

Kalevalla

JENNA KOSTET

Knitted

LAINA PUBLISHING



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TEXT & PATTERNS

Jenna Kostet

TRANSLATION

Sini Kramer, Pauliina Kuunsola, Sami Pulliainen

PHOTOGRAPHY

Jonna Hietala & Sini Kramer

GRAPHIC DESIGN

Irina Kauppinen

PUBLISHER

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STYLIST

Anna Komonen

HAIR & MAKEUP

Miika Kempainen

MODEL

Emilia Lönnberg / Paparazzi Model Management

CLOTHING

By Hinders

Sini Saavala

The FNRM / Liike

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INTRODUCTION

As the world went into lockdown in the spring of 2020, I started knitting sweaters based on poems from the Kalevala, the national epic of Finland. For a few years already, there had been a craze among Finnish knitters for Icelandic yoke sweaters, whose varied colourwork patterns lent themselves superbly to delightful colour combinations. Observing the great popularity of Icelandic knitwear, I felt sorry for Finnish wool and wool producers. I thought that if the rest of the world knew how to draw inspiration from local myths, traditions and mental landscapes, why shouldn't Finland?

As far as we know, knitting has been practised in Finland since the 17th century. It became increasingly widespread among the general public in the 18th century, and by the mid-19th century, handicrafts were included in the primary education curriculum.¹ It is likely that knitting was practised in Finland even earlier, as mittens are known to have been made at Nådendal Abbey in the 1400s – although it is also possible that they were made using the nålebinding technique instead. In any case, in the 17th century the residents of Naantali, Masku and Raisio in south-west Finland were encouraged to earn money by knitting, and woollen socks knitted in Naantali were also sold in other parts of the Swedish Empire, including what are today the Baltic states, as well as Central Europe. In

the same century, cardigans with buttoned fronts were knitted in the Turku region, and many people in rural towns in south-west Finland earned part of their livelihood by knitting socks.²

In Finland, researchers have been able to study the history of knitting by examining judicial records and bills of entry, among other things. Archaeological excavations undertaken in Turku have also unearthed traces of textiles, including a piece of knitwear dating from the late 14th or early 15th century, along with a wooden needle thought to have been used for knitting.³

As someone with a degree in folklore studies, and hailing from Raisio in south-west Finland, I'm delighted with the region's importance to the history of knitting. Here I am, in the cradle of Finland's knitting tradition.

Finland also has its own examples of traditional knitwear. In the 1920s, after we had gained independence and the question of our national identity rose into prominence, there began an effort to record that tradition. The Martha organisation started collecting pieces of traditional handiwork, and old Finnish knitting patterns, whose importance was recognised, were given precedence over foreign ones. Traditional patterns included, for instance,

the Korsnäs sweater, the tikkuri sweater originating in Hailuoto in the Gulf of Bothnia, the Ostrobothnian Jussi sweater, along with various regional mitten patterns.⁴ In Finland, knitting became something passed on from mother to daughter, a valued skill needed in everyday life.⁵ Today's knitters are part of a generational chain. Even though knitting is still included in the basic education curriculum, most of us have embraced the skill – and the passion for it – thanks to our mothers and grandmothers or, increasingly, the knitting communities on Instagram and Facebook.

WHY THE KALEVALA?

I studied ethnology and folkloristics at the University of Turku from 2004 to 2009. Back then, I read the Kalevala from cover to cover, and when I grabbed my needles in the spring of 2020, thinking I'd knit an Icelandic-style yoke sweater suitable for outdoors, I was reminded of the first poem in the book, "The Origin of the World". Knitting a sweater based on that poem felt appropriate when the pandemic was in full swing and it looked like the world was about to end. There are 50 poems – or runes, or cantos – in the Kalevala, and creating a collection of knitting patterns based on them was a task that captured my imagination.

Elias Lönnrot (1802–1884), the son of a poor tailor, enrolled at the Imperial Academy of Turku in 1822 to study medicine, Greek, Latin, history and literature. While giving private tuition at the Laukko Manor, he heard the epic poem "The Murder of Elina" (which is set in the manor) and became interested in folk poetry. After the Academy suffered major damage in the Great Fire of Turku in 1827, Lönnrot spent a sabbatical year travelling in Karelia⁶, collecting and recording folk songs and poetry. Assembling and adapting this material and writing some verses of his own, he created the Kalevala, whose first version (the "Old Kalevala") was released in 1835 and the last version (the "New Kalevala") in 1849.⁷

The Kalevala quotes in English in this book have been taken from a 1888 translation by John Martin Crawford, which is based on a German translation published in 1852. Crawford's version was the first English translation of the whole Kalevala. The latest translation is from 2020 written by Kaarina Brooks.

There are many theories as to the origin of the Kalevala poems. Most of the poems compiled by Lönnrot were recorded in parts of East Karelia, and the Kalevala as we know it is based on verses collected there. However, studies have shown that the Kalevala metre was used also

in folk songs prevalent in Finland. The Kalevala metre is a trochaic tetrameter that is used in Baltic-Finnic poems, lyric songs, hero epics and incantations. In the Kalevala metre a verse usually consists of eight syllables and the poems usually also use alliteration and repetition as stylistic elements.

Finnish usage of the metre diminished in the 1500s due to the Reformation, but in the White Sea Karelia the traditional form has had a longer lifetime.⁸ It has been suggested that in addition to the Reformation, accusations of witchcraft in the 1600s may have contributed to families of seers (Finnish: tietäjät), who had a profound knowledge of local folklore, moving eastward to Karelia from the regions of Ostrobothnia and Kainuu in particular.⁹ A lot of chant-like poetry with a similar decrease in usage after the Reformation has also been collected in Western Finland.¹⁰

Even before Lönnrot, various people collected and compiled pieces of Finnish folklore and oral tradition. This wealth of material has been archived and digitised by the Finnish folk poetry archive¹¹, maintained by Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura (SKS), the Finnish Literature Society. If you know Finnish and are interested in the Kalevala and Finnish folk poetry, the digitised archive, searchable by various criteria, is well worth a look, as is SKS's "Open Kalevala" website (see the bibliography at the end of the book).

The Finns of today have a Finno-Ugric and Uralic heritage, and our culture has been influenced by both our eastern and western neighbours. In addition to the Finnish-speaking population, the area of modern Finland is home to significant minorities with Swedish, Sámi or Karelian as their native tongue. Indeed, it is perhaps more accurate to speak of Baltic-Finnic mythology instead of Finnish mythology, as the neighbouring tribes and people have had a strong influence on each other's traditions. In the autonomous Grand Duchy of Finland of the 19th century, there began an effort to construct a Finnish national identity based on the Kalevala, and the epic has had an enormous impact on Finnish art and culture.¹² This when the Karelian roots of Kalevala have often dissolved or been forgotten.¹³

TRADITION, CREATIVITY, INSPIRATION

*Identity is about being identical and staying the same, being different from others. [...] Tradition is about the hereditary nature of things. It is about certain things moving temporally, socially and geographically and thereby becoming part of a culture. But of course, tradition is also about letting go of things and recreating them.*¹⁴

A collection of knitwear patterns based on the Kalevala combines several things that are near and dear to me: Finnish, Baltic-Finnic and Scandinavian mythology, storytelling, and handicraft traditions. Most of my colourwork patterns are based on or inspired by pieces of traditional Finnish, Scandinavian or Baltic knitwear or their themes, or Finnish nature. Recurring elements include Norwegian snow crystals, Scandinavian and Germanic runes, Icelandic yokes, and motifs inspired by traditional embroidery or the tablet-woven ribbons of ancient Finnish costumes.

Even if the word tradition implies history, it is also about change. Culture is in a constant state of change – and it has to be in order to survive.¹⁵ In handicrafts, the cultural changes are often material ones: knitted motifs evolve or move from the yoke to the hem or to a sock cuff or shawl, thus receiving a new life. It always warms my heart as a folklorist and designer to see a sweater featuring a reinvention of one of my patterns. When making use of the various traditional symbols and figures, I've tried my best to find out as thoroughly as possible how they were originally used and what meanings they carry in the eyes of the people of that particular culture.

