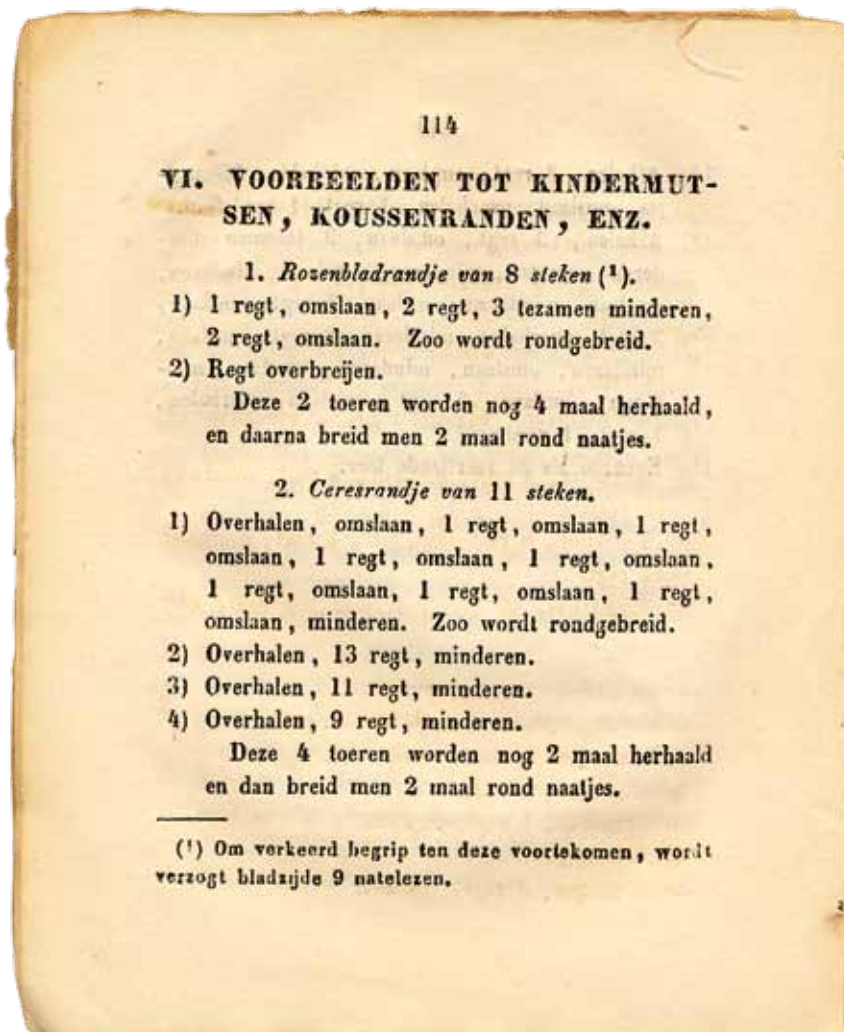


VI Edges (knitted in the round)

for children's caps, hats or stocking edges



In the 19th century, cotton stockings were often provided with a border at the top with a motif such as in this chapter. The more stretchy border that we are used to, in knit and purl stitches, was not actually seen on stockings at that time. Usually a ribbon or garter was tied around the stocking, just below the knee, to prevent it from sliding down. People also wore long knitted stockings that reached above the knee.

You will also find these types of edges on men's cotton and folding hats in museum collections, both in regional costume and in general fashion, but these are often house hats or sleeping caps. In any case, these types of motifs were very popular in the 19th and first quarter of the 20th century.

Instructions for chapter VI and VII

The samples in the photos in this chapter are worked from bottom to top with 'Durable' cotton no. 12 on 1.5 mm needles.


Before you start, read the text that accompanies each pattern. You have as many decreases as yarn overs per row, so that the number of stitches remains the same, except for VI-2 and VI-4.

The diagrams are different than in the previous chapters. If you want to work back and forth, see the legend on page 62 to interpret the stitches on the wrong side (WS).

