## Learn to Crochet:

 Instructions on How to Crochet and
## - 5 FREE <br> Patterns

## from <br> cr@chetme

linking the crochet community


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# Learn to Crochet: <br> Instructions on How to Crochet and <br> <br> 5 FREE crochet patterns <br> <br> 5 FREE crochet patterns for beginners from for beginners from <br> <br> cr@chetme 

 <br> <br> cr@chetme}

A solid understanding of the basics of crochet is the building block of learning how to crochet. Whether you have been crocheting for twenty years or twenty minutes, it is this foundation of basic crochet stitches and tips that allows you to learn new techniques and tackle your favorite patterns.

Here we give you instructions and illustrations for creating the basic crochet stitches, including the chain, slip stitch, single crochet, and more. For beginning crocheters, we have also included a comprehensive abbreviations list and tips on checking your gauge and substituting yarn.

You will also find information on efficiently changing colors or starting a new yarn at the beginning of a row or in the middle of a round. And when you have finished your project, check out our tips and illustrations on the best methods of weaving in loose ends for a smooth, finished fabric.

Once you are ready to begin crocheting, you can join KIM WERKER as she discusses color choice and shares the Listening to Color Mitts pattern. This quick and simple pattern will allow you to practice changing colors as you use stitches of differing heights to create the flared shaping.

The Tapestry Crochet Bag by PAM ALLEN will introduce you to tapestry crochet and crocheting in the round. This little shoulder bag is worked as a tube, eliminating the need for seaming. A perfect beginner crochet project, this easy accessory would also make a terrific gift.

The Wool Bam Boo Scarf by JUDITH L. SWARTZ will introduce you to a decrease stitches, and the beautiful sea stitch pattern is easy to learn and memorize. This ruffled scarf is worked in two sections that are crocheted together before blocking.
Prompted by a Crochet Me forum conversation, the 24 K Hook Catcher by MARCY SMITH was created to keep track of your hook when traveling. This beaded pattern includes instructions for 2 beaded lanyards and directions for bonus stitch markers.

For a fun, year-round project, try MAGS KANDIS' Gilded Mesh Scarf. Constructed entirely with treble crochet and chain stitches, this scarf adds a scalloped edge of beads to take its opulence one step further.
This collection of crochet lessons and beginner patterns will help you learn to crochet and provide you with a foundation that will aid you as you continue to increase your crochet expertise.

Best wishes,

## Toni Rexroat

Editor, CrochetMe.com
P.S. Don't forget to check out the links to great technique videos on Crochet Me. Crochet 101: Learn the Basics Stitches of Crochet http://www.crochetme.com/media/p/108675.aspx
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## LEARN TO CROCHET: INSTRUCTIONS <br> ON HOW TO CROCHET AND 5 FREE CROCHET PATTERNS FOR BEGINNERS

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## Learn to Crochet

## Basic Stitches

## Chain (ch)

Make a slipknot on hook, *yarn over and draw through loop of slipknot; repeat from * drawing yarn through last loop formed.

## Slip Stitch (sl st)

*Insert hook in stitch, yarn over and draw loop through stitch and loop on hook; repeat from *.

## Single Crochet (sc)

*Insert hook in stitch, yarn over and pull up loop (Figure 1), yarn over and draw through both loops on hook (Figure 2); repeat from

Figure 1


Figure 2
ज


## Half Double Crochet (hdc)

*Yarn over, insert hook in stitch, yarn over and pull up loop (3 loops on hook), yarn over (Figure 1) and draw through all loops on hook (Figure 2); repeat from *.


Figure 1


Figure 2

## Double Crochet (dc)

*Yarn over, insert hook in stitch, yarn over and pull up loop (3 loops on hook; Figure 1), yarn over and draw through 2 loops (Figure 2), yarn over and draw through remaining 2 loops (Figure 3); repeat from *.


Figure 1
Figure 2


Figure 3

## Treble Crochet (tr)

*Yarn over 2 times, insert hook in stitch, yarn over and pull up loop (4 loops on hook; Figure 1), yarn over and draw through 2 loops (Figure 2), yarn over and draw through 2 loops, yarn over and draw through remaining 2 loops (Figure 3); repeat from *.