For me, the most important things about designing knitwear are stories, traditions and being able to continue them, and the joy of creativity. It is my hope that this book will convey a sense of joy and inspiration and that by grabbing your needles and a skein of yarn you will be given a breather from the busy world around you. This collection features only a small sampling of the Kalevala poems – there are endless stories to knit in this world!









ABOUT THE PATTERNS

YARN

I wanted to use Finnish wool in the samples for this book. However, due to limited availability, some designs have been knitted with more readily available Nordic yarns. I highly recommend that you check out the local mills in your area and choose an ecological yarn where the welfare of the animals has also been ensured.

It is always good to make a swatch, but especially if you're using other yarn than recommended in the pattern. Make sure the yarn you're using is of the same weight. It is also recommended to use a yarn with a similar fibre content as in the sample. This means the yarns will behave similarly.

If your gauge doesn't match the one given in the pattern, you will have to modify the pattern and you may need a different amount of yarn. Also note, that the other qualities of your yarn also affect the final outcome.

COLOURWORK

YARN DOMINANCE

I recommend that you familiarize yourself with yarn dominance when knitting the colourwork patterns in this book. Yarn dominance helps the contrast colour stand out against the main (base) colour. You always knit the contrast colour from below the main colour.

In other words, the contrast colour is always on the left and the main colour on the right. If knitting continental style, both yarns are on the left index finger with the contrast colour being closest to the knitter and the main colour furthest. If you are not familiar with yarn dominance, you can find tutorial videos online (for example on YouTube).

YARN FLOATS

When knitting colourwork, you sometimes knit several stitches with one colour and carry the other(s) at the back of the work, resulting in long floats at the back. You can tie the floats to the work by knitting with your working yarn so that you pick up the working yarn from the other side of the other yarn(s). This secures the float to the back of the work. I like to tie my yarn(s) every 3 to 5 stitches, depending on the weight of the yarn.

NOTE ON COLOURS

When choosing colours for colourwork knitting, it is good to note that if you are using a very light main colour, the floats of a very dark contrasting colour may show through the knitted fabric, especially if the gauge is loose. I recommend that you choose your contrast colours with this in mind if using white or other light colours as the main colour.

CHARTS

Charts are read from bottom to top and from right to left.

NOTE! You can download the charts in a pdf format at lainepublishing.com/knitted-kalevala, password: Kalevala2022.

INCREASES, DECREASES AND SHORT ROWS

INCREASES

Work an increase (m1) by lifting a strand between two stitches (between the needles) on to the left needle and knitting it in a twist so that it doesn't form a hole.

If you want to make a right-leaning increase, pick up the stitch by bringing the needle from back to front and knitting it from the back loop.

If you want to make a left-leaning increase, pick up the stitch by bringing the needle from front to back and knitting it from the front loop.

DECREASES

Work the sleeve decreases so that they lean towards the stitch marker.

Right-leaning decrease: Knit two stitches together.

Left-leaning decrease: Knit two stitches together through the back loops. Or make an ssk (slip, slip, knit) decrease by slipping one stitch knitwise, slipping another stitch knitwise and then knitting them through the back loops.

SHORT ROWS

Some of the sweater patterns use short rows to raise the back neck and improve the fit. The short rows are worked using German short rows. After turning work, lift the first stitch without knitting it and pull on the yarn so that the legs of the stitch come up on the needle and look like there are two stitches (double stitch). Always work these double stitches as one stitch.

You can also use other short row methods if you prefer.

CASTING ON AND BINDING OFF

I used a long-tail cast-on in my samples. You can use other techniques, if you prefer (for example a stretchy bind-off for designs that begin in ribbing).

Underarm stitches are easy to cast on with a knitted or cable cast-on or by using the backwards loop technique.

ABBREVIATIONS

1 x 1 rib = *knit 1, purl 1* to the end of the row/round

2 x 2 rib = *knit 2, purl 2* to the end of the row/round

BO = bind off

CC = contrast colour

CO = cast on

DS = double stitch

k = knit

kztog = knit 2 stitches together (1 stitch decreased)

m1 = make 1 stitch (see Increases for more information)

Make DS = Slip the stitch and pull on the yarn so that it looks like there are two stitches on the needle (double stitch).

MC = main colour

p = purl

Rnd = round

RS = right side (of the work)

Ssk = slip, slip, knit: slip one stitch as if to knit, slip another stitch as if to knit, return both stitches to the left needle and knit together through back loops (1 stitch decreased)

Ssp = slip, slip, purl: slip one stitch as if to knit, slip another stitch as if to knit, return both stitches to the left needle and purl together through back loops (1 stitch decreased)

st(s) = stitch(es)

WS = wrong side (of the work)



Maailman synty

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORLD

**Then the daughter of the Ether,
Now the hapless water-mother,
Raised her shoulders out of water,
Raised her knees above the ocean,
That the duck might build her dwelling,
Build her nesting-place in safety.
Thereupon the duck in beauty,
Flying slowly, looking round her,
Spies the shoulders of the maiden,
Sees the knees of Ether's daughter,
Now the hapless water-mother,
Thinks them to be grassy hillocks,
On the blue back of the ocean.
Thence she flies and hovers slowly,
Lightly on the knee she settles,
Finds a nesting-place befitting,
Where to lay her eggs in safety.
Here she builds her humble dwelling,
Lays her eggs within, at pleasure,
Six, the golden eggs she lays there,
Then a seventh, an egg of iron;**

(Kalevala, canto I, lines 195–212)

In the first canto of the Kalevala, Ilmatar, a goddess of the air, descends into the sea and is impregnated by the wind and the water. A duck then builds a nest on her knee and lays eggs that later fall and shatter. The eggshells take the form of the moon, the sun, the sky, the earth and the clouds. The water-mother later moulds the earth and creates bays and straits into the sea, eventually giving birth to the demigod Väinämöinen.

The world origin myth is one of the most researched motifs in folklore, according to scholars of Baltic-Finnic folk poetry. The version known in Finland has equivalents in other cultures in the south and in the east of the region.¹⁶ The idea of the universe being born of a woman as in the Kalevala is also based on oral poetry.¹⁷ The world tree, the cosmic egg and the earth diver, usually a bird, are also recurring elements of creation myths around the world.

The colourwork pattern of the Maailman syntä sweater features a chain of a rune called Othala¹⁸ with the meaning “history; inheritance.” The pattern also includes a bird character, the Karelian cuckoo, associated with traditional Eastern Finnish knitting and embroidery. In Karelia, cuckoos and trees of life were often embroidered onto linen using red yarn.¹⁹ Originally, two birds (peacocks) facing each other were a common motif in Eastern cultures, much like the cosmic egg myth. In this sweater, the birds stand on both sides of the egg, protecting it.



THE MAAILMAN SYNTY

sweater is knitted from the bottom up, with a colourwork pattern at the yoke.

In the sample sweater, the pattern is knitted in just one contrast colour, but you can also choose to use different colours for each of the different sections – perfect for left-over yarn from other projects. Knitted from Icelandic wool, the sweater is weather-proof and perfect for the outdoors, but you can also choose to use a less warm yarn for indoor wear.

SIZE

XXS (XS, S, M, L) (XL, 2XL, 3XL, 4XL)

The sweater is designed to have a slightly oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 2–6" / 5–15 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 32.5 (35, 38.5, 41, 45.5) (47, 51.5, 56, 58)" / 82 (89, 98, 104, 116) (120, 131, 142, 147) cm.

Yoke Depth: 9 (9, 9.5, 10, 10) (10.5, 11.5, 13, 13.5)" / 23 (23, 24, 25, 26) (27, 29, 33, 34.5) cm.