Not everything is suitable for knitting back and forth, especially because some motifs become crooked, this is stated in the relevant pattern and sometimes visible in the photo's.

The patterns that are suitable for knitting back and forth can be used for 19th century style knitting samplers.


Circular knitting

The edges in this chapter were originally intended for circular knitting, the instructions for this are indicated by a red circle .

For circular knitting, cast on a multiple of the number of stitches mentioned for the edge. Always read all rows in the diagrams from right to left. When knitting on a circular needle, place a stitch marker at the beginning of the round.

If you knit on 4 needles, mark the beginning of the row at the first of the four needles with, for example, a safety pin.

Knitting back and forth

A number of edges are also suitable for knitting back and forth. This is indicated by the two red arrows .

When knitting back and forth, read the odd rows from right to left and the even rows from left to right.

Based on the legend (page 62), the stitches for the wrong side (WS) must be interpreted differently.

Sometimes extra stitches are added for knitting back and forth that are only knitted at the beginning and/or end of a row. This is always mentioned in the description next to the chart.

◀ ▶ Edge stitches

If you want, add extra edge stitches when knitting back and forth, at the beginning and end of the row, just like with the patterns in the previous chapters, these are not drawn in the charts. If additional stitches are drawn or mentioned, this does not include any edge sts.

How to make edge sts like Christine did: With yarn in front you slip the edge stitch knitwise at the beginning of the row, then bring yarn to back in between your ndls to knit the next st. If the next st is a Purl st leave yarn in front. Subsequently knit the edge st twisted at the end of the row, which gives neater edges.

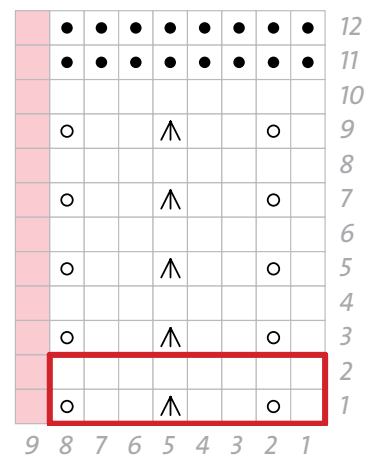
When you cast on stitches, next to the pattern repeat you should only count all extra stitches and edge stitches once, these only occur at the beginning and/or end of the row.



VI-1 Rose Leaf Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Number of stitches divisible by 8.
 Repeat between the red lines in width as desired. Repeat vertically 5 times (as shown here) and then purl 2 rows.
 Repeat these 12 rows as desired.

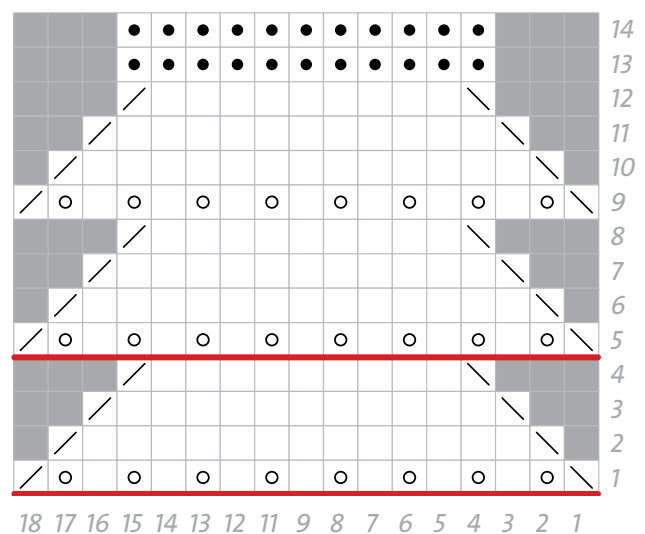
◀ ▶ At the end of the round (indicated in pink on the left side of the chart), an extra stitch is added at the edge because of the yarn overs.
 This stitch is knitted at the RS and purled at the WS. That excludes any added edge stitches (see note on page 64).



