UC
CE

Crochet

This We Believe:

- The boy and girl are more important than the projects.

- The member should be their own best product.

- No award is worth sacrificing the reputation of a member or leader.

- Competition is a natural human trait and should be recognized as such. It should be given no more emphasis than other fundamentals.

- Learning how to do the project is more important than the project itself.

- Many things are caught rather than taught.

- A blue ribbon member with a red ribbon project is more desirable than a red ribbon member with a blue ribbon project.

- To learn by doing is fundamental in any sound educational program.

- Generally speaking, there is more than one good way of doing most things.

- Every member needs to be noticed, to feel important, to win, and to be praised.

- Our job is to teach members *how* to think, not what to think.

TEACHING YOUR LOVE OF CROCHETING TO KIDS

Helping 4-H members learn a skill like crocheting can be a real challenge as well as a gratifying experience. You will find that some members will master the skill easily, while others will struggle. Children who are taught to crochet learn so much more than just "stitches." They learn problem solving and math skills. Their reading, motor skills and eye-hand coordination are enhanced. It is an opportunity to develop decision making abilities and learn skills that can give pleasure throughout a lifetime. They find an outlet for their creativity which builds self-confidence and self-esteem.

TEN TIPS FROM THE PROS

1. KEEP IT FUN! Your young students must enjoy what they are doing. Let them see that you are having fun.

2. Have a model to display of a project so your students can see what they will be making.

3. Select simple projects that will interest your young students.

   • Choose projects that can be completed quickly
   • Use brightly colored yarns
   • Have extra supplies on hand

4. Keep the lessons short to accommodate the short attention span of children.

5. Don't expect perfection. They are trying. That is what is important. Praise them! Find something to compliment:

   • "I like that yarn color!"
   • "You have been a good listener today!"
   • "I like the way you are holding your crochet hook!"
   • REMEMBER KEEP IT FUN !!!

6. Showing is better than telling. Demonstrate the skill that you want them to learn.

7. Put something in their hands as soon as possible. Many teachers have found it easier to begin by giving students a hook with a few rows of crochet completed. Students learn the basics more easily and then go back and learn foundation chain, which can be tricky for beginners because of their tension.

8. Children need a sense of accomplishment. Provide them with frequent progress reports.

9. When a child is having difficulty with a skill, show an alternative, if possible.

10. When teaching teenagers:

   • Do not "dumb down" your instructions, but recognize their interests are different.
   • Treat them as adults not like "large children."
   • Choose projects that match their interests.
   • Consider current fashion trends.

CROCHETING TOOLS

Proper tools are necessary in crocheting. Learn about the tools before you buy so you will select good equipment.
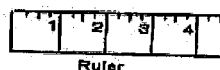
CROCHET HOOK

A crochet hook is the first tool required. Crochet patterns tell the size of hooks to use. Your leader will help you decide what hooks to use for your first project.
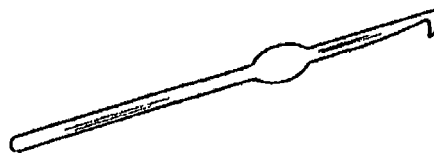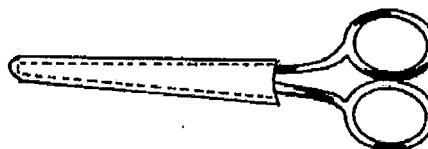
MEASURING TOOLS

For measuring you will need a ruler (either 6 or 12 inch), a measuring tape, or a metal-measuring gauge.

SCISSORS

Keep a small pair of scissors or shears handy for cutting yarn, trimming pompoms, etc. Be sure to keep scissors in a case for safety.

TAPESTRY NEEDLE

A blunt-pointed tapestry needle is used for sewing seams. A straight, steel needle is best. Some tapestry needles have a "hump" around the eye. They are not good for joining seams in crocheting as the hump catches on stitches and makes it hard to pull the yarn through.
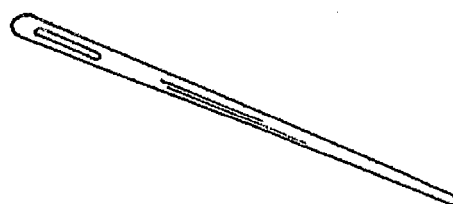
YARN & GAUGE

YARN

Yarns are available in a variety of weights (thickness of the strands) and fiber contents. For best results, use the yarn specified in the instructions. Be sure to purchase all the yarn you need for a project at the same time because dye lots may vary a little in shading and this will show on the finished project. If you are combining different types of yarn in the same project, make sure they have similar washing instructions. Care instructions are found on the product label—follow them carefully. Always make sure to make a swatch to measure the gauge.

GAUGE

Gauge is the number of stitches (and spaces) per inch and the number of rows (or rounds) per inch. In many patterns, gauge is specified over 4 inches. Your gauge and the gauge specified in the pattern must be the same so that your project will be the correct size. This is especially crucial for projects that must fit.

Before starting your project, take the time to make a gauge swatch. To check gauge, use the same yarn, hook and pattern stitch specified in the instructions. Make a swatch that is approximately 6 inches square. Work in pattern for about 6 inches, then bind off. Let the swatch relax for a bit, then flatten it without stretching to measure.

Using pins, mark off a section of stitches in the center of the swatch that measures 4 inches square. Count the number of stitches and rows in this 4 inch section. If they match the gauge, you can start right in on your pattern.

If you have too few stitches, you are working too loosely—change to smaller hook and make another swatch. If you have too many stitches, you are working too tightly—change to larger hook. Keep making swatches and experimenting with hook sizes until you obtain the specified gauge. Everyone crochets differently, this will help you be able to make a project that fits. Each skein of yarn has the yarn size and suggested hook on the label. You will want to keep the label for your reference.

Threads are also use to crochet. Crochet thread is generally used for dollies, table cloths, table toppers or as an edge on a project. The most commonly used thread is a number 10 size thread. The larger the thread number, the finer the thread, so 20 is finer than 10, and 30 is finer than 20. You will want to use a thread hook for this type of crocheting. A "0" hook works well with a size 10 thread.
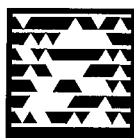
WORKING FROM A PATTERN

Patterns are written in a language of their own, and this will help you become familiar with special stitches and abbreviations. Although not all publications use the same abbreviations, the terminology will become familiar with a read-through.

ABBREVIATIONS

These are standard abbreviations that may appear in this booklet. Any abbreviations specific to a pattern will be given at the beginning of the pattern.

beg - begin(ning)

ch - chain

sc - single crochet

dc - double crochet

hdc - half double crochet

tr - treble crochet

st - stitch(es)

sl - slip

sk - skip

yo - yarn over

in - increase

rep - repeat

rnd(s) - round(s)

lp - loop

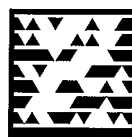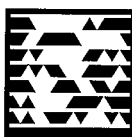**RS** - right side

WS - wrong side

tog - together

*, **, + or ++ - repeat whatever follows the *, **, + or ++ as indicated

[ ] - work instructions in brackets the number of times indicated.