Body Length: 15.5 (16.5, 17, 17.5, 18) (19, 19.5, 21.5, 21.5)" / 40 (42, 43, 44, 46) (48, 50, 54, 55) cm.

Sleeve Length: 15.5 (16.5, 17, 17.5, 18) (19, 19.5, 21.5, 21.5)" / 40 (42, 43, 44, 46) (48, 50, 54, 55) cm.

YARN

Ístex Léttlopi (100% wool, 50 g = 109 yds / 100 m).
Sample shown in colourways Golden Heather 9426 (MC)
and Navy Blue 9420 (CC).

You can substitute Léttlopi with another worsted or aran weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Jalovilla Uuhi and Kaarama Lankastudio Tenho, German BC Garn Northern Lights and U.S. Brooklyn Tweed Shelter.

YARDAGE

MC: 879 (1105, 1301, 1433, 1509) (1586, 1739, 1963, 2100) yds / 840 (1010, 1190, 1310, 1380) (1450, 1590, 1795, 1920) m.

CC: 175 (191, 213, 252, 262) (290, 323, 427, 498) yds / 160 (175, 195, 230, 240) (265, 295, 390, 455) m.

If you use Istex Léttlopi, you will need

MC: 9 (11, 12, 14, 14) (15, 16, 18, 20) balls.

CC: 2 (2, 2, 3, 3) (3, 3, 4, 5) balls.

NEEDLES

US 7 / 4.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 6 / 4 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

18 sts x 20 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 7 / 4.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

BODY

With MC and smaller (US 6 / 4 mm) needles, cast on 148 (160, 176, 188, 208) (216, 236, 256, 264) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing until the hem ribbing measures 3" / 8 cm.

Change to larger (US 7 / 4.5 mm) needles. Work in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 15.5 (16.5, 17, 17.5, 18) (19, 19.5, 21.5, 21.5)" / 40 (42, 43, 44, 46) (48, 50, 54, 55) cm.

Next, you will separate the front and back and the underarm stitches. If you place the underarm sts on a stitch holder or waste yarn, you will later Kitchener Stitch them together. If you bind off the sts, you will finish the underarms by seaming.

Transfer the body sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn as follows: Transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 8 (8, 10, 12, 12) (13, 14, 16, 18) sts (for underarm), leave the next 66 (72, 78, 82, 92) (95, 104, 112, 114) front sts on the needle or transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn. Then transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 8 (8, 10, 12, 12) (13, 14, 16, 18) sts (for underarm), leave the next 66 (72, 78, 82, 92) (95, 104, 112, 114) back sts on the needle or transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn.

Leave body sts on hold while you knit the sleeves.

SLEEVES

With MC and smaller (US 6 / 4 mm) needles, cast on 36 (40, 40, 44, 44) (48, 48, 52, 52) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing until the cuff ribbing measures 2" / 5 cm desired length.

Change to larger (US 7 / 4.5 mm) needles and continue to work in Stockinette Stitch. M1 at the beginning and end of the next rnd (on both sides of the BOR m). Repeat the increase rnd every 5th rnd 13 (12, 14, 15, 16) (15, 17, 20, 22) times in total. You should now have 62 (64, 68, 74, 76) (78, 82, 92, 96) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the sleeve measures 15.5 (16.5, 17, 17.5, 18) (19, 19.5, 21.5, 21.5)" / 40 (42, 43, 44, 46) (48, 50, 54, 55) cm.

On the next rnd: Transfer to stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 4 (4, 5, 6, 6) (6, 7, 8, 9) sts. Leave the remaining 54 (56, 58, 62, 64) (65, 68, 76, 78) sts on hold while you knit the other sleeve. Transfer to stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off the last 4 (4, 5, 6, 6) (7, 7, 8, 9) sts.

You will later join the sleeves and body.

Make the other sleeve alike.

YOKE

Continue to work in MC and larger (US 7 / 4.5 mm) needles. Join the body and sleeves as follows: k54 (56, 58, 62, 64) (65, 68, 76, 78) sts (the left sleeve), k 66 (72, 78, 82, 92) (95, 104, 112, 114) sts (the front), k 54 (56, 58, 62, 64) (65, 68, 76, 78) sts (the right sleeve), k 66 (72, 78, 82, 92) (95, 104, 112, 114) sts (the back). You should now have 240 (256, 272, 288, 312) (320, 344, 376, 384) sts.

Work 0 (0, 1, 3, 4) (6, 8, 12, 14) rnd(s) in Stockinette Stitch and begin working the yoke colourwork from chart 1. In this pattern, the colourwork repeat isn't centred. If you want to centre the colourwork, decide which part you want to be in the center front and count the placement before you start to work the charts. Begin charts 1, 2 and 3 from the same point.

When you have completed chart 1, work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch and at the same time decrease evenly 2 (0, 0, 0, 6) (0, 4, 2, 0) sts by working k2tog decreases. Continue to work chart 2 A (for sizes XS, M, XL and 4XL) and chart 2 B (for sizes XXS, S, L, 2XL and 3XL).

When you have completed chart 2, work 1 rnd with MC in Stockinette Stitch and at the same time decrease 28 (32, 34, 36, 40) (40, 53, 45, 41) sts by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 210 (224, 238, 252, 266) (280, 287, 329, 343) sts. Continue to work chart 3. For sizes XS and S, do not work rnds 1, 19 and 21. When you have completed the chart, you should have 120 (128, 136, 144, 152) (160, 164, 188, 196) sts.

Continue to work with MC. Work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch and at the same time decrease 36 (40, 44, 48, 56) (60, 68, 80, 84) sts evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 84 (88, 92, 96, 96) (100, 96, 108, 112) sts.



COLLAR

Before you start to work the collar, check that the collar fits. If necessary, work a rnd with decreases before you start to work the ribbing. Change to smaller (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1.5" / 3 cm or for desired length. Bind off loosely.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

CHART 1

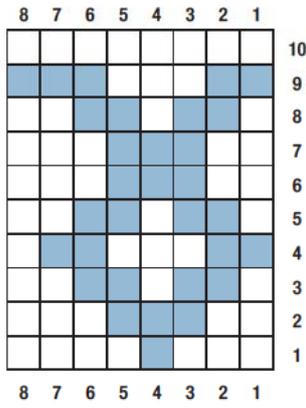
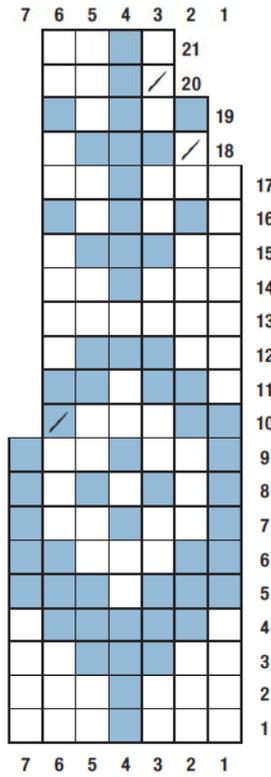