VI-2 Ceres Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Number of stitches divisible by 11.
 Between the red lines is the repeat pattern. Repeat vertically 3 times (as shown here) and then purl 2 rows. Repeat these 14 rows as desired.

◀ ▶ Depending on your own idea, a few extra stitches and/or edge stitches can be added on the left and right. Note: This has not been done with the sample in the photo.





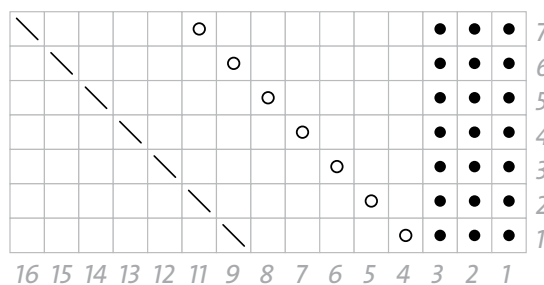
VI-3

VI-4

VI-3 Agatha's Edge

○ Number of sts divisible by 15.
Repeat these 7 rows as desired.

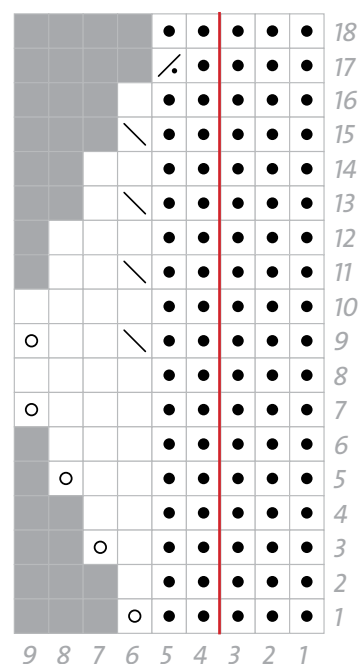
Not suitable for knitting back and forth, the motif is crooked. This is no problem for circular knitting.



VI-4 Palm Branch Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Number of sts divisible by 5.
(Add 5 extra sts for knitting back and forth)
Repeat these 18 rows with or without shifting the pattern motif. If you want to repeat these 18 rows and you want to shift the motif like it has been done for the sample in the photo, then you start the repeat at the red line, so you work P2, YO, P3. The rest is self-evident.

◀ ▶ On the left, at the end of the row, P 5 (extra sts) (RS) and at the back K 5 (WS). After shifting the motif (see above) you'll have to see for yourself at the end of the row which is better, an extra motif or not. For the swatch in the photo this has not been done, the last 8 are P sts.





*Children's hat, inv. nr. H.13-74
Collection Nederlands Openluchtmuseum, Arnhem (Dutch Open Air Museum Arnhem).*

This cotton children's hat is largely knitted in the pattern 'VI-4 Palm branch edge' from the previous page. This gives a nice relief to the hat. The edge has a different motif.



*A pair of white cotton stockings, inv. nr. K.62-63
Collection Nederlands Openluchtmuseum, Arnhem
(Dutch Open Air Museum Arnhem).*

In the beautiful costume collection of the Open Air Museum I have come across hats and stockings that incorporate motifs such as those in this chapter. For example, above and below you see a pair of very finely knitted stockings with an edge (photo above) made with pattern VI-15 'Rainbow Edge'. The nice thing is that these stockings have a variation on this motif knitted along the gussets. This is quite unique, in fact I have hardly ever come across such stockings with decorated gussets.

It is also nice to see that new initials were la-

ter embroidered with red cross stitches over the knitted initials TS. The red ones are not so easy to decipher, it could be JJ.

There are several darns, which shows us that these stockings have been worn a lot and the initials indicate they were worn by at least two persons, perhaps thanks to an inheritance or through sale. Clothing was a valuable possession at that time, so you wanted to make it last.

