

# Outlanding Stitch Compendium



**Wrapped in Jamie** looks more complicated than it is!

You will most likely already know most of the stitches used and I will explain how to read the abbreviations for any special stitches and how to make them step-by-step in this compendium.

## CROCHET TERMINOLOGY, ABBREVIATIONS AND PUNCTUATION

The crochet technique used in the **Wrapped in Jamie** squares is called 'overlay crochet'. Overlay means that there are usually two layers of stitches. In **WIJ**, the first layer is made up of single crochet stitches. When single crochet stitches are worked in the back loops only, they leave a free front loop. This free front loop can be used to 'anchor' a long stitch (i.e. treble or double treble) that will be made in a later round.

The overlay technique allows us to create projects of two or even more layers, to 'paint' a picture or to 'write stories in yarn'. A word of warning though: once you start making overlay projects it gets quite addictive :-)

<b>st/s</b>	stitch/stitches
<b>ch/chs</b>	chain/chains; ch1 - make 1 chain, ch2 - make 2 chains...
<b>ch-sp</b>	chain space - a space that is created by making several chs in a row
<b>lp/lps</b>	loop / loops
<b>yo</b>	yarn over - make a loop around the hook or grab the yarn with your hook
<b>FLO</b>	front loop only - sts made in the front loop only of indicated st
<b>BLO</b>	back loop only - sts made in the back loop only of indicated st
<b>fp</b>	front post st - followed by the kind of stitch that will be made around a stitch from a previous round
<b>bp</b>	back post st - followed by the kind of stitch that will be made around a stitch from a previous round
<b>RS</b>	right side of the work
<b>WS</b>	wrong side of the work
<b>'x' sc / dc</b>	work 1 sc / dc in each of the next 'x' stitches
<b>[ ]</b>	square brackets indicate hard-core repeats for 1 side of the square, consisting of multiple instructions
<b>( )</b>	parenthesis indicate lower level repeats (i.e. (2 sc, sc in BLO) )OR a group of sts that will be worked into the same st or sp (i.e. (sc, ch2, sc) into the corner sp)
<b>*</b>	asterixis indicate notes / tips / alternatives within the written pattern OR hardcore repeats for 1 side in the photo tutorials

## BASIC STITCHES - ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Basic stitches you should be familiar with

<b>ss</b>	<b>slip stitch</b>	insert hook into indicated st, yo, pull through the loop, continue to pull through the loop on the hook
<b>sc</b>	<b>single crochet</b>	insert hook into indicated st, yo, pull through (2 loops on the hook), yo and pull through both loops on the hook
<b>hdc</b>	<b>half double crochet</b>	yo (2 loops on the hook), insert hook into indicated st, yo and pull through (3 loops on hook), yo and pull through all 3 loops
<b>dc</b>	<b>double crochet</b>	yo (2 loops on the hook), insert hook into indicated st, yo and pull through (3 loops on hook), yo and pull through 2 loops (2 loops on hook), yo and pull through both remaining loops
<b>htr</b>	<b>half treble crochet</b>	yo twice (3 loops on hook), insert hook into indicated st, yo and pull through (4 loops on hook), yo and pull through 2 loops (3 loops on hook), yo and pull through all 3 remaining loops
<b>tr</b>	<b>treble crochet</b>	yo twice, (3 loops on hook), insert hook into indicated st or loop, yo and pull through (4 loops on hook), yo and pull through 2 loops (3 loops on hook), yo and pull through 2 loops (2 loops on hook), yo and pull through both remaining loops
<b>hdtr</b>	<b>half double treble crochet</b>	yo 3 times, (4 loops on hook) insert hook into indicated st, yo and pull through, (5 loops on hook), (yo and pull through 2 loops) twice (4/3 loops on hook), yo and pull through last 3 loops
<b>dtr</b>	<b>double treble crochet</b>	yo 3 times (4 loops on hook), insert hook into indicated st, yo and pull through (5 loops on hook), (yo and pull through 2 loops) 3 times (4/3/2 loops on hook), yo and pull through last 2 remaining loops
<b>trtr</b>	<b>triple treble</b>	yo 4 times (5 loops on hook), insert hook into indicated st, yo and pull through (6 loops on hook), (yo and pull through 2 loops) 4 times (5/4/3/2 loops on hook), yo and pull through last 2 remaining loops

## "PETRANESE" OVERLAY CROCHET TERMINOLOGY

One of my Facebook **Wrapped in Jamie CAL** group members invented the term "Petranese" to describe my way of writing the positioning of special stitches - I love the idea and therefore have adopted it. As far as I know, there is no existing system of describing these special stitches, so I had to make up my own. I hope you find it useful.

## COUNTING STITCHES & ROUNDS, FINDING FREE FRONT LOOPS

Stitches in previous rounds, angular stitches or angular <2-together stitches used in the **Wrapped In Jamie** squares may look complicated, but they really are not.

Once you know how to count stitches and rounds - or rather how they are counted in the patterns -, everything will become easy and logical. So please have a good look at the explanations below.

**Stitch definition abbreviations** consist of 3 parts:

### **stitch \_ horizontal placement - round**

The **stitch description** gives you details for each of those three parts in plain text:

1. stitch type
2. exact horizontal placement (stitches ahead or behind/backwards)
3. round placement

**Stitch type** defines what kind of stitch is going to be worked, whether it is a simple stitch, a front post or a back post stitch or a stitch just in one specific loop.