Figure 1


Figure 2


Figure 3

## Changing Colors

Both of the techniques described below apply to changing to a new color of yarn or to new yarn if the current ball has run out.
To seamlessly change yarn in the middle of a row or round:
Step 1: With the working yarn, make the next stitch until only one step remains to complete it (e.g., for double crochet: yo, insert hook in next st and pull up lp, yo and draw through 2 lps on hook; for sc2tog: [insert hook in next st and pull up lp] 2 times).
Step 2: Drop the working yarn and let it fall to the back of your work, yarn over with the new yarn and draw through the remaining loops on your hook to complete the stitch (Figure 1).
Step 3: Continue with the new yarn (Figure 2).
To change yarn at the end of a row, follow Steps 1-3 for the last stitch of the row. Make your turning chain with the new yarn.
To change yarn at the end of a round when you are joining each round with a slip stitch in the first stitch:
Complete the last stitch of the round with the working yarn.

## Finishing: Weaving in Ends

After investing countless hours with hook and yarn in hand, fussily perfecting every stitch of a crochet project you've been envisioning-you want to be sure to finish it with as much finesse as invested in each stitch. After the seaming is done, you will have some, possibly many, dangling ends. Tuck those in professionally following these easy steps.
The first step actually comes when you start the project and every time you start a new color or ball of yarn: Leave at least 6 inches of yarn for every yarn end. A frequent rookie error is leaving stubby little tails. This bit of frugality never pays off, as little ends have a way of wiggling out later. So, you've done that, right?
Fastening off: On the last stitch, do not make a turning chain. Cut the yarn, leaving at least 6 inches. Draw the end through the last loop on the hook and pull snugly to tighten.
Weaving in loose ends: Thread the

draw end through last loop on hook yarn tail on a blunt-ended tapestry needle; for thread or laceweight yarn, use a smaller needle with a blunt end. For bulky yarn, split fastened-off ends in half and weave in both new ends separately.

Drop the working yarn and let it fall to the back of your work, insert your hook in the first stitch of the round. Yarn over with the new yarn and draw it through both the stitch and the loop on your hook to make a slip stitch.
Make your beginning chain with the new yarn.
If you are doing stranded colorwork, do not cut the first yarn but keep it handy for the next time you need it. If you are done using the first yarn, be sure to leave a tail long enough to weave in.


Figure 1


Figure 2

For all weights of yarn, work ends on the wrong side of the project. Where possible, weave ends into seam allowances. For solid fabric, you have other options: Weave the end in straight down the work or work the yarn in a zigzag, until the yarn is nearly used up. Work the last few stitches in the opposite direction, making sure the ends are securely fastened in and cannot be pulled back out. To ensure that the wovenin ends are not visible from the right side, weave the needle through the crochet fabric on the wrong side, and then turn the fabric over and make sure you can't see the needle from the right side. For lace fabric, work down through the solid stitch area, without carrying the yarn across open lace areas.
When the end is woven in, trim the yarn close to the fabric. Repeat for all loose ends.

where possible, weave ends into seam allowances

for solid fabric, work the ends into the yarns on the wrong side

# 24K Hook Catcher design by Marcy Smith 

Originally published in Interweave Crochet, Winter 2009

THIS NECKLACE WILL BE WORTH ITS WEIGHT in gold when you're in a place where you need to stash your hook without losing it. Readers of the Crochet Me blog know that the 24 K refers not to the gold content, but to
 the altitude of the airplane I was on when I lost my crochet hook. We were ascending when my hook hit the floor, and it had rolled back about five rows by the time I retrieved it. Long story short, I needed a way to keep track of my hook. Thus was born the 24 K Hook Catcher.

## Supplies:

Aunt Lydia's Fashion Crochet Thread, Size 3, 0065 warm teal
Size E/4 ( 3.5 mm ) hook
Beads-assorted large-hole Japanese beads (Tohos) or other beads with center hole large enough to slide thread through (see box on page 7 for our bead mix)
2 " antique brass $5 \times 7 \mathrm{~mm}$ extender chain
1 antique brass 11 mm jump ring
Adjustable eyeglasses earpiece holder Round-nose pliers
Fray Check, liquid seam sealant

Stitch Markers:
3 assorted $12-15 \mathrm{~mm}$ beads 3 assorted seed beads
3 antique brass 17 mm lobster clasp
3 antique brass 1" head pins
Skill Level: Beginner

