

JULIA RIEDE

THIRD EDITION

SHAWL DESIGN

IN PLAIN ENGLISH

PART 2

ADVANCED SHAWL SHAPES

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Third edition, March 2017

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PREFACE

Creating patterns was always more interesting than following instructions for me. But of course I did not start knitting shawls by designing my own but by selecting appealing patterns and followed their instructions word by word.

As a physicist, I soon was tempted to find out the underlying magic of shawl construction. How do the designers of all those beautiful shawls choose which patterns to use? How do they calculate the number of stitches to cast on, how can they know which patterns work for which shawl and which do not - and why? I was hooked.

Soon after I just started away, chose an appealing chart and cast on my first do-it-yourself triangle shawl. Needless to say it ended in a disaster: The charts did not add up properly, I always ended up with additional stitches at the sides. I must have missed something!

After consulting some graph paper and a pen, I figured out that there are some simple mathematical rules and recipes to apply to each shape. If followed, everybody can create shawl patterns that work.

You can create shawl patterns, too!

I wrote this book with only one thing in mind: to help you achieve this goal.

I hope this book helps you getting started on shawl design, and I am looking forward to your beautiful shawl knitting patterns!

Happy knitting!

Julia

CONTENTS

PREFACE 3

INTRODUCTION 7

CIRCULAR SHAWLS 11

THE ANATOMY OF A CIRCULAR SHAWL 12

CIRCLE SEGMENT SHAWLS 14

ANNULAR SHAWLS 15

ANNULAR SEGMENT SHAWLS 16

CRESCENT SHAWLS 19

SHORT ROW CRESCENTS 20

CRESCENTS WORKED SIDEWAYS 22

WINGED CRESCENTS 23

INCREASE CRESCENTS 24

FAROESE SHAWLS 27

THE ANATOMY OF A FAROESE SHAWL 28

TRADITIONAL FAROESE SHAWLS 28

RAGLAN SHAPED FAROESE SHAWLS 30

VORTEX FAROESE SHAWLS 31

PATTERN TEMPLATES	35
TEMPLATES FOR CIRCULAR SHAWLS	36
TEMPLATES FOR CRESCENT SHAWLS	40
TEMPLATES FOR FAROESE SHAWLS	43
EXAMPLE PATTERNS	51
HUG ME	53
ELISABETH	61
PRISCILLA	69
PHOEBE	75
AEGEAN SEA	81
RAGLAN FAROESE	97
REDWING	107
SHAWL SHAPE INDEX	121

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION



The first edition of *Shawl Design in Plain English* was published in 2012. Back then, no comprehensive collection of shawl shapes and their construction principles was available. If you wanted to knit a certain shawl shape you had to figure it out all by yourself.

Not all shapes popular today were included in the first edition. Vortex shawls, polygons, stars and swirl shawls were not yet existent, for instance. The second edition (2015) introduced these shapes and many more. The book became so voluminous it had to be divided into three parts.

The third edition - this one - contains updated pattern templates, new shawl shapes and many new illustrations. The chapters on crescent and vortex shawls have been rewritten completely, including new construction methods for both.

Shawl Design in Plain English consists of three parts, compiling instructions and pattern templates for all shawl shapes you can possibly think of.

Part one (Basic Shawl Shapes) includes chapters on yarn and needle selection, swatches as well as instructions on how to outline, plan and calculate your shawl designs.

The following shawl shapes and design related topics are covered in this book series:

Part I: Basic Shawl Shapes

- How to Start
- Calculations
- Squares
- Rectangles
- Triangles

Part II: Advanced Shawl Shapes

- Circles
- Half-circles
- Annulars
- Circle segments
- Crescents
- Faroese

Part III: Fancy Shawl Shapes

- Rhomboids
- Trapezoids
- Polygons
- Star shapes
- S-shapes
- Vortex (cornucopia) shawls

and many more.

Chapters 2-4 cover advanced shawl shapes: circular, annular, crescent and Faroese shawls. Different construction methods for each shape are provided.

Whenever you need a recipe or pattern template for a specific shape and construction method, Chapter 5 is the place to go. For all shawl shapes described in this book, templates are provided there in order of appearance.

After listing pattern templates this book continues with 7 complete, self-contained example patterns.

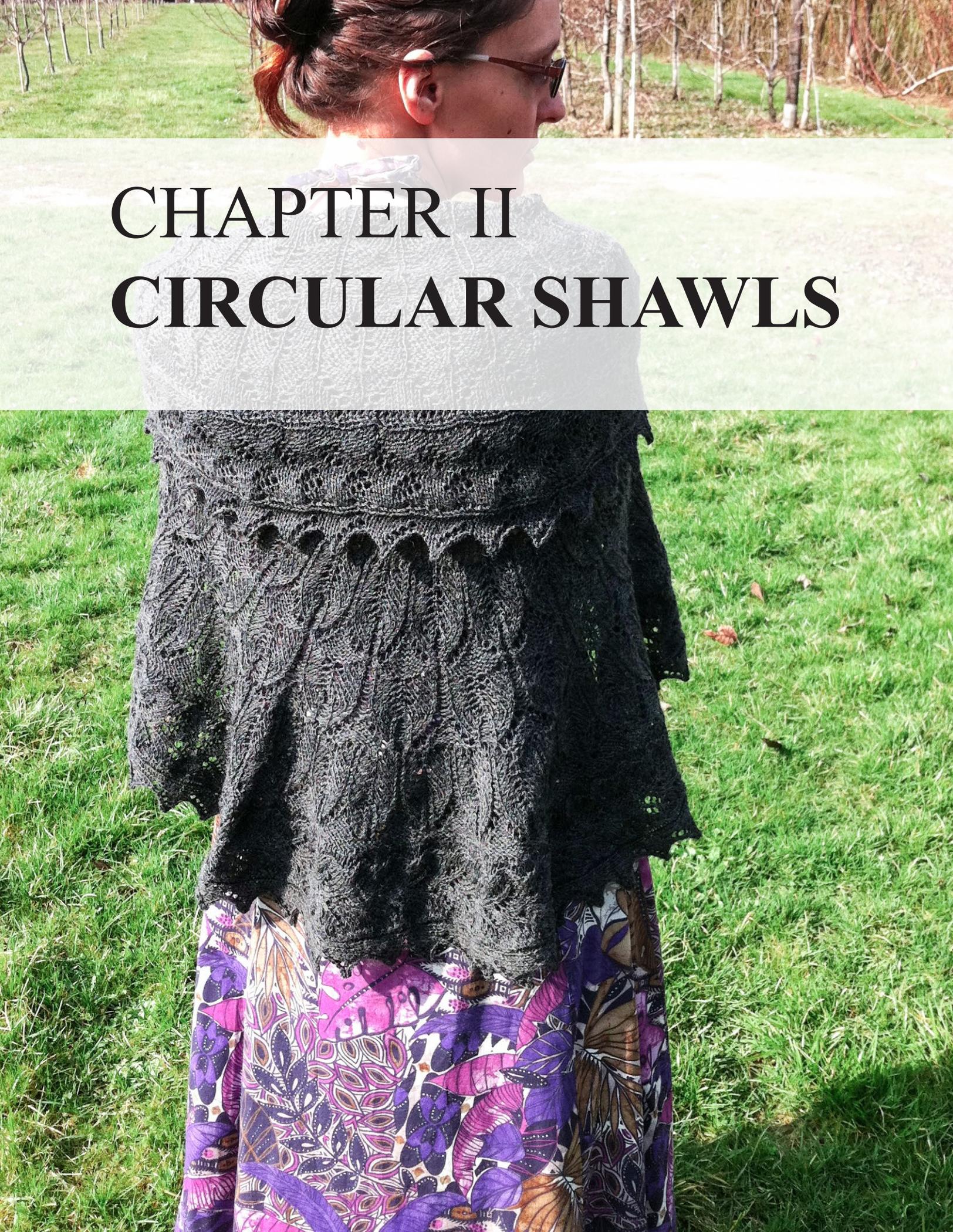
Questions? Feel free to ask!

In case you have any questions that are not answered in this book (or the other volumes of this series), the best place to ask is my Facebook group. Feel free to join and ask all your question there, anytime!

You can find our group here:

[facebook.com/JriedeKnittingToday](https://www.facebook.com/JriedeKnittingToday)

Let's start designing shawls together!

A woman is shown from the waist up, wearing a dark grey, textured circular shawl with a scalloped edge. She is also wearing a skirt with a vibrant, colorful pattern of butterflies and leaves in shades of purple, pink, and brown. She is standing in a grassy field with a line of trees in the background. The text "CHAPTER II CIRCULAR SHAWLS" is overlaid on the image in a large, bold, black serif font.

CHAPTER II

CIRCULAR SHAWLS

The Anatomy of a Circular Shawl

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: CIRCLE

Circular shawls are best worked from the center outwards.

Remember your school math? There is a number called Pi. The geometry of the circle unveils when looking at the mysterious relationship of the circumference of a circle to its radius (which is equal to Pi).

Elizabeth Zimmerman brought it to the point in her book *The Knitter's Almanac*¹:

"A circle will double its circumference in infinitely themselves- doubling distances, or, in knitters' terms, the distance between the increase-rounds, in which you double the number of stitches, goes 3, 6, 12, 24 and so on."

A graphical illustration of the construction schema of a circular shawl is shown in Figure 2.1.

So here's the basic design process:

- Start with a provisional cast on of 6 stitches and knit one row, working in the round.
- Work N rows (start with N=3)

- Work increase row (double stitch count)
- Work $2*N$ rows
- Work increase round (double stitch count)
- Work $4*N$ rounds
- Work increase round (double stitch count)
- Work $8*N$ rounds
- ...

When working the increase round you might want to replace the yarn overs with a kfb or m1 stitch if you do not

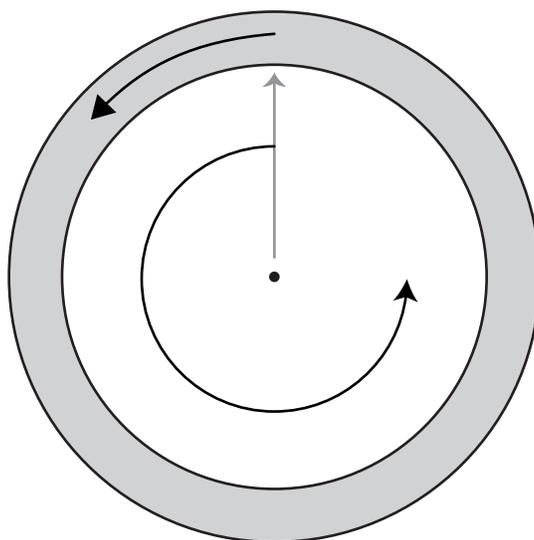


Figure 2.1: The construction of a circular shawl with edging. The main body is shown in white, the edging in gray. Arrows indicate knitting direction.

want an eyelet effect.

An example for a circular shawl is the pattern *Hug Me* included in this book.

A pattern template can be found in Chapter 5.

Circle Segment Shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: CIRCLE-SEG

Circle segments are worked like circular shawls, but back and forth instead of in the round.

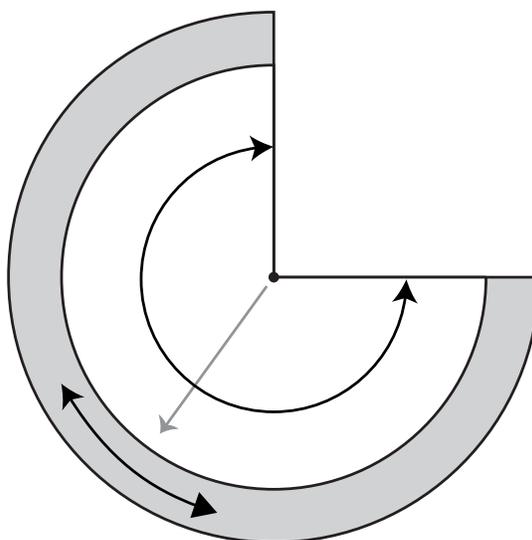


Figure 2.2: The construction of a circle segment shawl with edging. The main body is shown in white, the edging in gray. Arrows indicate knitting direction.

Less stitches are cast on than for a normal circular shawl, based on the proportion of the segment to be knitted.

For example, if you are knitting $1/6$ of a circle, then you would cast on $1/6$ of the stitches. A schematic is shown in Figure 2.2).

A pattern template for a circle segment shawl is provided in Chapter 5.

Annular Shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: RING

Annular shawls are circular shawls with holes in the center - rings, basically. They are worked in the round, the same as circular shawls are.

They are constructed by casting on more stitches than for a circular shawl, following the increase instructions of circular shawls from the number of stitches cast on, thus creating a hole in the middle of the shawl body.

A schematic is shown in Figure 2.3.

A pattern template for a circle segment shawl is provided in Chapter 5.

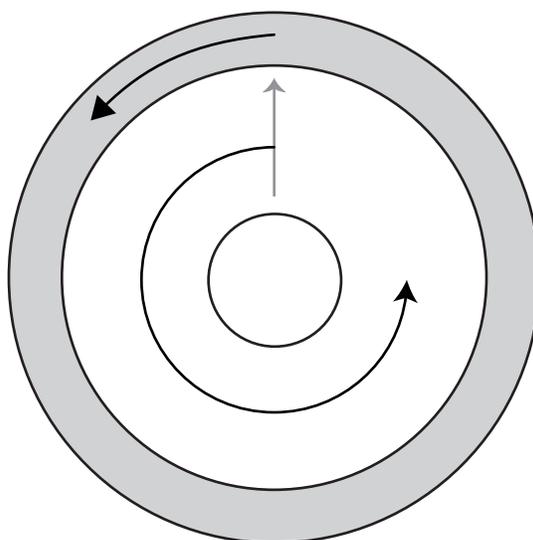


Figure 2.3: The construction of an annular shawl with edging. The shawl body is shown in white, the edging in gray. Arrows indicate knitting direction.