The placement definitions are added as numerals after the type of stitch and "\_":

- the first numeral always gives the **direction and the number of stitches** you have to count, starting from the **next stitch**:  
"+" means: count ahead; +3 i.e. means it is the 3rd stitch after the next stitch  
"-" means: count backwards; -3 i.e. means it is the 3rd stitch counted backwards / behind the next stitch
- the second numeral always indicates the round where the stitch has to be made, starting from the **current round**:  
-1 means: the last round that you made, the one you would now "normally" crochet into = 1 round below the current round  
-2 means: 2 rounds below the current round  
-3 means: 3 rounds below the current round

## Counting stitches



**0** = next stitch

**+1** = 1 stitch ahead of the next stitch

**+2** = 2 stitches ahead of the next stitch

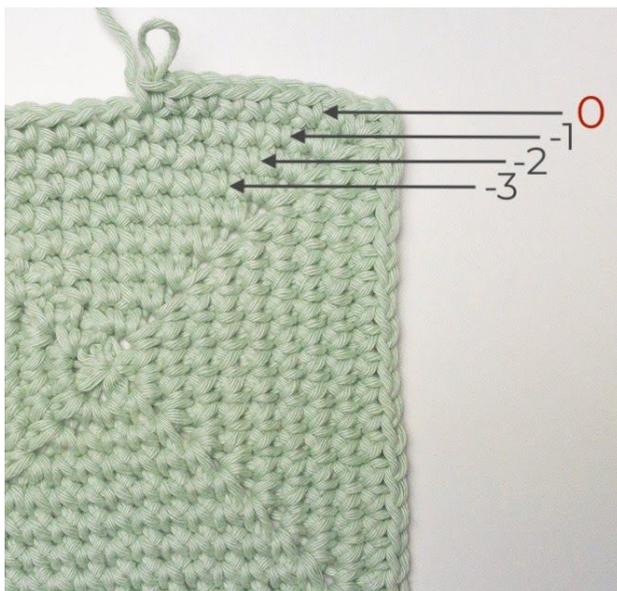
**+3** = 3 stitches ahead of the next stitch

**-1** = 1 stitch behind /backwards next stitch

**-2** = 2 stitches behind the next stitch

**-3** = 3 stitches behind the next stitch

## Counting rounds



**0** = current / working round

**-1** = 1 round below the current round, the round you "normally" work into

**-2** = 2 rounds below the current round

**-3** = 3 rounds below the current round

## Finding free front loops

When we make a back loop stitch ("st in BLO"), the front loop of this stitch stays free. We will use this free front loop in a later round to 'anchor' a stitch ("st in FLO").

### Example with numbers:

Stitches you make in the current round are stitches in 'Round **0**'.

The stitches you made in the previous round are stitches in 'Round **-1**'.

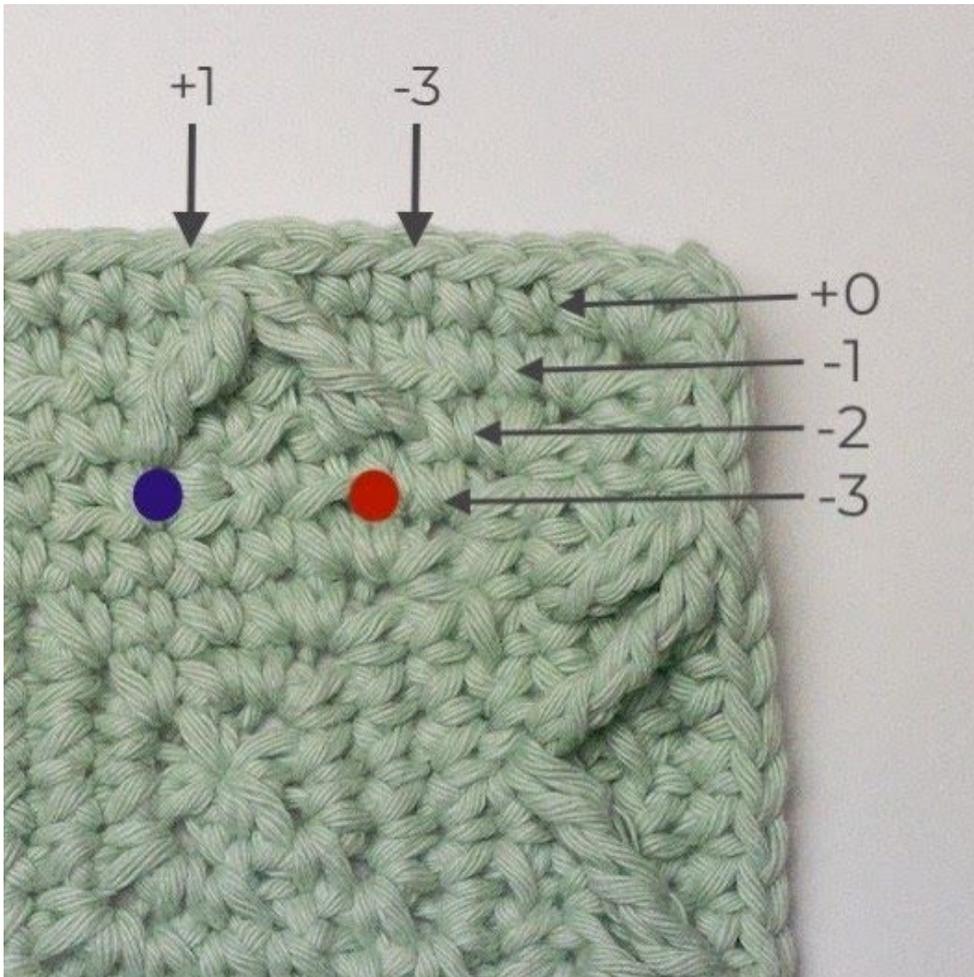
A stitch you work in BLO in the current round (**+0-0**) leaves a free front loop from the stitch in the previous round (**+0-1**). The front loop belongs to the stitch from 'Round **-1**'. In the **next** round, this will be a free front loop of the stitch from 'Round **-2**' - the FLO of the st 2 rounds below. (**+0-2**).