Putting initials on stockings and underwear was very common because laundry was often outsourced.





VI-5 Ray Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Number of stitches divisible by 13.
Repeat these 24 rows as desired.

◀ ▶ Note: Twisted knit stitches should be worked as twisted purl sts at the WS.
The symbol for twisted stitches is different here than in the back and forth patterns of the previous chapters, where it is usually the edge stitch.

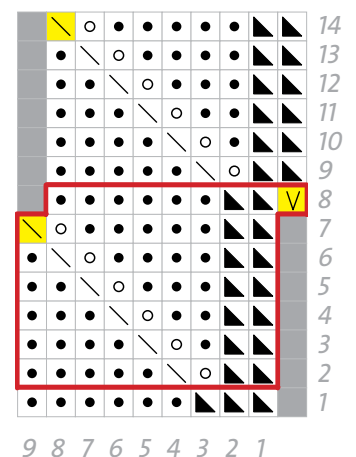
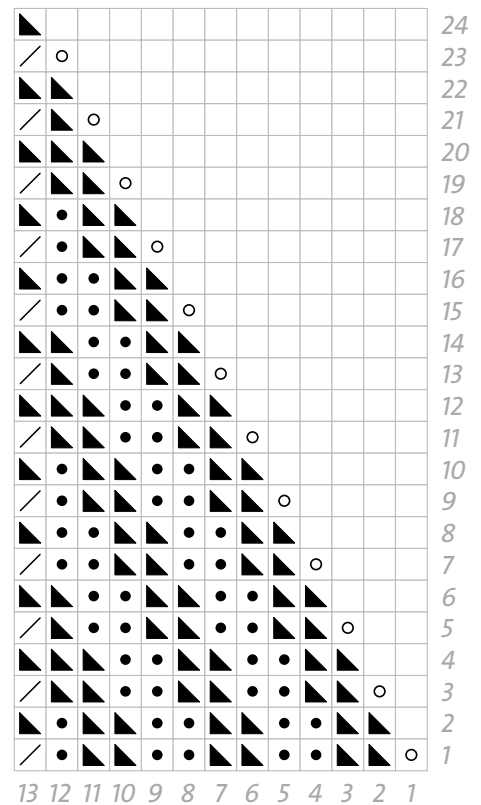
Refer to the legend for circular knitting on page 62.