Annular Segment Shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: RING-SEG

Annular segments are worked similar to annular shawls but shaped similar to circle segments - just cast on less stitches than for a full circle and follow the instructions for an annular shawl but work back and forth, not in the round.

A schematic is shown in Figure 2.4. A pattern template for an annular segment shawl is provided in Chapter 5.

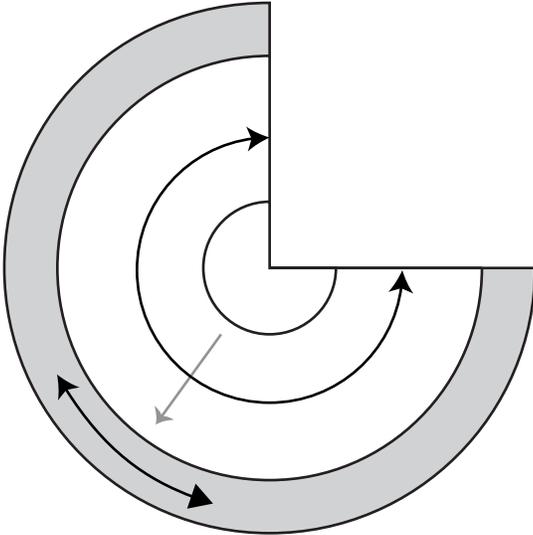
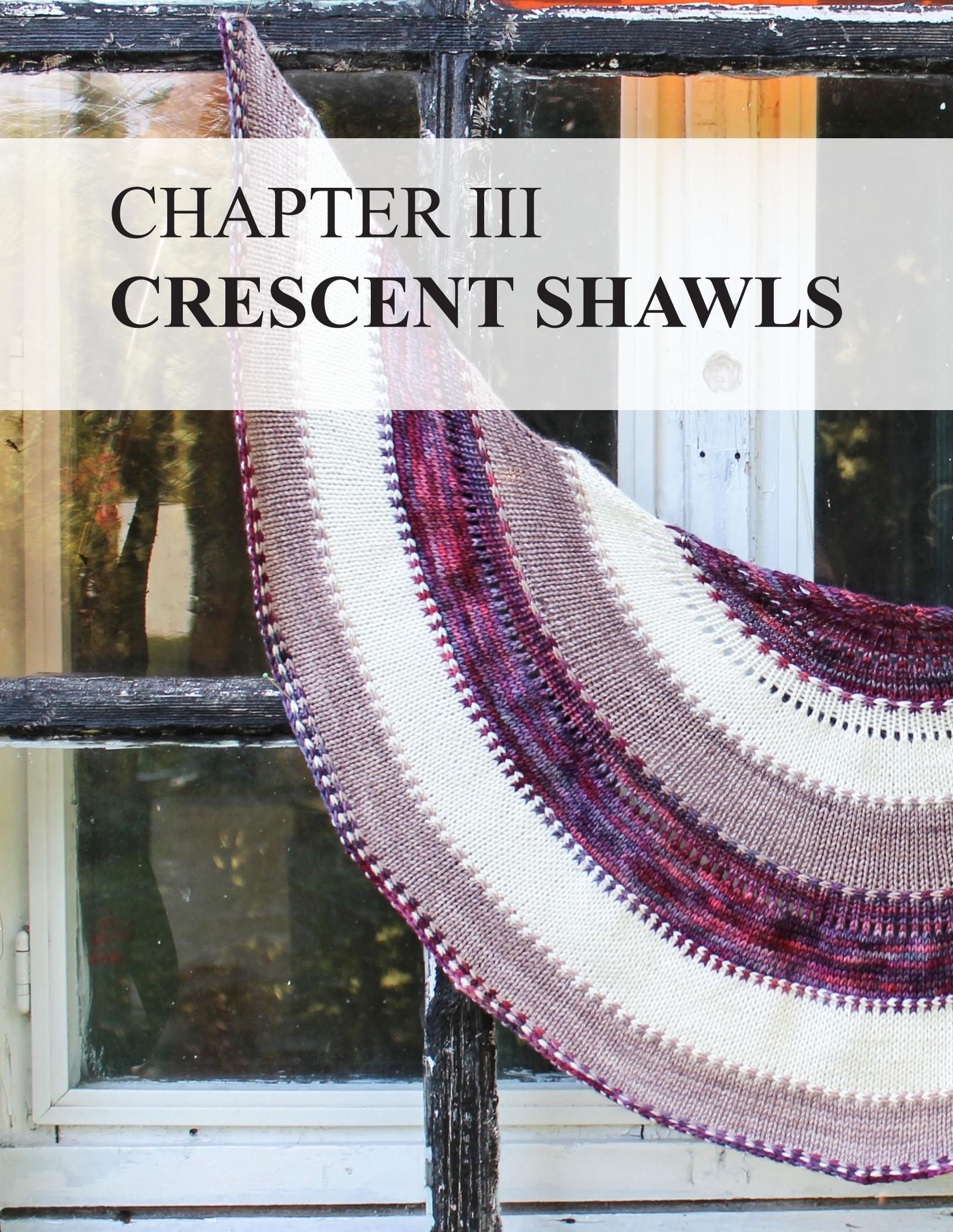


Figure 2.4: The construction of an annular segment shawl with edging. The shawl body is shown in white, the edging in gray. Arrows indicate knitting direction.

A photograph of a hand-knitted shawl with a crescent shape, featuring a pattern of white, purple, and red stripes. The shawl is draped over a dark wooden window frame. The background shows a window with a white frame and a view of trees outside.

CHAPTER III CRESCENT SHAWLS

Crescent shapes can be achieved in various ways, and each one has its advantages and disadvantages. Choosing the right construction is usually a decision based on design features, and the techniques you prefer to use.

Not everybody likes knitting short rows, for instance. Others might find the selvedge created by shaping with increases not very appealing - or the total opposite.

For shaping crescent shawls, you have the following options for construction:

- Short row shaping,
- Shaping by increases,
- Working them sideways (similar to trapezoids) and blocking into a crescent shape, and
- Working a half circle shawl with additional increases on the sides, similar to winged triangle shawls.

Short Row Crescents

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: CRESCENT

Implementing short rows into the shawls main panel forms crescents. The problem with short row shaping is that lace charts and short rows do not work well together, so usually the main panel of crescents is worked using garter or stockinette stitch.

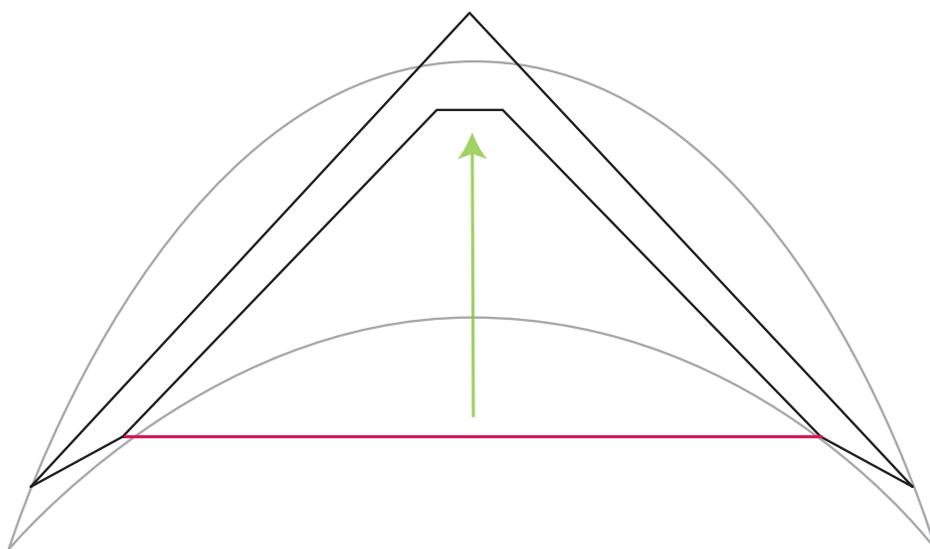


Figure 3.1: The construction of a short row crescent shawl. Shaping is achieved by short rows (inner triangle) and increases when starting the outer triangle. The pink line symbolizes the cast on edge; the green arrow indicates knitting direction.

Once you made yourself familiar with how short row crescent shawls are shaped, implementing stitch patterns into crescent shawls worked this way is possible.

An schematic of this construction method is presented in Figure 3.1.

The inner triangle is started at the longer edge with a normal cast on and shaped by short rows as you work your way towards the triangle tip. The outer triangle is

started with the live stitches from the inner one and increased to form a crescent shape.

An example for a crescent shawl shaped using short rows is the pattern *Priscilla*. A pattern template can be found in Chapter 5.

Crescents Worked Sideways

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: TRAPEZ, CRESCENT

Crescent shawls worked sideways are trapezoids in fact - a combination of a rectangle together with two triangles at the beginning and the end of the shawl.

A schematic is shown in Figure 3.2. This construction method starts with casting on a few stitches, increasing on one side only (similar to a triangle worked sideways¹)

The crescent shape is achieved by blocking only - if blocked as is, this construction method produces a trapezoid shawl shape.

An example for a crescent shawl worked sideways is the pattern *Elisabeth*. A pattern template can be found in Chapter 5.

¹ For details on how to work triangle shawls worked sideways please see volume one of *Shawl Design in Plain English: Basic Shawl Shapes*.

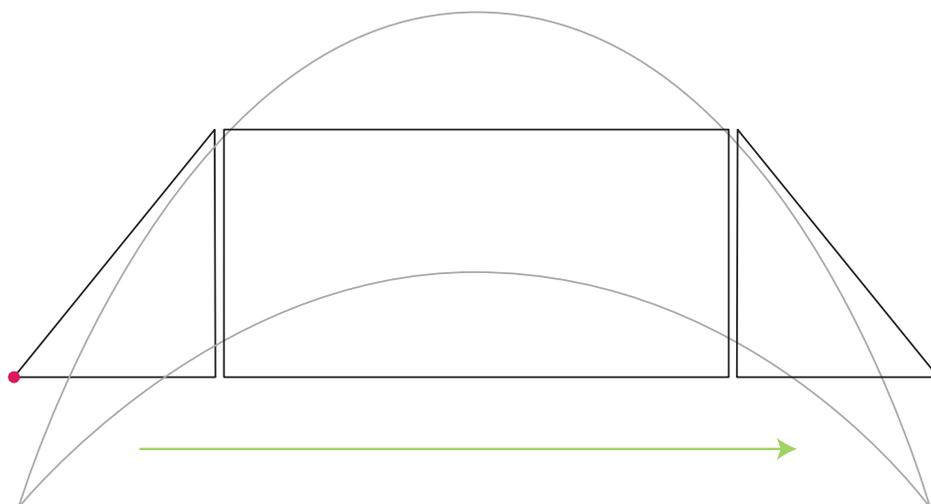


Figure 3.2: The construction of a crescent shawl worked sideways. The pink dot symbolizes the cast on point, the green arrow indicates knitting direction.

Winged Crescents

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: CRESCENT

Winged crescents are constructed by combining a half circle shape with additional increases on the edges, similar to winged triangle shawls².

The shawl is started at center neck, and the necessary additional increases are started as soon as approximately half the target radius is reached.

² Winged triangle shawls are covered in *Shawl Design in Plain English* volume one: Basic Shawl Shapes.

The final crescent shape is achieved by blocking. An illustration is shown in Figure 3.3.

An example for a winged crescent shawl is the pattern *Phoebe*. A pattern template can be found in Chapter 5.

Increase Crescents

Increase crescents are an especially interesting construction method for crescent shawls because of their adjustability.

Starting with a cast on of a few stitches, you increase a

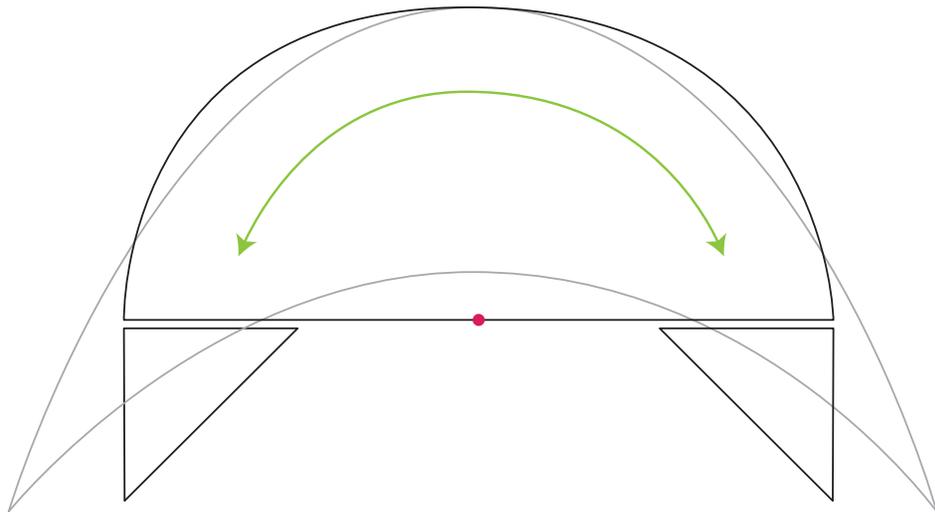


Figure 3.3: The construction of winged crescent shawls. The pink dot symbolizes the cast on point; the green arrow indicates knitting direction.