- The last round finished (no dots underneath front loops) are front loops of the stitches 1 round below (**-1**)
- The **blue** dots underneath the free front loops indicate the front loops of the stitches 2 rounds below (**-2**)
- The **green** dots underneath the free front loops indicate the front loops of the stitches 3 rounds below (**-3**)
- The **red** dots underneath the free front loops indicate the front loops of the stitches 4 rounds below (**-4**)

Placing stitch markers into the free front loops after you worked a sc in BLO in the current round will be helpful to find the front loops more easily later on.

## Special stitches - combining stitch and round counting



Knowing how to count stitches and rounds is the simple but essential secret to making **Wrapped in Jamie** squares

The photo shows an example for a special stitch; more about angular and <2tog-stitches in later chapters

This is a **tr\_-3-3 in FLO/tr\_+1-3 in FLO/<2tog**, meaning **2 tr** are worked **together**:

- the first leg is a **tr** in the **front loop only** of the **st 3** behind and **3** rounds below the next stitch (**red dot**)
- the second leg is a **tr** in the **front loop only** of the **st 1** ahead and **3** rounds below the next stitch (**blue dot**)

## No rules without exceptions :-)

In our “old Petranese” we used letters to explain the position of a stitch. We also introduced special abbreviations for “padding stitches”, the ones that are made behind special stitches to enhance the special 3D effect and/or to close gaps.

We will continue to use the abbreviations for **hdcbb** or **dcbb** (see next chapter “Stitch Variations”).

The padding stitches are made “**b**ehind” and “**b**elow” a special stitch, in the stitch that was skipped because of a special stitch.

This “behind” actually means “on the wrong side of the work”. The special stitch stays in front, the behind-below-stitch is made as a “padding” for it.



WS view of the position of a dcbb or hdcbb:

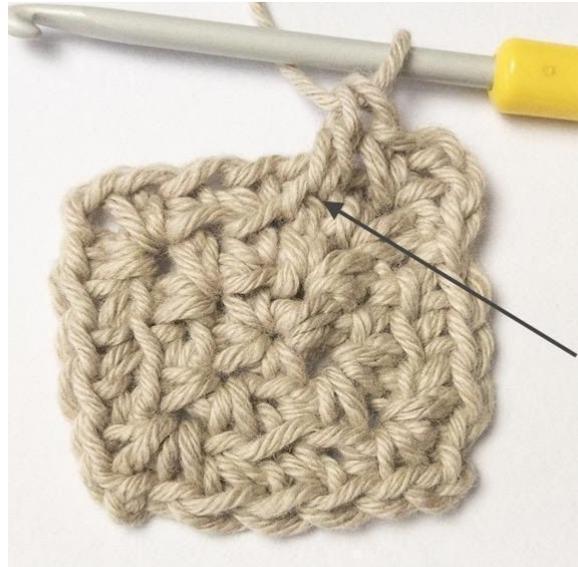
The hdcbb or dcbb will be worked into the top loops of the skipped stitch below = **b**ehind and **b**elow the special stitch (indicated loops, 2 rounds below)

## STITCHES WORKED IN FRONT LOOPS ONLY

**dc in FLO** – double **c**rochet worked in the **F**ront **L**oop **O**nly of the indicated stitch

**dc\_+1-2 in FLO** - double **c**rochet is worked in the **f**ront **l**oop **o**nly of the stitch **1** ahead and **2** rounds below the next stitch

Finished double crochet in **f**ront **l**oop **o**nly of stitch **1** ahead and **2** rounds below the next stitch



**1** - indicates the stitch of the previous round (behind the special stitch) that needs to be skipped

Next stitch made will be a sc into the ch2 corner space

## STITCHES WORKED IN BACK LOOPS ONLY

**sc in BLO** – single crochet made in the **Back Loop Only** of the indicated stitch



**1** - indicates the front loop

**2** - indicates the back loop

**3** - indicates the 3rd loop



All four sides of the square show 3 sc that have been worked in **back loops only** in the previous round (**-1**)

