

Crochet Knee-High Boots

Olive lace, golden scallops & tassels



A detailed, made-to-measure tutorial for crocheting a boot upper onto a **purchased, pre-punched rubber sole**. Includes a rounded solid toe, shell-lace shaft and an adjustable back opening.

Skill level: intermediate. **Make:** two boots. **Format:** A4; print at 100% for readable text. No paper piece is a full-size cutting template.

About this pattern: an original construction inspired by the supplied photographs, not a verified transcription of them. The solid toe and back lacing simplify fitting. This adaptation has not been physically sample-tested; swatch and fit the first boot before making the second. The supplied unnumbered diagram is reproduced only on the final page as a visual reference.

Materials & measurements

For one pair: approximately 400-500 g olive sport/DK cotton or cotton blend, plus 50-75 g mustard yarn of the same weight. At about 250 m per 100 g, this is 1,000-1,250 m olive and 125-190 m mustard. Actual use varies with height, size and gauge.

Use a 3.0-3.5 mm hook as a starting point, tapestry needle, scissors, tape measure, removable markers, strong compatible sole-stitching thread, and two **purpose-made pre-punched soles** with a stitchable rim and suitable insoles. Follow the sole maker's attachment instructions; the sole is not crocheted.

Measurement	Example / how to measure
Foot length	24 cm (9.45 in), heel to longest toe. Buy soles by their actual fit, not a guessed shoe-size conversion.
Foot width	About 9 cm (3.54 in) at the widest part; use the wearer's real measurement.
Ankle circumference	26 cm (10.24 in), measured above the ankle bone.
Calf circumference	36 cm (14.17 in) at the fullest part.
Shaft height	38 cm (14.96 in), from the ankle/shaft join to the finished top. Stop below the knee bend.
Vamp target	About 8.5-9 cm wide x 12-13 cm long (3.35-3.54 x 4.72-5.12 in). Adjust on the foot.

Write your measurements: foot length ____ ; width ____ ; ankle ____ ; calf ____ ; shaft height ____ . Measure both feet and legs. Work to the larger measurement where needed.

Fit allowance: start with a shaft width around the ankle measurement plus 1-2 cm (0.4-0.8 in). Aim for a 2-4 cm (0.8-1.6 in) adjustable gap at the back of the upper calf. A gap is intentional; tight lacing is not a substitute for correct sizing.

Gauge & stitch language

US abbreviation	Meaning
ch / sl st	Chain / slip stitch.
sc / dc	Single crochet / double crochet.
st(s) / sp	Stitch(es) / space.
RS / WS	Right side / wrong side.
inc	Work 2 sc in the same stitch.
shell	5 dc in the indicated stitch. The middle is the 3rd dc.
half-shell	3 dc in one edge stitch; a beginning ch 3 counts as its first dc.
[...]	Repeat the instructions within brackets as directed.

Make two swatches

Solid fabric: ch 25; sc in the 2nd ch from hook and across (24 sc). Ch 1, turn; sc across for 28 rows. Wash gently and dry flat. Target: **22 sc and 26 rows = 10 x 10 cm** (4 x 4 in). Adjust hook size until close.

Lace fabric: ch 32; sc in the 2nd ch and across (31 sc). Work the setup and lace rows on page 7 for at least 12 rows. Block without stretching. Target: **4 full shell repeats = 10 cm** (4 in) across the lower lace. Record your actual row height; shaft length is measured, not guessed from a fixed row total.

Why both matter: solid gauge controls the toe, while shell width controls the leg. The example uses 11 shell repeats: about 27.5 cm (10.83 in) wide in the lower shaft. Use your swatch to calculate another size on page 6.

Turning chains: ch 1 never counts as a stitch. The ch 3 at the start of a half-shell row counts as one dc. Do not work into a ch 1 turning chain. Mark the first and last real stitch of every row.

Attach crochet to the sole



1. Mark and anchor

Find the toe center, heel center and widest point on each side. Mark matching locations on both soles. Use the prepared holes without cutting the sole. With strong thread, make evenly tensioned blanket stitches around the rim, following the sole supplier's method. Keep all knots away from the footbed.

Attach olive yarn at the heel center. **Round 1:** ch 1; work sc under the blanket-stitch loops all around; sl st to the first sc. Distribute the sc evenly so the edge lies upright without pulling the sole inward or making ruffles. The correct count depends on the sole perimeter and hole spacing; do not force one universal count.

2. Build a low sidewall

Rounds 2 and 3: ch 1, sc in every sc around, sl st to the first sc. Keep the same stitch total. Aim for a low wall roughly 1-1.5 cm (0.4-0.6 in) high. Add another plain round only if the sole rim needs coverage. Fasten off securely.