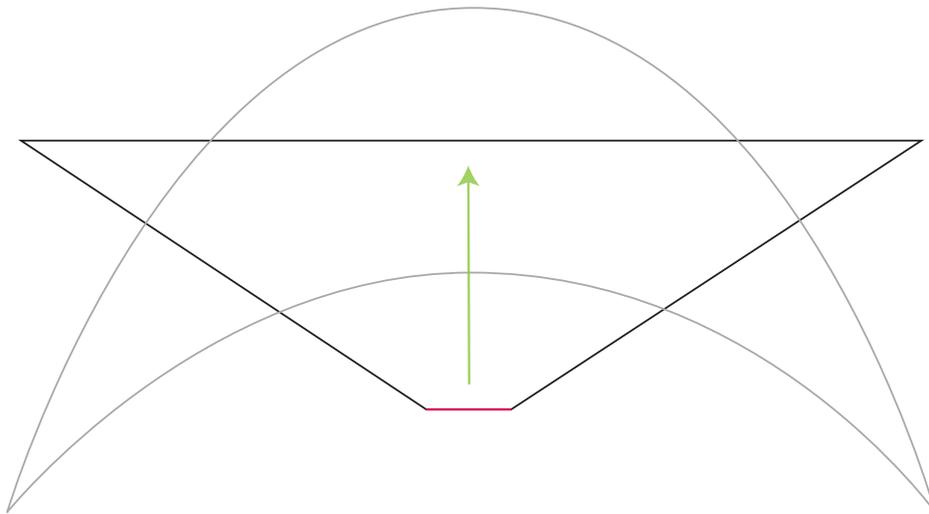


Figure 3.4: The construction of increase crescents, also known as Austrian crescent shawls. The pink line symbolizes the cast on edge; the green arrow indicates knitting direction.

certain amount of stitches (usually, two or three) at the end of every row. This creates a shape very similar to Figure 3.1 - but upside down.

An illustration of the concept is shown in Figure 3.4. It might look awkward at first how the resulting shape is achieved (it looks upside down at first glance but it's really not).

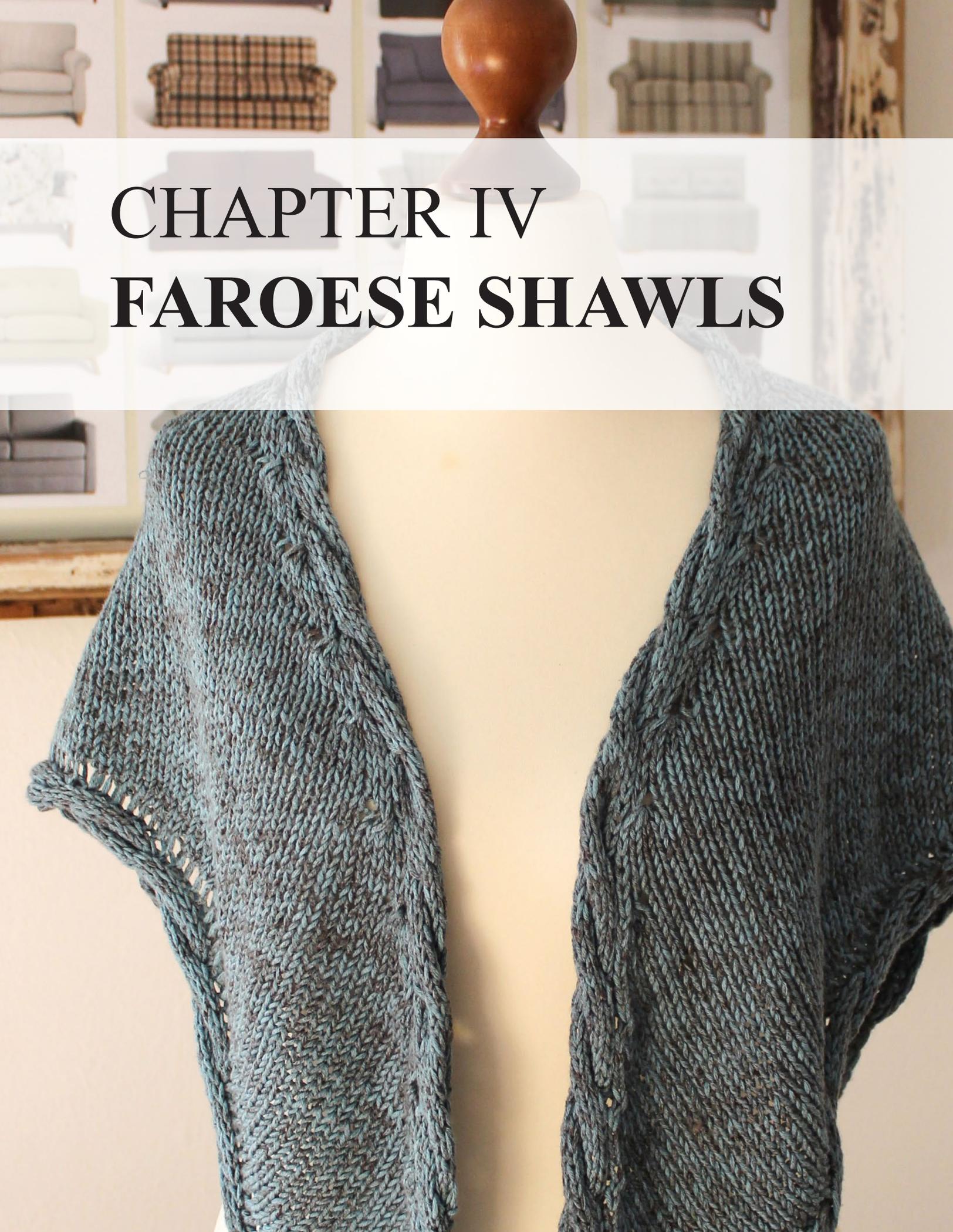
To eliminate the little bump created by small numbers of cast on stitches you can easily turn a increase crescent into an Austrian crescent³ by casting on a minimum of 20

³ Please see <http://knitting.today/knitting-crescent-shawls-wollness-way/> for

stitches.

A pattern template can be found in Chapter 5.

details on Austrian crescent shawls and their origin.

The image shows two blue knitted shawls draped over a white mannequin. The shawls are made of a thick, textured yarn in a herringbone or ribbed pattern. The background is a blurred interior space with various pieces of furniture, including a plaid sofa and a striped sofa. A wooden handle is visible at the top center of the frame.

CHAPTER IV

FAROESE SHAWLS

The Anatomy of a Faroese Shawl

Faroese shawls are my all-time favorite. They look like wings and their shape makes it easy to tie them behind your back, providing extra warmth during cold winter days.

Traditionally, they were worked in thicker yarns and often lined, turning them into a piece of everyday clothing.

Figure 4.1 shows a sketch of the shape of a Faroese shawl.

Faroese shawls can be constructed in three different ways: by working them top-down and working increases the traditional Faroese way, by working them bottom-up and working decreases the traditional Faroese way, or by working them top-down and working raglan increases. A comprehensive book on Faroese shawls is *Føroysk Bindingarmynstur* by Marilyn Van Keppel¹.

Traditional Faroese shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: FAROESE

Traditional Faroese shawls are constructed similar to triangle shawls with center panels, but with additional increases (if you decide to work top down) or decreases

¹ Van Keppel, Marilyn: *Føroysk Bindingarmynstur*, Schoolhouse Press, 1997.

(if you prefer to work bottom up) at certain points of the shawl.

The amount and positions of the increases/decreases depend on of the exact shape of the shawl you want to create, but generally there are two to four increase/decrease rows worked. A schematic is shown in Figure 4.2.

An example for a traditionally shaped Faroese shawl is the pattern *Redwing*. A pattern template can be found in

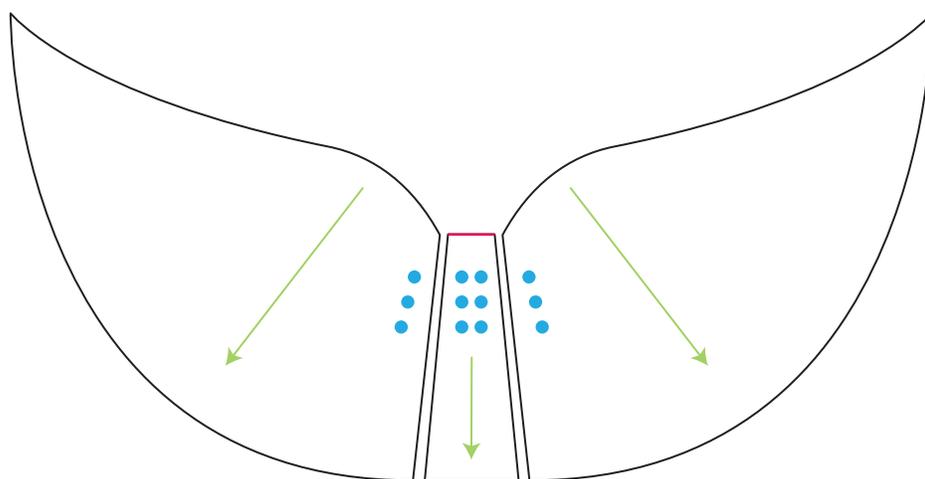


Figure 4.1: The construction of a traditional Faroese shawl. The pink line symbolizes the cast on edge, blue dots indicate approximate increase row positions.

Arrows indicate knitting direction.

Chapter 5.

Raglan Shaped Faroese Shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: FAROESE

When working top down, Faroese shawls can also be shaped by using raglan increases.²

On the first few rows (the number of rows depends on your row gauge) of the main panels, raglan type increases are worked to form shoulder shaping. The rest of the shawl is worked like a normal triangular shawl³.

Usually, raglan increases are worked around one central stitch by making a yarn over stitch on both sides (YO, ktbl, YO).

Please use the schema of blue dots shown in Figure 4.2 as a reference for the increases positions.

An example for a Raglan shaped Faroese shawl is the pattern *Raglan Faroese*. A pattern template can be found in Chapter 5.

² A raglan sleeve is a type of sleeve whose distinguishing characteristic is to extend in one piece fully to the collar, leaving a diagonal seam from underarm to collarbone giving the garment a relatively undefined look. These sleeves are shaped using increases left and right of a certain stitch.

³ For details on how to work triangle shawls please refer to Volume One of this book - *Shawl Design in Plain English: Basic Shawl Shapes*.

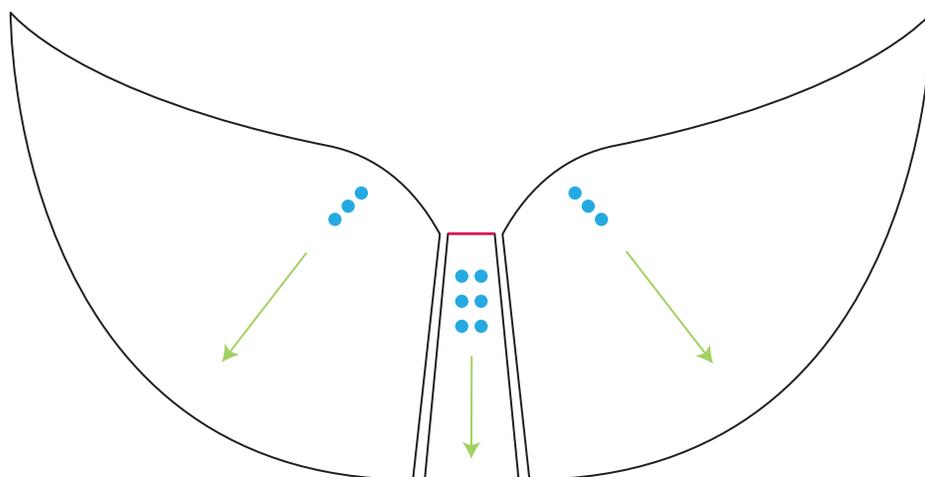


Figure 4.2: The construction of a Raglan Faroese shawl. The pink line symbolizes the cast on edge, blue dots indicate increase approximate row positions. Arrows indicate knitting direction.

Vortex Faroese Shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: FAROESE

Honestly, I discovered this completely new construction method for a Faroese shawl by accident.

I was editing illustrations for crescent shawls with center panels on a flight from Thessaloniki to Berlin when my husband, sitting next to me, made a comment on how much the two halves left and right looked like vortex (cornucopia) shawls.

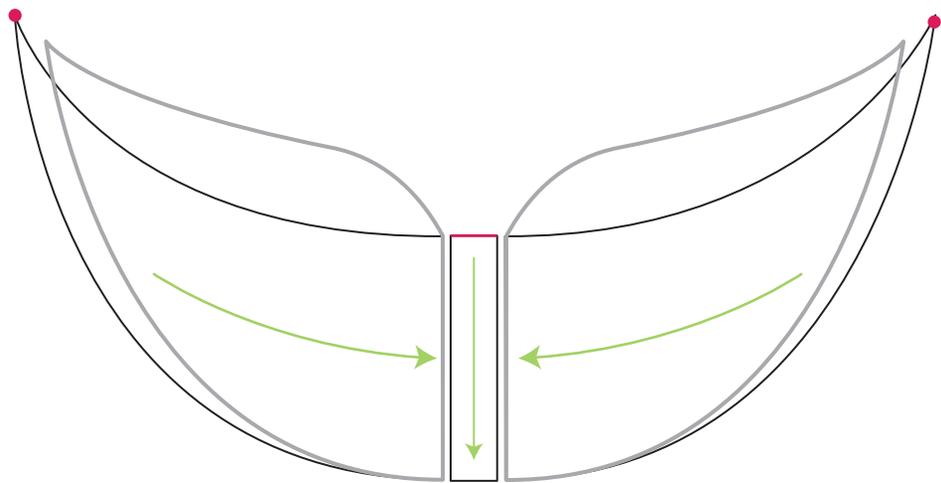


Figure 4.3: The construction of a vortex Faroese shawl. The pink line symbolizes the cast on edge, pink dots represent cast on points of the two vortex halves joined together with the center panel. Arrows indicate knitting direction;

So what else to do but giving it a try? I knitted two mirrored vortex shawls and joined them using a center panel.