ROLLING YARN INTO A BALL THAT PULLS FROM CENTER

Some yarns come in hanks, some are pre-wound and pull from the center. Rolling a ball that pulls from the center is a good skill to have.

SUPPLIES NEEDED:

Hank of yarn or loose yarn

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

If you are rolling a ball from a hank of yarn, carefully untie the hank, keeping it in the large loop. Have someone hold it for you, or drape the loop over the back of a chair or over your knees.

Step #2:

Holding the loose end of yarn firm with your thumb, roll the yarn around three fingers very loosely 10-12 times.

Step #3:

Slip the yarn off your fingers and hold it firmly in the center with the free end of the yarn hanging loose.

Step #4:

Now very loosely wrap the yarn around the part you rolled on your fingers about 10-12 times. If you pull the yarn too tightly, it will not pull free from the center of the ball when you are ready to knit or crochet, and it may also take some of the stretch out of the yarn. Be sure not to catch the free end while wrapping the yarn.
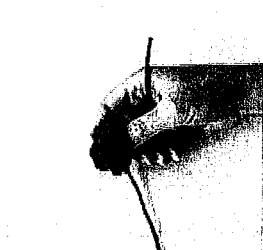
Step #5:

Now that you have formed the base for your ball, hold your thumb on the spot where the free end of yarn is coming out and your fingers are on the opposite side. (We will call the side with your thumb the top and the other side the bottom.) Hold the free end of yarn in the palm of your hand with your little finger.
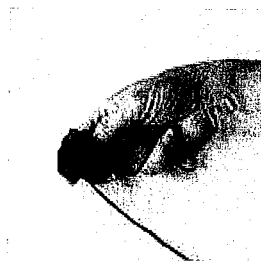
Step #6:

Now, gently wind yarn from the bottom, toward you, across top of ball, keeping the yarn close to your thumb. Keep turning the ball slowly counter-clockwise. Be very careful to keep your thumb in the hole you form as you wind, and keep the free end of yarn free. Be sure you wind the ball loosely. Always wind from bottom across top—never around sides. If the ball becomes too pointed on the bottom, squeeze it more tightly between thumb and fingers.
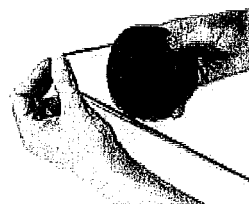
Step #7:

When the yarn is all wound, tuck the end under several loops of yarn. When you are ready to crochet, the free end you hold in the palm of your hand will pull out easily and the ball will not roll away.
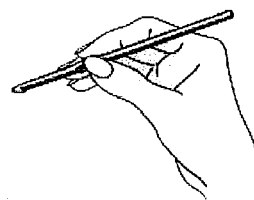
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - HOLDING THE YARN AND HOOK
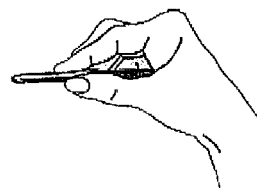
INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

There are no hard and fast rules about the best way to hold the hook and yarn. Choose whichever way you find the most comfortable. Some people prefer the "pencil grip." The hook is held in the right hand as if holding a pencil.

Step #2:

Some people prefer using the "knife grip." The hook is held in the right hand as if holding a dinner knife ready to cut.

Step #3:

To maintain the slight tension in the yarn necessary for easy, even stitches, you may find it helpful to wrap the yarn around the fingers of the hand opposite the one holding the hook. Try one of these ways, or find another way that feels comfortable to you.
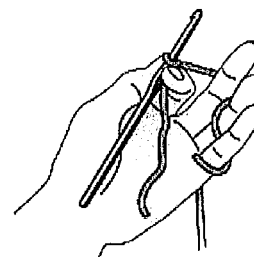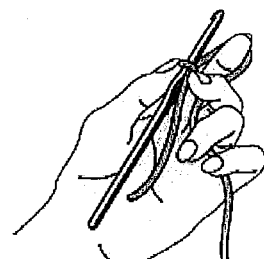
Step #4:

In the illustration to the right, the left hand holds your crochet work and at the same time controls the tension of the yarn. The left-hand middle finger is used to manipulate the yarn, while the index finger and thumb hold on to the work.
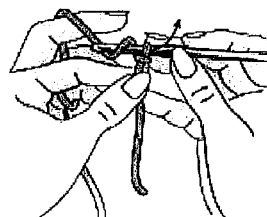
Step #5:

Some people find it more comfortable to manipulate the yarn with the index finger and hold the project with their thumb and middle finger. While you're learning, if one ways feels awkward, try another way until you find the one that suits you.
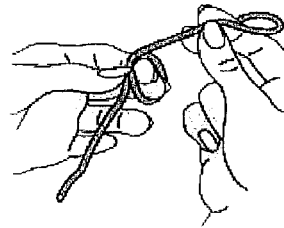
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FOUNDATION CHAIN - SLIP KNOT

INSTRUCTIONS

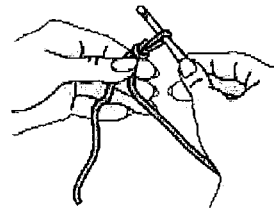### Step #1:

Make a circle with yarn or thread.

Step #2 and 3:
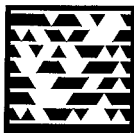
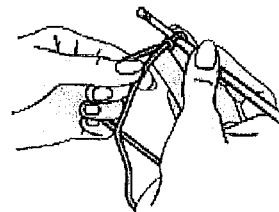Pull a loop through the circle.

Step #4:

Insert the hook in the loop.

Step #5:

Pull gently and evenly to close the loop and slide
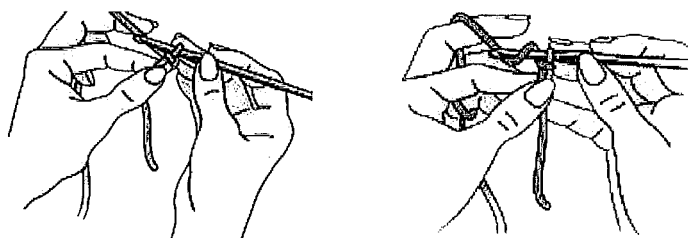the knot up to the hook.

FOUNDATION CHAIN -YARN OVER

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Wrap the yarn from back to front over the hook (or hold the yarn still and maneuver the hook). This movement of the yarn over the hook is used over and over again in crochet and is usually called "yarn over," abbreviated as "yo."

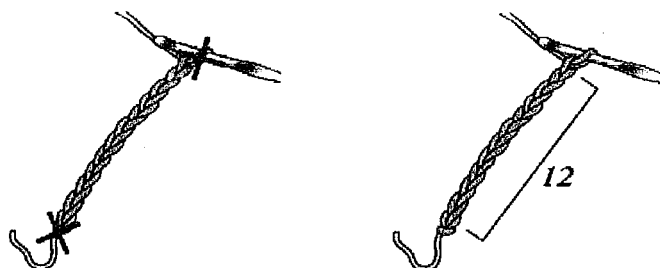# FOUNDATION CHAIN - CHAIN STITCH

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Yarn over and pull the yarn through the loop already on the hook to form a new loop. Be careful not to tighten the previous loop.

