palace, Party, 100% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g)/87 yds (80 m)
mc = Apricot Cream #212, 1 ball,
and Crystal Palace, Shimmer, 86% acrylic, 14% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g)/90 yds (83 m)
cc A = Tulip Peach #4638, 1 ball,
and Crystal Palace, Fizz Stardust, 86% rayon, 14% lurex, 1¼ oz (50 g)/120 yds (110 m)
cc B = Ginger #4423, 1 ball
cc C = Pale Apricot #4428, 1 ball

Crochet hook

One US size 1/9 (5.5 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

1 granny square = 3"

Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle

- ◆ cc = contrast color ◆ ch = chain stitch
- ◆ hdc = half double crochet
- ◆ mc = main color



Motif Colorways

Motif 1 (make 9):	Round 1 = cc A; Round 2 = cc B
Motif 2 (make 10):	Round 1 = cc A; Round 2 = cc C
Motif 3 (make 10):	Round 1 = cc B; Round 2 = cc A
Motif 4 (make 9):	Round 1 = cc C; Round 2 = cc A

Note

Round 3 for all motifs is worked with mc to complete the granny-square blocks. This round may be worked on each motif separately and you then sew the motifs together — or join the motifs while working Round 3. (See page 78.)

CROCHETING THE MOTIFS (MAKE 38)

To BEGIN	With first color, ch 4, join with a slip stitch to form a ring.
Round 1 (right side)	Ch 3 (counts as hdc, ch 1), in the ring, [hdc, ch 1] 11 times, join with a slip stitch in second ch of beginning ch-3 (12 hdc). Fasten off.
Round 2	With right side facing, join second color with a slip stitch in any ch-1 space; ch 2 (counts as hdc), hdc in same space as joining; * ch 1, skip 1 hdc, hdc in next ch-1 space, ch 1, skip 1, † work [2 hdc in next ch-1 space, ch 2, 2 hdc in next ch-1 space] for corner; repeat from * 4 times, ending last repeat at †, work 2 hdc in last ch-1 space, ch 1, join with slip stitch in top of beginning ch-2. Fasten off.
Round 3	With right side facing, join mc with slip stitch in any corner ch-2 space; ch 2 (counts as hdc), hdc in same space as joining; * ch 1, skip 2 hdc, hdc in next ch-1 space, ch 1, skip 1, hdc in next ch-1 space, ch 1, skip 2, † work [2 hdc, ch 2, 2 hdc] in next ch-2 corner space; repeat from * 3 times, ending last repeat at †, work 2 hdc in same corner space as joining; ch 2, join with a slip stitch in top of beginning ch-2. Fasten off (1 block completed).
Options	To complete the 38 blocks first, then sew them together to assemble the scarf, work Round 3 on the remaining 37 motifs and proceed to Finishing . To join the blocks while completing Round 3, proceed to the instructions for Attaching Motifs As You Go , in the box on page 78.

FINISHING

Assemble the scarf

Lay out blocks on a flat surface, forming a strip 2 blocks wide and 19 blocks long, using diagram layout below as a guide. With yarn needle and mc, sew blocks together through the back loops, working 2 strips of 19 blocks, then sewing the 2 strips together.

EDGING

Join mc in any corner ch-2 space of assembled scarf; ch 2 (counts as hdc), hdc in same space as joining; ch 2, 2 hdc in same space (corner made); * ch 1, skip 1 stitch, hdc in next space; repeat from * around entire scarf, working 2 hdc, ch 2, 2 hdc in each corner; ch 1, join with a slip stitch to beginning ch-2. Fasten off.

With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

LAYOUT AND ASSEMBLY OF MOTIFS



Row 1
19 blocks

Row 2
19 blocks

Key

- 1 Motif 1 block
- 2 Motif 2 block
- 3 Motif 3 block
- 4 Motif 4 block

repeat

Attaching Motifs As You Go

To try this method, work 38 motifs following the instructions for Rounds 1 and 2. Then lay out the motifs on a flat surface, using the diagram on page 77 as a guide.

Round 3, First Block

For the first block only (motif 4 at the bottom right of the diagram), work Round 3 as described under **Crocheting the Motifs** (one block completed).

Round 3, Second Block

Next join the second block (motif 1 at the bottom left of diagram). With right side facing, join mc with a slip stitch in any corner ch-2 space of next motif; ch 2 (counts as hdc), hdc in same space as joining; * ch 1, skip 2 hdc, hdc in next ch-1 space, ch 1, skip 1, hdc in next ch-1 space, ch 1, skip 2, † work [2 hdc, ch 2, 2 hdc] in next ch-2 corner space; repeat from * to † once.