Before blocking, the result looked promising. Trying to block it into a crescent shape turned out to be a total disaster, though. Blocking it, following the natural elasticity, it turned out to be clearly a Faroese shawl shape.

So today, I'm very happy to present a completely new method for constructing Faroese shawls!

The outline is as follows:

- Knit a vortex (cornucopia) shawl.
- Knit the mirror image of this vortex shawl.
- Join the two halves with a center panel.
- Block smoothly into Faroese shape.

The main difference between traditionally and raglan shaped Faroese shawls is the knitting direction. Keep this in mind when implementing stitch patterns into this shawl shape!

An example pattern for this shawl shape is *Aegean Sea*.

A pattern template can be found in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER VII PATTERN TEMPLATES



All pattern templates in this chapter assume using a gauge of 5 sts / 6 rows per inch (20 sts / 24 rows per 10 x 10 cm).

Templates for Circular Shawls

Recipe: Circular Shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: CIRCLE

1. Provisionally CO 6 sts, join to work in the round and work 3 rounds in stockinette stitch. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.
2. Work increase round: (YO, k1) all around.
3. Work 6 rounds stockinette.
4. Work increase round: (YO, k1) all around.
5. Work 12 rounds stockinette.
6. Work increase round: (YO, k1) all around.
7. Work 24 rounds stockinette.
8. Work increase round: (YO, k1) all around.
9. Work 48 rounds stockinette.
10. Continue as established (work an increase round, then work the double amount of rounds as in the section before) until shawl is of desired size.
11. BO all sts loosely. Undo provisional CO at the beginning; pull yarn through all sts and pull tightly to close the gap.
12. Block gently.

Recipe: Circle Segment Shawls**SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: CIRCLE-SEG**

The following pattern template results in a circular segment with an angle of 240° . For altering the angle, use Table 6.1 below as quick reference.

Stitches	Angle
6	360° (full circle)
5	300°
4	270°
3	180° (half circle)
2	120°
1	60°

1. Provisionally CO 4 sts, and work 3 rounds in stockinette stitch.
2. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
3. Work 6 rows stockinette.
4. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
5. Work 12 rows stockinette.
6. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
7. Work 24 rows stockinette.
8. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
9. Work 48 rows stockinette.
10. Continue as established (work an increase row, then work the double amount of rows as in the row before)

until shawl is of desired size.

11. BO all sts loosely.
12. Block gently.

Recipe: Annular Shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: RING

The number of stitches to cast on is determined by the desired inner radius of your annular shawl. The example uses a cutout of the first three segments of a circular shawl. With a gauge of 5 sts per inch, this results in an inner circumference of approximately ten inches. Make sure to adjust your stitch count accordingly!

1. CO 48 sts (or the number of stitches needed to achieve your desired inner circumference), and work 3 rounds in stockinette stitch.
2. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
3. Work 48 rounds stockinette.
4. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
5. Work 96 rounds stockinette.
6. Continue as established (work an increase row, then work the double amount of rows as in the row before) until shawl is of desired size.
7. BO all sts loosely.
8. Block gently.

Recipe: Annular Segment Shawls**SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: RING-SEG**

The number of stitches to cast on is determined by the desired inner radius and the desired angle of your annular segment shawl.

The example uses a cutout of the first three segments of a circular shawl. With a gauge of 5 sts per inch, this results in an inner circumference of approximately ten inches. An example angle of 180° is used.

Make sure to adjust your stitch count accordingly! The formula used is (round your result to whole numbers):

$$48 \text{ sts} * \text{ANGLE}/360^\circ$$

1. CO 48 sts (or the number of stitches needed to achieve your desired inner circumference and angle as described above) and work 3 rounds in stockinette stitch.
2. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
3. Work 48 rounds stockinette.
4. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
5. Work 96 rounds stockinette.
6. Continue as established (work an increase row, then work the double amount of rows as in the row before) until shawl is of desired size.
7. BO all sts loosely.

8. Block gently.

Templates for Crescent Shawls

Recipe: Short Row Crescents

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: CRESCENT

1. Work a swatch in the desired needles and yarn to determine your working gauge.
2. Calculate how many stitches you will need to reach the desired width at the lower hem of the shawl and cast on this number of stitches.
3. Work about 16 rows in pattern for the lower hem - for example, work any lace border.
4. Decrease about one third of your CO sts evenly over the next 4 rows. Count your stitches (=A) at the last row.
5. Calculate $B = (A-10)/2+10$ and round to whole numbers.
6. (RS) sl1, knit B sts, turn work.
7. (WS) p10, turn work.
8. (RS) k9, ssk, k3, turn work.
9. (WS) p12, p2tog, p3, turn work.
10. (RS) k to 1 st before last turning point, ssk, k3, turn work.
11. (WS) p to 1 st before last turning point, p2tog, p3, turn work.
12. Repeat the last two rows until less than three sts

remain unworked at each edge.

13. K to last 2 sts, k2tog, turn work.
14. P to last 2 sts, p2tog, turn work.
15. Repeat the last two rows if you had 2 sts left unworked at each edge; otherwise you are done.
16. Bind off all sts loosely.

Recipe: Crescents Worked Sideways

The pattern template for crescent shawls worked sideways is similar to trapezoid shawls.

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: TRAPEZ, CRESCENT

1. CO 3 sts and purl one row.
2. Work increase row: sl1, YO, k to end of row.
3. Next row: knit.
4. Repeat the last two rows until shawl is of desired width. Measure the height of your shawl now (=A).
5. Next row: knit.
6. Repeat the last row until shawl is of desired length minus A.
7. Work decrease row: sl1, k to last 3 sts, k2tog, k1.
8. Next row: knit.
9. Repeat the last two rows until 3 sts are left, then bind off all sts.

Recipe: Winged Crescents**SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: CRESCENT**

1. Provisionally CO 3 sts, and work 3 rows in stockinette stitch.
2. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
3. Work 6 rows stockinette.
4. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
5. Work 12 rows stockinette.
6. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
7. Next Row: k1, YO, k to last st, YO, k1.
8. Next Row: purl.
9. Repeat the last two rows 11 times more.
10. Work increase row: (YO, k1) to end of row.
11. Next Row: k1, YO, k to last st, YO, k1.
12. Next Row: purl.
13. Repeat the last two rows 23 times more.
14. Work 48 rows stockinette.
15. Continue as established (work an increase row, then work the double amount of rows as in the row before with one YO at each end of RS rows) including additional increases on each side until shawl is of desired size.
16. BO all sts loosely.
17. Block gently.

Recipe: Increase Crescents

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: CRESCENT

1. CO 20 sts and knit one row.
2. Next Row: Knit all sts, then cast on 2 stitches using a backward loop cast on.
3. Repeat the last row until shawl is of desired size.
4. Bind off all stitches loosely and block gently.

Templates for Faroese Shawls

Note: This section also contains a recipe for a triangle shawl for the sake of completeness. Triangle shawls with center panels are used as basis for Faroese shawls.

Recipe: Traditional Faroese Shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: FAROESE

5. When knitting a traditional Faroese Shawl, follow the recipe for a triangular shawl with center panels as listed below.
6. At the same time, work the following additional increases:
7. At the center panel, work 3 increases every 16 rows (stop increasing when your center panel is about 40 sts wide).
8. At the side panels, work additional increases as follows:

9. At row 41, increase every 3rd stitch by working YO, k1 instead of k1.
10. At row 81, increase every 7th stitch by working
11. YO, k1 instead of k1.
12. At row 120, increase every 9th stitch by working
13. YO, k1 instead of k1.

Recipe: Raglan Shaped Faroese Shawls

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: FAROESE

1. Define A, the number of sts in the center panel pattern and B, the number of sts in your small border pattern.
2. Using any provisional cast on method, cast on B + 1 sts using waste yarn.
3. Work $2*A + 10$ rows of your small border pattern with one selvedge stitch. At the last row, put a marker between the small border sts and the selvedge stitch.
4. Next row: work next row of small border, slm, k1, pick up and knit 3 sts, pm, pick up and knit A-1 sts, pm, pick up and knit 3 sts, pm, undo provisional CO at the beginning of the small border band and work next row of small border pattern. Turn work.
5. Next row (RS): Work small border, slm, YO, k1, YO, pm, k1, pm, YO, k1, YO, slm, work center panel, slm, YO, k1, YO, pm, k1, pm, YO, k1, YO, slm, work next row of small border.
6. Next row (WS): Work next row of small border, k to center panel (slipping markers as you knit), slm, work

center panel, slm, p to last marker, slm, work next row of small border.

7. Next row (RS): Work next row of small border, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, k1, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, k1, slm, k to next marker, YO, slm, work center panel, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, k1, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, k1, slm, k to next marker, YO, slm, work next row of small border.
8. Next row (WS): Work small border, p to center panel (slipping markers as you knit), slm, work center panel, slm, p to last marker, slm, work next row of small border.
9. Repeat the last two rows until shawl is long enough to cover your shoulders, then remove the markers in your raglan shaping in the next row you are working.
10. Next row (RS): Work next row of small border, slm, YO, work in pattern to next marker, YO, slm, work center panel, slm, YO, work in pattern to next marker, YO, slm, work next row of small border.
11. Next row (WS): Work small border, work in pattern to center panel (slipping markers as you knit), slm, work center panel, slm, work in pattern to last marker, slm, and work next row of small border.
12. Repeat the last two rows until shawl is of desired size.
13. Work edging.
14. BO all sts loosely and block gently.

Recipe: Vortex Faroese Shawls

First half:

1. CO 5 stitches and knit one row.
2. Next Row (RS): K1, YO, k to end of row.
3. Next Row (WS): K1, k to last stitch, YO, k1.
4. Next Row (RS): K1, YO, k to end of row.
5. Next Row (WS): K1, k to last stitch, YO, k1.
6. Next Row (RS): K1, YO, k to end of row.
7. Next Row (WS): K1, k4tog¹, k to last stitch, YO, k1.
8. Repeat the last six rows until shawl is half of desired width. Cut yarn and put stitches on waste yarn.

Second half:

1. CO 5 stitches and knit one row.
2. Next Row (RS): K to last stitch, YO, k1.
3. Next Row (WS): K1, YO, k to end of row.
4. Next Row (RS): K to last stitch, YO, k1.
5. Next Row (WS): K1, YO, k to end of row.
6. Next Row (RS): K to last stitch, YO, k1.
7. Next Row (WS): K1, YO, k to last 5 stitches, k4tog, k1
8. Repeat the last six rows until shawl is half of desired width. Do not break yarn.

Center panel:

The center panel is started with a band using a few live stitches from the second half. The band is worked until it

¹ k4tog: knit 4 stitches together.

is long enough to pick up enough stitches for the center panel along the longer edge of the band. In this example, the center panel is 10 stitches wide.

This center panel is only an example, you can use any stitch count for your own. As a guideline of how many rows to work to have enough space to pick up stitches: work two rows per stitch you want to pick up.

1. Next Row (RS): Using the live stitches and yarn from the second half, k5.
2. Next Row (WS): K5.
3. Next Row (RS): K5.
4. Next Row (WS): K5.
5. Repeat the last two rows 8 times more. (Repeat more often to create a wider center panel.)
6. Align the first and second half of the shawl (both right side up, live stitches facing each other). Put stitches from first half on second needle.
7. Next Row (RS): K5 (knit the aligned first five stitches from both halves together to attach the band to the first five stitches of the first half), pick up and knit 10 stitches along longer edge of band, turn.
8. Next Row (WS): Knit all stitches.
9. Next Row (RS): Knit to last stitch, k2tog tbl² using one center panel stitch and the next stitch from the second

2 tbl: through back loop.

half.

10. Next Row (WS): Knit to last stitch, k2tog tbl using one center panel stitch and the next stitch from the first half.
11. Repeat the last two rows until all stitches from the two halves have been attached to the center panel.
12. Bind off all stitches.
13. Weave in ends and block gently.

Recipe: Triangle Shawls With Center Panels

SHAWL SHAPE INDEX: TRIANGLE-1

1. Decide how many stitches your center panel will be ($= N$). The template uses a 5 stitch garter stitch border on the longer (upper) side of the triangle, therefore we have to cast on 6 (5 + 1 selvedge st) stitches.
2. CO 5 sts with smaller needle and work 2 times N rows in seed stitch, slipping the very first st of each row (wyb on RS rows, wyf on WS rows) to ensure a clean edge for pick up later).
3. Panel setup row (RS): Sl1 wyb, work 5 sts in garter stitch, pm, k1, pm, pick up and knit N sts along edge, pm, pick up and knit 1 stitch, pm, pick up and knit 5 sts along the cast on edge.
4. Panel setup row (WS): Sl1 wyf, work 3 sts in seed stitch, slm, p1, slm, p to next marker, slm, p1, slm, work in seed stitch to end.
5. Next row (RS): Sl1 wyb, work 3 sts in seed stitch, slm,

YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, work N sts in center panel pattern, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, work in seed stitch to end.

6. Next row (WS): Sl1 wyf, work 3 sts in seed stitch, slm, p to next marker, slm, work N sts in center panel pattern, slm, p to next marker, slm, work in seed stitch to end.
7. Repeat the last two rows until shawl is of desired size, then work a few rows of garter stitch (or any other edging of your choice), then bind off all sts loosely. Weave in ends and block gently.

CHAPTER VIII

EXAMPLE PATTERNS

A person is shown from the chest down, wearing a black lace top and a colorful patterned skirt. The top is a long-sleeved, black lace garment with a scalloped hemline. The skirt is vibrant with purple, pink, and white floral patterns. The person is standing outdoors on a grassy area. A semi-transparent white banner is overlaid on the top half of the image, containing the text "HUG ME".