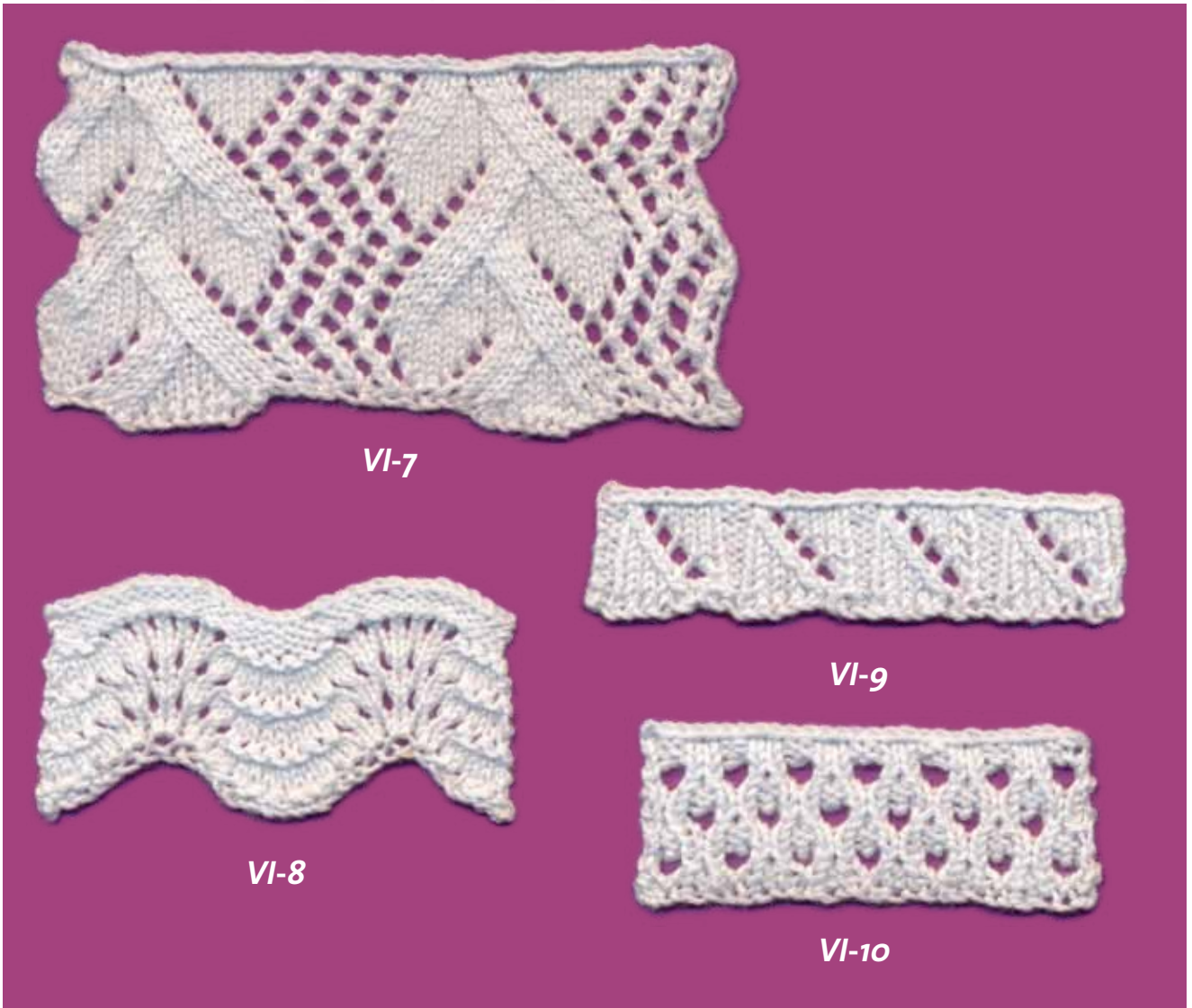
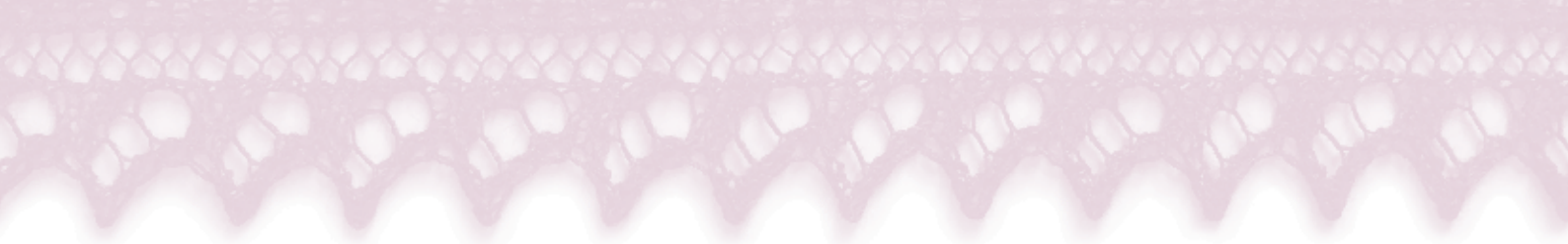
VI-6 Flag Edge

○ Number of stitches divisible by 9.
After 7 rows you move the yellow marked stitch (the last decrease of row 7) to the first ndl. So the beginning of the round shifts 1 stitch to the right.
At the beginning of row 8, slip this stitch (yellow V).
K2 twisted, P6 once, then * K3 twisted, P6 and repeat this for the entire row* (just like in row 1).
Rows 9 - 14 equal rows 2 - 7, just follow the chart.