## Black

Lanyard:
Aunt Lydia's Classic Crochet Thread, Size 10, 12 Black
Steel hook size 7 ( 1.5 mm )

I'd like to thank all the blog readers who offered great ideas, including sticking the hook in your mouth or behind an ear. Sticking the hook in the ball of yarn is popular, but it's hard to do on an airplane, when your yarn ball is in your bag on the floor, and there's not much room to maneuver. "Bodicegoddess" uses a clothespin to clip the hook to the work. "Chanciehomemaker" uses a necklace-style eyeglasses holder, which was the germ of an idea that became this necklace. The goal was to devise an elegant tool to hold your hook when you have to put it down to, say, count stitches. The result is basically a fancy lanyard that you can wear as a necklace. At the end of the necklace is an adjustable eyeglasses holder to hold any size hook. And attached to the extender chain are fancy-looking beads that are, in fact, stitch holders or markers. Just unclip them and attach them to your work. This necklace is long enough that you can stick the end of the hook in the eyeglasesses holder and work with it; if the hook slips out of your hand, it's still attached to the necklace. But you can make it any length you like, as long as it fits over your head.

I worked with bead goddess Cynthia Deis, owner of bead store Ornamentea and mixed-media store Panopolie in Raleigh, North Carolina, and author of Beading with Filigree. Cynthia mixed up a magical bead blend for both necklace and stitch markers. And she showed me a trick for "sharpening" the end of the crochet cotton to turn it into a bead threader (see bead threader box). We had a fabulous few hours playing with beads and thread. We could have made the necklace more quickly, but we were taking pictures (you'll find them on my blog) and chatting. Once you have the supplies, you'll be able to make this very quickly-you'll want to make additional ones for friends! Or invite a few people over and have a party. 米

MARCY SMITH is the editor of Interweave Crochet magazine.

Bead Mix for Lanyard: 4 g Medium Raku Blue 4 mm Japanese cube beads, 4 g Frosted Transparent 4 mm Medium Red Japanese cube beads, 4 g Metallic Moss Green 6/0 Japanese seed beads, 4 g Matter Cabernet 6/0 Japanese seed beads, 4 g Medium Raku Plum Teal 8/0 Japanese seed beads

## Directions

Open loop on jump ring. Slide on one loop of eyeglasses holder. Slide on connector chain. Close jump ring.
Sharpen the string to turn it into a bead threader (see Bead Threader at right). Leaving the string attached to the ball, string 10" of beads. (You can string randomly or choose a pattern; it's your necklace!)
Leaving 4" tail, join crochet string to jump ring with sl st. Ch 3. Teal lanyard only: *Slide bead up and ch around it, ch 1, rep from * until beads are used up or necklace is as long as you like. Black lanyard only: *Slide bead up and ch around it, ch 3, rep from * until beads are used up or necklace is as long as you like. Both lanyards: Ch 3, join to jump ring with sl st. Fasten off, leaving 4" tail. Tie two tails into square knot and cut ends close to knot. Put a dab of Fray Check on knot and let dry.
Stitch Markers: Onto head pin, slide small bead, then large bead. Make a simple loop (see below). Twist loop open, slide on lobster clasp, and close loop.
Simple Loop: To form a simple loop, use pliers to make a $90^{\circ}$ bend at least $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ from the end of the wire. Use pliers to grasp the wire after the bend; roll the pliers toward the bend, but not past it, to preserve the $90^{\circ}$ bend. Use your thumb to continue the wrap around the nose of the pliers. Trim the wire next to the bend.

Bead Threader: If you like, you can use a beading needle to slide the beads on. But this method is zippier. First, cut the end of the thread. Put a drop or two of Fray Check on the end of the thread. Twist the thread in the direction of the twist. Keep twisting until the Fray Check covers about an inch of the thread end. It will dry quickly. (Fray Check won't hurt your fingers; just rub it off when you're done.) I tried this method using regular craft glue. It works, but it's messier and takes longer to dry. And Cynthia assures me that bead-shop owners worldwide will be thrilled that you now know this trick.