Step #2:

Repeat to form the number of chains specified in the instructions. Do not count the slip knot as a stitch.

# FOUNDATION CHAIN - WORKING INTO THE FOUNDATION CHAIN

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

When working into the starting chain, you may work under one or two chain loops as shown in the illustration. Either of these methods forms an even, firm bottom edge.

Some people like to work into the "bump" on the back of the chain. This forms an even, stretchy bottom edge that is ideal for garments.

Whichever method of working into the foundation you choose, be consistent. Work all the pieces of a project in the same manner.

To work under one strand, insert hook here.

To work under two strands, insert hook here.
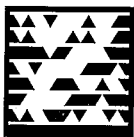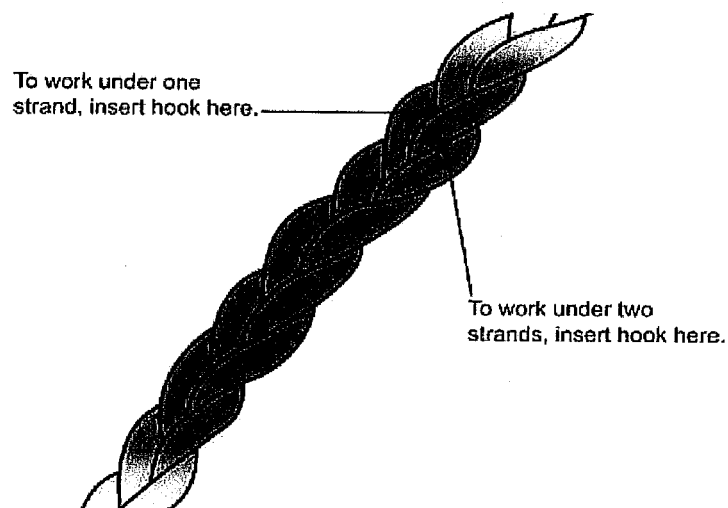
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - SLIP STITCH

This is the shortest of all crochet stitches. Unlike other stitches, slip stitches are not usually used on their own to produce a fabric. The slip stitch is used for joining, shaping and, where necessary, to move the yarn to another part of the fabric for the next stage.

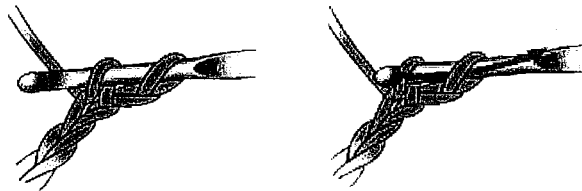## INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Insert the hook into the work (shown in the second chain from hook in the illustration).
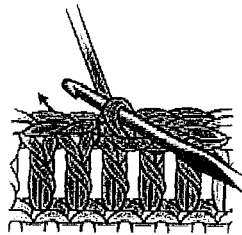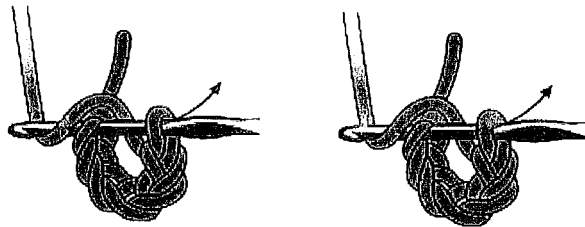
Step #2 and 3:

Yarn over and pull the yarn through both the work and the loop on the hook in one movement.

Step #4 and 5:

To join a chain ring with a slip stitch, insert the hook into first chain, yarn over and pull the yarn through the work and the loop on the hook.
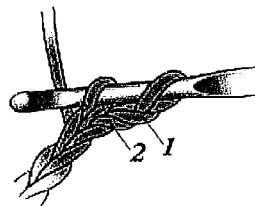
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LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - SINGLE CROCHET

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Insert the hook into the work (second chain from hook on the starting chain), * yarn over and draw yarn through the work only.

Step #2:

Yarn over again and pull the yarn through both loops on the hook.

Step #3:

One sc made. Insert hook into next stitch; repeat from *.
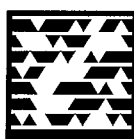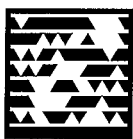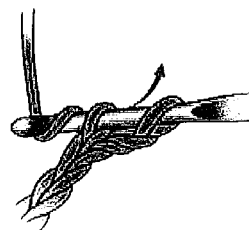
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - HALF DOUBLE CROCHET

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Yarn over and insert the hook into the work (third chain from hook on the starting chain).

Step #2:

* Yarn over and draw through the work only.

Step #3:

Yarn over again and pull yarn through all three loops on the hook.
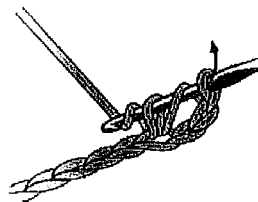
Step #4:

One hdc made.
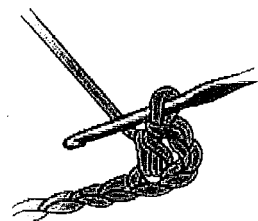
Step #5:

Yarn over, insert hook into next stitch; repeat from *.
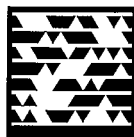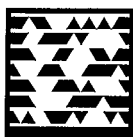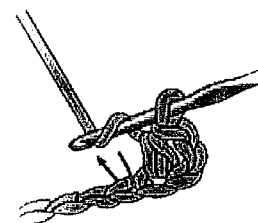
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - DOUBLE CROCHET

INSTRUCTIONS
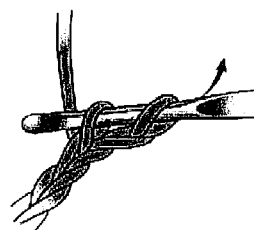
Step #1:

Yarn over and insert the hook into the work (fourth chain from hook on starting chain).
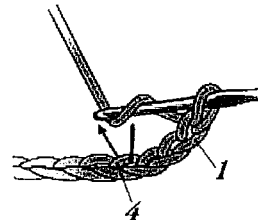
Step #2:

*Yarn over and draw yarn through the work only.