Actually you repeat row 2-8 and shifted a stitch every time at the end of row 7 to the beginning of row 8.
You may need to redistribute your stitches on your needles occasionally, but at the beginning of the round you should only shift a stitch when the charted pattern directs it.

Only suitable for circular knitting. It will be crooked because one stitch has to be moved in every 7th row.





VI-7 Preciosa Edge

◄>○ Number of stitches divisible by 21.
Repeat these 16 rows as desired.

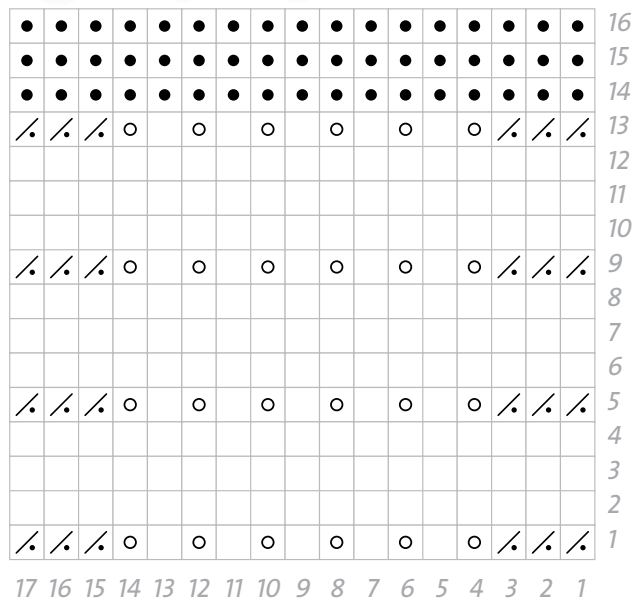
◄> Easy to work back and forth because all WS rows are purled.
if you want you can add 6 sts on the left side to work the first 6 sts of the chart one more time.

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

VI-8 Striped Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Number of stitches divisible by 17.
Repeat these 16 rows as desired.

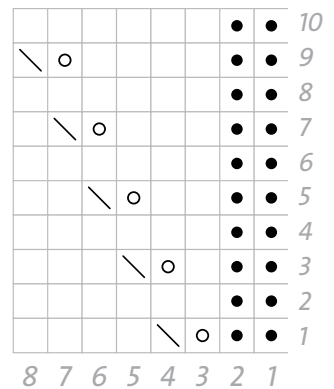
◀ ▶ Easy to work back and forth because all WS rows 2-12 are purled.
Rows 14 and 16 are to be knit at the WS.



VI-9 Andreas Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Number of stitches divisible by 8,
(Add 2 extra sts to the total of sts for working
back and forth).
Repeat these 10 rows as desired.

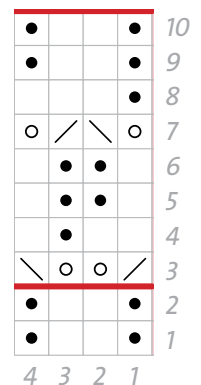
◀ ▶ Easy to work back and forth.
For symmetry, the two extra cast-on stitches
are purled at the end of the RS row. All return-
ing WS rows are worked K2, P6 all the way,
ending with K2.