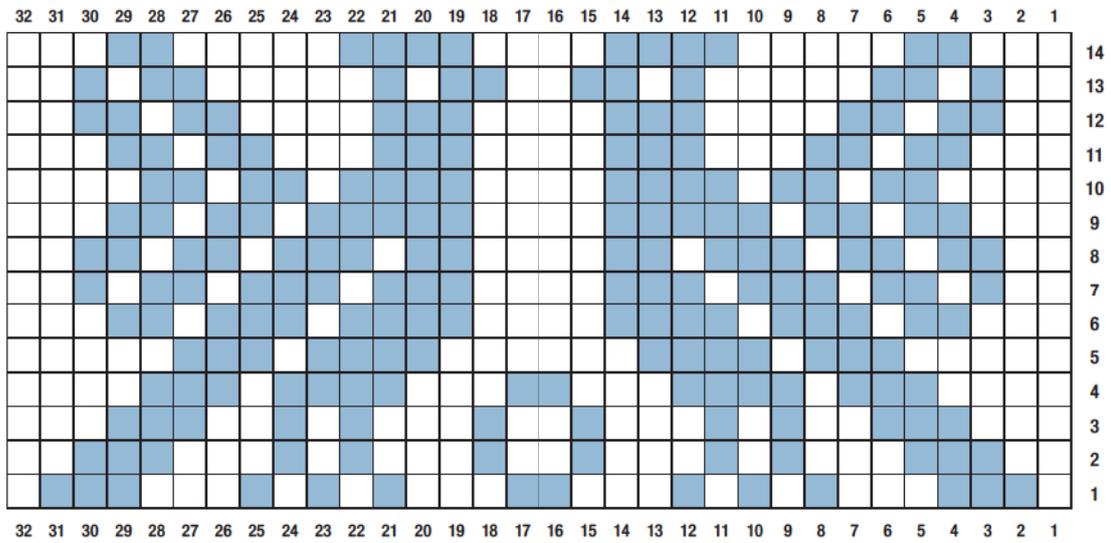
CHART 3



KEY

- MC
- CC
- K2TOG

CHART 2A





Suolaulu

THE BOG SONG

Sings his braces into reed-grass,
Sings his reins to twigs of willow,
And to shrubs his golden cross-bench.
Lo! his birch-whip, pearl-enameled,
Floats a reed upon the border;
Lo! his steed with golden forehead,
Stands a statue on the waters;
Hames and traces are as fir-boughs,
And his collar, straw and sea-grass.
Still the minstrel sings enchantment,
Sings his sword with golden handle,
Sings it into gleam of lightning,
Hangs it in the sky above him;
Sings his cross-bow, gaily painted,
To a rainbow o'er the ocean;
Sings his quick and feathered arrows
Into hawks and screaming eagles;
Sings his dog with bended muzzle,
Into block of stone beside him;
Sings his cap from off his forehead,
Sings it into wreaths of vapor;
From his hands he sings his gauntlets
Into rushes on the waters;
Sings his vesture, purple-colored,
Into white clouds in the heavens;
Sings his girdle, set with jewels,
Into twinkling stars around him;
And alas! for Youkahainen,
Sings him into deeps of quick-sand;
Ever deeper, deeper, deeper,
In his torture, sinks the wizard,
To his belt in mud and water.

(Kalevala, canto III, lines 301–330)

In the third canto of the Kalevala, Väinämöinen and his arch enemy Joukahainen engage in a battle of wits and skills, which ends when Väinämöinen causes Joukahainen to sink into a bog by the force of his singing. In desperation, Joukahainen promises Väinämöinen the hand of his sister Aino. Joukahainen's mother is pleased that her daughter is to be married to a great and important man, but Aino herself is reluctant to marry the now old, grey-bearded Väinämöinen.

Quite a few scholars of Finnish folk poetry consider the singing battle to be one of the key passages in the Kalevala. It combines an archaic poem of creation with the universal motif of a duel between two wise men. The opponents, one of them old and the other young and hot-headed, are mirror images of each other; with two heroes with different skills and abilities facing each other, the battle is unbalanced right from the start.²⁰

Sinking someone into a quagmire is more than just a metaphor: based on knowledge of early sources, researchers have surmised that it has been used as a method of punishment or sacrificial offering. Drowning became a popular method of execution in the Christian era, as according to the Law of Moses, it did not result in bloodguilt. The singing battle itself has equivalents in other mythologies, including in the Old Norse and Middle Eastern traditions.²¹

Finnish nature and Finnish bogs inspired me to design a pattern whose colours and motifs would be harmonious with the Finnish wetlands. The colourwork pattern does not depict the singing battle itself: Instead, it was inspired by the bog's rich sensory landscape and the plants and animals dwelling there. The white forms on a dark background are a reminder of cottongrass and other wetland plants, with the snow crystals at the bottom hinting towards winter and permafrost. The pattern pairs the traditional Norwegian Selbu snowflakes with different sorts of leaf and plant shapes.



THE SUOLAULU SWEATER

is worked seamlessly from the bottom up. It has three-quarter-length sleeves, a cropped hem and dropped shoulders. The hem and cuffs are decorated with colourwork. You can easily change the shape by lengthening the sleeves and the body, but please remember you'll also need more yarn. The sweater was originally published in the autumn of 2020 and it is the most beloved of all of my Kalevala-themed designs.

SIZE

XS (S, M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL)

The sweater is designed to have a slightly oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 2–4" / 5–10 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINAL MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 35.5 (40, 45.25, 50.5, 51) (60.5, 65.5, 70.75, 75.5)" / 90 (102, 115, 128, 130) (154, 166, 180, 192) cm.

Body Length: 14 (14, 14.5, 16, 16.5) (17.5, 19, 19.5, 20.5)" / 35 (36, 37, 41, 42) (44, 48, 50, 52) cm.

Armhole Height: 7.5 (8, 8.5, 8.5, 9.5) (10, 11, 12, 12.5)" / 19 (20, 21, 22, 24) (26, 28, 30, 32) cm.

Sleeve Length: 12.5 (13, 13.5, 14, 14) (14.5, 14.5, 15, 15.5)" / 32 (33, 34, 35, 36) (37, 37, 38, 39) cm.

YARN

Rauma Finull (100% Norwegian wool, 50 g = 191 yds / 175 m). Sample shown in colourways 434 Terrakotta (MC) and 4078 Light Marled Beige (CC).

You can substitute Finull with another sport or fingering weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Tukuwool Fingering or Pom Pom Suoma Single, Canadian Lichen and Lace Rustic Heather Sport, German BC Garn Bio Shetland, U.S. Brooklyn Tweed Loft or Portuguese Rosa Pomar Pegulhal.

YARDAGE

MC: 1082 (1228, 1381, 1660, 1864) (2094, 2394, 2664, 2956) yds / 989 (1123, 1263, 1518, 1704) (1915, 2189, 2436, 2703) m.

CC: 182 (207, 232, 279, 313) (352, 402, 448, 497) yds / 166 (189, 212, 255, 286) (322, 368, 410, 454) m.

If you use Rauma Garn Finull, you will need

MC: 6 (7, 8, 9, 10) (11, 13, 14, 15) balls.

CC: 1 (2, 2, 2, 2) (2, 3, 3, 3) ball(s).

NEEDLES

US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 2.5 / 3 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

26 sts x 30 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 4 / 3.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

BODY

With MC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, cast on 224 (256, 288, 320, 352) (384, 416, 448, 480) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 3" / 8 cm.

Change to larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and continue in Stockinette Stitch. Work 3 rnds in Stockinette Stitch and then work the body colourwork from chart A. You will repeat the chart 7 (8, 9, 10, 11) (12, 13, 14, 15) times on each rnd.

When you have completed the chart, continue to work with MC in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 14 (14, 14.5, 16, 16.5) (17.5, 19, 19.5, 20.5)" / 35 (36, 37, 41, 42) (44, 48, 50, 52) cm.

Next, you will separate the front and back. Work as follows: transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn 8 (0, 24, 16, 8) (0, 24, 16, 8) st(s) for the back, slip 112 (128, 144, 160, 176) (192, 208, 224, 240) sts from left-hand needle to right-hand needle for the front, transfer the remaining sts to the same stitch holder or waste yarn with the other back sts. You should have 112 (128, 144, 160, 176) (192, 208, 224, 240) sts on hold for the back. Leave the back sts on hold while you work the front. The front and back will be worked flat.

FRONT

Work flat with front sts only. Work in Stockinette Stitch for 4.5 (5, 5.5, 6, 6.5) (7, 7, 7.5, 8)" / 12 (13, 14, 15, 16) (17, 18, 19, 20) cm. On the next RS row, k 43 (49, 54, 60, 67) (73, 78, 86, 91) sts for the left shoulder and transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn, k 26 (30, 36, 40, 42) (46, 52, 52, 58) sts for the front neckline and transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn. K to the end of row and continue to work the right shoulder sts only.

