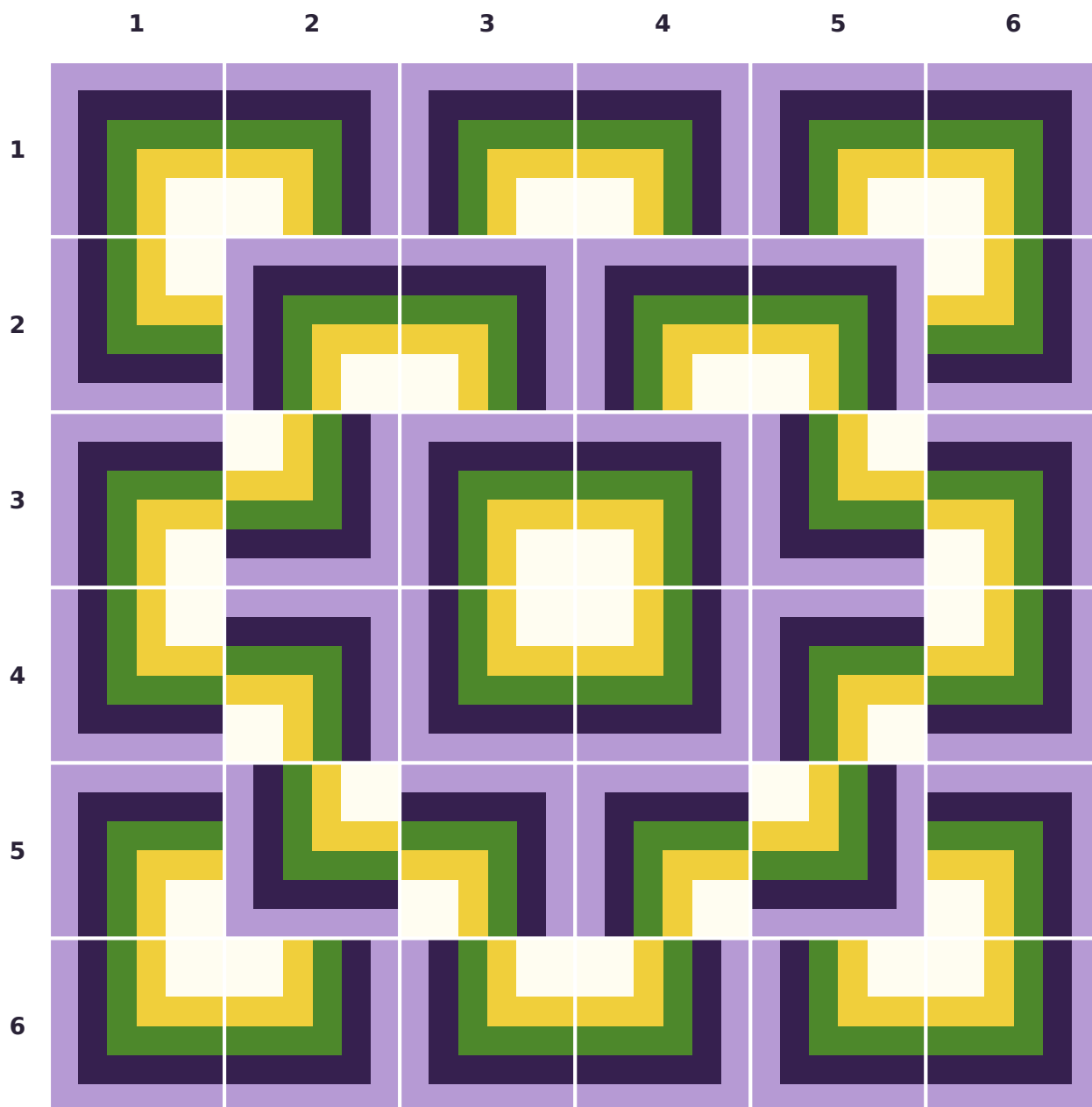


# Granny Labyrinth

36-block layout reconstructed from your drawing, in the colors of your blanket photo. US crochet terms.