Step #3:

Yarn over and pull yarn through the first two loops only on the hook.
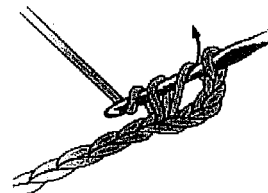
Step #4:

Yarn over and pull yarn through the last two loops on the hook.
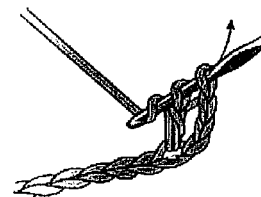
Step #5:

One dc made. Yarn over, insert hook into next stitch; repeat from *.
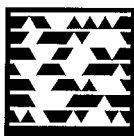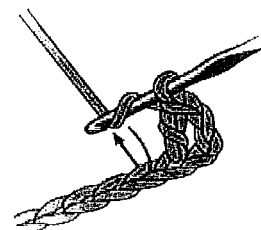
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - TREBLE CROCHET

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Yarn over twice; insert the hook into the work (fifth chain from hook on the starting chain).
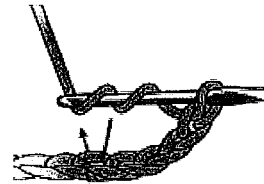
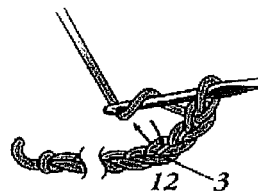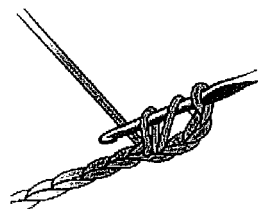### Step #2:

* Yarn over and draw yarn through the work only.

Step #3:

Yarn over again and pull yarn through the first two loops only on the hook.
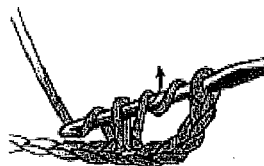
Step #4:

Yarn over again and pull yarn through the next two loops only on the hook.
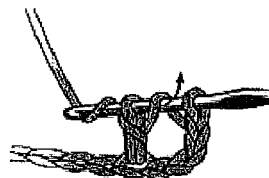
Step #5:

Yarn over again and pull yarn through the last two loops on the hook.
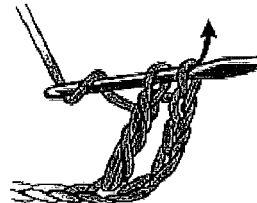
Step #6:

One tr made.
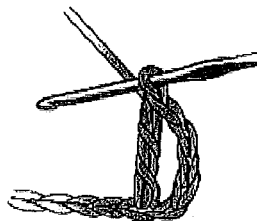
Step #7:

Yarn over twice, insert hook into next stitch; repeat from *.
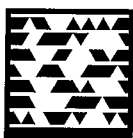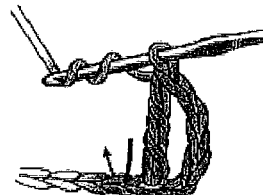
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - TURNING CHAINS

When turning a row, the first chain (turning chain) helps transition the row to the height of the first stitch of the new row. The height of the first chain (turning chain) must match the height of the first stitch, and the number of chains depends on the first stitch after the chain.

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Single Crochet = 1 chain
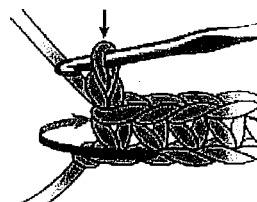
Step #2:

Half Double Crochet = 2 chains
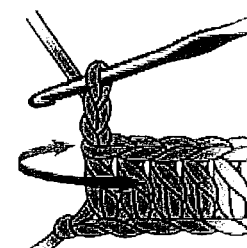
Step #3:

Double Crochet = 3 chains
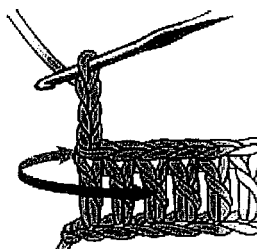
Step #4:

Treble Crochet = 4 chains
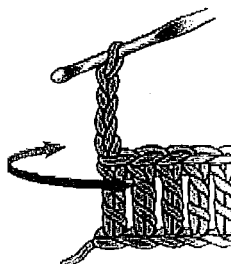
When working half double crochet or other taller stitches, the turning chain usually serves as the first stitch. The project instructions will let you know whether or not the turning chain is considered a stitch. When one chain is worked at the beginning of a row starting with a single crochet stitch, it is usually for height only and is made in addition to the first stitch.

17
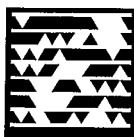
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - FASTEN OFF

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

To fasten off the yarn permanently, cut the yarn leaving an 8" end (longer if you need to sew pieces together). Pull the end of the yarn through the loop on the hook and pull gently to tighten.
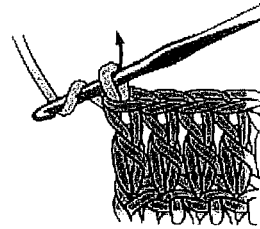
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - JOINING IN NEW YARN

When joining in new yarn or changing color, continue working yarn until two loops of the last stitch remain in the working yarn or color.

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Yarn over with the new color of yarn and pull the new color of yarn through to complete the stitch.
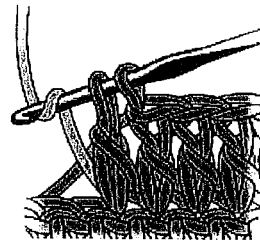
Step #2:

Continue to work the following stitches in the new yarn color following the pattern instructions.
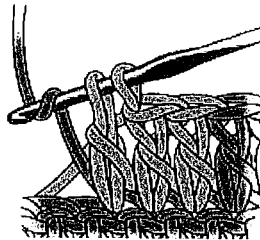
Step #3 and 4:

If you are working whole rows in different colors, make the change during the last stitch in the previous row, so the new color for the next row is ready to work the turning chain.
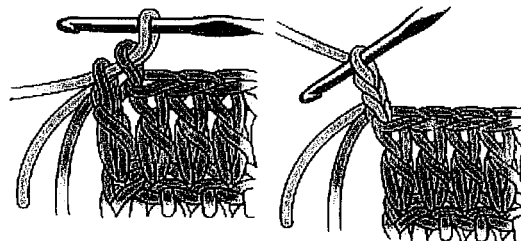
If you are working a narrow stripe pattern, instead of cutting off the old color of yarn, carry it loosely along the side of the fabric so that it is ready to pick up again the next time it is needed. For wide stripe patterns, it is usually best to cut off the old color or yarn, leaving a 6" end for weaving in. Longer carries, also called "floats" are easily snagged.
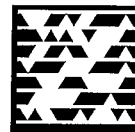
LEARN HOW TO CROCHET - FINISHING

Finishing methods for crochet depend largely on the end purpose of the crochet (pillow, afghan, garment) and the yarn you use to create the piece.

WEAVE IN ENDS

Weave in ends securely before blocking pieces or sewing seams. Securely woven ends will not come loose with wear or washing. There are several methods for weaving in ends—use whichever one works best for you.