Checkpoint: lay the sole on a flat table. It must remain flat and the stitches should not distort the rim. Count the stitches, write the number down, and repeat the same distribution for the other sole. If the rim flares, reduce density; if it cups, loosen or add stitches evenly.

Crochet & attach the vamp



Make 2 in olive. Leave a 45 cm (18 in) sewing tail. Ch 8. **Row 1:** sc in the 2nd ch from hook and each remaining ch (7 sc). Ch 1 and turn after every row below.

Rows	Instructions and stitch total
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12	Inc in first st, sc to last st, inc in last st. Totals: 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 sc.
3, 5, 7, 9, 11	Sc in every st; keep the preceding row's count.
13-34	Sc in each of 19 sts. Stop sooner or later to reach approximately 12-13 cm in total length.

Fit before sewing: center the narrow starting edge over the front of the sole. The wide last row must finish at the front ankle crease without pressing into it. For another width, stop the increases sooner or add increase rows until the panel fits the top of the foot.

Pin and sew: attach the starting edge and both long sides to the front portion of the sidewall. Leave the wide final row completely free: it forms the front of the ankle opening. Match centers first, then pin both sides symmetrically. Whipstitch through the panel edge and sidewall loops with olive yarn. Ease row ends evenly; row ends need not match sole stitches one for one.

Try on with the insole in place. The toe should curve comfortably over the foot. If it is flat and tight, add width or length; if it bags, shorten before sewing permanently. Weave in the starting tail.

Form the ankle foundation



Keep the back open. At the heel center, attach olive yarn to the top of the sidewall. Work in a single continuous path from the heel center along one exposed side, across the free top of the vamp, and along the other exposed side back to the heel center. Do not join the ends.

Work one sc into each available stitch; add a small joining stitch at a vamp corner only if needed to close a gap. Count these stitches. This is the ankle opening foundation, **not the full sole perimeter**. Ch 1 and turn; work one adjustment row to obtain a multiple of 6 plus 1.

Choose a count using your blocked lace swatch

Formula: desired lower shaft width ÷ measured width of one shell repeat = number of repeats. Round to a whole repeat. Foundation count = (repeats x 6) + 1. Example: 27.5 cm ÷ 2.5 cm = 11 repeats; use **67 sc**. Other options are 61 sc for 10 repeats or 73 sc for 12.

Distribute any increases or decreases across the adjustment row. Increase with 2 sc in one st. To decrease, insert hook in the next st, yarn over and draw up a loop; repeat in the following st, then yarn over and draw through all 3 loops (sc2tog). Avoid bunching changes into the toe corners.

If the required change exceeds about 10%: recheck fit, lace gauge and vamp placement before continuing. A large mismatch can pucker the ankle. The example count is a starting point, not a replacement for measuring. Keep the two heel-center edge stitches separate to form the back opening.

Work the shell-lace shaft

The following example uses **67 foundation sc** and 11 shell repeats. Work back and forth, turning after each row. Read the row completely before starting. The foundation row is not counted as a lace row.

Lace Row 1 • setup

Ch 1, sc in the first st. [Skip 2 sts, 5 dc in the next st, skip 2 sts, sc in the next st] 11 times. Turn. You have **11 full shells and 12 sc anchors**. For another foundation count, repeat once for each 6-stitch unit.

Lace Row 2 • half-shell edges

Ch 3, 2 dc in the first sc (beginning half-shell). [Sc in the middle dc of the next shell; 5 dc in the next sc anchor] 10 times. Sc in the middle dc of the last shell; 3 dc in the last sc. Turn. You have **10 full shells, 2 half-shells and 11 sc anchors**. Leave unused dc unworked.

Lace Row 3 • full-shell edges

Ch 1, sc in the first dc of the edge half-shell. [5 dc in the next sc anchor; sc in the middle dc of the next full shell] 10 times. Work 5 dc in the last sc anchor; sc in the top of the beginning ch 3 at the far edge. Turn. You have **11 full shells and 12 sc anchors**.

Repeat and check

Repeat Rows 2 and 3 for the lower shaft. For any repeat count **n**, replace “11” with n and “10” with n minus 1. Mark every sc anchor if the lace is difficult to read. Each full shell always goes into a sc anchor; each new sc goes into the center of a shell.

At about 8-10 cm (3-4 in) above the ankle foundation, try on the boot with the back open. Continue the plain lace while its width fits the leg comfortably. Begin the upper-calf variation on page 8 when extra width is needed.

Count audit: Row 1/3 has 55 dc + 12 sc = 67 stitches. Row 2 has 50 dc + 6 edge dc + 11 sc = 67 stitches. Turning ch 3 is included in the 6 edge dc. A missing edge stitch makes the shaft narrow unintentionally.