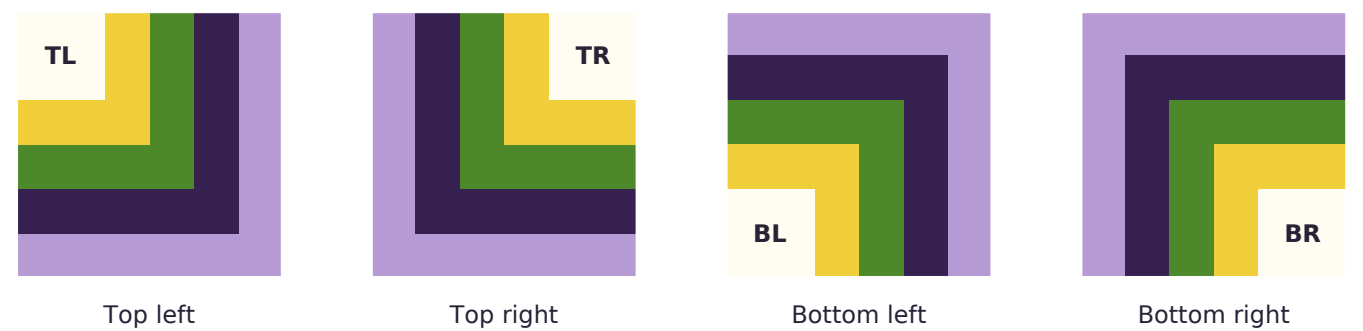
**Read from top to bottom, left to right.** Each outlined square is one complete crochet block. Rotate identical blocks; do not change their color sequence. White lines mark block boundaries, not a required white crochet row.

**Important distinction:** the supplied drawing is a 6 x 6 arrangement. The photographed blanket has more blocks and folds hide part of its layout. This pattern follows the drawing, not an unverified count of the photographed blanket.

**Pattern status:** a practical reconstruction, not the original pattern and not physically test-crocheted. The two white rounds, eight colored rows, gauge and finishing method below are design choices. Make and block a sample before making all 36 blocks.

# One block, four orientations

The position code always describes the WHITE CORE, viewed from the front of the blanket.



## Exact placement key

|       |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Row 1 | BR | BL | BR | BL | BR | BL |
| Row 2 | TR | BR | BL | BR | BL | TL |
| Row 3 | BR | TL | BR | BL | TR | BL |
| Row 4 | TR | BL | TR | TL | BR | TL |
| Row 5 | BR | TR | BL | BR | TL | BL |
| Row 6 | TR | TL | TR | TL | TR | TL |

Orientation check: TL = 8, TR = 8, BL = 10, BR = 10. All 36 blocks use the same instructions.

## Colors and proportions

-  **A** - White / ivory: base rounds 1-2
-  **B** - Yellow: L-rows 1-2
-  **C** - Leaf green: L-rows 3-4
-  **D** - Deep purple: L-rows 5-6, seams and final border
-  **E** - Lilac: L-rows 7-8

The diagram uses a white core one-third of the block width and four equal L-shaped bands. Crochet proportions will vary with stitch height and tension; the diagram is a color-and-placement plan, not a stitch-density grid.

# Crochet the white core

Work one sample first. Suggested skill level: confident beginner familiar with granny clusters and turning rows.

## Materials and setup

Use five colors of the same yarn weight and fiber type. For a first sample, DK yarn and a 4 mm hook are a starting point, not the original materials. Also prepare a yarn needle, scissors, stitch markers, measuring tape and blocking supplies. Adjust the hook to suit your yarn and tension.

**Quantities:** determine yarn needs from the sample; no reliable weight or yardage can be read from the photos. Weigh each color used in one block, multiply by 36, and add about 10% for tails and variation. Measure seam and border yarn separately; see page 6.

## Abbreviations - US terminology

**ch** chain; **sl st** slip stitch; **sc** single crochet; **dc** double crochet; **st** stitch; **sp** space. **G** = 3 separate dc in the same space, not 3 dc joined together. A beginning ch-3 counts as one dc. UK equivalent of US dc: treble crochet.

**Rules for this version:** use ch-2 corner spaces and no chains between ordinary granny groups. Insert into spaces between groups, not into the tops of individual dc, unless specifically instructed. The base is worked in rounds; the colored section is worked back and forth over two adjacent sides.

## Base round 1 - color A

Ch 4 and join with a sl st to the first chain to form a ring. Ch 3, work 2 dc into the ring, ch 2. Work (3 dc into the ring, ch 2) three more times. Join to the top of the beginning ch-3. **Count: 4 groups, 12 dc-equivalents, 4 corner spaces.**

## Base round 2 - color A

Sl st across to the next corner space. In that corner, work (ch 3, 2 dc, ch 2, 3 dc). In each of the other three corner spaces work (3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc). Join to the top of the beginning ch-3 and fasten off. **Count: 8 groups, 24 dc-equivalents, 4 corner spaces.**

## Choose the two sides that will grow

Lay the white square flat. Choose three consecutive corners and label them P, Q and R in your working direction. The colored rows travel from P along one side to Q, turn around corner Q, and continue along the next side to R. The two remaining sides are not worked during the L-rows.

Keep a marker in the ch-2 space at Q. This is the only corner increased during each colored row. Mark the face you want showing; after every two colored rows, this same face should be facing you again.