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

Thread yarn end through a blunt tapestry needle. Whipstitch the end around several stitches. Trim the end close to work.
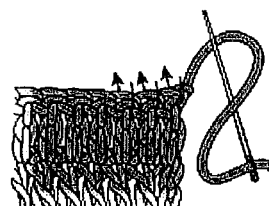
Step #2:

The woven end should be nearly invisible.
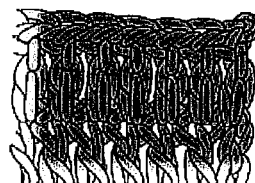
Step #3:

Another method of weaving in ends is to run the end under several stitches, wrap it around a stitch and then run it under several more stitches. For even more security, reverse the direction and weave back under and over a few more stitches. Trim the end close to work.
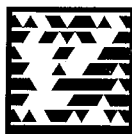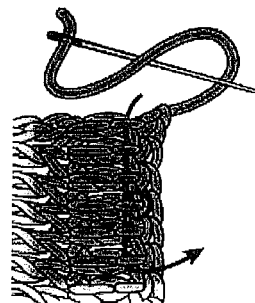
SEAMS

Various methods can be used to join pieces of crochet and, again, the use of the finished item often dictates the assembly method. Sewn seams can be invisible or decorative. Below are a few suggestions for joining pieces of crochet.

INSTRUCTIONS

Step #1:

To join with an invisible sewn seam, place pieces edge to edge with the wrong sides facing up and whipstitch together.
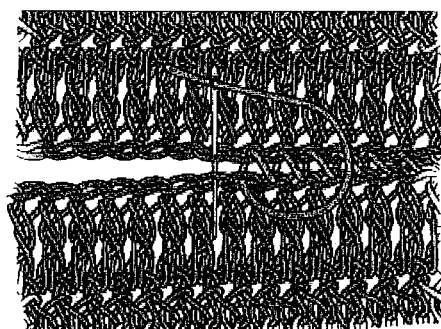
Step #2:

To join invisibly using a crochet hook, place right sides of pieces together and slip stitch through one loop of each piece as illustrated.
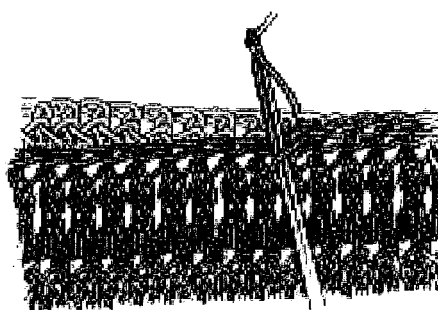
PATTERNS: CROCHETED MITTENS

Crochet mittens are heavy and warm. Learn how to pick up stitches at the end of each row. You will also learn how to decrease your stitches to create a rounded top.

MATERIALS

- Child's Version: 1 skein soft navy and shaded dusk
- Women's Version: 1 skein each tea leaf and Soft Navy
- Men's Version: 1 skein tea leaf
- Crochet Hook: 5.5mm [US I-9]
- Stitch markers
- Yarn needle
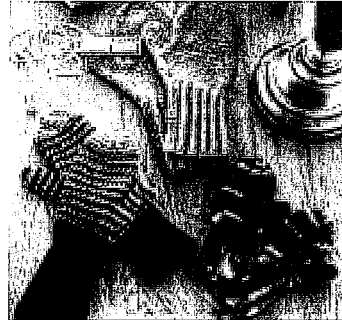
MEASUREMENTS
- **Gauge:** 16 sc = 4"; 17 rows = 4".

INSTRUCTIONS

Directions are for child's size 4/5 yrs. Changes for sizes women's and men's are in parentheses.

Child size measures 6" around x 7½" long. Women's size measures 7½" around x 11½" long. Men's size measures 9½" around x 12" long.

MITTENS:
Cuff:
Using C (B, A), ch 15 (21, 24).
- **Row 1:** Working in back loops only, sc in 2nd ch from hook and each ch across, ch 1, turn.
- Repeat Row 1 for a total of 18 (22, 24) rows.
- Fold cuff in half and join ends with slip st to form cuff. Do not fasten off.

Hand:
- **Round 1:** Working along row ends on cuff, slip st evenly around for 18 (22, 26) sts, join round with slip st.
- **Round 2:** Ch 1, place marker, [sc in next 8 (10, 12) sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st [20 (24, 28) sts].
- **Round 3:** Ch 1, [sc in next 9 (11, 13) sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st [22 (26, 30) sts].
- **Round 4:** Ch 1, [sc in next 10 (12, 14) sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st [24 (28, 32) sts].
- **Child's size:** Proceed to next step.
- **Women's size:** Ch 1, [sc in next 13 sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st (30 sts).

- **Men's size:** Ch 1, [sc in next 15 sts, 2 sc in next st] twice. Join with slip st (34 sts).
- Repeat as established, working 1 more sc before increasing each round, for 2 more rounds (38 sts).
- **Next Step:** Continuing with stripe/solid pattern as set, ch 1, sc in each sc around, join with slip st. Repeat for a total of 1 (3, 3) rounds.

Thumb Opening:

- Next round: Ch 1, [sc in next 20 (26, 32) sts, ch 4 (5, 6), skip remaining sts and join with slip st to first st.

Upper Hand:

- Sc in each st around for 8 (10, 12) rounds [24 (31, 38) sts], decreasing 1 st on last round for Women's size only [24 (30, 38) sts].
- **Round 1:** [Sc 10 (13, 17), sc2tog] twice [22 (28, 36) sts].
- **Round 2:** [Sc 9 (12, 16), sc2tog] twice [20 (26, 34) sts].
- **Round 3:** [Sc 8 (11, 15), sc2tog] twice [18 (24, 32) sts].
- **Round 4:** [Sc 7 (10, 14), sc2tog] twice [16 (22, 30) sts].
- **Child's size only:** Sc2tog around (8 sts), fasten off. Continue with thumb.
- **Round 5:** Sc in each st around.
- **Round 6:** [Sc 9 (13), sc2tog] twice [20 (28) sts].
- **Next 2 rounds:** Sc2tog around [5 (7) sts]. Fasten off at end of last round.

Thumb:

- **Round 1:** Join yarn to thumb opening at st closest to upper hand, ch 1, sc in each st around, joining with slip st [8 (9, 12) sts]. Sc in each st around for 4 (7, 8) rounds.
- **Next round:** Sc2tog, sc to 3 sts from last st, sc last 2 sts tog [6 (7, 10) sts]. Sc2tog around, working last st as sc on Women's size [3 (4, 5) sts]. Fasten off. Weave in ends.

PATTERNS:
EASY SCARF

Create a warm, thick textured scarf using a double and single crochet stitch.

MATERIALS

- **Medium weight yarn:** 2 skeins desired color.
- **Crochet hook:** 6mm (US J-10)
- **Extras:** Yarn needle

MEASUREMENTS

- **Gauge:** 12 sts = 4"; 12 rows = 4"
- **CHECK YOUR GAUGE.** Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.
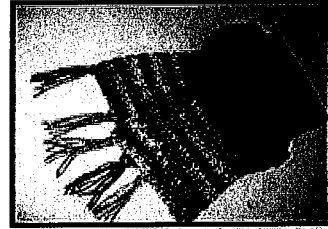
INSTRUCTIONS

- **Chain 21.**
- **Row 1:** Single crochet in 2nd chain from hook, [dc in next chain, sc in next chain] across the row, dc in last chain, turn. (10 sc, 10 dc)
- **Row 2:** Chain 1, sc in first stitch, [dc in next stitch, sc in next stitch] across the row, dc in last stitch, turn.
- **Rows 3-144:** repeat Row 2. Fasten off.