Right shoulder: Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch. Purl all sts on WS row. Work decreases on the RS as follows: K1, skpo, k to end of row. Continue working these two rows (p on WS and work decrease on RS) until 35 (40, 44, 49, 55) (60, 65, 72, 78) sts remain. Then, continue to work in Stockinette Stitch without decreases until the armhole measures 7.5 (8, 8.5, 8.5, 9.5) (10, 11, 12, 12.5)" / 19 (20, 21, 22, 24) (26, 28, 30, 32) cm. Leave the right shoulder sts on hold.

Left shoulder: Work as the right shoulder but work decreases on the RS as follows: k to 3 sts before end, k2tog, k1. Continue working these two rows (p on WS and work decrease on RS) until 35 (40, 44, 49, 55) (60, 65, 72, 78) sts remain. Then, continue to work in Stockinette Stitch without decreases until the armhole measures 7.5 (8, 8.5, 8.5, 9.5) (10, 11, 12, 12.5)" / 19 (20, 21, 22, 24) (26, 28, 30, 32) cm, the same as for the right shoulder.

Leave the front sts on hold and continue to work the back.

BACK

Work the 112 (128, 144, 160, 176) (192, 208, 224, 240) back sts in Stockinette Stitch until the back measures the same as the front, 7.5 (8, 8.5, 8.5, 9.5) (10, 11, 12, 12.5)" / 19 (20, 21, 22, 24) (26, 28, 30, 32) cm armhole height.

Join the front and back. Turn work to WS and seam the front and back shoulders together with a 3-Needle Bind-Off. You will bind off 35 (40, 44, 49, 55) (60, 65, 72, 78) sts for each shoulder. Turn work back to RS.

NECKLINE

With MC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, pick up and k back neckline sts, pick up and k left neckline sts (in a ratio of approx. 2:3), pick up and k front neckline sts and lastly, pick up and k right neckline sts (in a ratio of approx. 2:3). An exact st count is not important, just make sure the total stitch count is divisible by 4. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1" / 3 cm. Bind off loosely.

SLEEVES

With MC and larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, pick up and k 96 (100, 104, 108, 112) (116, 120, 124, 128) sts from the armhole. PM for BOR. Work 2 rnds in Stockinette Stitch. Begin then working decreases as follows: Decrease 1 st at the beginning and the end of rnd (on both sides of the BOR m) by working a k2tog decrease at the beginning of the rnd and a skpo decrease at the end of rnd (= 2 sts dec'd). Repeat decreases every 3th (3th, 3th, 4th, 4th) (4th, 4th, 4th, 5th) rnd until 60 (64, 68, 72, 80) (84, 92, 96, 100) sts remain.

Work the sleeve colourwork from chart B. Continue then in MC and work 3 rnds in Stockinette Stitch.



CHART A

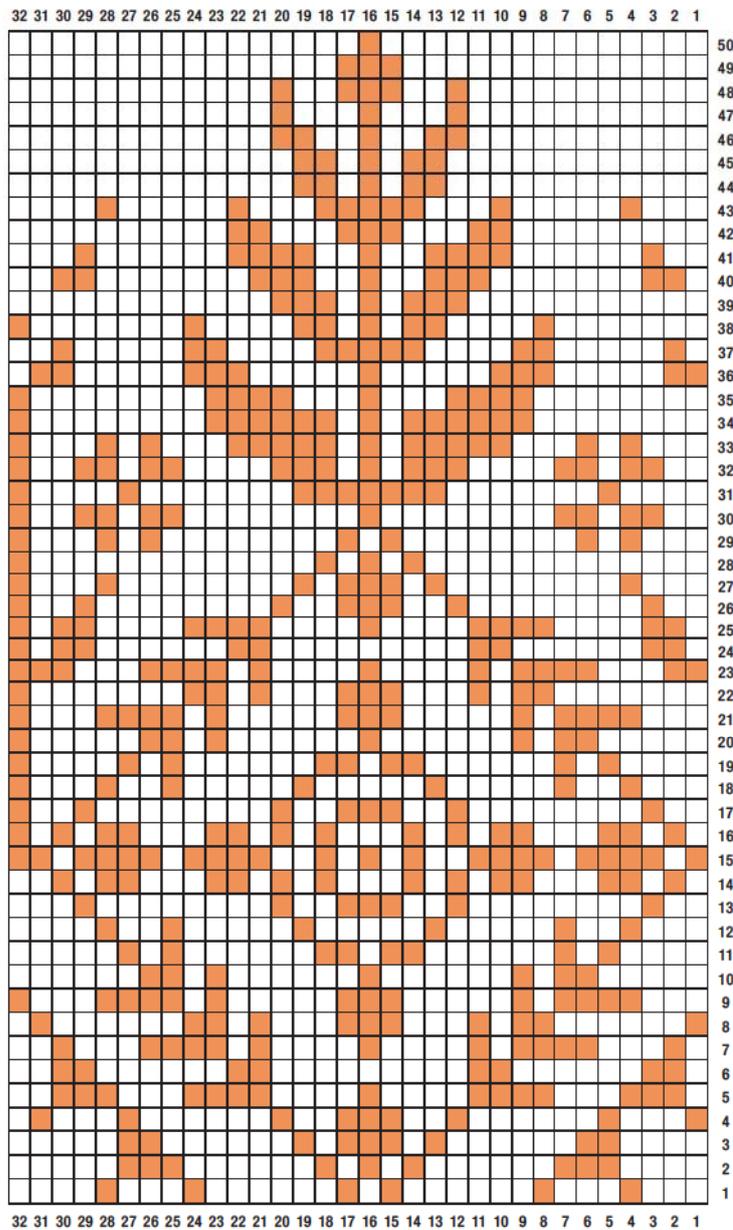
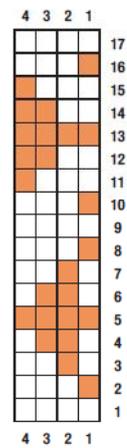


CHART B



KEY

- MC
- CC

Change to smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles and continue in 2 x 2 ribbing. At the same time, continue working decreases by working a k2tog / p2tog decrease at the beginning and a ssk /ssp decrease at the end of rnd (decreases are worked on both sides of the BOR m) every 2nd rnd until 40 (44, 48, 52, 54) (58, 62, 66, 70) sts remain.

Continue in 2 x 2 ribbing until the cuff ribbing measures 3" / 8 cm. The sleeve should now measure 12.5 (13, 13.5, 14, 14) (14.5, 14.5, 15, 15.5)" / 32 (33, 34, 35, 36) (37, 37, 38, 39) cm. Bind off loosely.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.



THE SUOLAULU YOKED SWEATER

has the colourwork pattern from the original Suolaulu sweater (p. 38) knitted into the yoke of this bottom-up sweater. The snow crystal- and flora-themed sweater was born out of requests from knitters to turn the popular original sweater into a yoked version. Knitted from DK-weight yarn, this one is warm enough to wear during outdoor activities and the turtleneck collar offers protection from the wind. Worked at the yoke, the beautiful pattern looks like a statement necklace.

SIZE

XS (S, M, L) (XL, 2XL, 3XL) (4XL, 5XL, 6XL)

The cardigan is designed to have a slightly oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 2–4" / 5–10 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 33 (34.5, 36.5, 40) (41.5, 43, 45) (49.5, 54.5, 60)" / 84 (88, 93, 101) (105, 109, 114) (126, 139, 153) cm.

Body Length: 15.5 (16.5, 17, 17.5) (18, 18.5, 19) (19, 19.5, 19.5)" / 40 (42, 43, 45) (46, 47, 48) (48, 49, 50) cm.

Yoke Depth: 10 (10, 10, 10.5) (11, 11, 11.5) (12, 12.5, 13)" / 25.5 (26, 26, 27) (27.5, 28, 29) (30, 32, 33.5) cm.