# Build the four L-shaped bands

Two rows per color. Do not join these rows into rounds; the white core must stay at a corner.

## L-row 1 - yellow, full-group ends

With the chosen face toward you, attach B in corner P. Ch 3 and make 2 dc in P. Make 3 dc in the gap between the two white groups on the first side. In Q make (3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc). Make 3 dc in the gap on the next side, then 3 dc in R. **6 groups = 18 dc-equivalents.** Turn.

## L-row 2 - yellow, single-dc ends

Ch 3 (one edge dc); do not add dc to its base. Work 3 dc in each of the two gaps between groups before Q. In Q work (3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc). Work 3 dc in each of the two gaps after Q. Finish with 1 dc in the top of the previous row's beginning ch-3. **6 groups + 2 edge dc = 20 dc-equivalents.** Fasten off and turn.

## L-row 3 - green, full-group ends

Attach C in the first edge space, **between the single edge dc and the nearest group.** Ch 3 and make 2 dc in that space. Work 3 dc in each ordinary gap up to Q; work (3 dc, ch 2, 3 dc) in Q; work 3 dc in each remaining gap, including the last edge space between the last group and the single edge dc. Do not add another stitch into the edge dc. **8 groups = 24 dc-equivalents.** Turn.

## L-row 4 - green, single-dc ends

Use the L-row 2 method: ch 3, one group in every gap between groups, the usual increase at Q, then a final dc into the top of the beginning ch-3. There are three ordinary gaps on each side of Q. **8 groups + 2 edge dc = 26 dc-equivalents.** Fasten off and turn.

## L-rows 5-8 - repeat the two-row rhythm

**Rows 5-6, deep purple D:** use row 3 then row 4 methods. Counts: 10 groups (30 dc), then 10 groups + 2 edge dc (32 dc).

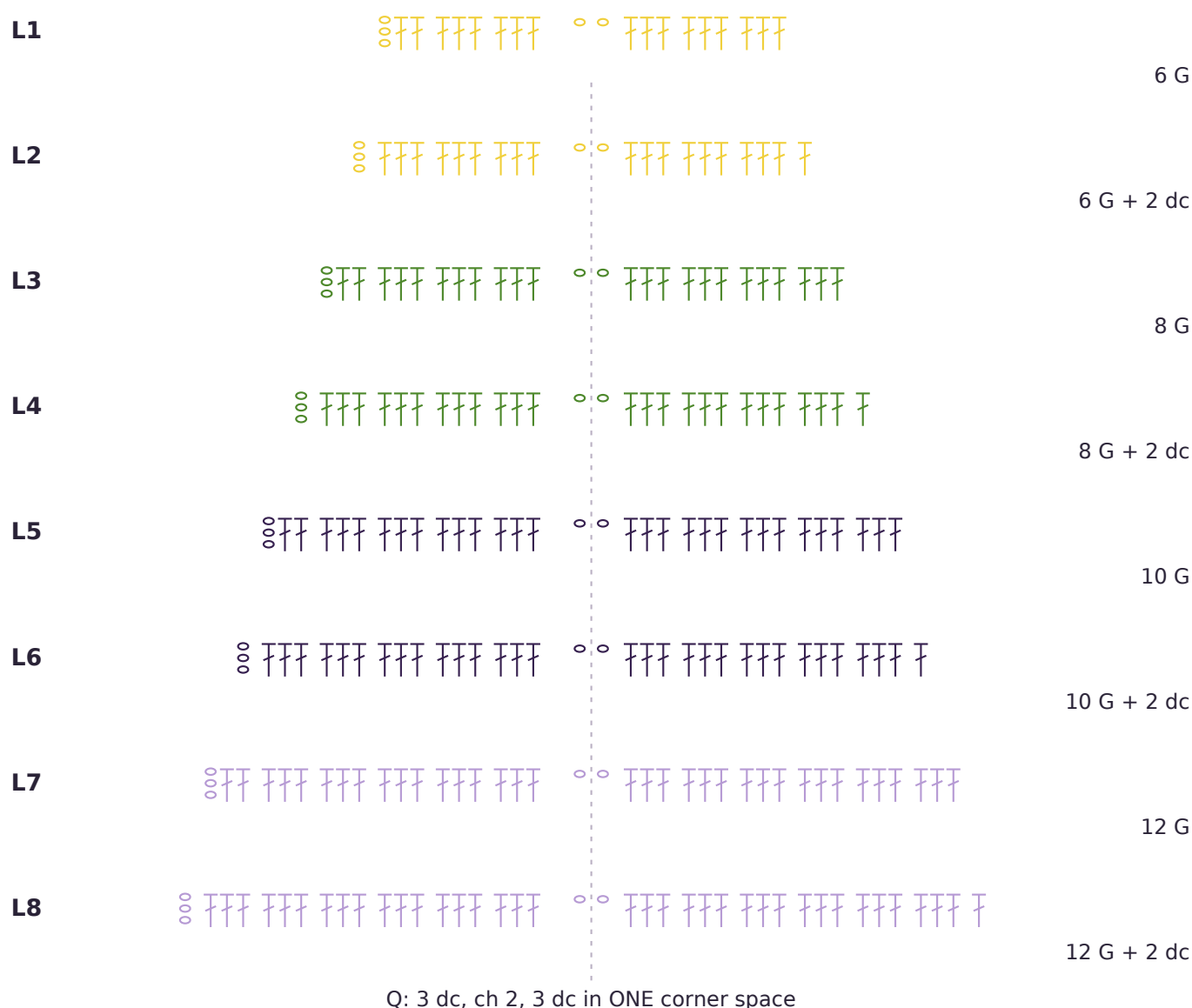
**Rows 7-8, lilac E:** repeat again. Counts: 12 groups (36 dc), then 12 groups + 2 edge dc (38 dc). Fasten off after row 8.