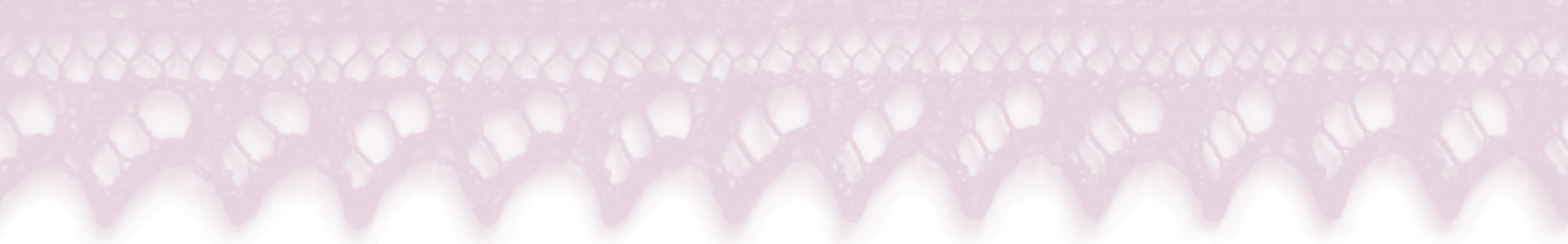


VI-10 Goose Eye Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Number of stitches divisible by 4
(add 2 if you want to work back and forth).
Make sure that the double yarn over always
comes between the 2 K sts from the previous
row.
The first 2 rows are one-off.
Then repeat only the 8 rows between the red
lines.

◀ ▶ From the double yarn overs in rows 4 and
8 at the WS, you first K 1 and then P 1.
Add an extra st at the beginning and end
of the row because of the yarn overs at the
edge in row 7. Work these side sts as desired.





This woman's cap has been made with pattern VI-11, the 'Checkerboard Edge'. The gathered strips on the front are knitted with alternating knit and purl stitches. The dating and origin of such pieces is often difficult to say, but in any case they are part of regional costumes.

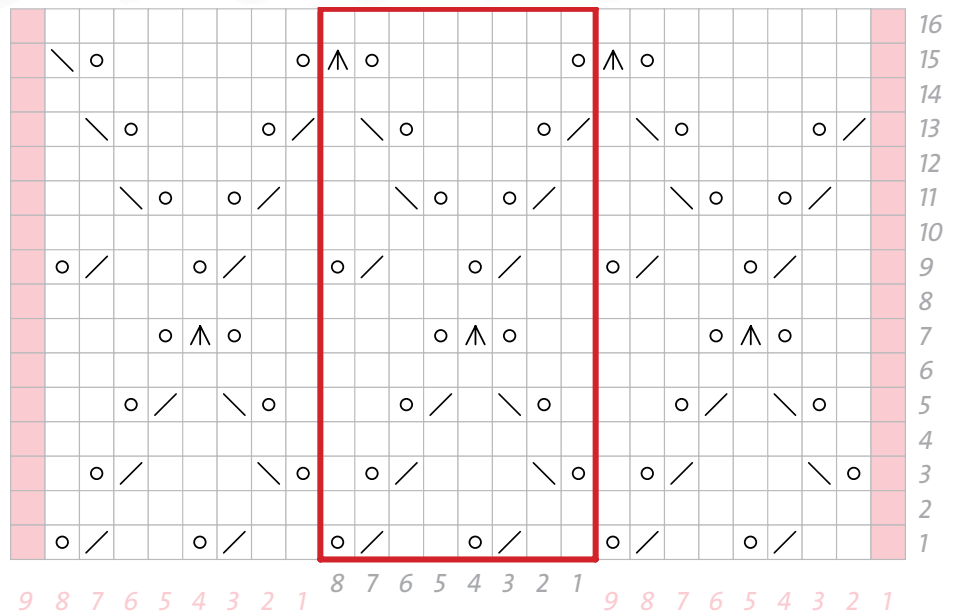
Nightcap, inv. nr. HM.709, Collection Nederlands Openluchtmuseum, Arnhem (Dutch Open Air Museum Arnhem). (Loan from Royal Collections, The Hague)

VI-11 Checker - Board-Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Number of stitches divisible by 8 (Add 2 for working back and forth). repeat these 16 rows as desired.