Sleeve Length: 16.5 (17, 17.5, 17.5) (17.5, 18, 18.5) (18.5, 19, 19.5)" / 42 (43, 44, 45) (45, 46, 47) (47, 48, 49) cm.

YARN

Isager Jensen (100% wool, 100 g = 273 yds / 250 m). Sample shown in colourways Marled Grey 4S (MC) and White o (CC).

You can substitute Jensen with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Tukuwool DK or Pom Pom Suoma DK, Icelandic Ístex Plötulopi and U.K. John Arbon Textiles Knit by Numbers DK.

YARDAGE

MC: 930 (978, 1026, 1085) (1245, 1297, 1343) (1402, 1474, 1558) yds / 850 (894, 938, 992) (1138, 1186, 1228) (1282, 1348, 1425) m.

CC: 142 (152, 162, 174) (183, 191, 203) (215, 240, 258) yds / 130 (139, 148, 159) (167, 175, 186) (197, 219, 236) m.

If you use Isager Jensen, you will need

MC: 4 (4, 4, 4) (5, 5, 5) (6, 6, 6) skeins.

CC: 1 (1, 1, 1) (1, 1, 1) (1, 1, 1) skein.

NEEDLES

US 6 / 4 mm circular needles (16 and 32" / 40 and 80 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (16 and 32" / 40 and 80 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

19 sts x 22 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 6 / 4 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

BODY

With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, cast on 160 (168, 176, 192) (200, 208, 216) (240, 264, 290) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing until the hem ribbing measures 3" / 8 cm.

Change to larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 15.5 (16.5, 17, 17.5) (18, 18.5, 19) (19, 19.5, 19.5)" / 40 (42, 43, 45) (46, 47, 48) (48, 49, 50) cm.

Next, you will separate the body into front and back. If you place the underarm sts on a stitch holder or waste yarn, you will later Kitchener stitch them together. If you bind off the sts, you will finish the underarms by seaming. Bind off or transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn 9 (10, 11, 13) (14, 15, 16) (16, 16, 18) sts for underarm, k 71 (74, 77, 83) (86, 89, 92) (104, 116, 127) sts for the front, bind off or transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn 9 (10, 11, 13) (14, 15, 16) (16, 16, 18) sts for the other underarm and k to end. Leave sts on hold while you work the sleeves.

SLEEVES

With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, cast on 40 (40, 44, 44) (48, 48, 52) (52, 52, 56) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing until the cuff ribbing measures 3" / 8 cm.

Change to larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and continue in Stockinette Stitch. Work increases as follows: k1, M1, k to 1 st before marker, M1, k1. Work increases every 6th (7th, 7th, 7th) (7th, 7th, 7th) (8th, 8th, 8th) rnd a total of 13 (14, 13, 15) (14, 16, 16) (18, 20, 21) times. You should now have 66 (68, 70, 74) (76, 80, 84) (88, 92, 98) sts.

Continue in Stockinette Stitch without increases until the sleeve measures 16.5 (17, 17.5, 17.5) (17.5, 18, 18.5) (18.5, 19, 19.5)" / 42 (43, 44, 45) (45, 46, 47) (47, 48, 49) cm. Bind off or transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn a total of 9 (10, 11, 13) (14, 15, 16) (16, 16, 18) underarm sts evenly from both sides of the marker. 57 (58, 59, 61) (62, 65, 68) (72, 76, 80) sts remain on the needles. Leave sts on hold while you work the other sleeve.

Work the other sleeve alike.

YOKE

Join the body and sleeves. With MC and larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles, k 57 (58, 59, 61) (62, 65, 68) (72, 76, 80) sts for the right sleeve, k 71 (74, 77, 83) (86, 89, 92) (104, 116, 127) sts for the front, k 57 (58, 59, 61) (62, 65, 68) (72, 76, 80) sts for the left sleeve and k 71 (74, 77, 83) (86, 89, 92) (104, 116, 127) sts for the back. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. You should now have 256 (264, 272, 288) (296, 308, 320) (352, 384, 414) sts.

At the end of the next rnd:

Size XL only: M1.

Size 2XL only: Decrease 2 sts by working a k2tog decrease twice.

Size 6XL only: Increase 2 sts by working a M1 increase twice.

Continue in Stockinette Stitch for 0 (1, 1, 2) (3, 3, 4) (4, 5, 5) rnd(s). On the next rnd, RM, k12 (12, 12, 22) (22, 24, 2) (12, 22, 0), PM (new BOR) and begin working the yoke colourwork from chart A (B, C, A) (B, C, A) (A, A, A). You will repeat the chart 8 (8, 8, 9) (9, 9, 10) (11, 12, 13) times on each rnd. Change to shorter circular needles when needed. When you have completed the chart, you should have 88 (96, 104, 99) (108, 117, 110) (121, 132, 143) sts.

NECKLINE

Rnd 1: Work in Stockinette Stitch and decrease 10 (14, 16, 13) (18, 20, 17) (20, 22, 26) sts evenly by working k2tog decreases.

Rnd 2: Work in Stockinette Stitch and decrease 10 (14, 16, 7) (9, 11, 9) (11, 14, 18) sts evenly by working k2tog decreases.

Rnd 3: Work in Stockinette Stitch and decrease 0 (0, 0, 7) (9, 10, 8) (10, 12, 15) st(s) evenly by working k2tog decreases.

You should now have 68 (68, 72, 72) (72, 76, 76) (80, 84, 84) sts. After completing the decreases, continue in Stockinette Stitch for another 1 (1, 1, 1) (1, 2, 2) (3, 3, 3) rnd(s).

Change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and continue in 2 x 2 ribbing. Work in ribbing until the neckline ribbing measures 8" / 20 cm. Bind off loosely.

FINISHING

Kitchener stitch or seam the underarms and weave in all ends. Wet block the sweater to measurements.