Originally published in Gifted (Interweave, 2010)


THE SIMPLE STITCH USED for this project combined with the crisp ribbonlike silk yarn will make even a newbie crocheter look like a pro. In just a few easy evenings, a luscious length of spun gold will magically appear off of your hook. Add a scalloped edge of silver beads to take the opulence one step further. If your recipient is not a flashy gal, try a dry linen or a raw silk yarn and trim the ends with beads that have a subtle matte finish.

Finished Size: About 66" (168 cm) long and 8" $(20.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ wide.
Yarn: Sportweight (\#2 fine). Shown here: Alchemy Silken Straw (100\% silk; 260 yd [237 m]/40 g): \#67e topaz, 1 skein.
Hook: Size U.S. 7 ( 4.5 mm ).
Notions: Tapestry needle (with eye big enough to thread the yarn yet small enough for the beads to slide over); 252 size $6^{\circ}$ silver-colored glass seed beads.

Gauge: About 7 grids = 4" $(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ wide and $5^{\prime \prime}$ $(12.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ high. Exact gauge is not crucial for this project.
Skill Level: Beginner


## Notes

- The pattern is a multiple of 4 stitches plus 11 .
- Leave a length of yarn about 30" (76 cm) long at beginning of piece to use later for stringing beads.


## Scarf

Leaving a 30" (76 cm) tail (to use later to string beads), ch 63.
Row 1: Tr in eleventh ch from hook, *ch 3, sk 3 ch, trc into next ch; rep from * to end, turn-14 grids.
Row 2: Ch 7 (counts as 1 tr and 3 ch ), *tr in top of the next tr, ch 3; rep from * to last grid, sk 3 ch, tr in next ch, turn.

Rep Row 2 until piece measures 66" ( 168 cm ) or desired length, leaving a minimum of 30 " ( 76 cm ) of yarn for stringing beads.
Fasten off and secure.

## Finishing

Thread yarn still attached to piece onto tapestry needle. *Slide 9 beads onto yarn. Secure beaded "scallop" with a few stitches at the base of the next trc; rep from * to end. Fasten off securely and weave in end. Rep for opposite edge.
Block to measurements. *
MAGS KANDIS has spent the last 18 years perfecting her distinct style. Her designs appear in Interweave Knits as well as the Interweave Style book series.

# Listening to Color Milts <br> design by Kim Werker <br> Originally published in Interweave Crochet, Winter 2008 



IN WANTING MY RECREATIONAL CROCHET to be relaxing, I often rely on variegated or self-striping yarns to do the heavy lifting of colorwork for me. But really, changing colors in crochet is so simple, I shouldn't consider it to be heavy lifting at all. And so I set out to work up a simple pair of wrist warmers in two colors. In so doing, I learned a valuable lesson.

Yarn: Gedifra Shetland Deluxe (50\% new wool, 25\% baby alpaca, 25\% mohair; 126 yd [115 m] 13/4 oz [50 g]): 1 skein each in \#9267 green (A), \#9202 blue (B). Yarn distributed by Westminster Fibers.
Hook: Size H/8 ( 5.0 mm ). Adjust hook size if necessary to obtain correct gauge.
Gauge: 18 sts and 14 rows $=4 "$ in patt.
Skill Level: Beginner


As the former editor of Interweave Crochet magazine, I worked with the designers to choose the best yarns and colors to bring their ideas to life. There are certain questions I always ask when I approach a design: Do the stitches have room to breathe? What kind of yarn will result in the best fabric for this garment construction? How shall we pick the best colors to create the right mood and to best show off the crochet?
It's this last question I didn't ask myself about this project until it was too late. I found myself in a huge yarn store, and I knew I had this colorwork project looming. I walked the aisles, knelt down and stood on my tiptoes to see into every shelf and display, picked up yarn and put down yarn, for about an hour. Then I stumbled on this Gedifra Shetland Deluxe.
This yarn was everything I wanted: A blend of soft, warm, wintry fibers, and in colors that spoke to me of cold winters. When I finally sat down to work up the charted colorwork design I had already written out, I of course discovered something you might already be thinking: The blue and green colors I'd picked are too close in value to have adequate contrast. Value refers to the amount of lightness or darkness in a color. The intricate pattern I wanted to crochet was lost in a mottled mess, only to be shelved for another time, with another pair of colors.
Still, I love this combination of green and blue. I just needed to use a simpler design so each color could have enough room to shine. And thus I came up with these simply shaped, striped wrist warmers. Worked mostly in
single crochet through the back loop only for close-fitting ribbing, occasional stripes worked in double crochet at one end provide the flair needed for the wrist warmers to comfortably fit over the lower hand to the thumb.