Place first completed block in back, wrong sides facing. Work 2 hdc in next ch-2 corner space of current motif (half of corner made), then slip stitch in ch-2 corner space of completed block, work 2 more hdc in same ch-2 space of current motif (corner completed); **[slip stitch in next ch-1 space of completed block, hdc in next ch-1 space of current

motif] twice, slip stitch in next ch-1 space of completed block, work 2 hdc in next ch-2 corner space of current motif; slip stitch in ch-2 corner space of completed block; complete Round 3 as for first block. Fasten off. (Motifs 1 and 4 are joined side by side.)

Joining the Remaining Motifs

Third Block

Attach motif 3 as for second block to upper edge of motif 4 (see diagram).

Fourth Block

Work as for second block, attaching motif 2 to upper edge of completed block across to corner where first three blocks are joined. Work half corner on current motif, slip stitch into corner join, work second half of corner on current motif.

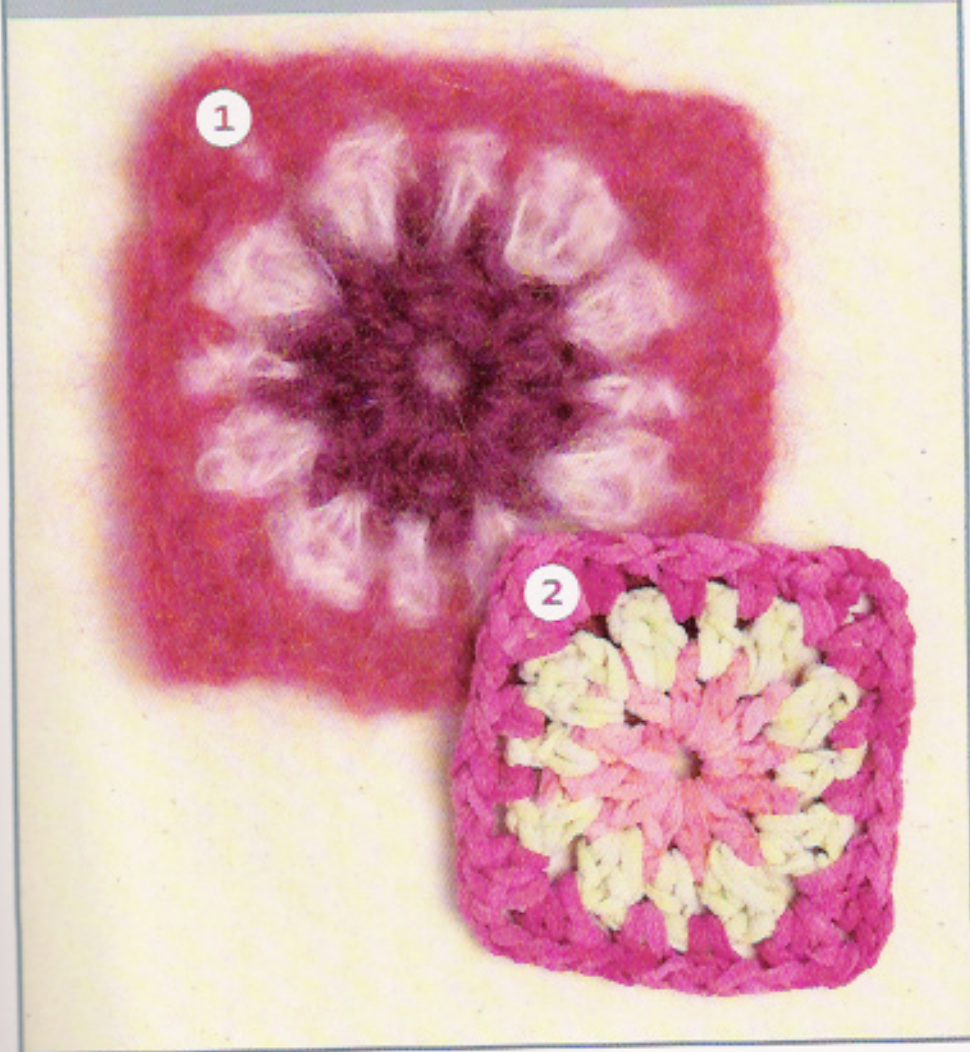
Repeat joining instructions for Round **Three, Second Block** from ** to join the current motif to the third block, end by working 2 hdc in same corner space as joining, slip stitch in ch-2 corner space of completed block, join with a slip stitch in top of beginning ch-2. Fasten off.

Continue attaching motifs as for third and fourth blocks until all remaining motifs have been joined. (Scarf is 2 blocks wide × 19 blocks long.) Proceed to **Finishing**.