PATTERNS:
FIRST HAT

Create a fast and easy vertical striped hat.

MATERIALS

- Medium weight yarn: 1 skein desired color
- Crochet Hook: 6mm (US J-10)
- Extras: Yarn Needle
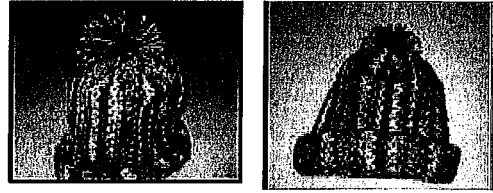
MEASUREMENTS

- Hat measures 17 ¾" in circumference. Hat will stretch to accommodate larger head sizes.
- **Gauge:** 17 sts = 4"; 14 rows = 4"
- **CHECK YOUR GAUGE.** Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Chain 50.**
- **Row 1 (right side):** Sc in 2nd chain from hook, *chain 1, skip next chain; sc in next chain, repeat from * 24 times, turn – 25 single crochet, 24 chain– 1 space.
- **Row 2:** Chain 1, sc in first sc, sc in next chain- 1 space, *chain 1 skip next sc, sc in next chain- 1 space; repeat from * across to last sc; sc in last sc, turn.
- **Row 3:** Chain 1, sc in first sc, * chain 1, skip next sc, sc in next chain- 1 space; repeat from * across to last 2 sc; chain 1, skip next sc, sc in last sc, turn.
- **Rows 4-61:** Repeat Rows 2 and 3.
- **Row 62:** Fold piece in half, matching Row 61 to opposite side of foundation chain; Chain 1, working through both thicknesses at same time, slip stitch in each sc and in each chain - 1 space across. Fasten off.

Finishing:
With yarn needle, weave a 10" length of yarn through ends of rows at top of hat and pull tight. Sew opening closed. Turn hat right side out and turn up edge of cuff.

Optional: Make a pompom and attach it to the top. Hook for loop. Fasten off. (See Page 36.)

PATTERNS:
STRIPED DISHCLOTH

Cotton yarn is a good choice to use for a dishcloth. It is absorbent, stronger wet than dry, machine washable and can be bleached if needed. This pattern uses a cluster stitch that creates a texture in the cloth for scrubbing and teaches how to change yarn colors in a project.

MATERIALS

- Size 3 crochet thread: 1 ball desired color for solid dishcloth or 1 ball each of two colors for striped dishcloth
- **Crochet Hook:** 3.5mm (US E-4)

MEASUREMENTS

- Dishcloths measure 9 ½" x 9".
- **Gauge:** 21 dc = 4 inches
- **CHECK YOUR GAUGE.** Use any size hook to obtain the specified gauge.
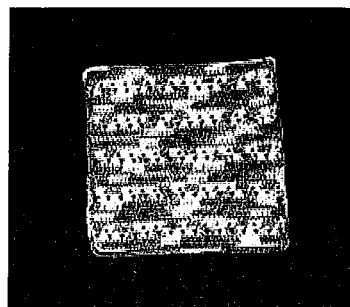
SPECIAL STITCH

- **Cluster (CL):** keeping last loop of each dc on hook, dc in next 3 sts; YO and draw through all 4 loops on hook.

INSTRUCTIONS

- With color A, Ch 48.
- **Row 1 (WS):** Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each rem ch (47 sc). Ch 2 (counts as first dc on following rows), turn.
- **Row 2 (RS):** Dc in each sc, changing to color B in last sc. Ch 4, turn. Cut color A.
- **Row 3:** CL over next 3 dc, Ch 2; * CL over next 3 dc, Ch 2; Ch 2; rep from * to turning ch, dc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
- **Row 4:** * 3 Dc in top of next CL; repeat from * to last st; skip next 2 ch of ch-4, dc in next ch, changing to color A in last dc. Ch 1, turn. Cut color B.
- **Row 5:** Sc in each dc to turning ch-2, sc in 2nd ch of turning ch. Ch 2, turn.
- **Row 6:** Dc in each sc. Ch 1, turn.
- **Row 7:** Rep Row 5.
- **Row 8:** Dc in each sc, changing to color B in last dc. Ch 4, turn. Cut color A.
- Rep Rows 3-8 three times more.
- Rep Rows 3-6. At end of Row 6, Ch1, turn.

Border:

3 sc first sc for corner, sc in each sc to last sc, 3 sc in last sc for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to beg ch, working in unused loops of beg ch, 3 sc in first loop for corner, sc in each loop to last loop, 3 sc in loop for corner, sc along next edge in ends of rows to first sc. Join with slip st in first sc. Fasten off.

PATTERNS:
BABY BLANKET

This is an easy soft and lacey blanket for a new baby. It uses only two different stitches—the single crochet and the chain. You will be using a larger hook that makes the blanket stitch up in a hurry.

MATERIALS

- 1 large skein of baby soft yarn
- Crochet Hook: US. M

MEASUREMENTS

- **Gauge:** 2 stitches to an inch and 3 rows to an inch
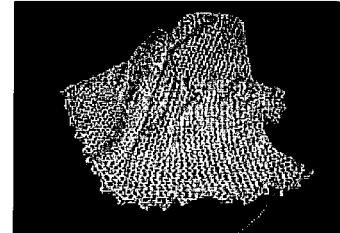
INSTRUCTIONS

- **Row 1:** Ch 91 stitches.
- **Row 2:** Sc in the second ch from the hook, sc in each stitch across, ch 1 and turn.
- **Row 3 – 90** sc in each stitch, ch 1 and turn. Work until the desired length is achieved

Edge:
- **Row 91:** *Sc in first two stitches sc in the third stitch, chain 3 and sc in the same stitch*. This creates a little picot edge. Repeat the * pattern all the way around the outside edge of blanket, slip stitch the last stitch to the first stitch. Weave the yarn ends in.

PATTERNS:
BASSINETTE/PURSE FOR 6" BABY DOLL

This little purse makes a great gift. The top of the purse folds down to make the skirt for the bassinette. The little bassinette hold a 6" baby doll.