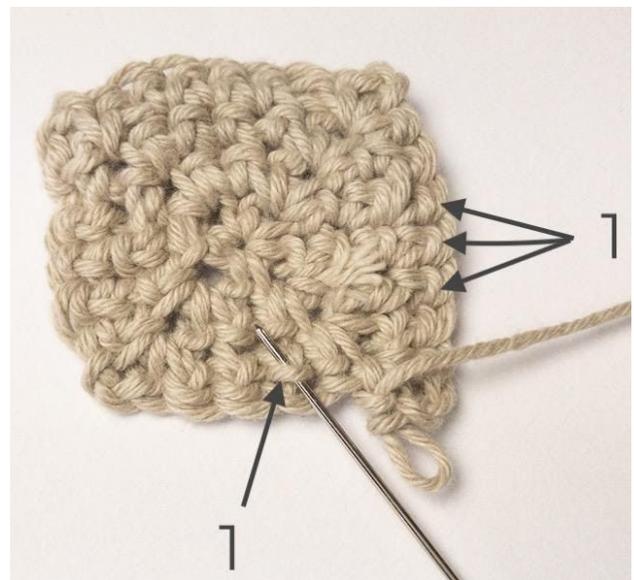
The front loops from the round before (**-2**) are still available and can be used for a FLO stitch in one of the next rounds

The picture shows a **dc\_+1-2 in FLO** worked in the free front loop **1** stitch ahead and **2** rounds below the next stitch - the back loop was used by a **sc in BLO**

## THIRD LOOP STITCHES

**Rounds 14 and 20** of the inside square and **Round 30 of the border** are always sc in the **3rd loop** of the stitches (unless you choose to work it otherwise). They have a very distinctive and - in my humble opinion - gorgeous look, but they can be a bit more challenging to work. (See alternative suggestions below)

A stitch has 2 loops that form something like a V-shape, consisting of a **Front Loop (FL)** and a **Back Loop (BL)**. The **3rd loop** lies directly behind the back loop. It is the 'bump' at the open side of the V, a tiny bit left of center (for a right handed crocheter). Please refer to the pictures below for a visual reference.



### Right side of work (RS)

- 1 - Front Loop (FL)
- 2 - Back Loop (BL)
- 3 - 3rd loop

### Wrong side of work (WS)

- 1 - 3rd loops

### Hint for Rounds 13/14, 19/20 (and 29/30 of the Border):

If you find making sc in the 3rd loop (in Rounds 14, 20 and 30) difficult, here are some ideas on how to make it easier:

- use a bigger hook to work Rounds 13, 19 and 29,
- make an effort to work the sc loosely in Rounds 13, 19 and 29,
- use a smaller hook for Rounds 14, 20 and 30 or
- make hdc instead of sc in Rounds 13, 19 and 29. If you choose this option, please be aware that making hdc's may alter the height of the round and that you should work Rounds 13, 19 and 29 in the same manner in all squares.

# ANGULAR STITCHES

Breakdown of angular stitch abbreviations:

tr_ +2 -3	tr_ -2 -3
st(s) ahead rounds below	st(s) behind rounds below
= forward angular stitch	= backward angular stitch
<b>treble 2 stitches ahead and 3 rounds below the next stitch = tr_+2-3</b>	<b>treble 2 stitches behind and 3 rounds below the next stitch = tr_-2-3</b>

**tr\_+1-2 in FLO**

**treble in FLO of the st 1 ahead and 2 rounds below the next stitch**

**tr\_-1-2 in FLO**

**treble in FLO of the st 1 behind and 2 rounds below the next stitch**

**htr\_+2-3 in FLO**  
or **tr\_+2-3 in FLO**

**half treble or treble in FLO of the st 2 ahead and 3 rounds below the next stitch**

**htr\_-2-3 in FLO**  
or **tr\_-2-3 in FLO**

**half treble or treble in FLO of the st 2 behind and 3 rounds below the next stitch**

## Remember



**1: tr\_-2-3 in FLO =**

**treble worked in the FLO of the st 2 behind (-2) and 3 rounds below (-3) the next stitch**

## FRONT POST STITCHES

**fp** - front **p**ost stitch

Insert the hook around the stem of the indicated st, from front to back and then to the front again, then finish the stitch as instructed.

**Example:**

**fpdc\_+0-1** - front **p**ost **d**ouble **c**rochet around the st 1 round below the next stitch: yo, insert hook from front to back and then to front again around the post of the indicated st, so that the hook pushes the st "forward", yo and finish the dc as usual.

Front post stitches can be made around any kind of normal stitches and other front or back post stitches in previous rounds.

<b>fp</b>	front <b>p</b> ost <b>s</b> ingle <b>c</b> rochet
<b>fphdc</b>	front <b>p</b> ost <b>h</b> alf <b>d</b> ouble <b>c</b> rochet
<b>fpdc</b>	front <b>p</b> ost <b>d</b> ouble <b>c</b> rochet
<b>fphtr</b>	front <b>p</b> ost <b>h</b> alf <b>t</b> reble crochet
<b>fp</b>	front <b>p</b> ost <b>t</b> reble crochet
<b>fphdtr</b>	front <b>p</b> ost <b>h</b> alf <b>d</b> ouble <b>t</b> reble crochet
<b>fpdtr</b>	front <b>p</b> ost <b>d</b> ouble <b>t</b> reble crochet

Example - front **p**ost **d**ouble **c**rochet



**1** - yarn over

**2** - bring hook behind the post part of the stitch

**3** - yarn over and pull through

yarn over and pull through 2 loops



yarn over and pull through 2 remaining loops



finished fpdc - front post double crochet (indicated)



skip the stitch behind the fpdc (indicated)



## BACK POST STITCHES

### **bp** - back post stitch

Insert the hook around the post of the indicated st, from back to front and to the back again, then finish the stitch as instructed.