Other Yarns to Try

Swatch 1: Classic Elite, La Gran, 76.5% mohair, 17.5% wool, 6% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g)/90 yds (82 m), Pomegranate #6565, Cameo Pink #6519, Chianti #6553

Swatch 2: Berroco, Suede, 100% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g)/120 yds (110 m), Annie Oakley #3754, Dale Evans #3727, Belle Star #3753



Snow Bunny



Sure to keep you warm in the dead of winter, this scarf is patterned after the traditional Aran cable. It's a challenge at first, but once you get the hang of it, the crocheted version is much easier to make than its knitted cousin! The plush pompoms on both ends of the scarf complete the snow bunny effect.



♦ **ch** = chain ♦ **dc** = double crochet
♦ **hdc** = half double crochet
♦ **yo** = yarn over ♦ **BPdc** and **FPdc**,
see page 82

Finished measurements

5½" (14 cm) × 52" (132 cm), excluding pompoms

Yarn

Worsted-weight wool or wool-blend yarn, approximately 197 yds (180 m) per 3 oz (85 g) ball, in off-white

We used Lion Brand, Wool-Ease, 80% acrylic, 20% wool, 197 yds (180 m), 3 oz (85 g), Fisherman #099, 2 balls

Crochet hook

One US size I/9 (5.5 mm), or size you need to obtain gauge

Gauge

9 stitches (1 cable pattern) = 2.25" and
8 rows = 4"

Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle



SPECIAL STITCHES

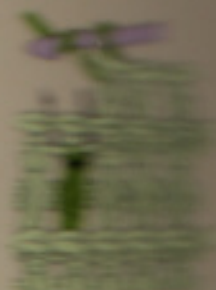
Front-Post Double Crochet

(FPdc) = yo, insert hook behind post of stitch (from front right, to behind, to front left), yo and pull up loop, complete as dc.



Back-Post Double Crochet

(BPdc) = yo, insert hook in back of post. Back right to front, to back left, yo and pull up loop, complete as dc.



Cable Stitch

The cable is a panel of 5 stitches with a 2-row repeat.

Row 1 Skip 3 stitches, FPdc around next 2 stitches, hdc in skipped third stitch, FPdc around first 2 skipped stitches.

Row 2 BPdc around next 2 stitches, hdc in next st, BPdc around next 2 stitches.

Repeat Rows 1 and 2 for Cable.



CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	Ch 27.
Foundation row (wrong side)	Starting in third ch from hook, hdc in third ch and in each ch across, ch 2, turn (24 hdc).
Row 1	Hdc in back loops only of next 3 stitches, [FPdc around next 2 stitches, dc in next stitch, work Row 1 of Cable over next 5 stitches, dc in next stitch, FPdc around next stitch] 2 times, hdc in back loops only of last 3 stitches, ch 2, turn.

Row 2	Hdc in back loops only of next 3 stitches, [BPdc around next stitch, dc in next stitch, work Row 2 of Cable over next 5 stitches, dc in next stitch, BPdc around next stitch] 2 times, hdc in back loop only of last 3 stitches, ch 2, turn.
	Repeat Rows 1 and 2 until a small amount of yarn is left, ending with Row 1, ch 2, turn.
Next row	Hdc in each stitch across. Fasten off.
MAKING THE POMPOMS (MAKE 6)	
NOTE	Make pompoms first, then use remaining yarn for scarf, using all available yarn.
	Wind yarn around 2 fingers approximately 60 times; remove from fingers.
	With a separate strand of yarn approximately 8" (20 cm) long, tie tightly around the center, leaving ends of tie for attaching pompom to scarf.
	Cut loops on each side; trim to a smooth round shape.
FINISHING	
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.
	Attach pompoms to outside edges of each end, and at center stitch of Cable.

Spring Beauty



Finished measurements

6" (15 cm) x 60" (152.5 cm)

Yarn

Worsted-weight cotton or cotton-blend ribbon,
112 yds (102 m) per 1½ oz (50 g) ball, in wine,
light olive green, and 2 shades of pink

Worsted-weight novelty eyelash yarn, polyester,
approximately 120 yds (108 m) per 1½ oz (50 g)
ball, in dark olive green and 2 shades of pink

Delicate ribbon flowers seem to float in midair, giving this fun and girly scarf an ethereal quality. Make a unique fashion statement as you inspire a million compliments. Each flower is worked separately, then sewn together "as you go" in an off-kilter pattern.