CHART A

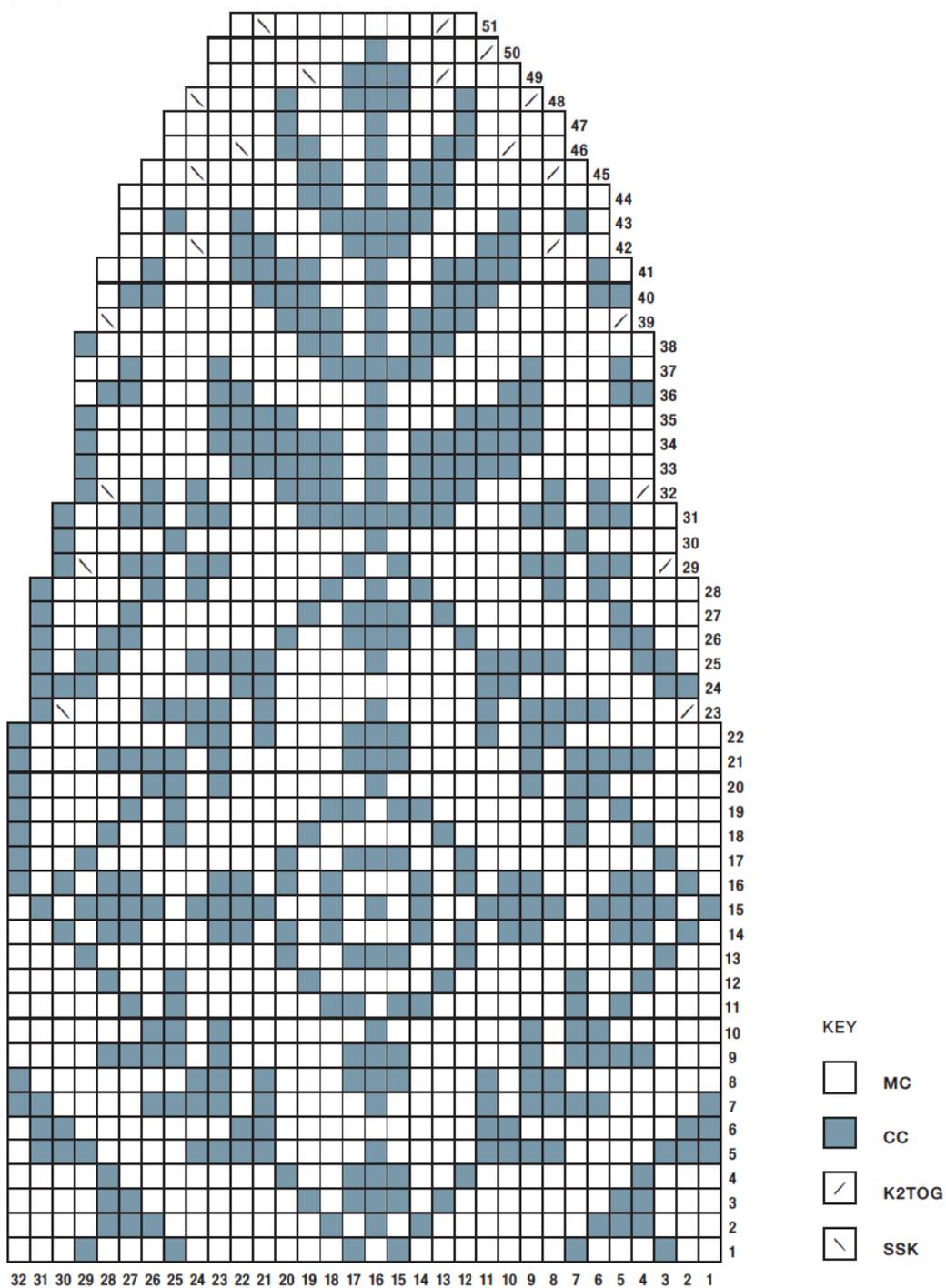


CHART B

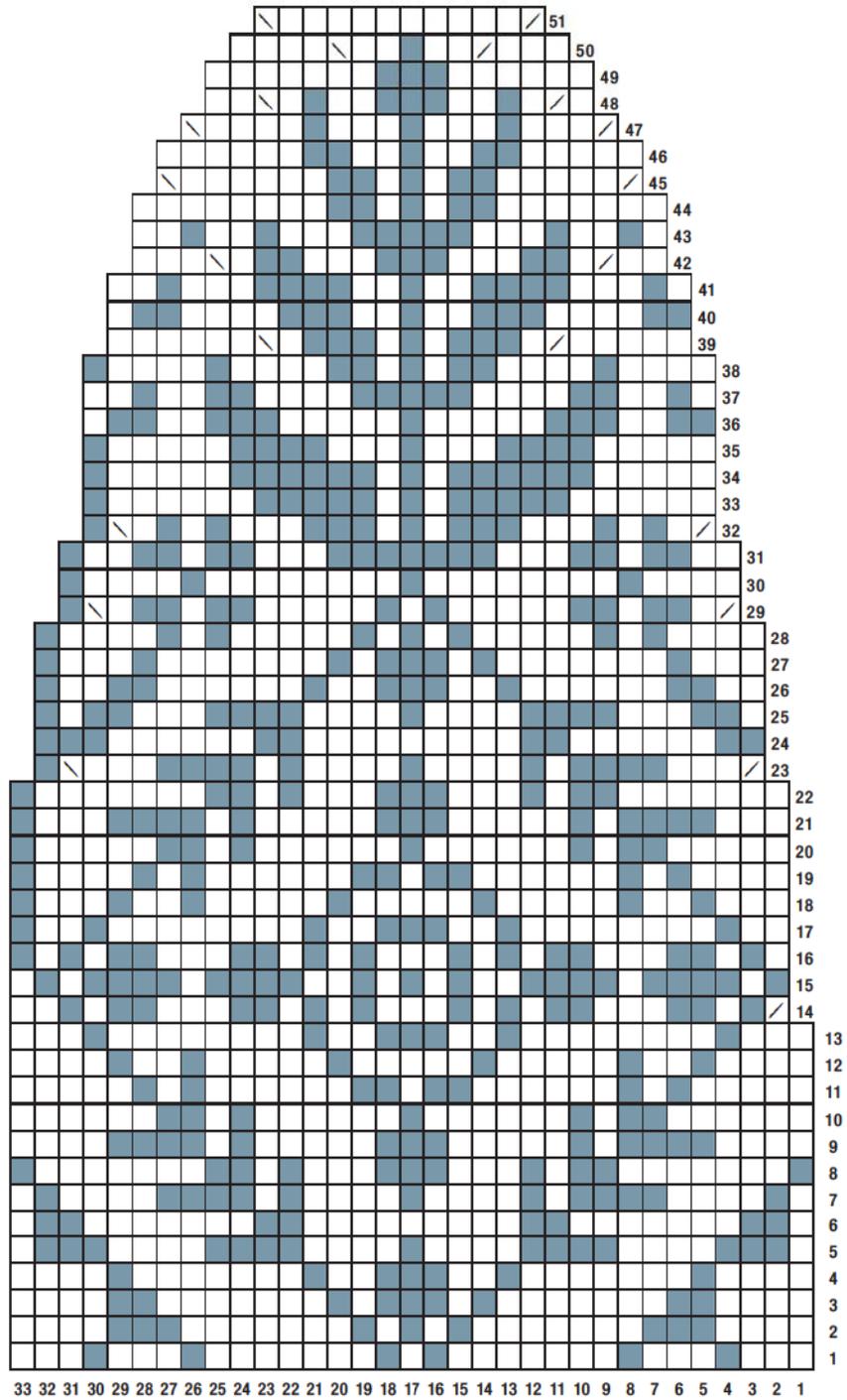
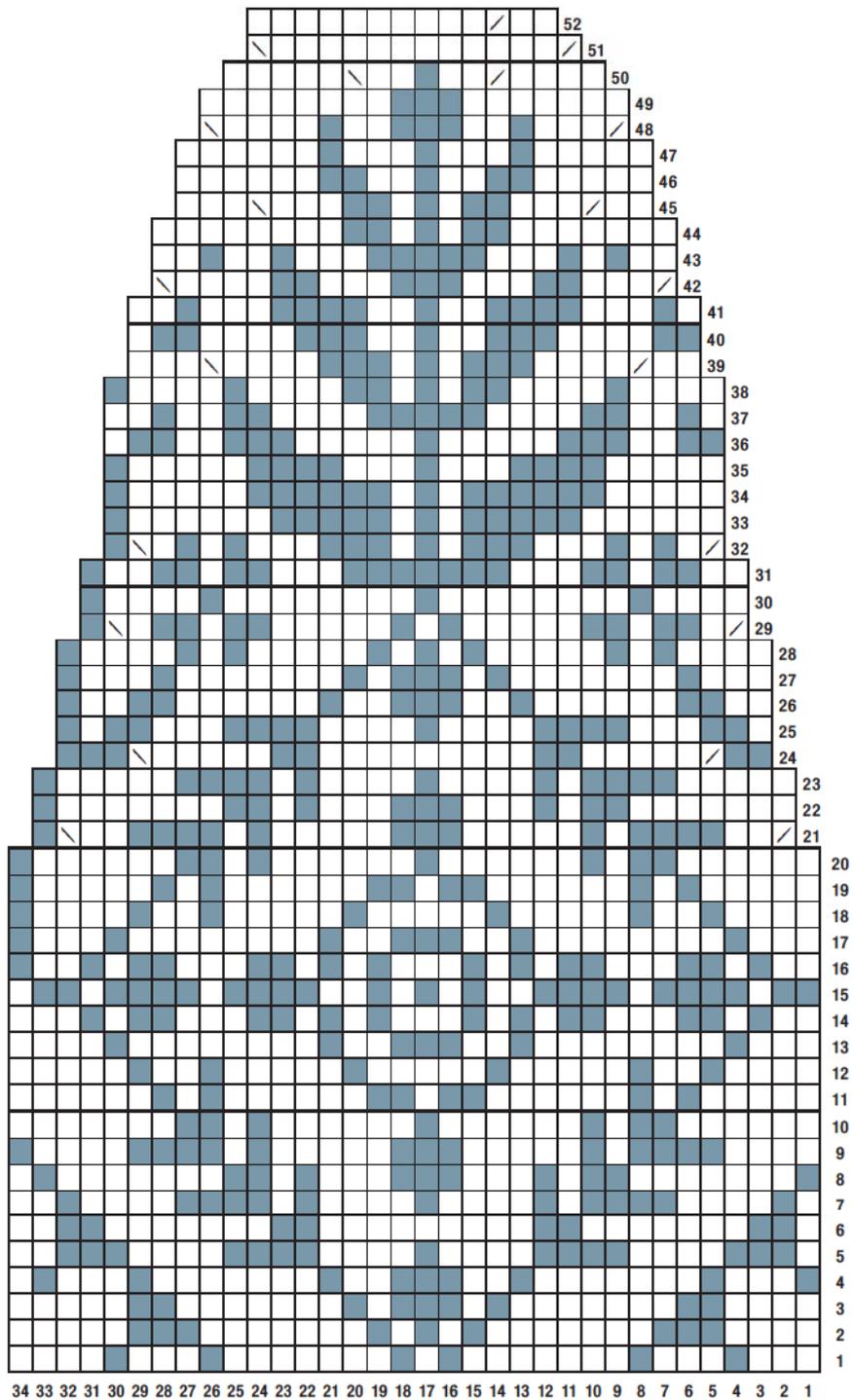
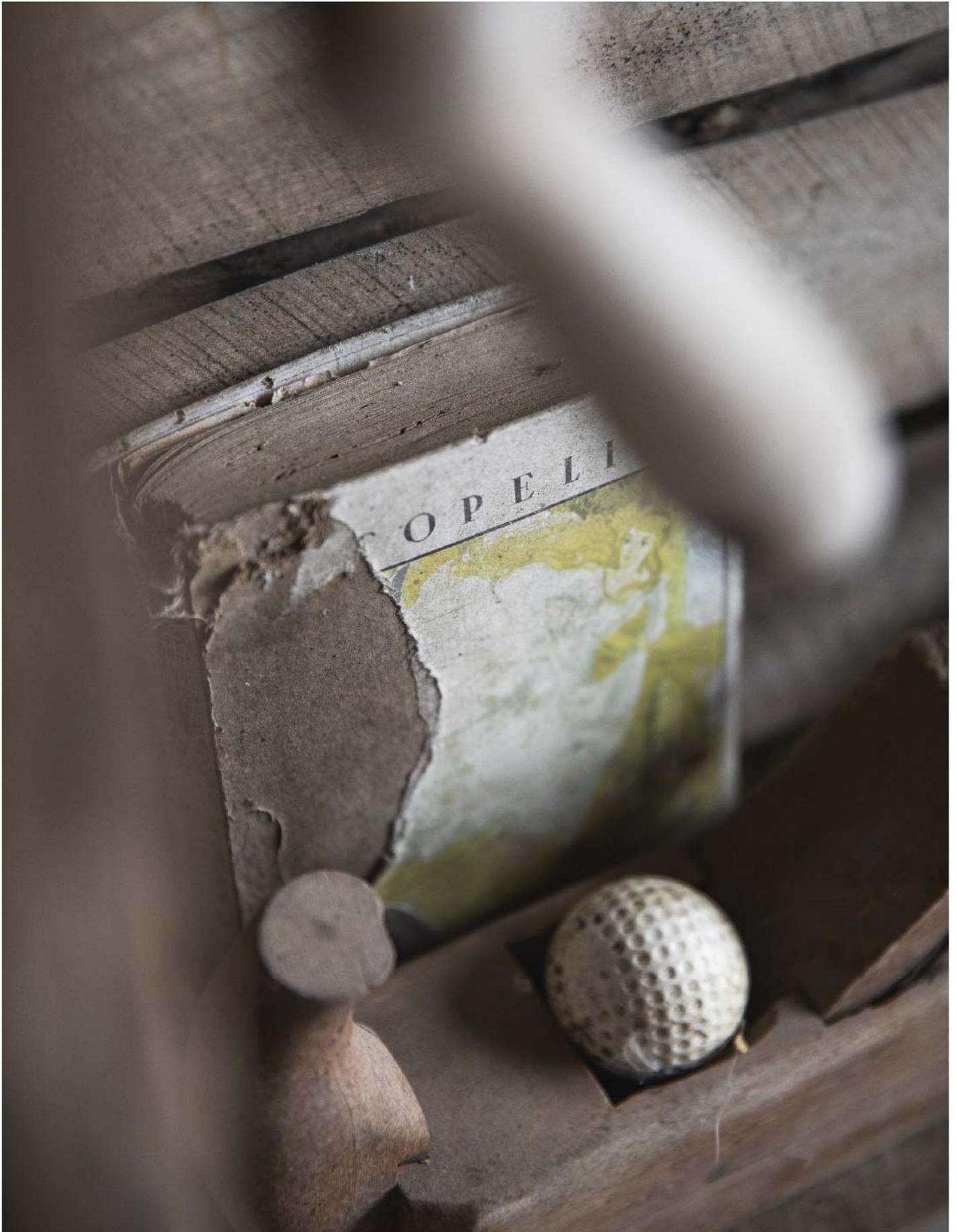