HUG ME

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

40 in (100 cm) diameter after blocking

YARN

Four Seasons Gruendl Sockenwolle [230 yards (210 meters) per 50 grams (1.76 ounces)], 6 skeins

NEEDLES & NOTIONS

Size US 2 1/2 (3.0 mm) circular needles, 80 cm or longer; tapestry needle, stitch markers

GAUGE

20 stitches / 30 rows equals 4 x 4 in (10 x 10 cm) in stockinette stitch after blocking

DIFFICULTY

NOTES

A circular shawl worked from center outwards.

Using solid or semi-solid colors of yarn show off the stitch patterns best.

SETUP

Using any provisional cast on method, cast on 9 sts using waste yarn and work one round in stockinette stitch.

Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

Work Increase Round: *YO, k1* all around. (18 sts)

Work 3 rounds stockinette.

Work Increase Round: *YO, k1*, repeat from * to * to end of rnd. (36 sts) Work 6 rounds stockinette.

FIRST SECTION

Work Increase Round: *YO, k1*, repeat from * to * to end of rnd (first row of Chart I). (72 sts)

Work rounds 2-12 of Chart I.

SECOND SECTION

Work Increase Round: *YO, k1*, repeat from * to * to end of rnd (first row of Chart II) . (144 sts)

Work rounds 2-24 of Chart II.

THIRD SECTION

Work Increase Round: *YO, k1*, repeat from * to * to end of rnd (first row of Chart III). (288 sts)

Work rounds 2-48 of Chart III.

FOURTH SECTION

Work Increase Round: *YO, k1*, repeat from * to * to end of rnd (first row of Chart III). (576 sts)

Work rounds 2-26 of Chart III.

EDGING

Using the backwards loop method, CO 23 sts.

Work rows 1-12 of the edging chart all around and attach the loose sts of the shawl body by working each innermost sts when facing the RS together with the innermost st of the edging by working a k2tog. This attaches the edging to the shawl body.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and block gently.

ABBREVIATIONS

k	knit	pm	place marker
p	purl	sl	slip
sts	stitches	tbl	through back loop
YO	yarn over	tog	together
CO	cast on	kw	knitwise
ssk	slip, slip, knit	kfb	knit into front & back of stitch
k2tog	knit two stitches together	tfl	through front loop
p2tog	purl two stitches together	ktbl	knit through back loop
BO	bind off	ptbl	purl through back loop
wyf	with yarn in front	slm	slip marker
wyb	with yarn in back	ds	double stitch

cdd	central double decrease: sl 2 tog kwise, k1tbl, slip slipped sts over on RS, p3tog on WS
-----	--

Legend:

	knit knit stitch
	purl purl stitch
	slip Slip stitch as if to purl, holding yarn in back
	No Stitch Placeholder – No stitch made.
	increase round this sts are part of the increase rounds (please see text for instructions)
	yo Yarn Over
	k2tog Knit two stitches together as one stitch
	ssk Slip one stitch as if to knit, Slip another stitch as if to knit. Insert left-hand needle into front of these 2 stitches and knit them together
	Central Double Dec Slip first and second stitches together as if to knit. Knit 1 stitch. Pass two slipped stitches over the knit stitch.
	BO5 bind off 5 sts

CHART I

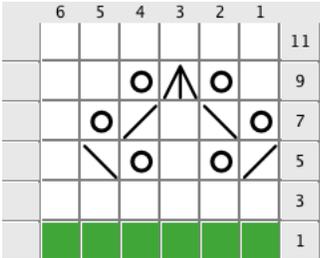
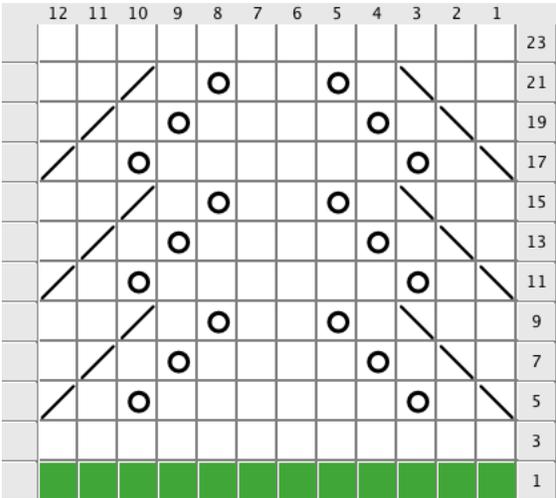
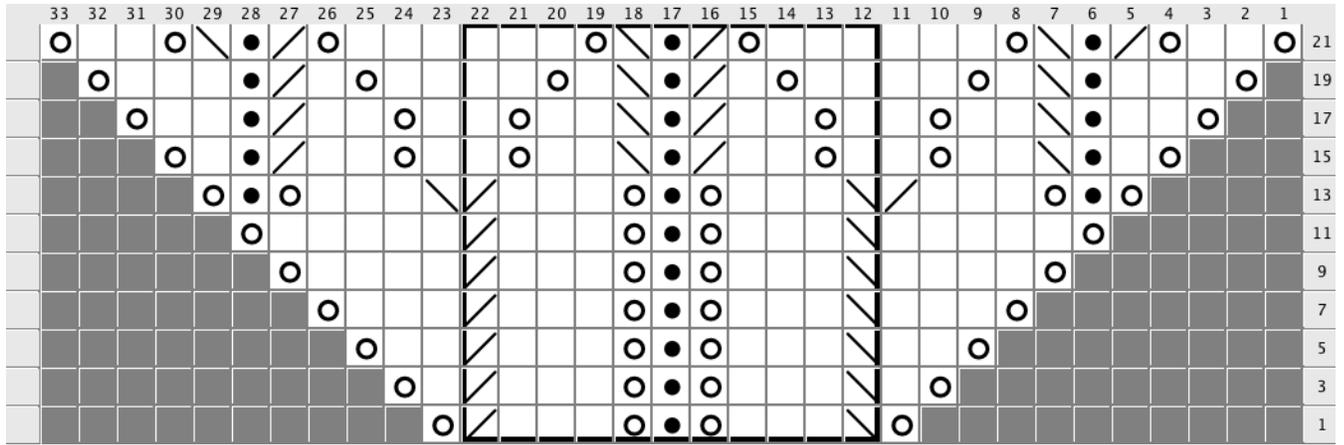


CHART II

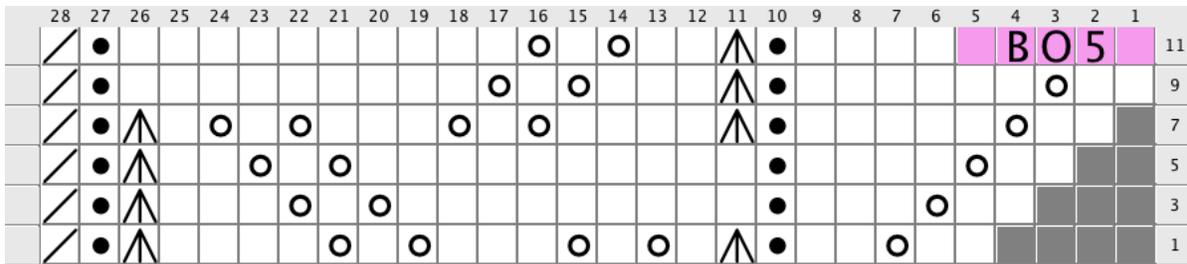


Please note: In all charts, only odd numbered rows (right side (RS) rows) are charted. On wrong side rows, work all stitches as they appear. If unsure, purl.

CHART III



EDGING CHART





ELISABETH

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

47 x 12 in (120 x 30 cm) after blocking. Size is adjustable.

YARN

Filigran Lace (656 yards (600 meters) per 100 grams (3.53 ounces) skein), 1 skein

NEEDLES & NOTIONS

Size US 6 (4 mm) circular needles, 50 cm or longer; 2 stitch markers; optionally: approximately 300 beads (size 6/0)

GAUGE

22 stitches / 25 rows equals 4 x 4" (10 x 10 cm) in stockinette stitch after blocking

DIFFICULTY

NOTES

An airy lace crescent shawl patterned on right side rows only. The shawl is worked sideways, the edging is knitted at the same time as the shawl body.

Using solid or semi-solid colors of yarn show the stitch pattern best.

SETUP

CO on 26 sts and work 4 rows in garter stitch (2 ridges).

Next Row (RS): Sl1, work first row of Border Chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, p1.

INCREASE SECTION

Increase Row 1 (RS): sl1, m1, pm, work next row of border chart.

Increase Row 2 (WS): work next row of border chart, slm, p to end of row.

Increase Row 3 (RS): sl1, k to next marker, m1, slm, work next row of border chart.

Increase Row 4 (WS): work next row of border chart, slm, p to next marker, slm, p1.

Repeat increase rows 3-4 until shawl measures about 30 cm in width, ending with row 16 of the border chart. (Approximately 6 repeats of the Border Chart)

CENTER SECTION

Center Row 1 (RS): Sl1, k to next marker, slm, work next row of border chart.

Center Row 2 (WS): Work next row of border chart, slm, p to end of row.

Repeat center rows 1-2 until you have completed 8 repeats of the Border Chart in the center section (approximately 14 repeats total depending on the amount of repeats in the increase section).

DECREASE SECTION

Decrease Row 1 (RS): Sl1, k to 2 sts before next marker, k2tog, slm, work next row of border chart.

Decrease Row 2 (WS): Work next row of border chart, slm, p to end of row.

Repeat decrease rows 1-2 until there are 2 stitches left outside the marker (row 14 of the Border Chart).

Remove marker.

Next Row (RS): K2tog, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work last row of border chart, p1.

FINISHING

Work 4 rows in garter stitch (2 ridges), then BO all sts loosely. Weave in ends and block gently.

ABBREVIATIONS

k	knit
p	purl
sts	stitches
YO	yarn over
CO	cast on
ssk	slip, slip, knit
k2tog	knit two stitches together
p2tog	purl two stitches together
BO	bind off
wyf	with yarn in front
wyb	with yarn in back
cdd	central double decrease
sl	slip
tbl	through back loop
tog	together
kw	knitwise
kfb	knit into front & back of stitch
tfl	through front loop
ktbl	knit through back loop
ptbl	purl through back loop
slm	slip marker
pm	place marker

Legend:

 **purl**
RS: purl stitch
WS: knit stitch

 **k2tog**
RS: Knit two stitches together as one stitch
WS: Purl 2 stitches together

 **yo**
RS: Yarn Over
WS: Yarn Over

 **ssk**
RS: Slip one stitch as if to knit, Slip another stitch as if to knit. Insert left-hand needle into front of these 2 stitches and knit them together
WS: Purl two stitches together in back loops, inserting needle from the left, behind and into the backs of the 2nd & 1st stitches in that order

 **knit**
RS: knit stitch
WS: purl stitch

 **kfb**
RS: Knit into the front and back of the stitch
WS: Purl into the front and the back of the stitch

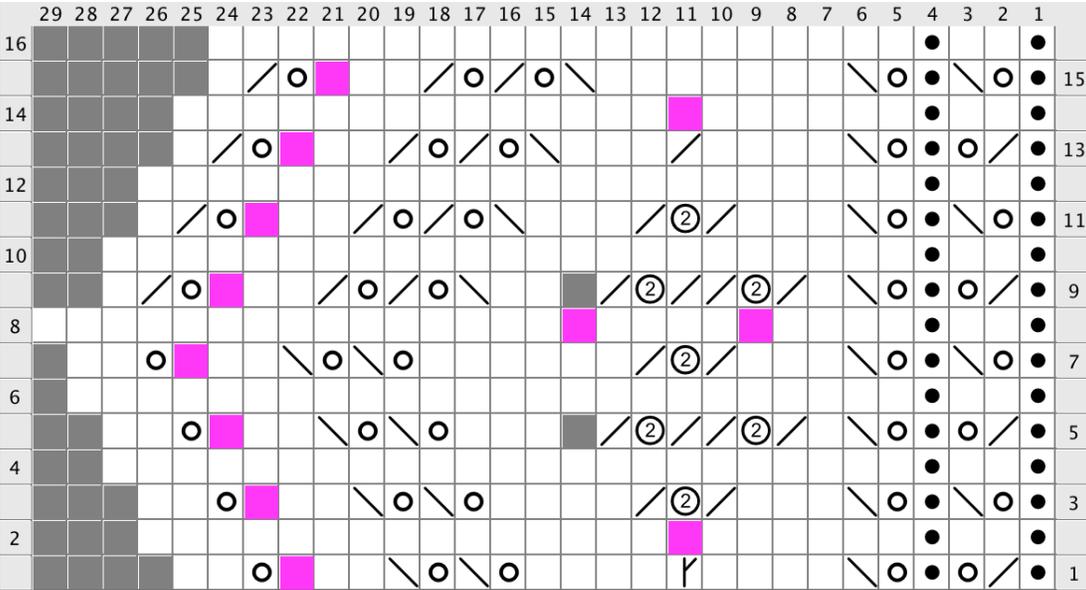
 **place bead**
RS: place bead
WS:

 **No Stitch**
RS: Placeholder – No stitch made.
WS: none defined

 **knit**
RS: knit stitch
WS: purl stitch

 **yo twice**
RS: Yarn Over Twice
WS: Yarn Over Twice

BORDER CHART



Please note: You can safely replace all “place bead” stitches with knit stitches if you don’t want to use beads knitting this pattern.

PRISCILLA



FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

80 x 20 cm (31 x 8 inches) after blocking

YARN

Knitpicks Bare Laceweight [880 yards (800 meters) per 100 grams (3.5 ounces), 1 skein

NEEDLES & NOTIONS

Size US 2 1/2 (3.0 mm) circular needles, 80 cm or longer; tapestry needle, stitch markers

GAUGE

25 stitches / 40 rows equal 4 x 4 in (10 x 10 cm) in stockinette stitch after blocking

DIFFICULTY

NOTES

A small crescent shawl worked bottom up.