### **Example:**

**bpdc\_+0-1** around the stitch 1 round below the next stitch - **back post double crochet** around the i.e. double crochet of the previous round:

yo, insert hook from back to front and then front to back around the post of the indicated st, so that the hook pushes the st "backward", yo and finish the dc as usual.

Like front post stitches, back post stitches can be made around any kind of normal stitches or other front or back post stitches in previous rounds. Abbreviations are the same as in the table above for fp stitches, only with 'bp' instead of 'fp'.



Here a back post stitch has to be made around a treble of a previous round; this tr has a ch2 on each side

The photo shows how to insert the hook (indicated with the needle) around the post part of the stitch

## VARIATIONS TO (SPECIAL) STITCHES

Sometimes we change basic or Special Stitches slightly, in order to fill a gap or anchor a stitch neatly in place.

These variations are explained in detail before the round in which they are to be used.

We mark them with an “-x” at the end of the stitch abbreviation to indicate the variation of a known stitch - you’ll see and understand when you encounter them!

## “PADDING” STITCHES

Padding stitches are the only stitches that use a third dimension of placement - **behind** in the meaning of “on the back side of” a special stitch.

These stitches use the free top loops of a stitch that was skipped for a special stitch in a previous round. They are made into the stitch behind that special stitch (without turning your work!). The special stitch stays in front. Flip the top edge of the work slightly down so that you can see the free / skipped stitch in the back. Sometimes the skipped stitch can be a bit hidden. Make sure you find the correct loops to work into.

Padding stitches increase the special 3D effect of the pattern and bring the skipped stitch behind the special stitch up to the level of the current round.

The square, triangle and border patterns use different 2 padding stitches (and occasional, especially explained variations of those) - hdcbb and dcbb.

**hdcbb** - technically this is a **hdc\_+0-2-b**, half double **c**rochet **b**ehind the st **2** rounds **b**elow the next stitch

**dcbb** - technically this is a **dc\_+0-2-b**, double **c**rochet **b**ehind the st **2** rounds **b**elow the next stitch



hdcbb or dcbb into the free top loops of the st 2 rounds below the next stitch = **b**ehind and **b**elow the next stitch of the previous round (indicated loops)

## SPIKE AND SPLIT SPIKE STITCHES

**Spike stitches (Sp)** are a variation/extension of the sc. While a sc is worked into the previous round, spike stitches are worked into a stitch 2 or more rounds below. Insert the hook into the indicated stitch, yarn over and pull the loop up to the level of the current round, finish as a normal sc encompassing everything in between.

Spike stitches can be straight down or angular. They are worked next to an already existing stitch into the same top loops.

**Split spike stitch (spSp)** is a variation of this variation :-).

When you make a split spike stitch, you insert your hook not into the top loops but INTO the center of an existing stitch, between its two vertical bars. The stitch you split is usually a sc - please look at the example below.

Split spike stitches can be straight down or angular.

All (split) spike stitches are made the same way:

The yarn stays behind the work when you insert the hook into the indicated place. Catch the yarn on the wrong side of your work, pull through and pull this yarn loop up to the level of the current round. Then finish the sc, encompassing everything between the place where you inserted the hook and the current round.

Take care to make spike stitches neither too low (or your work will welt) nor too high (you will have sloppy yarn loops on the right side) - practice them a bit on a swatch until you have a feeling for the proper height!

**How to work an angular spike stitch into a stitch 2 or more rounds below - i.e. Sp\_+2-3**



**Sp\_+2-3** - sc as **spike** stitch into the indicated stitch **2** stitches ahead and **3** rounds below the next stitch

On the right side of your work, insert the hook into the indicated stitch

There is already a stitch in these loops, just add the spike st next to it



The yarn stays behind the work

The hook will appear BETWEEN two 3rd loops on the wrong side

Catch yarn and pull through; the yarn loop is on the right side of your work

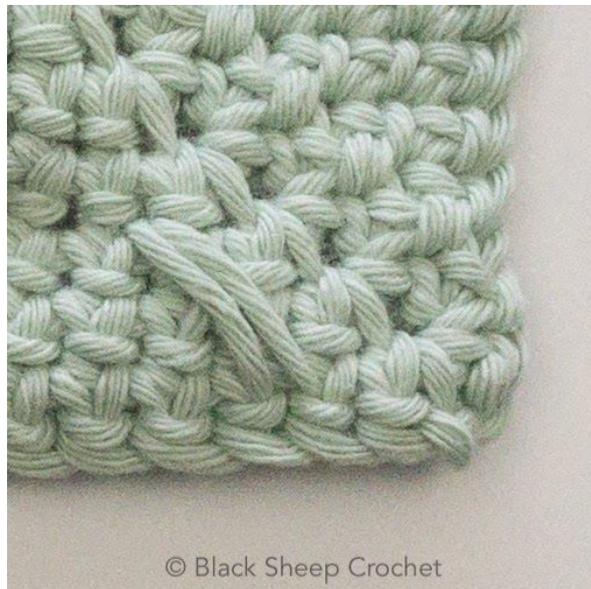
Pull this yarn loop up to the level of the current round



Yarn over and finish the sc by pulling the yarn through both loops on the hook



There will be long loops on the right and on the wrong side of the work



The stitch under the spike stitch (indicated) will be encompassed - this stitch is skipped because it is replaced by the spike stitch