○ Repeat only the 8 stitches between the red lines and ignore the rest

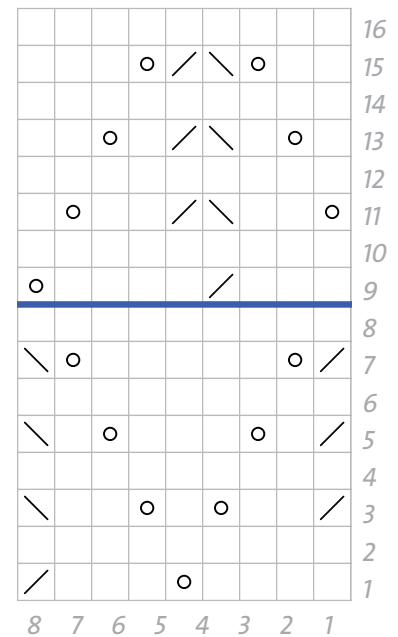
◀ ▶ Add 1 extra stitch (pink) on either side of the row because of the yarn overs at the edge. Knit the entire diagram, repeating the part between the red lines as much as needed between the left and right parts.



VI-12 Louises Edge

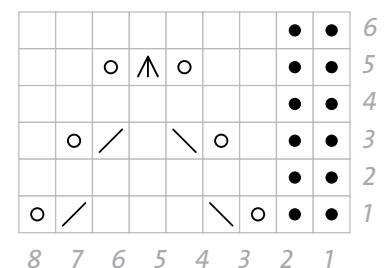
◀ ▶ ○ Number of stitches divisible by 9 (Add 2 for working back and forth). The motif shifts above the blue line. Repeat these 16 rows as desired.

◀ ▶ Knit the extra stitches (not shown here) on both sides of the knitting pattern. They are needed because of the yarn overs on the sides.



VI-13 Palm-Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Number of stitches divisible by 9. When knitting back and forth, add 2 more stitches on the left at the end of the row and purl them (RS) and knit them back (WS). These 6 rows can be repeated vertically as desired.





VI-16

VI-16 Tea-leaf Edge

◀ ▶ ○ Aantal steken deelbaar door 9 (Add 1 when working back and forth).
 Up to and including row 32 you can see the entire motif of 16 rows twice here.
 In the second half (between the blue lines) the motif shifts, see photo above. You don't have to move a stitch for that.
 Row 33 is row 1 again.

◀ ▶ This motif lends itself well to back and forth knitting because all even rows (WS) are knitted in a purl pattern. The extra stitch is placed on the left at the end of the row, this is necessary because of the yarn overs at the edge, which is knitted at the RS.

These 32 rows can be repeated vertically as required.

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VI-17

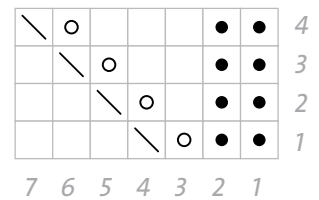


VI-18

VI-17 Lace Edge

◯ Number of stitches divisible by 7.
Repeat these 4 rows as needed.

Not suitable for back and forth knitting, it is crooked.



VI-18 Shifted Ajour Edge

◀ ▶ ◯ Number of stitches divisible by 4
(Add 2 when knitting back and forth).

◯ Tip: Instead of K2tog twisted, you can also slip 1 purlwise, K 1 twisted, pass the slipped stitch over(same effect).

At the end of row 8, knit the first 2 stitches of the first row over to ndl 4 and then start row 9 again with just K 2 twisted together, yarn over, K 2 and so on.

You will also have to shift 2 sts on the other 3 ndls.

◀ ▶ Cast on a multiple of 4 sts plus 2 extra.

In rows 1 to 8, at the end of the row, knit these extra stitches as K2 and back as P2.

To stagger the motif, knit the next 8 rows at the beginning of the row K 2 (RS) and end the return row (WS) with P 2.

Tip: Making a twisted P2Tog at the back may be difficult. Instead of these decreases, you can also make a regular SSK in the odd rows (RS) and P2Tog in the even rows (WS).