Row 1: With A, fsc 21 (see Glossary).
Rows 2-4: Ch 1, sc through back loop only (blo) across, turn-21 sts.
Row 5: Ch 1, sc blo across, change to $B$ when completing last st, turn.
Row 6: With B and working through both lps, ch 2 (does not count as st), dc in first 7 sts, hdc in next st, sc to end, change to A when completing last st, turn.
Row 7: With A and working through both lps, ch 1, sc across, turn.
Rows 8-11: Ch 1, sc blo across, turn.
Row 12: Rep Row 5.
Row 13: With $B$ and working through both lps, ch 1 , sc in first 13 sts, hdc in next st, dc to end, change to $A$ when completing last st, turn.
Row 14: With A and working through both lps, ch 1, sc across, turn.
Rows 15-18: Ch 1, sc blo across, turn.
Rep Rows 5-14. Work 1 row in sc blo. Fasten off and weave in loose ends. Fold so last row meets Row 1 and whipstitch rows tog. Weave in loose ends. \%

KIM WERKER is the former editor of Interweave Crochet and creater of Crochet Me.


Originally published in Interweave Crochet special issue, Winter 2004


Tapestry crochet zigzag lines in shades of pink and tangerine make a colorful contrast with a deep berry background in this little shoulder bag, just large enough for a wallet and a set of keys. The bag is worked in tapestry crochet, a technique of using single crochet on a small hook to make a dense fabric that's perfect for sturdy placemats, bags, hats, or containers. The bag begins with a technique characteristic of tapestry crochet: The piece is worked as a tube with a closed end by crocheting the first round of stitches into both sides of the foundation chain and working in the round from the bottom up.
Finished Size: 7 " $(18 \mathrm{~cm})$ wide and 8 " $(20.5 \mathrm{~cm})$ tall, with 48 " $(122-\mathrm{cm})$ strap.
Yarn: Plymouth Fantasy Naturale ( $100 \%$ mercerized cotton; 140 yd [128 m]/100 g): \#3794 dark red (MC), \#6092 dark pink, \#4548 peach, \#7250 orange, 1 skein each.

Hook: Size G/6 (4.5 mm). Adjust hook size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.
Notions: Tapestry needle; safety pin for marker; tassel maker (optional).
Gauge: 17 sts and 16 rows $=4^{\prime \prime}(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ in sc (tapestry crochet).
Skill Level: Beginner

## Notes

- To introduce a new color in tapestry crochet, on the last stitch of the old color pull up the first loop of the stitch with the old color (2 loops on needle), then yarnover with the new color and pull through both loops on the hook. Work the required number of stitches with the new color until it's time to change colors again. See more on page 5 .
- The color not in use is carried across the top of the previous rnd, and enclosed by the single crochet stitches of the working color.
- Move the safety pin marker at the end of every round. Each round ends after the 2 contrasting color (CC) stitches of the last pattern repeat.


## Bag

With MC, ch 29.
Set-up rnd: To start the first rnd, work 1 sc in second ch from hook, then work 1 sc in each chain to last ch, ch 3 at the starting slipknot end, and turn work so the row of sc just worked is positioned across the bottom (see glossary on Single Crochet in Rounds). Working into the starting ch again from right to left, work 1 sc in each ch to last ch, then work 2 sc in last ch-60 sts. Attach safety pin to mark end of rnd.
Rnd 1: Using orange as the CC, *work 4 sc with MC, 2 sc with CC (see Notes for changing colors); rep from * 9 more times. Replace marker ( m ) after last CC st to mark end of rnd.
Rnd 2: Rep Rnd 1.
Rnds 3-5: Rep Rnd 1 using dark pink for CC. The columns formed by the CC sts in Rnds 1-5 will lean slightly to the right.
Rnd 6: Cont with dark pink as the CC, work 5 sc with MC, 2 sc with CC, * 4 sc with MC, 2 sc with CC; rep from * 8 more times. Replace $m$ after last CC st to mark end of rnd, which will have advanced slightly to the left.
Rnds 7-8: Rep Rnd 6 using peach for CC.
Rnds 9-11: Rep Rnd 6 using dark pink for CC.
Rnd 12: Rep Rnd 6 using orange. The columns formed by the CC sts in Rnds 6-12 will lean slightly to the left.