Widen the calf & finish the top

Add space without changing the shell count

To widen the upper shaft, use the same alternating rows but add **ch 1 in every gap between a shell group and an sc anchor**. This introduces 22 ch-1 spaces per row for the 11-repeat example. Work only into the same sc anchors and shell centers as before; never work into these new spaces.

Widened Row 2: ch 3, 2 dc in first sc. [Ch 1, sc in middle dc of next shell, ch 1, 5 dc in next sc] 10 times. Ch 1, sc in middle dc of last shell, ch 1, 3 dc in last sc. Turn.

Widened Row 3: ch 1, sc in first edge dc. [Ch 1, 5 dc in next sc, ch 1, sc in middle dc of next full shell] 10 times. Ch 1, 5 dc in last sc, ch 1, sc in top of turning ch 3. Turn.

Check after four widened rows. Block gently to measure; the amount of expansion depends on your tension. Aim for an upper panel width equal to your calf circumference minus a 2-4 cm back gap. For a 36 cm calf, aim for about 32-34 cm before edging. If needed, start the widened rows earlier or change hook size gradually, testing a swatch first.

Stop at the right height

Continue until the shaft is about 2 cm (0.8 in) shorter than the desired height; finish after a full-shell row (Row 3). Record both the number of lower rows and widened rows so the second boot matches. Measure from the ankle foundation, not from the floor.

Mustard scalloped cuff

Join mustard at the top edge. Ch 1; work one sc into each dc and sc across, **skipping the added ch-1 spaces**. For the example, keep 67 sc. Do not pull tightly. Turn. Ch 1, sc in first st; [skip 2, 5 dc in next st, skip 2, sc in next st] 11 times. Fasten off.

Fit comes first: this cuff reduces the chain-space expansion at the very top. If it draws in, keep one sc in some or all spaces and adjust the total to a multiple of 6 plus 1 before making scallops. Use the resulting repeat count; do not force 67 sc onto a wider calf.

Back lacing, tassels & care



Reinforce the back: with olive, work one row of sc down each vertical opening edge. Begin with about 2 sc per dc-height row end, adding or removing stitches so the edge lies flat. Work a second sc row. Do not sew the opening closed; it allows the heel to pass through.

Add lace loops: while working the second edging row, make matching loops every 3-4 cm (1.2-1.6 in): ch 3, skip 1 edge st, sc in the next. Mark paired positions first. Keep the lowest loops near the ankle, away from the sole. Reinforce the bottom corner with a few sewing stitches.

Make two cords: with mustard, chain to about 160-200 cm (63-79 in), or the length needed for the finished shaft. Sl st back along the chain without pulling tightly. Thread one cord through each boot's loops from bottom to top in a crisscross pattern. Tie a bow; shorten excess so it cannot trail underfoot.

Make four tassels: wrap mustard yarn about 25 times around a 10 cm (4 in) card. Tie the bundle at the top, cut the bottom loops, then wrap and secure a neck about 1.5 cm (0.6 in) below the top. Trim to 8-9 cm (3.1-3.5 in). Sew one tassel securely to each cord end.

Block and finish: weave in every tail for at least 5 cm (2 in), reversing direction once. Lightly dampen the yarn and shape the shaft over a towel; avoid soaking glued soles. Dry fully. Follow the yarn and sole care labels; do not apply a hot iron to the sole.

Final check: both boots have matching heights, repeats and tassels; soles remain flat; toes can move; lacing is comfortable; attachment stitches hold under gentle pulling. Test on a dry indoor surface first. Crochet does not provide structural ankle support.

How to use the final diagram



The next page contains **only the supplied diagram image and the requested branded footer**. It is reproduced without redrawing its stitches or changing its contents. Print it as a visual companion to the written tutorial.

What the reference shows

The large boot outline suggests the overall silhouette. Rectangular lace areas suggest shaft panels and shell motifs. The gold areas suggest a decorative cuff and tassels. The oval and curved shapes at the bottom are illustrated crochet components, not a rubber-sole cutting template.

What it does not establish

The supplied chart has no confirmed row numbering, gauge, start arrows, legend or sizing instructions. Some symbols and joins are ambiguous. It cannot establish a fully repeatable fitted boot by itself. **Do not combine its stitch counts with the written adaptation.** Use pages 3-8 for the actual construction sequence and counts.

In common US symbol conventions, an oval often means a chain, a cross a single crochet, and a barred stem a taller stitch. These are general conventions, not a verified key to this particular image. The illustrated oval does not mean that a crocheted sole replaces the purchased sole used in this tutorial.

Record your finished pattern: sole stitch count ____ ; vamp rows ____ ; ankle foundation ____ ; lower lace rows ____ ; widened rows ____ ; finished height ____ ; cord length ____ . Keep these notes with the diagram to reproduce the second boot.