Pull the finished spike stitch to the side to cover the stitch it replaces and work the next stitch (indicated) as instructed



## How to work a split spike stitch straight down - i.e. spSp\_+0-3



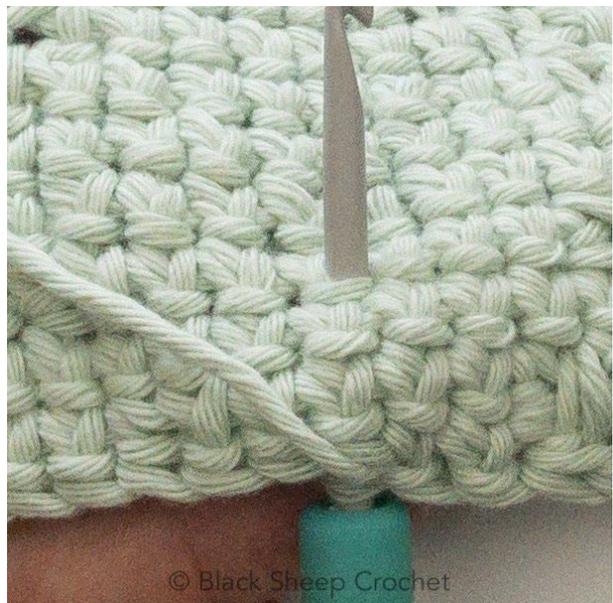
On the right side of your work, go to the place indicated in the stitch definition to make the split spike stitch

**spSp\_+0-3** - sc as **split Spike** stitch into the st **3** rounds below the next stitch (indicated)

Insert the hook BETWEEN the 2 vertical bars of the sc (indicated)



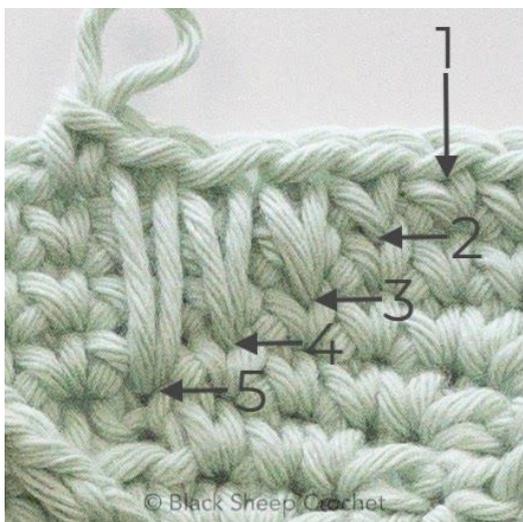
The hook will appear UNDERNEATH the 3rd loop on the wrong side of the work



Catch yarn and pull through, then pull the loop up to the level of the current round



Finish as a normal sc



- 1 - normal sc into round -1
- 2 - split Spike st into round -2
- 3 - split Spike st into round -3
- 4 - split Spike st into round -4
- 5 - split Spike st into round -5

**How to work an angular split spike stitch into the sc of 2 or more rounds below - i.e. spSp\_-2-3**



**spSp\_-2-3** - sc as **split Spike** stitch into the stitch **2** behind and **3** rounds below the next stitch (indicated stitch)

On the right side of your work, go to the place indicated in the stitch definition to make the split Spike stitch

Insert the hook **BETWEEN** the 2 vertical bars of the sc (indicated)



The hook appears **UNDERNEATH** the 3rd loop on the wrong side of the work



Catch yarn and pull through; the yarn loop is on the right side of your work



Pull this yarn loop up to the level of the current round



Finish as a normal sc

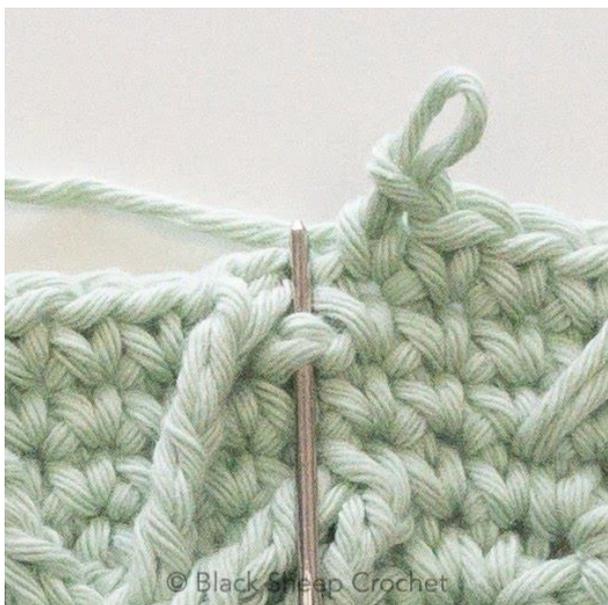


## AROUND-STITCHES

Around-stitches are worked in a similar way to Spike stitches - the main difference is that around-stitches aren't a variation of a sc but can be a variation of any type of other basic stitch. The purpose of an around-stitch is to anchor a special stitch or to close the gap between special stitches and the sc background.

The border is designed with a lot of hdc-around that are made into the free top loops of the skipped stitch below the next stitch.