Rnds 13-15: Rep Rnd 1 using orange.
Rnds 16-17: Rep Rnd 1 using peach.
Rnds 18-21: Rep Rnd 6 using dark pink.
Rnds 22-24: Rep Rnd 6 using orange.
Rnds 25-27: Rep Rnd 1 using dark pink.
Rnds 28-30: Rep Rnd 1 using orange.
Cut yarns and fasten off last st.

## Strap

With MC, ch 202. Turn chain over and beg in 2nd ch from hook, work sc in the bump on the backside of each ch to end. Fasten off.

## Tassel

For a tassel form, use either a tassel maker, piece of cardboard about $5 \frac{1}{2} 2^{\prime \prime}(14 \mathrm{~cm})$ high, or a CD case. With 4 strands of yarn held tog ( 1 of each color), wrap strands around the tassel form 7 times. With a 6 " $(15-\mathrm{cm})$ working strand of dark pink on a tapestry needle, slip the working strand between the tassel strand and the form at one end of the form, and tie tightly in an overhand knot to secure the top of the tassel's "head." Cut the loops at the opposite end of the form from the head. With dark pink, wrap the "neck" of the tassel tightly, about $3 / 4$ " $(2 \mathrm{~cm})$ down from the crown of the head. Make an overhand knot at the end of each loose tassel strand and trim each very close to the knot.

## Finishing

Using MC and starting at one side, work 1 rnd of reverse single crochet (rev sc; see Glossary) around top edge of bag as foll: *1 rev sc in each of next 5 sc , skip next sc; rep from * to end, join to first st with a sl st. Fasten off. Sew ends of strap to sides at top edge of bag. Tie tassel to top edge of bag near the end of one side of the strap. 米

PAM ALLEN is the former editor of Interweave Knits. She lives in coastal Maine, where she enjoys crocheting while watching movies with cliffhanger endings.

TWO NATURAL FIBERS (both highly renewable resources as well) meet to share their respective properties and create a yarn that is soft, strong, lustrous and a joy to work with. This yarn lends itself beautifully to crochet as the smooth texture is a perfect format for any type of pattern stitch. The stitch used here is easy to learn and the elongated stitches show the yarn off to its best advantage.


Finished Size: 8½" wide, 72" long.
Yarn: Classic Elite Wool Bam Boo (50\% wool, 50\% bamboo; 105 yards [ 96 m$] / 13 / 4 \mathrm{oz}[50 \mathrm{~g}]$ ): \#1603 flint (MC), 3 balls; \#1660 treasure (A) and \#1681 celery (B), 1 ball each.
Hook: H/8 (5mm). Adjust hook size if necessary to obtain the correct gauge.

Notions: Tapestry needle.
Gauge: 22 sts and $61 / 2$ rows $=4^{\prime \prime}$ in pattern.
Skill Level: Beginner

## Stitch Guide:

Dc2tog: *Yo, insert hook in next st, yo and draw through a lp, yo and draw through first two lps on hook; rep from * 1 more time (3 lps on hook), yo and draw through all lps on hook.
Dc3tog: *Yo, insert hook in next st, yo and draw through a lp, yo and draw through first two lps on hook; rep from * 2 more times (4 lps on hook), yo and draw through all lps on hook.
Dc4tog: *Yo, insert hook in next st, yo and draw through a lp, yo and draw through first two lps on hook; rep from * 3 more times ( 5 lps on hook), yo and draw through all lps on hook.
Dc7tog: *Yo, insert hook in next st, yo and draw through a lp, yo and draw through first two lps on hook; rep from

[^0]* 6 more times (8 lps on hook), yo and draw through all lps on hook.