Using solid or semi-solid colors of yarn show off the stitch patterns best.

EDGING

CO 323 stitches and work rows 1-28 of edging chart, re-

peating the outlined area 30 times. (195 sts)

SHAWL BODY

Note: in the instructions below, the term “turning point” refers to point at which previous short row has been turned.

Next Row (RS): S11, knit 102 sts, turn work.

Next Row (WS): P10, turn work.

Next Row (RS): K9, ssk, k3, turn work.

Next Row (WS): P12, p2tog, p3, turn work.

Next Row (RS): Knit to one stitch before last turning point, ssk, k3, turn work.

Next Row (WS): Purl to one st before last turning point, p2tog, p3, turn work.

Repeat the last two rows until less than three stitches remains unworked at each edge.

Next Row (RS): K to last 2 sts, k2tog, turn work.

Next Row (WS): P to last 2 sts, p2tog, turn work.

FINISHING

Bind off all stitches loosely. Weave in ends and block gently.

Legend:**k2tog**

Knit two stitches together as one stitch

**knit**

knit stitch

**yo**

Yarn Over

**Central Double Dec**

Slip first and second stitches together as if to knit. Knit 1 stitch. Pass two slipped stitches over the knit stitch.

**ssk**

Slip one stitch as if to knit, Slip another stitch as if to knit. Insert left-hand needle into front of these 2 stitches and knit them together

**No Stitch**

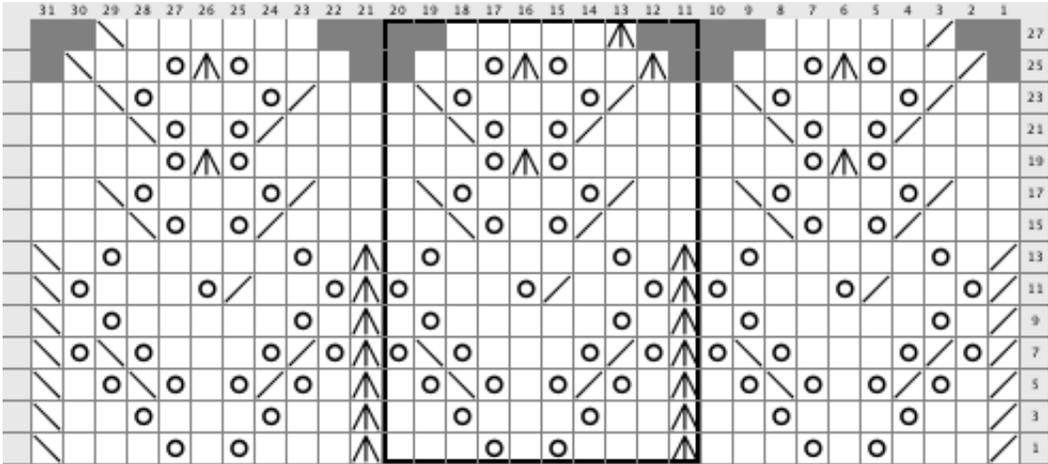
Placeholder – No stitch made.

ABBREVIATIONS

k	knit
p	purl
sts	stitches
YO	yarn over
CO	cast on
ssk	slip, slip, knit
k2tog	knit two stitches together
p2tog	purl two stitches together
BO	bind off
wyf	with yarn in front
wyb	with yarn in back

cdd	central double decrease
sl	slip
tbl	through back loop
tog	together
kw	knitwise
kfb	knit into front & back of stitch
tfl	through front loop
ktbl	knit through back loop
ptbl	purl through back loop
slm	slip marker
pm	place marker

EDGING CHART



Please note: only odd numbered rows (right side (RS) rows) are charted. On wrong side rows, work all stitches as they appear. If unsure, purl.

PHOEBE



FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

31 x 16 in (80 x 40 cm) after blocking

YARN

Malabrigo Yarn Arroyo (335 yds (306 m) in 3.53 ounces (100g) in the colors Purpuras (MC), Natural (CC1) and Sand Bank (CC2), 0.5 skeins each

NEEDLES & NOTIONS

Size US 6 (4 mm) circular needles, 80 cm or longer; Tapestry needle

GAUGE

20 stitches / 28 rows equal 4 x 4 in (10 x 10 cm) in stockinette stitch after blocking

DIFFICULTY

NOTES

Phoebe is a winged crescent shawl worked top down without using short rows.

In this pattern, a two color Vikkel braid is used, creating a line of horizontally aligned knit stitches.

HOW TO WORK VIKKEL BRAIDS

Color A: color of the section after the Vikkel braid.

Color B: color of the section before the Vikkel braid.

Using A, work a m1 stitch into the B strand right before the first stitch of the row.

Slip the newly made A stitch to the left hand needle.

Using B, knit into the 2nd stitch from behind the first stitch. Do not slip the worked-into stitch off the needle (you can't, anyway, without pulling off the first stitch). Next, knit into the first stitch with the A yarn. Drop both of the just worked into stitches off the left hand needle.

You now have a B stitch, which you just made, on your right hand needle. Slip that stitch to the left hand needle. Knit with A into the second stitch (note it's also an A stitch) from behind the first stitch. Knit with B into the first stitch. Drop both of the just worked into stitches off the left hand needle.

Repeat the last two steps until you have worked all the stitches of the row.

SETUP

Using MC, CO 6 sts using MC and purl one row.

Next Row: Sl1, knit to last stitch, ktbl.

Next Row: Sl1 wyf, p to end.

FIRST SECTION

Next Row: Sl1, (YO, k1) to last st, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: Sl1 wyf, p to end.

Next Row: Sl1, knit to last stitch, ktbl.

Next Row: Sl1 wyf, p to end.

Repeat the last two rows once more.

SECOND SECTION

Next Row: Sl1, (YO, k1) to last st, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: Sl1 wyf, p to end.

Next Row: Sl1, knit to last stitch, ktbl.

Next Row: Sl1 wyf, p to end.

Repeat the last two rows 4 times more.

THIRD SECTION

Next Row: Sl1, (YO, k1) to last st, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: Sl1 wyf, p to end.

Next Row: Sl1, knit to last stitch, ktbl.

Next Row: Sl1 wyf, p to end.

Repeat the last two rows 7 times more.

Change to CC1 and work a Vikkel braid row, then repeat the last two rows before the braid another two times.

FOURTH SECTION

Next Row: SI1, (YO, k1) to last st, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: SI1 wyf, p to end.

Next Row: SI1, YO, knit to last stitch, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: SI1 wyf, p to end.

Repeat the last two rows 4 times more, then change to CC2 and work a Vikkel braid row. After the braid, work another 7 repeats of the last two rows before the braid.

Change to MC and work a Vikkel braid row, then work another 2 repeats of the last two rows before the braid.

FIFTH SECTION

Next Row: SI1, (YO, k1) to last st, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: SI1 wyf, p to end.

Next Row: SI1, YO, knit to last stitch, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: SI1 wyf, p to end.

Repeat the last two rows 4 times more.

Change to CC1 and work a Vikkel braid row.

Next Row: SI1, YO, knit to last stitch, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: SI1 wyf, p to end.

Repeat the last two rows 7 more times.

Change to CC2 and work a Vikkel braid row.

Next Row: S11, YO, knit to last stitch, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: S11 wyf, p to end.

Repeat the last two rows 7 more times.

Change to MC and work a Vikkel braid row.

Next Row: S11, YO, knit to last stitch, YO, ktbl.

Next Row: S11 wyf, p to end.

Change to CC1 and work a Vikkel braid row.

Bind off all sts loosely.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and block gently.

AEGEAN SEA



FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

63 x 47 in (160 x 120 cm) after blocking

YARN

Lana Grossa Linea Pura Organico Print/Spray [98 yards (90 meters) per 50 grams (1.76 ounces)], color: #406; 5 skeins

NEEDLES & NOTIONS

Size US 6 (4.0 mm) circular needles (2x), 80 cm or longer; tapestry needle, stitch markers

GAUGE

14 stitches / 18 rows equal 4 x 4 in (10 x 10 cm) in stockinette stitch after blocking

DIFFICULTY

NOTES

The idea to construct a Faroese shawl using a vortex shape as basis was born during a flight from Thessaloniki (Greece) to Berlin, Germany.

I purchased the yarn for the sample shawl shown in the pictures straight after we got off the plane in a small yarn shop in Kreuzberg and cast on an hour later, on our way

home by car. Of course I had to choose blue yarn to reflect the color of the Aegean Sea we had left only hours earlier.

This shawl is constructed by knitting a vortex (cornucopia) shawl and its mirror image. The two pieces are joined during knitting the center panel. It features cables along the border, and a cabled center panel.

FIRST HALF.

SETUP

Provisionally CO 10 sts and purl one row.

Setup Row 1 (RS): Work first row of border chart, p1, ktbl.

Setup Row 2 (WS): Sl1 wyf, k1, work next row of border chart.

Setup Row 3 (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, ktbl.

Setup Row 4 (WS): Sl1 wyf, k1, work next row of border chart.

Repeat the last two rows 8 times more.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, pm, k1, pm, pick up and knit 18 stitches along longer edge, pm, undo provisional cast on and k1, pm, p1, k8.

Next Row (WS): P8, k1, slm, p1, slm, k18, slm, p1, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

SHAWL BODY

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, YO, k to next marker, slm, p1, work row 7 of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, p to next marker, YO, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, YO, k to next marker, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, p to next marker, YO, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, YO, k to next marker, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, p4tog, to next marker, YO, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, YO, k to next marker, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, p to next marker, YO, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, YO, k to next marker, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, p to next marker, YO, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, YO, k to next marker, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, p4tog, to next marker, YO, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Repeat the last six rows 17 times more.

Cut yarn.

SECOND HALF.

SETUP

Use the second needle for the second half of the shawl.

Setup Row 1 (RS): Work first row of border chart, p1,

ktbl.

Setup Row 2 (WS): Sl1 wyf, k1, work next row of border chart.

Setup Row 3 (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, ktbl.

Setup Row 4 (WS): Sl1 wyf, k1, work next row of border chart.

Repeat the last two rows 8 times more.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, pm, k1, pm, pick up and knit 18 stitches along longer edge, pm, undo provisional cast on and k1, pm, p1, k8.

Next Row (WS): P8, k1, slm, p1, slm, k18, slm, p1, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

SHAWL BODY

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, k to next marker, YO, slm, p1, work row 7 of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, YO, p to next marker, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, k to next marker, YO, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm,

YO, p to next marker, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, k to next marker, YO, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, YO, p to 4 stitches before next marker, p4tog, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, k to next marker, YO, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, YO, p to next marker, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, k to next marker, YO, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, YO, p to next marker, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p1, slm, k to next marker, YO, slm, p1, work next row of border chart.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of border chart, k1, slm, YO, p to 4 stitches before next marker, p4tog, slm, k1, work next row of border chart.

Repeat the last six rows 17 times more.

DON'T CUT YARN.

Write down the number of the last border chart row just worked.

CENTER PANEL

The center panel is started with a band using the border stitches from the second half. The band is worked until it is long enough to pick up enough stitches for the center panel along the longer edge of the band (in our case, 24 stitches).

Next Row (RS): Using the live stitches and yarn from the second half, work next row of border chart (look at the notes you just took), p1.

Next Row (WS): P1, Work next row of border chart.

Repeat the last two rows 30 times more.

Align the first and second half of the shawl (both right

side up, live stitches facing each other with space in between for the center panel).

Make sure your cables align neatly. Ideally, your next border chart row would be identical to the number of the last row of the border chart of the first half.

Next Row (RS): K8 from both halves (knit the aligned first eight border chart stitches from both halves together to attach the band to the corresponding eighth border stitches of the first half), pick up and knit 24 stitches along longer edge of band, turn.

Next Row (WS): Work row 2 of center chart.

Next Row (RS): Work first row of center chart, p2tog using one center panel stitch and the next (aligned) stitch from the second half.

Next Row (WS): Work row 2 of center chart, k2tog tbl using one center panel stitch and the next stitch from the first half.

Next Row (RS): Work next row of center chart, p2tog using one center panel stitch and the next (aligned) stitch from the second half.

Next Row (WS): Work next row of center chart, k2tog tbl using one center panel stitch and the next stitch from the first half.

Repeat the last two rows until all stitches (except one on each side) from the two halves have been attached to the center panel.

The section outlined in black in the center chart is repeated four times.

After reaching the end of the center chart, repeat the last row of the center chart until all shawl body stitches have been attached to the center panel.

Make sure you do not attach the border stitches you come to at the end of attaching the center panel! The small border at the other end is worked sideways, too.

Put the remaining last nine stitches from the first half (one body stitch, eight border chart stitches) onto live needle and continue to work from there. (These nine stitches are called edging stitches from now on.)

Next Row (RS): Work next row of border chart, p2tog using one stitch from the edging and the next (nearest) center panel stitch.

Next Row (WS): K1, work next row of border chart.

Repeat the last two rows until all center panel stitches have been attached to the edging.

FINISHING

Graft together the remaining stitches.
Weave in ends and block gently.

Legend:

	purl RS: purl stitch WS: knit stitch
	No Stitch RS: Placeholder – No stitch made. WS: none defined
	knit RS: knit stitch WS: purl stitch
	c4 over 4 left RS: sl4 to CN, hold in front. k4, k4 from CN WS: none defined
	c2 over 2 left P RS: sl 2 to CN, hold in front. p2, k2 from CN WS: none defined
	c2 over 2 right P RS: sl2 to CN, hold in back. k2, p2 from CN WS: none defined
	c2 over 2 right RS: sl2 to CN, hold in back. k2, k2 from CN WS: none defined
	make one RS: Make one by lifting strand in between stitch just worked and the next stitch, knit into back of this thread. WS: Make one by lifting strand in between stitch just worked and the next stitch, purl into back of this thread.