**How to work a hdc-around in the free top loops of a skipped stitch of a previous round - i.e. hdc-around\_+0-2**



On the right side, go to the place indicated in the stitch definition

### **hdc-around\_+0-2**

**Half double crochet around** both stitches **1** and **2** rounds below the next stitch



Yarn over, insert hook through the top loops of the skipped stitch 2 rounds below the next stitch (indicated)



Catch yarn and pull through, the yarn loop is on the right side of your work

Pull this yarn loop up to the level of the current round, encompassing all yarn loops in-between



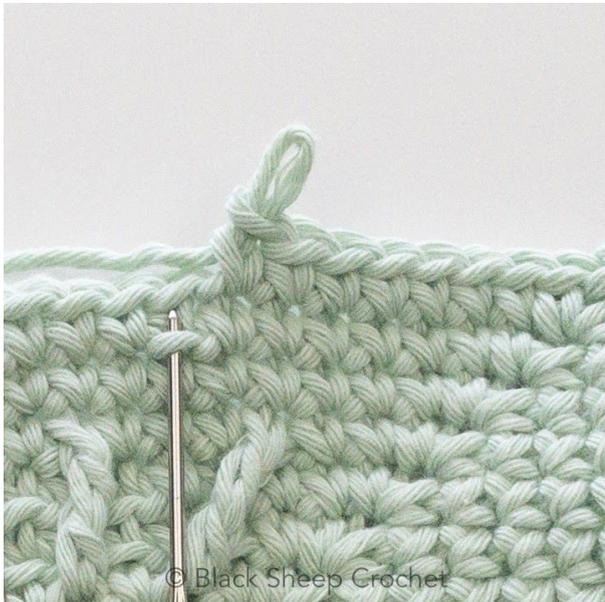
Finish as a normal hdc

## POPCORN STITCHES

Popcorn stitches make a bobble that “pops” out to the front.

Popcorn stitches can be worked into a normal stitch or into a free front loop. In ***Wrapped in Jamie***, we work most popcorn stitches into a free front loop 2 rounds below.

**How to work a popcorn stitch in the free front loop of a stitch of a previous round - i.e. popcorn st\_+0-2 in FLO**



### **popcorn st\_+0-2 in FLO**

The **popcorn** stitch will be made into the free front loop of the st **2** rounds below the next stitch (indicated)

Make 4 dc into the free front loop, then take the hook out of the crochet loop



Insert the hook into the top loops of the first dc just made



Grab the loop again with the hook ...



... and pull it through the top loops of the first dc



Ch1 to close the popcorn stitch



The closing chain (indicated) is part of the popcorn stitch and does **NOT** count as a stitch



## PUFF STITCH

The puff stitch is used to make another type of bobble - one that doesn't pop out as much as the popcorn stitch.

It can be made into any kind of stitch or chain space.

### **Puff stitch into the corner**

In *Wrapped in Jamie*, puff stitches are used in the corners of the Claire square (indicated)



### **Puff(number of repetitions)\_+0-1:**

Yarn over, insert hook through the ch2 corner space, yarn over and pull the yarn loop up to the level of the current round



Repeat (yarn over, pull through corner space) as often as is indicated in the stitch definition - here it is a total of 3 times, you have 7 loops on the hook



Yarn over and pull through all 7 loops



Close the puff stitch with a chain. The closing chain is part of the puff stitch and does not count as a stitch  
Finished puff(4)\_+0-1



## 2 TOGETHER STITCHES

**<2tog** – 2 together stitches have 2 legs. It is indicated in the stitch abbreviation and in the stitch explanation where the first and the second leg will be placed and what type of stitch they are.

Make the first leg as an incomplete indicated stitch (*2 loops left on the hook*). Work the second leg as an incomplete indicated stitch (*3 loops left on the hook*). Yarn over and pull through all 3 remaining loops - the <2tog is finished.

The abbreviations of these <2tog stitches can be quite long. However, once you are familiar with the system, they will tell you at a glance everything you need to know to make them correctly.

### Example:

**tr\_-2-3 in FLO/tr\_+2-3 in FLO/<2tog – 2 treble together** with the first leg a **tr** in the **FLO** of the st **2** behind and **3** rounds below the next stitch and the second leg a **tr** in the **FLO** of the st **2** ahead and **3** rounds below the next stitch.

### **tr\_-2-3 in FLO/tr\_+2-3 in FLO/<2tog –**

first leg: yo twice, insert hook in the FLO of the st 2 behind and 3 rounds below the next stitch, yo and pull through, [yo and pull through 2 loops] twice (*2 loops on hook*),

second leg: yo twice, insert hook into the FLO of the st 2 ahead and 3 rounds below the next stitch, yo and pull through, [yo and pull through 2 loops] twice (*3 loops on hook*), yo and pull through all 3 remaining loops.

The next stitch behind the tr<2tog now counts as worked and must be skipped.



**1** - indicates the next st

**2** - first leg in indicated front loop of the stitch **2** behind and **3** rounds below the next stitch

**3** - second leg in indicated front loop of the stitch **2** ahead and **3** rounds below the next stitch



first leg:

yarn over twice, insert hook in front loop of the st **2** behind and **3** rounds below the next stitch



first leg finished (2 loops remain on hook)



second leg:

yarn over twice, insert hook in front loop of the st **2** ahead and **3** rounds below the next stitch



second leg (indicated) finished  
(3 loops on hook)



yarn over and pull through all 3  
remaining loops

**tr\_-2-3 in FLO/tr\_+2-3 in FLO/<2tog**  
is finished



skip the stitch behind the special stitch  
(indicated)



<2tog stitches can also have legs made with different stitches:

- one leg is made as a tr in FLO, the other as a dtr in FLO (like the middle stitches in the photo), the <2tog looks 'lopsided'
- one leg is made in FLO, the other as a front post around a stitch (like the outer stitches in the photo)

Whenever there are special stitches like that, they are explained as Special Stitch and how they need to be worked, above the round where they are used

## STARTING A NEW COLOR WITH A STANDING STITCH (SC)

The neatest way to start a new round in a new color is a standing stitch.