**Check after every row:** exactly one ch-2 space, at Q; equal group counts on the two arms of the L. Odd rows have full-group ends. Even rows have one dc at each end. Never add full groups to the ends of an even row.

Construction cross-check: standard mitered-granny methods described by Snufflebean Yarn and Crochet Again. These are technique references, not identified sources of your blanket or drawing.

# Stitch-sequence diagram

Read each line left to right in its working direction. Turn after each row; the L is unfolded here for clarity.



**Symbols:** oval = ch; crossed T = US dc. A three-oval starting chain replaces the first dc. Each set of three dc is worked into one space. The two groups immediately around the central ch-2 are both worked into Q.

**Placement rule:** odd rows after L1 start and end in the edge spaces beside the single dc. Even rows use only gaps between full groups, plus Q, and have a single dc at each end. Refer to page 4 for insertions. This is an exact sequence chart for the proposed L-rows, not a conventional spatial chart of the original photographed stitches.

**Base reference:** round 1 has four G separated by ch-2 corners. Round 2 has (G, ch 2, G) in each of the four corners. The base is written on page 3; it is not included in the unfolded L-row chart above.

# Finish, join and size

The narrow block edging and simple blanket border below are practical adaptations, not verified original details.

## 1. Square up and edge each block

Weave in tails securely. Mark the four physical corners of the completed block, including Q and the corner diagonally opposite it. With A, work a setup round of sc: 1 sc in each dc top, approximately 2 sc around each exposed dc row-end, and 3 sc at each physical corner. At an endpoint corner, use the 3-sc corner treatment instead of also counting the same stitch as an ordinary edge stitch. Join to the first sc.

The sc distribution on row-ends is a starting rate, not a verified final count. Lay the piece flat: reduce stitches if the edge ripples, increase if it cups. On the sample, record equal side counts between the center corner stitches, then repeat that distribution on every block. Block gently to a square without stretching; follow the yarn care label.

## 2. Arrange and join all 36 blocks

With the marked faces up, place the blocks using page 2. Check white-core positions against page 1 before joining. Clip neighboring edges at both corners and the midpoint. Using D and a yarn needle, whipstitch matching sc along adjoining edges through both loops, with the blocks lying side by side. Keep the seam loose enough for the fabric to lie flat. Join into six rows, then join the rows. Secure crossings without pulling them tight.

## 3. Add a simple coordinating border

With D, work one round of sc around the blanket, placing 1 sc in each available edge stitch and 3 sc at each of the four outer corners. At seam junctions, work into exposed edge stitches without duplicating stitches or leaving a gap. Join to the first sc. Repeat for one round in A, then one round in D, using 3 sc in the center stitch of each previous corner. Fasten off and weave in ends. This is a flat border, not a reconstruction of the photo's decorative edging.

## 4. Calculate the real size and yarn amount

Let **S** be your blocked, edged block width and **B** the finished border width on one side. With a nearly flat sewn join, the 6 x 6 blanket is approximately **(6 x S + 2 x B) square**. Example only: S = 18 cm and B = 2 cm gives approximately 112 x 112 cm (44 x 44 in). This is not an established gauge or the size of the photographed blanket.

There are **60 shared block edges** to sew: 30 vertical and 30 horizontal. Measure the yarn used for one sample seam and multiply by 60, then allow for tails. For border estimates, make a measured 10 cm test strip in the same stitch and number of rows and scale to the blanket perimeter, allowing extra at corners.

**Before publishing as a tested pattern:** crochet and block at least one complete sample, verify flatness and side counts, then test a 2 x 2 join. Record hook, yarn, final measurements and consumption. The written counts and chart agree, but this does not replace a physical crochet test.