Central Double Inc

RS: (k1 through back loop, k1) in one stitch, then insert left needle point behind the vertical strand that runs down between 2 sts just made, and k1 through back loop into this strand to make 3rd stitch of group

WS: (p1 tbl, p1) in 1 st, then p1 into strand between 2 sts just made.



c2 over 2 left

RS: sl 2 to CN, hold in front. k2, k2 from CN

WS: none defined



cross 2 over 2 left/purl bg

RS: sl3 to CN, hold in front. k2, sl center st from CN back to left hand needle and purl it. k2 from CN

WS: none defined



k5tog

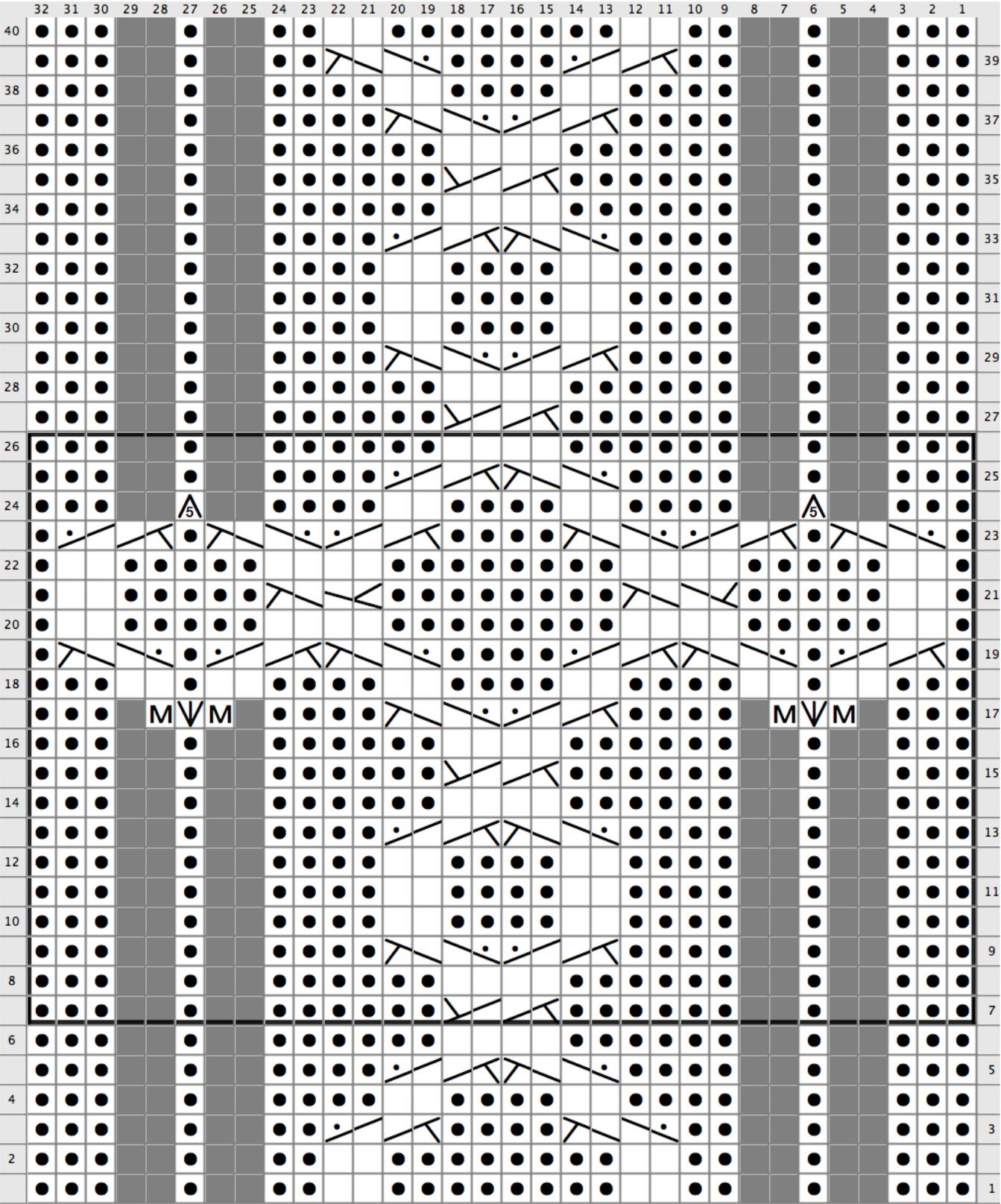
RS: Knit five stitches together as one

WS: Purl five stitches together as one

ABBREVIATIONS

k	knit
p	purl
sts	stitches
YO	yarn over
CO	cast on
ssk	slip, slip, knit
k2tog	knit two stitches together
p2tog	purl two stitches together
BO	bind off
wyf	with yarn in front
wyb	with yarn in back
cdd	central double decrease
sl	slip
tbl	through back loop
tog	together
kw	knitwise
kfb	knit into front & back of stitch
tfl	through front loop
ktbl	knit through back loop
ptbl	purl through back loop
slm	slip marker
pm	place marker

CENTER CHART



A teal-colored raglan sweater with intricate lace-like patterns, shown on a mannequin against a grassy background. The sweater features a wide, ribbed neckline and sleeves, with a central panel of vertical lacework. The hem and cuffs are finished with a delicate, open-knit lace pattern. The background is a bright, sunlit grassy field.

RAGLAN FAROESE

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

110 x 63 in (280 x 160 cm) after blocking

YARN

SMC Select Highland Alpaca Fino, approx. 1200 m

NEEDLES & NOTIONS

Size US 2 1/2 (3.0 mm) circular needles, 80 cm or longer; Tapestry needle; stitch markers

GAUGE

25 stitches / 38 rows equal 4 x 4 in (10 x 10 cm) in stockinette stitch after blocking

DIFFICULTY

NOTES

A large Faroese shawl worked top down with raglan increases.

Using solid or semi-solid colors of yarn show off the stitch patterns best.

SETUP

Using any provisional cast on method, cast on 5 stitch-

es using waste yarn. Work 78 rows (39 ridges) in garter stitch.

SHAWL BODY SETUP

Continuing to work from right to left.

Still facing the RS of your knitting, pm, pick up 3 stitches (right side panel), pm, pick up 33 stitches (center panel), pm, pick up 3 stitches (left side panel), pick up 1 stitch, undo provisional CO at the beginning and work 4 stitches in garter stitch. Turn work.

Next Row (WS): Work 5 stitches garter, slm, p3, slm, purl to next marker, slm, p3, slm, work 5 stitches in garter st. (5, 3, 33, 3, 5 stitches – total: 49 sts)

SHOULDER SHAPING

Next Row (RS): Work 5 stitches in garter stitch, slm, YO, k1, YO, pm, k1, pm, YO, k1, YO, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, YO, k1, YO, pm, k1, pm, YO, k1, YO, slm, work 5 stitches in garter st.

Next Row (WS): Work 5 stitches in garter stitch, p to center panel (slipping markers as you knit), slm, work next row of center panel, slm, p to last marker, slm, work 5 stitches in garter st. (5, 6, 33, 6, 5 stitches – total: 55 sts)

Next Row (RS): Work 5 stitches in garter stitch, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, k1, slm, YO, k to next marker,

YO, slm, k1, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, k1, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, k1, slm, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, work 5 stitches in garter st.

Next Row (WS): Work 5 stitches in garter stitch, p to center panel (slipping markers as you knit), slm, work next row of center panel, slm, p to last marker, slm, work 5 stitches in garter st.

Continue as established until shawl is long enough to cover your shoulders and remove the markers in your raglan shaping (the markers in the middle of the side panels) in the last shoulder shaping row you are working.

SHAWL BODY

Next Row (RS): Work 5 stitches garter stitch, YO, k to next marker, YO, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, k to next marker, slm, work 5 stitches garter.

Next Row (WS): Work 5 stitches garter stitch, purl to center panel, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, p to last marker, slm, work 5 stitches in garter stitch.

Repeat the last two rows until your shawl measures about 22 in (55 cm) measured from cast on edge.

LACE BORDER

Next Row (RS): K5, work first row of Bottom Lace Panel,

slm, work next row of center panel, slm, work first row of Bottom Lace Panel, slm, k5.

Next Row (WS): K5, purl to center panel, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, p to last marker, slm, k5.

Next Row (RS): K5, work next row of Bottom Lace Panel, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, work next row of Bottom Lace Panel, slm, k5.

Next Row (WS): K5, purl to center panel, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, p to last marker, slm, k5.

Repeat the last two rows until you have completed all 26 rows of the Bottom Lace Panel chart.

EDGING

With RS facing and at the position of the working yarn, cast on 18 stitches using the backward loop method.

Work rows 1-24 of the right side of the edging chart until you reach the center of the shawl and attach the loose stitches of the shawl body by working each innermost stitches when facing the RS together with the innermost stitch of the edging by working a k2tog. This attaches the edging to the shawl body.

When you have reached the center of your shawl, put the edging stitches on waste yarn and repeat working

the left side of the edging chart for the other side of the shawl.

When you have reached the center, graft together the stitches from your live needle and the stitches from the waste yarn.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and block gently.

ABBREVIATIONS

k	knit	sl	slip
p	purl	tbl	through back loop
sts	stitches	tog	together
YO	yarn over	kw	knitwise
CO	cast on	kfb	knit into front & back of stitch
ssk	slip, slip, knit	tfl	through front loop
k2tog	knit two stitches together	ktbl	knit through back loop
p2tog	purl two stitches together	ptbl	purl through back loop
BO	bind off	slm	slip marker
wyf	with yarn in front	pm	place marker
wyb	with yarn in back		
cdd	central double decrease: sl 2 tog kwise, k1tbl, slip slipped stitches over on RS, p3tog on WS		
m1L	make one left, left leaning increase: Insert left needle (from front to back) under the strand of yarn which runs between the last stitch on the left and the first stitch on right needle. Knit this stitch tbl. (1 stitch increased)		
m1R	make one right, right leaning increase: Insert left needle (from back to front) under the strand of yarn which runs between the last stitch on the left and the first stitch on right needle. Knit this stitch tfl. (1 stitch increased)		

Legenda:

knit
knit stitch



purl
purl stitch



No Stitch
Placeholder – No stitch made.



k2tog
Knit two stitches together as one stitch



yo
Yarn Over



ssk
Slip one stitch as if to knit, Slip another stitch as if to knit. Insert left-hand needle into front of these 2 stitches and knit them together



Central Double Dec
Slip first and second stitches together as if to knit. Knit 1 stitch. Pass two slipped stitches over the knit stitch.

CENTER PANEL CHART

	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
5	●			○	▲	○			●	
3	●	○				○	○		●	
1	●	○		○		○	○		●	

BOTTOM LACE PANEL CHART

	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			
25									○	▲	○	○	○	○	○	○										
23								○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○										
21						○	▲	○	○	○							○	▲	○							
19				○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
17				○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
15								○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○										
13								○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○										
11								○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○										
9										○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
7				○	○	○	○										○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○		
5				○	○	○	○										○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
3				○	○	○	○										○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
1				○	○	○	○										○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	

Please note: Areas outlined in black are repeated. On all WS rows (even numbered rows) work all stitches as they appear. If unsure, purl.

EDGING CHART (LEFT SIDE)

	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
	\	o	o	/									o	/	o	/	o	/							21
		o	^	o								o	/	o	/	o	/								19
																									17
	\	o	o	/						o	/	o	/	o	/								o		15
		o	^	o						o	/	o	/	o	/								o		13
																									11
	\	o	o	/						o	\	o	\	o	\						o				9
		o	^	o						o	\	o	\	o	\							o			7
																									5
	\	o	o	/									o	\	o	\	o	\				o			3
		o	^	o									o	\	o	\	o	\				o			1

EDGING CHART (RIGHT SIDE)

	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
				\		\	o	\	o	\	o	\	o	\							o	^	o	/	21
				\		\	o	\	o	\	o	\	o	\								o	^	o	19
				\		\		\		\		\		\											17
	\		o	\		\		\	o	\	o	\	o	\	o	\						o	^	o	15
				\		\		\		\		\		\								o	^	o	13
				\		\	o	\		\		\		\											11
				\		\		\	o	\	o	\	o	\	o	\						o	^	o	9
				\		\	o	\		\		\		\								o	^	o	7
	\		o	\		\		\	o	\	o	\	o	\	o	\									5
				\		\	o	\		\		\		\								o	^	o	3
				\		\	o	\	o	\	o	\	o	\								o	^	o	1

Please note: The edging is worked sideways. On every RS row, the innermost stitch is worked together with a loose stitch of the main shawl body to attach the edging to the shawl. All WS rows (even numbered rows) are worked as they appear. If unsure, purl.

REDWING



FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

80 x 40 in (200 x 100 cm) after blocking

YARN

Wollmeise Lace-Garn [100% Merino, 1740 yards (1591 meters) per 300 grams (10.58 ounces)], 1 skein

NEEDLES & NOTIONS

Size US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles, 80 cm or longer;
Tapestry needle; stitch markers

GAUGE

21 stitches / 29 rows equal 4 x 4 in (10 x 10 cm) in stockinette stitch after blocking

DIFFICULTY

NOTES

Redwing is a Faroese shawl with traditional shaping featuring leaves and gothic window lace stitch patterns. It is started at center neck and worked top down.

The edging is worked sideways after the shawl body has been finished.

SETUP

Using any provisional cast on method, cast on 5 sts using waste yarn using smaller needle.

Next Row: sl1 wyb, k3, ktbl. Next row: sl1 wyf, k3, ktbl.

Repeat the last two rows 54 times more (112 rows of garter stitch).

MAIN PANEL SETUP

With RS facing, sl1 wyf, k3, pm, pick up and knit 55 sts along straight edge of the garter st band, pm, undo provisional cast on and knit 4 sts from the provisional cast on. Turn work.