- 1** - Make a slip knot and put the loop onto the hook
- 2** - Insert the hook into the stitch where you begin the new round - here it is the ch2 corner space - and pull through. You now have 2 loops on the hook

Complete the standing stitch as a normal sc



## INVISIBLE JOIN - FOR CORNER SPACES

You can finish a square / triangle / border with a slip stitch into the first sc of the last round, but there is a neater way to do so - the invisible join. It makes the start / end of the round really invisible.

The invisible join is basically a “false” stitch that is stitched over the first (standing or other) stitch of that round with a needle. It replaces the first stitch. This way you don't end up with a join which looks like an additional stitch.

Because we make our invisible join into a corner with a chain space, it has to be done differently than an invisible stitch within the round where a normal stitch is following immediately afterwards.

Cut the yarn after you have made the last stitch of the round, leaving an approx. 10 cm tail



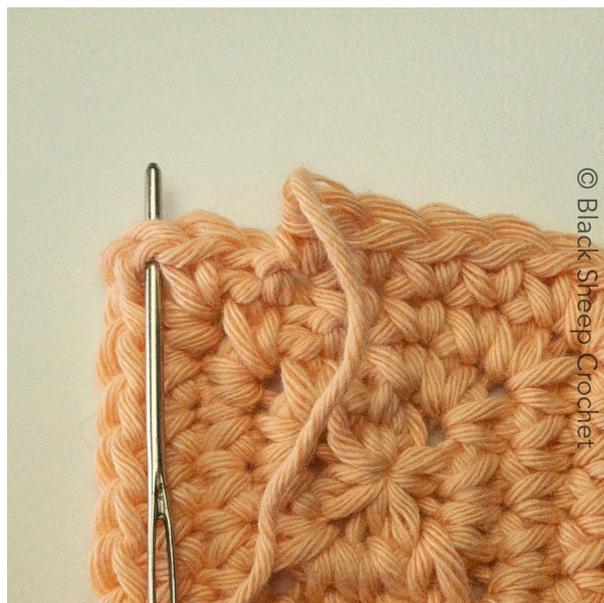
Pull the yarn tail completely through by extending the last loop until the end is free



Take the darning needle and thread it with the yarn tail



Skip the ch1 (pre-starting stitch for a new round) and the first sc made in the ch2-corner space. Insert the needle from front to back into the first ch of the corner ch2 so that you have the "V" of the ch on top of the needle...



... and the bump/3rd loop of the chain underneath the needle



Pull the yarn through but not too tight - the "front loop" of the join is shaped



Insert the needle straight down into the "V" formed by the top loops and through the 3rd loop of the last stitch made (photo shows the right side)



Photo shows where the needle should emerge on the wrong side



Pull the yarn through, but not too tight - the back loop of the join is shaped (wrong side view)



To secure this stitch, insert your needle from top to bottom through some loops behind the stitch and weave the remaining tail in as you normally do



The front loop of the invisible join sits on top of and replaces the front loop of the now hidden first sc



The back loop of the invisible join sits on top of and replaces the back loop of the now hidden first sc



Looking down on the top of the stitch, the join is invisible



In comparison: a slip stitch join



## VISUALS

Some rounds have repeats within repeats or are written in a way that may look more complicated than it really is. To make counting easier and for a quick reference, visuals have been added for your convenience. They are read from right to left.

Example:

**Round 16:** Ch1, [(sc, ch2, sc) into the ch2 corner space, 4 sc, (sc in **BLO**, sc, sc in **BLO**, 6 sc) twice, sc in **BLO**, sc, sc in **BLO**, 4 sc] 4 times. Ss into the first sc of the starting corner.

**Visual for Round 16 (where x = sc and \_ = sc in BLO)**

XXXX\_X\_XXXXXX\_X\_XXXXXX\_X\_XXXX

You are now well prepared to get started with the patterns of the

## Wrapped in Jamie CAL.

I hope you enjoy crocheting the patterns,  
reading the background stories  
and meeting us in our special

**Facebook Wrapped in Jamie CAL group** or our  
**Ravelry Wrapped in Jamie CAL group.**

You can ask any pattern questions there, share the pictures of your project and get inspiration from others.

Please remember to tag me with @black\_sheep\_crochet or #wrappedinjamiecal in case you share your project progress in your favourite network, so I can see your work and can give you a like or a thumbs up.

Have an 'outlanding' time crocheting your WRAPPED IN JAMIE project!!

Love,

*Pete aka TeBa Black Sheep*

Did you know that I offer 20% off my product and pattern collections exclusively to my VIP Black Sheep Crochet Flock members? You can become a member by signing up for my newsletter on the website [www.blacksheepcrochet.com](http://www.blacksheepcrochet.com) and get your INSTANT discount code. It's free and I don't spam or anything gross like that!