MATERIALS

- Approx. 3 oz. of main color worsted weight yarn
- Approx. 2 oz. of contrasting worsted weight yarn
- Crochet Hook size G or size needed for gauge
- 6" baby doll
- Scissors
- Cardboard 1 1/2" X 2 1/2"
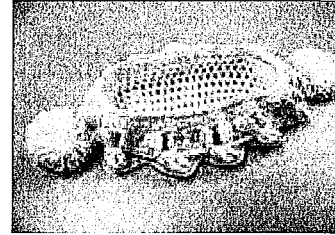
MEASUREMENTS

- **Note:** Beginning ch counts as first st
- **Gauge:** 7 sts=2"
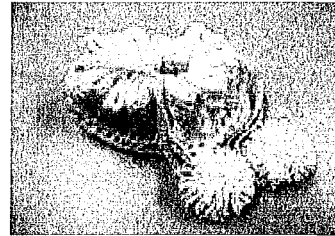
INSTRUCTIONS

Bottom of Bassinette
- **With main color, Ch 20.**
- **Rnd 1:** Dc in 3rd ch from hook and in next 16 ch; 4 dc in next ch. Working on other side of chain, dc in next 16 ch; 3 dc in same place as first dc. Join with sl st. (40 dc)
- **Rnd 2:** Ch 2, 2 dc in same space and dc in next 16 dc; 2 dc in next 4 dc, dc in next 16 dc; 2 dc in next 3 dc. Join with sl st. (48 dc)

Sides
- **Rnds 3-7:** Ch 2, dc in each dc around. (48 dc)

Skirt
- **Rnd 8:** Ch 2, dc in same space and 2 dc in each dc around. (96 dc) Join with sl st. Fasten off.
- **Rnd 9:** Attach contrasting color, ch 7,*4 tr in every 4th dc, ch 3* around; 3 tr in same space as ch 7; join in 4th ch of the starting ch. (24 shells).
- **Rnd 10:** Ch 4; 3 tr in ch 2 space; ch 3;* 4 tr in each ch 2 space, ch 3 around. Join with sl st in 4th st of ch 4.
- **Rnd 11:** Ch 1; *sc in each tr; 3 sc in ch 3 space*; around. Join with sl st. Fasten off. Weave in ends.

Turn bassinette inside out. Fold back between 7th and 8th row of dc. Join contrasting yarn and sc in each sp around. Join with sl st. Fasten off. Weave in ends.

Drawstrings (Make 2)
Chain 100 and finish off. Make 2 chains for ties. Weave through 2nd row of shells from opposite sides. Tie with a square knot to join. Finish with a pompom.

Pompom: Cut four 4" pieces of yarn, place across cardboard lengthwise. Wrap yarn around cardboard until desired fullness for pompom. Tie a square knot to hold together, cut across opposite end. Tighten knot. Trim, tie on each end of chain tie. (See Page 36.)

PATTERNS:
CROCHETED HOUSE SLIPPERS

This is a project for making fun crocheted house slippers.

CROCHETED HOUSE SLIPPERS

Directions are given for small size with medium and large sizes in parentheses.
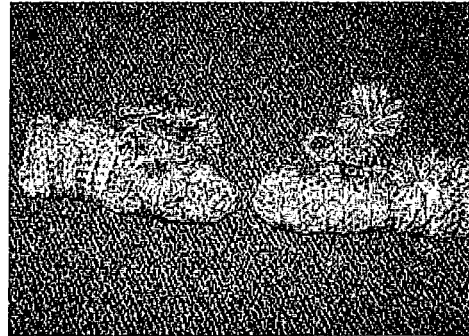
MATERIALS

- A double strand of 4 ply yarn (knitting worsted) in used throughout. For adult size you will need 2 skeins of yarn.
- Crocket hook size 'I' for small size and size 'J' for medium and large size, or any size that will match gauge.

MEASUREMENTS

- Small women's (shoe size 5-6) length 9" finished
- Medium (shoe size 7-8) length 9-3/4" finished
- Large (shoe size 9-10) length 10-1/2" finished

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Row 1:** Ch 1, (21,22), sc in 5th ch from hook, sc in each remaining ch across, ch4, turn. (ch 4 lps form the casing for the tie).
- **Row 2:** Working in back lp only, sc in each sc across, ch 4, turn.
- **Row 3 through 13 (13-15):** Repeat row 2, DO NOT ch 4 st end of last row.
- **Row 14 (14-16):** Work in back lp only, dc in each sc across (do not ch 3), turn.
- **Row 15 (15-17):** (Make a loose back post for first st.) Dc around back post of each dc, turn.
- **Row 16 (16-18):** (Make a loose front post for first st). Dc around front post of each post st across, turn.
- **Row 17 (17-19):** (Make a loose back post for first st). Dc around back post of each post st across, turn.
- **Row 18 (18-20):** (Make a loose front post for first st.) Dc around front of each post st across, turn.
- **Row 19 (19-21):** (Make a loose back post st for first st.) Dc around back of each post st across, turn.
- **Row 20 (20-22):** Skip first dc, pull up a lp in next st, *skip next st, pull up a lp in next: repeat from * across, yo and pull through all lps on hook. Pull tight, ch1 and fasten off. Sew ends of dc rows together. Sew heel edge together. Turn right side out.
- **Tie:** Leave 7" thread Ch 110, fasten off, leaving 7" thread. Thread through casings formed by ch 4 lps.
- **Pompoms:** Make two small pompoms and tie one to each end of ties. (See Page 36.)

PATTERNS:
BASIC CROCHET SLIPPERS

This is a project for making basic crochet slippers.

MATERIALS

- 2 skeins worsted weight yarn
- Crochet hook side J (small),
  K (medium), or N (Large)

MEASUREMENTS

- Gauge 6 sts = 2"
- Chain 59 (Leave a long enough tail to sew
  the bottom seam.)
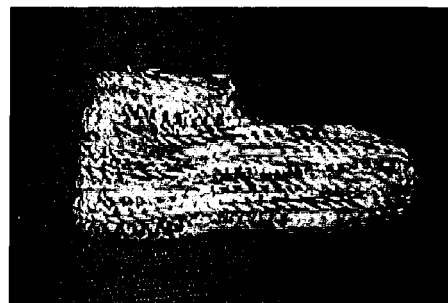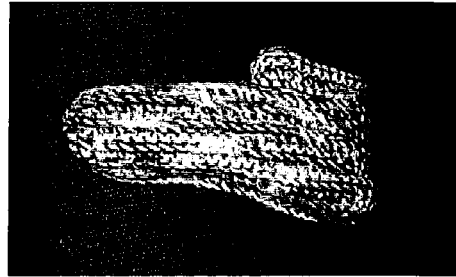
INSTRUCTIONS

- **Row 1:** sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch
  across (58 SC) ch 1, turn.
- **Row 2:** Working in the back loops, sc in first 25 sc, sc in both loops for 8 sc, sc in back
  loops of the last 25 sc.
- **Ch 1**, turn (Sc in back loops throughout, except for the middle 8 st).
- **Row 3-14:** Repeat Row 2.
- **Tie off.** (Leave a long enough strand of yarn to sew up 15 stitches.) With right sides
  together, sew the bottom seam and tie off. Sew the first 15 stitches of the top seam
  together and tie off. Attach a double strand of yarn at the toe opening, gather up, pull
  tight, knot closed and weave in ends.

Cuff:
- Turn the slipper right side out. Attach yarn with a slip stitch to any sc.
- **Row 1 CH 1**, sc around. Join with a ss, ch 1, turn.
- **Rows 2 & 3:** Working in back loop only, sc around, Join with ss, ch 1. Turn. At end of
  row 3, join with ss and tie off.

I'm a 4-H Project Leader: Now What Do I Do?

How do I know who is in my project?