Next Row: sl1 wyf, k3, slm, p1, pm, k2, (p16, k2) 3 times, pm, p1, slm, k3, ktbl. Turn work. (4+56+4 = 64 sts)

SHAWL BODY, PART I

Please note: additional to the increases (yarn overs) worked on both sides of the side panels every other row (one next to the center panel and one next to the garter stitch band, total 4 increases on every other row), additional increase rows are worked in rows 41, 81 and 120.

In the side panel charts these additional increases are

included, but not in the center panel charts!

The increases in the center panels are worked by increasing the number of purl sts between the repeats; more detailed instructions are given below.

Row 1 (RS): S11 wyb, k3, slm, work first row of side panel chart, slm, work first row of center panel, slm, work first row of side panel chart, slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 2 (WS): S11 wyf, k3, slm, purl to next marker, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, purl to next marker, slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 3 (RS): S11 wyb, k3, slm, work next row of side panel chart, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, work first row of side panel chart slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 4 (WS): S11 wyb, k3, slm, purl to next marker, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, purl to next marker, slm, k3, ktbl.

Continue in established pattern until you have finished row 38 of the side panel chart.

The next row is an additional increase row for both the side panels and the center panel:

Next Row (RS): S11 wyb, k3, slm, work row 39 of side

panel chart, slm, *p1, YO, p1, cdd, k1, YO, k1, YO, k3, YO, k1, YO, k4, cdd*, repeat from * to * 3 times, p1, YO, p1, slm, work row 39 of side panel chart, slm, k3, ktbl.

Next Row (WS): Sl1 wyb, k3, slm, purl to next marker, slm, k3, *p16, k3*, repeat from * to * 3 times, slm, purl to next marker, slm, k3, ktbl. (4+49+60+49+4 = 166 sts)

SHAWL BODY, PART II

Row 41 (RS): Sl1 wyb, k3, slm, work first row of Fir Cone (repeating outlined section three times), slm, work next row of center panel (use Chart II from now on), slm, work first row of Fir Cone (repeating outlined section three times), slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 42 (WS): Sl1 wyf, k3, slm, purl to next marker, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, purl to next marker, slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 43 (RS): Sl1 wyb, k3, slm, work next row of Fir Cone pattern, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, work work next row of Fir Cone pattern, slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 44 (WS): Sl1 wyb, k3, slm, purl to next marker, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, purl to next marker, slm, k3, ktbl.

Continue in established pattern until you have finished two full repeats of the Fir Cone pattern. (4+91+60+91+4

= 250 sts)

The next row is an additional increase row for both the side panels and the center panel:

Row 81 (RS): S11 wyb, k3, slm, k5, (YO, k8) to 5 sts before marker, YO, k5, slm, *p1, YO, p1, cdd, k1, YO, k1, YO, k3, YO, k1, YO, k4, cdd*, repeat from * to * 3 times, p1, YO, p1, slm, k5, (YO, k8) to 5 sts before marker, YO, k5, slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 82 (WS): S11 wyb, k3, slm, purl to next marker, slm, k4, *p16, k4*, repeat from * to * 3 times, slm, purl to next marker, slm, k3, ktbl. (4+101+64+101+4 = 274 sts)

SHAWL BODY, PART III

Row 83 (RS): S11 wyb, k3, slm, work first row of Feather pattern (repeating outlined section six times), slm, work first row of center panel, slm, work first row of Feather pattern (repeating outlined section six times), slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 84 (WS): S11 wyf, k3, slm, work next row of Feather pattern, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, work next row of Feather pattern, slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 85 (RS): S11 wyb, k3, slm, work next row of Feather pattern, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, work

next row of Feather pattern, slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 86 (WS): Sl1 wyb, k3, slm, work next row of Feather pattern, slm, work next row of center panel, slm, work next row of Feather pattern, slm, k3, ktbl.

Continue in established pattern until you have finished two full repeats of the Feather pattern. ($4+189+68+189+4 = 362$ sts)

The next row is an additional increase row the center panel only:

Row 121 (RS): Sl1 wyb, k3, slm, work next row of Feather pattern, slm, *p2, YO, p1, cdd, k1, YO, k1, YO, k3, YO, k1, YO, k4, cdd*, repeat from * to * 3 times, p1, YO, p2, slm, work next row of Feather pattern, slm, k3, ktbl.

Row 122 (WS): Sl1 wyb, k3, slm, work next row of Feather pattern, slm, k4, *p16, k4*, repeat from * to * 3 times, slm, work next row of Feather pattern, slm, k3, ktbl. ($4+106+68+106+4 = 288$ sts)

Continue in established pattern, working the Feather pattern for the side panels and the Center Panel Chart III for the center panel until you have finished 4 total repeats of the Feather pattern. ($4+191+68+191+4 = 458$ sts)

EDGING

With right side of shawl facing, CO 13 sts and work the edging chart towards the other end of the shawl.

The first three rows are setup rows (edging setup chart) and just worked once, they are not part of the repeat (edging chart). The ssk stitches at the innermost side of all odd rows are all worked with one stitch of the edging and one stitch from the remaining shawl stitches (the edging is knitted on).

FINISHING

Bind off all stitches loosely. Weave in ends and block gently.

ABBREVIATIONS

k	knit	sl	slip
p	purl	tbl	through back loop
sts	stitches	tog	together
YO	yarn over	kw	knitwise
CO	cast on	kfb	knit into front & back of stitch
ssk	slip, slip, knit	tfl	through front loop
k2tog	knit two stitches together	ktbl	knit through back loop
p2tog	purl two stitches together	ptbl	purl through back loop
BO	bind off	slm	slip marker
wyf	with yarn in front	pm	place marker
wyb	with yarn in back		
cdd	central double decrease: sl 2 tog kwise, k1tbl, slip slipped stitches over on RS, p3tog on WS		

Legend:

 **No Stitch**
Placeholder – No stitch made.

 **yo**
Yarn Over

 **k2tog**
Knit two stitches together as one stitch

 **knit**
knit stitch

 **Central Double Dec**
Slip first and second stitches together as if to knit. Knit 1 stitch. Pass two slipped stitches over the knit stitch.

 **yo twice**
Yarn Over Twice

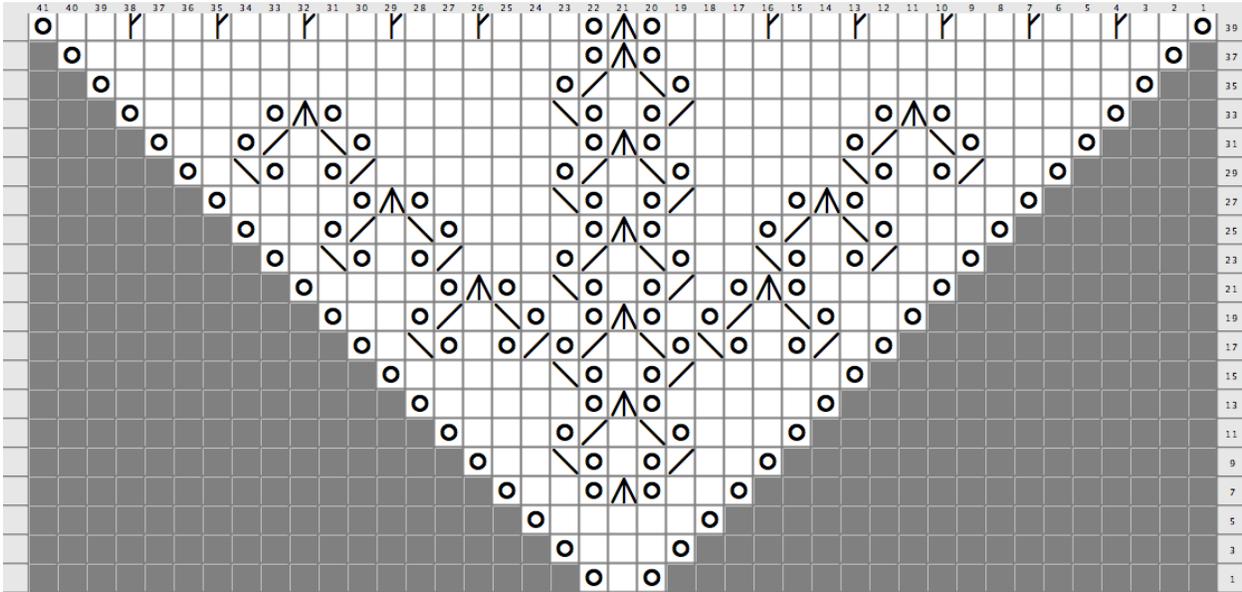
 **kfb**
Knit into the front and back of the stitch

 **ssk**
Slip one stitch as if to knit, Slip another stitch as if to knit. Insert left-hand needle into front of these 2 stitches and knit them together

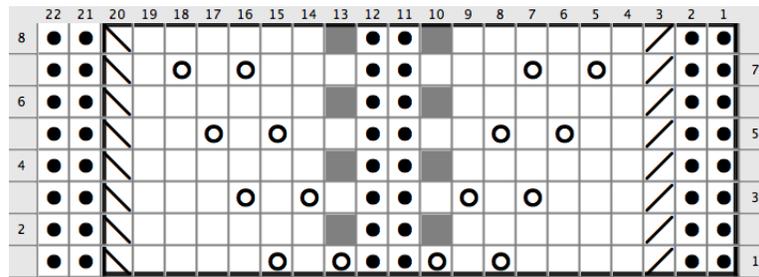
 **purl**
purl stitch

Please note: only right side rows are charted. On wrong side rows, all stitches are worked as they appear.

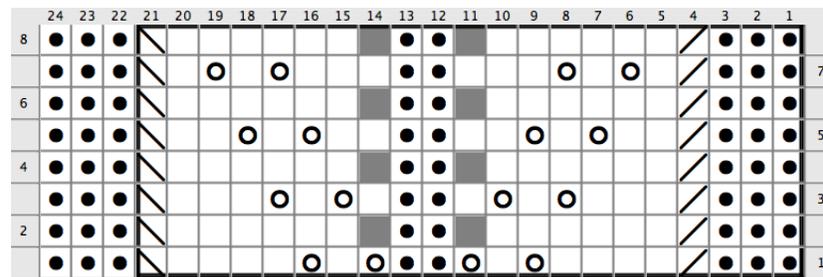
SETUP CHART (SIDE PANEL CHART)



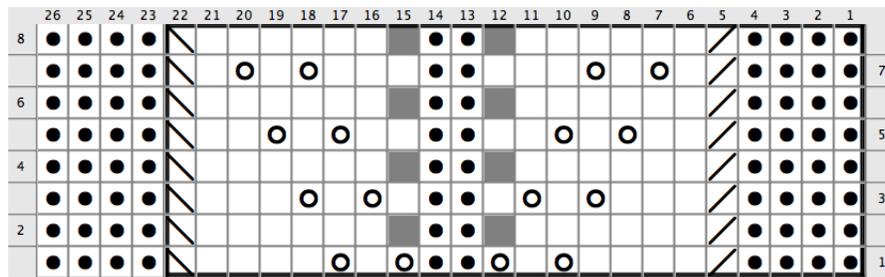
CENTER PANEL CHART I



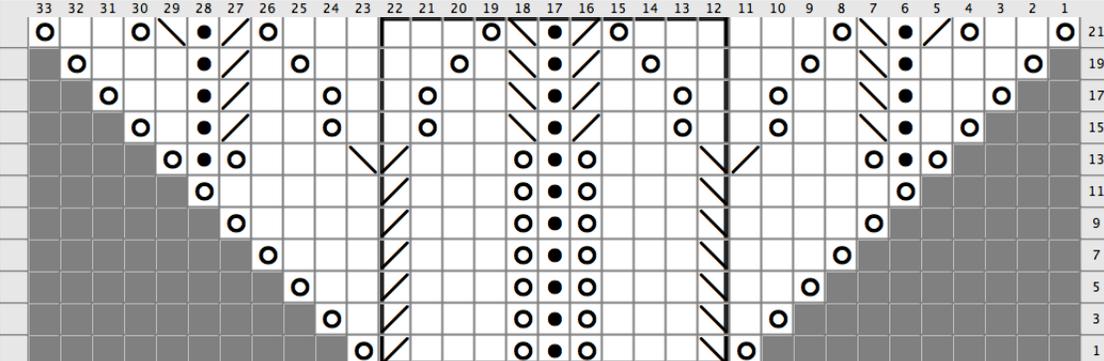
CENTER PANEL CHART II



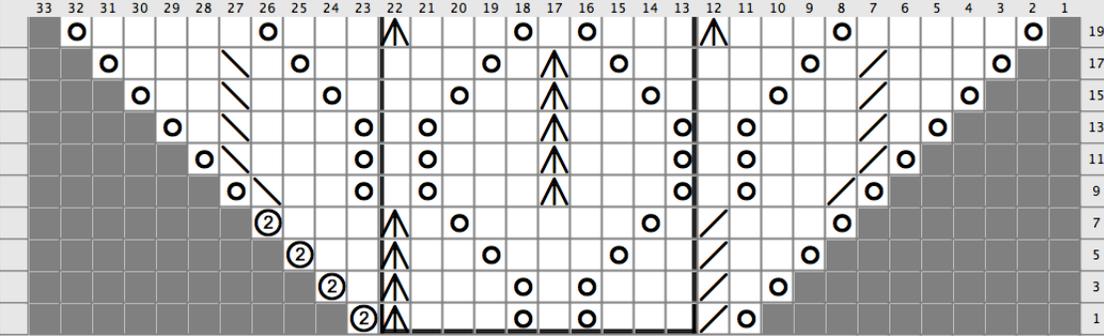
CENTER PANEL CHART III



FEATHER CHART



FIR CONE CHART





Shawl Shapes

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