## Sea Stitch (multiple of $12+1$ )

Row 1: Sk first 3 ch, dc3tog over 4th, 5th, and 6th ch,* ch 1, (tr, ch 1 ) in each of next 2 ch , (tr, ch $1, \operatorname{tr}$ ) in next ch, (ch 1, tr) in each of next 2 ch, ch $1, d c 7$ tog over next 7 ch*, rep from *to * ending with dc4tog over last 4 ch, turn.
Row 2: Ch 3, sk first group, work 1 dc in ch-1 space, *[dc in tr, dc in ch-1 space] 5 times, dc in next tr, dc2tog inserting hook in next 2 ch- 1 spaces (skipping top of group)*, rep from * to * across ending with dc2tog over last ch sp and top of last group, turn.
Row 3: Ch 3, skip top of group, dc3tog overnext3 dc, *ch 1, (tr, ch 1) in each of next 2 dc , (tr, ch $1, \operatorname{tr}$ ) in next dc, (ch 1, tr) in each of next 2 dc , ch 1, dc7tog over next 7 dc*, rep from * to * across ending with 4 dc in last 4 dc, turn.
Rep Rows 2 and 3 for pattern.

## Scarf

Beginning at center, with MC ch 39. Work rows 1-3 of patt stitch. Rep Rows 2 and 3 fourteen more times. Work Row 2 one more time, fasten off. Attach color $B$ and continue in patt stitch, beginning with Row 3
and working 4 rep, ending with Row 2; fasten off. Attach A and continue in patt stitch working a total of 3 patt reps, ending with Row 2 . Fasten off. Make a second half of scarf in the same way.
Join halves at center: With right sides of work together, attach MC to beginning chain of one side, work sc is same ch, then work sc in corresponding ch of other half, work sc in next ch of first half, then sc in corresponding ch of other half. Continuing to alternate from side to side as established, work *3 hdc, 3 dc, 3 hdc, 3 sc* in each side. Repeat from * to * 2 more times, ending last rep with 2 sc. Fasten off.

## Edge Ruffle

At lower edge, attach MC, ch 1 , sc in same st, sc in each stitch across, fasten off. Attach B, ch 5, (tr, ch 1, tr) in same sc, *ch 1 , sk 1 sc, work (tr, ch 1 , tr, ch 1 , tr) in next sc*, rep from * to * across, fasten off.

## Finishing

Weave in loose ends. Steam or block lightly taking care to smooth out joining seam at center. 粦

JUDITH L. SWARTZ is the author of the popular Hip to Crochet, Hip to Knit, and Dogs in Knits (all Interweave) and former editor of Interweave Crochet magazine.


## Crochet Gauge

To check gauge, chain 30 to 40 stitches using recommended hook size. Work in pattern stitch until piece measures at least 4" $(10 \mathrm{~cm})$ from foundation chain. Lay swatch on flat surface. Place a ruler over swatch and count number of stitches across and number of rows down (including fractions of stitches and rows) in 4" (10 cm). Repeat two or three times on different areas of swatch to confirm measurements. If you have more stitches and rows than called for in instructions, use a larger hook; if you have fewer, use a smaller hook. Repeat until gauge is correct.

## Reverse Single Crochet (rev sc)

Working from left to right, insert crochet hook into an edge stitch and pull up a loop, yarn over and draw this loop through the first one to join. *Insert hook into next stitch to right (Figure 1), pull up a loop, yarn over (Figure 2), and draw through both loops on hook (Figure 3). Repeat from *.


## Whipstitch

With right side of work facing and working one stitch in from the edge, bring threaded needle out from back to front along edge of knitted piece.


## Single Crochet in Rounds

Make a slipknot and place on hook. Work a chain the desired length. Starting with second ch from hook, work sc to last loop of chain (Figure 1), work 3 sc into slipknot (Figure 2), turn piece over and continue working sc along bottom side of original ch sts, end with 2 sc in last ch.


## Foundation Single Crochet (fsc)

Start with a slipknot, chain two (Figure 1). Insert hook in second chain from hook, pull up a loop. Yarn over, draw through one loop (the "chain," Figure 2). Yarn over, draw through two loops (the single crochet). One sc with its own ch st (shaded) at the bottom (Figure 3). *Insert hook under the two loops of the "ch" st (shaded) of the last st and pull up a loop, yarn over and draw through one loop, yarn over and draw through two loops. Repeat from * for length of foundation (Figure 5).


Figure 1


Figure 2


Figure 3

Figure 5


## Abbreviations





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