- Your club organizational leader will provide you with the names, addresses and phone numbers of the members enrolled in the project for which you are the leader.
- If you are working on the county level, contact the UCCE for the list of project members.
- The organizational leader may indicate to you if any of the youth have special needs. At your first project meeting, note any other youth that may have special needs.
- You may wish to consult with the parent or your 4-H Youth Development Agent as to how to work with a special needs child.

How often should I hold project meetings?

It is recommended you hold 4-6 meetings that each last 1½ to 2 hours in length. Some projects require more meetings or a longer meeting time to accomplish your goals. Some projects, such as leathercraft, may lend themselves to individual project work as members progress on their projects. In this case, you should hold several introductory meetings for all members and then set up a schedule of time for them to sign up for individual help.

When do I start?

Get started as soon as possible! Members' interest in a project is most keen when they are signing up for a project and when they get their project books.

How do I cover the cost of project meetings?

- There is a wide variety of means for covering the cost of project meetings. Some methods used include:
- Each member pays for their share of the expenses or provides a portion of the supplies.
- The club agrees to cover expenses using funds from their treasury. Approval in advance is needed for this.
- Members and leaders can solicit donations/supplies from area businesses.
- Sometimes funds from sources outside your club may be available to cover your project meeting costs.

How do I establish a project meeting schedule?

First, determine when you are available to work with project members. Then determine an initial project meeting date by consulting with your project members.

Publicize the date using one of the following means:

- County and/or club newsletter
- Club meeting or leader association meetings
- Postcards or phone calls to project members

You may not be able to schedule an initial meeting that everyone can attend. Establish a time to meet with those unable to attend before you hold your second project meeting.

Where do I hold project meetings?

Typically project meetings are held at project leader homes, schools, or community buildings. For more information on facility adaptability and liability concerns contact your 4-H Youth Development Agent.

What safety precautions do we need to consider?

Consider the type of safety issues your particular project involves. Request and secure necessary safety items such as ear protection, eye protection and head protection.

How do I let others in my club or other clubs know I am a project leader?

Prior to enrollment ask for time on your club's meeting agenda to let families in your club know you're a project leader and to share some things the kids could do in the project if they enrolled in it. When the project materials are handed out, take the opportunity to inform or remind members that you are their project leader and set an initial meeting date with the group. If no one in your club is in your project, you may wish to offer your services to a neighboring club. Talk to your club organizational leader or county 4-H Youth Development agent about this opportunity.

How do I prepare for the first meeting?

You may want to establish a 4-H resource box where you keep your project materials and any additional resources you will be using. Take time to become familiar with your project literature and talk to others who were project leaders for this project to find out what activities the members enjoyed.

What should I do at the initial project meeting?

- At the initial project meeting, here are some ideas of what you might want to cover:
- Find out what the members want to learn and accomplish in the project. The project literature is an excellent source of ideas.
- Review the safety practices that members will need to follow.

Thanks to 4-H Youth Development Programs, UW-Extension, Cooperative Extension for use of these materials.

- Do an introductory activity related to the project so the members get to know one another
- Have a small project the members can complete and take home
- Talk about how the project meeting supplies will be paid for. Experienced leaders have found it easiest to charge a small fee to cover the cost of the expenses.
- Assess when members are available for additional meetings. You may wish to ask the parents or members to bring along their calendars of family activities.
- Encourage parents to participate in project meetings, especially the initial meeting.

What does a typical project meeting look like after the initial orientation?

Use the experiential learning model (found in the introductory pages of your Helper's Guide) to plan your project meeting. The project helper's guide will provide suggestions for designing a project meeting. Here are some suggestions for each section of the model:

Do

- Plan an activity to focus the project members on what they'll be doing today. Work on the project for that meeting.

Reflect

- Review the process completed
- Discuss what worked and didn't work.
- Talk about how any problems that arose were solved.
- Assist members in documenting their project work for inclusion in their record books/portfolios.

Apply

- Ask the project member the following questions:
- What else have you seen that is similar to this?
- How can you apply what you learned today to other situations?

What resources are available to help me?

- 4-H Project Literature – You will receive project literature through your 4-H club or the UW-Extension office. Typically there is a helper's guide and member literature for three to four levels.
- Other People in my Club & County – There are a number of people in your county who would be willing to share project ideas and tips with you.

These include:

- Project leaders in other clubs
- County Staff
- Older youth who have been involved in the project

- Media Collection & Public Libraries – Additional resources can be obtained from the Cooperative Extension Media Collection. They have videos, skillathons, displays and resource packages available to support a variety of projects. There is a user fee per item you or your club will be responsible for. You can view their catalog at their website http://www.uwex.edu/ces/media/. Check with your local public library to find out what resources they may have or that you can obtain through inter-library loan.
- 4-H Website – Wisconsin 4-H is continually adding more information and activities to their website. Visit this site at www.uwex.edu/ces/4h/onlinepro/. You may wish to check out websites from other state 4-H programs also.
- Volunteer Leaders Conferences – Review each issue of your county's newsletter to learn about training sessions for project leaders offered by your county, district or at statewide events. Sessions focusing on new project literature are typically offered at the State 4-H Volunteer Leader Conference held every other year. Periodically statewide conferences focusing on specific project areas are offered in addition to sessions at the volunteer conferences. You can also exchange ideas with other leaders at statewide Field Day.
- Field Trips – Youth always enjoy the opportunity to see firsthand how things are done and how they work. Consider taking your project group on a field trip or tour of a local business or company to enhance their project experience. An example would be taking your dairy members to a cheese factory or your foods group to a local bakery.
- Local Experts – Bring in a local "expert" to share their ideas and experiences with your group. One example would be asking a Master Gardener to share information on choosing perennial or trimming shrubs at one of your project meetings.
- Magazines – Many leaders have found creative ideas to supplement those in the project literature in magazines they have or those at the public library.

How can I incorporate activities not included in the project guide?

We encourage you to use the ideas in the project literature as they have been successfully used with youth. If you have some additional activities you would like to incorporate, consider the following criteria:

- Of interest to kids
- Developmentally appropriate
- Incorporate the experiential learning model
- Youth and adults are involved in determining what will be done
- Enhances the development of member life and project skills
- Research based source of content utilized

What is the relationship between project work and the county fair?

The County Fair is an opportunity for an independent evaluation of life and project skills a member learned through completing a project. County fair entries typically match the activities included in the project literature and may include other activities that are being emphasized in your county. One of your roles is to help maintain the focus of members and parents on the goal of 4-H, which is to develop blue ribbon kids. Talk with members about what they learned about each of their fair entries from the judging process. Help members celebrate their accomplishments regardless of the color of ribbon each project member received at the fair. This may be done through individual encouragement or at a meeting following the fair. While entering and displaying a project at the County Fair is the traditional method of public affirmation, there may be other means of exhibition such as a club tour, open house, community celebrations or others.

Who can I go to if I need someone to help me during the project meetings?

If you are leading beginning level project meetings, ask older members in the project to help you. This is a great leadership experience for them! Parents are another excellent source of help. Don't hesitate to ask them to stay for the meeting and be actively involved in their child's project work.