We used Crystal Palace Ribbon Ribbon,
50% cotton, 50% rayon, 1½ oz (102 m)
(102 m)

cc A = Strawberry (dark pink), 1 ball

cc B = Lime (light green), 1 ball

cc C = Jewel Red (dark pink), 1 ball

cc D = Strawberry Cream (light pink), 1 ball

and Crystal Palace Eye Ribbon,
86% polyester, 14% rayon, 1½ oz (120 yds)

(120 yds)

cc E = Dark Green (dark green), 1 ball

cc F = Petal Pink (light pink), 1 ball

and Crystal Palace Eye Ribbon,
1½ oz (50 g) (120 yds)

cc G = Hot Pink (dark pink), 1 ball

Crochet hook

One US size H/8 (5 mm), or size you need to
obtain gauge

Gauge

One daisy motif = approximately 10" across
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle, Blount Lanyard Huggies

- ch = chain stitch • sc = single crochet
- yo = yarn over



MAKING THE DAISIES

NOTE

You might want to practice making the flowers on the Bloom Loom with scrap yarn before you begin the scarf.

Following the Bloom Loom instructions for making motifs, make 32 flowers in colors of choice. Attach new flowers to 2 previous ones as indicated in the Bloom Loom instructions and illustration.

FINISHING

Edging

With hook and cc F, or color of choice, attach yarn in any daisy petal loop. Sc in the loop; * [ch 3, sc in next loop] across to where 2 flowers are joined; [yo, pull up loop in first petal, pull up loop in adjoining petal, yo and draw through 3 loops; yo and draw through remaining 2 loops]; repeat from * around.

With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.



Instructions for the Bloom Loom show you how to make single-sided, double-sided, and reversible flowers. Yarn can be wound around both inner and outer pegs.

Other Yarns to Try

Swatch 1: Patons, Classic Merino Wool, 100% wool, 3.5 oz (100 g)/220 yds (201 m), Petal Pink #210, Burgandy #208

Swatch 2: Classic Elite, La Gran, 76.5% mohair, 17.5% wool, 6% nylon, 1½ oz (42 g)/90 yds (82 m), Pomegranate #6565, Julia's Pink #6571



Doodle-ee Dancer



The flirty ruffles of this ultra-feminine scarf might well remind you of an old-time feather boa. With just the right mix of romance and funk, this will quickly become your favorite accessory. The bonus is working with a buttery-soft yarn that is a joy to run through your fingers. Don't be intimidated by the spiral coils; they fall into place naturally as you work the pattern.

Finished measurements

5" (12.75 cm) × 59" (150 cm)

Yarns

Bulky-weight yarn approximately 82 yds (75 m) per 1¼ oz (50 g) ball, in blue

We used Caron, Bliss, 60% acrylic, 40% cotton,
82 yds (75 m), 1¼ oz (50 g)
Majestic #0011, 3 balls

Crochet hook

One US size K/10.5 (7 mm), or size you need
to obtain gauge

Gauge

13 stitches = 4" in single crochet
Take time to make sure your gauge is correct.

Other supplies

Large-eye yarn needle

♦ ch = chain ♦ dc = double crochet
♦ sc = single crochet



CROCHETING THE SCARF

To BEGIN	Ch 121.
Row 1 (right side)	Starting in second ch from hook, sc in second ch and each ch across, ch 3, turn (120 sc).
Row 2 (wrong side)	Work 2 dc in each stitch across, ch 3, turn (240 dc).
Row 3	[Dc, ch 1] in first stitch, * [dc, ch 1, dc, ch 1] in next stitch, [dc, ch 1] in next stitch; repeat from * across. Fasten off.
Next	With RS facing, working along opposite side of beginning ch, sc in remaining loops of each ch across, ch 3, turn.
	Repeat Rows 2 and 3 for second side. Fasten off.
FINISHING	
	With a large-eye yarn needle, weave in all loose ends.

Other Yarns to Try

Berroco, Plush, 100% nylon, 1¼ oz (50 g), 90 yds (83 m), Crema #1901



Here's How It Works



You begin this scarf with a straight row of single crochet stitches (1). As you work the second row of double crochet stitches (2), the strip naturally starts to curve. By the time you work the third row (3), the strip has become a spiral. Then, starting on the inside (along the original chain), repeat these three steps. The result is a double row of spirals.



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Rediscover Crochet's Charms

CROCHET IS BACK and it has never looked better than it does in these sixteen original scarf patterns. These loopy, lacy lengths of style are fun to make and flattering to wear. It's time to dig out Grandma's old crochet hook and take it in a whole new direction. Popular needlework designer **Candi Jensen** reimagines the simple scarf in colors and textures that will remind you just how fashionable hooking can be!



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