CHART C







THE SUOLAULU MITTENS

begin from the long, ribbed cuff, which can be folded. The colourwork pattern features the leaves from the Suolaulu sweater (p. 38). You can also easily turn the mittens into fingerless mitts. Just leave out the top-most floral pattern, the decreases and the tip of the thumb, and finish the top edges with a short rib.

SIZE

XS/S (M/L)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Circumference: 7 (7)" / 17 (18) cm.

Cuff Length: 6.5 (6.5)" / 16 (16) cm.

Total length: 13.5 (14)" / 34 (35.5) cm.

YARN

Rauma Garn Finull (100% Norwegian wool, 50 g = 191 yds / 175 m). Sample shown in colourways Dark Marled Orange 4121 (MC) and White 0400 (CC).

You can substitute Finull with another fingering or sport weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Tukuwool Sock, Portuguese Rosa Pomar Pegulhal, Canadian Lichen and Lace Rustic Heather Sport and U.S. Spincycle Yarns Wilder and The Farmer's Daughter Recollect.

YARDAGE

MC: 186 (213) yds / 170 (195) m.

CC: 77 (96) yds / 70 (88) m.

If you use Rauma Garn Finull, you will need

MC: 1 (2) ball(s).

CC: 1 (1) ball.

NEEDLES

US 4 / 3.5 mm DPNs for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 2.5 / 3 mm DPNs for ribbing. Or size to get gauge. The instructions are given for DPNs but you can also use 32–40" / 80–100 cm circular needles and use the Magic Loop Method.

GAUGE

26 sts x 30 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 4 / 3.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

LEFT MITTEN

With MC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, cast on 48 (52) sts. Distribute sts evenly across 4 needles. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing until the cuff ribbing measures 6.5" / 16 cm. The long cuff can be folded double when wearing.

Change to larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and work colourwork from chart A according to your size. When you have reached the thumb placement (marked in the chart in blue), work with the 3 thumb sts from chart B. Continue to work from charts A and B and work the thumb increases as shown in chart B.

When you have worked rnd 19, transfer the 11 (11) thumb sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn. On the next rnd, cast on 3 (3) sts to replace the original thumb sts. You should now have 48 (52) sts. Continue to work from chart A. When you have completed the chart, cut the yarn and secure end.

THUMB

Transfer the 11 (11) thumb sts from hold onto the needles (size US 4 / 3.5 mm). With MC, pick up and k from the back of the thumb gusset 9 (9) sts. You should have 20 (20) sts. Work in colourwork from chart B. When you have completed chart B, cut yarn and secure end.

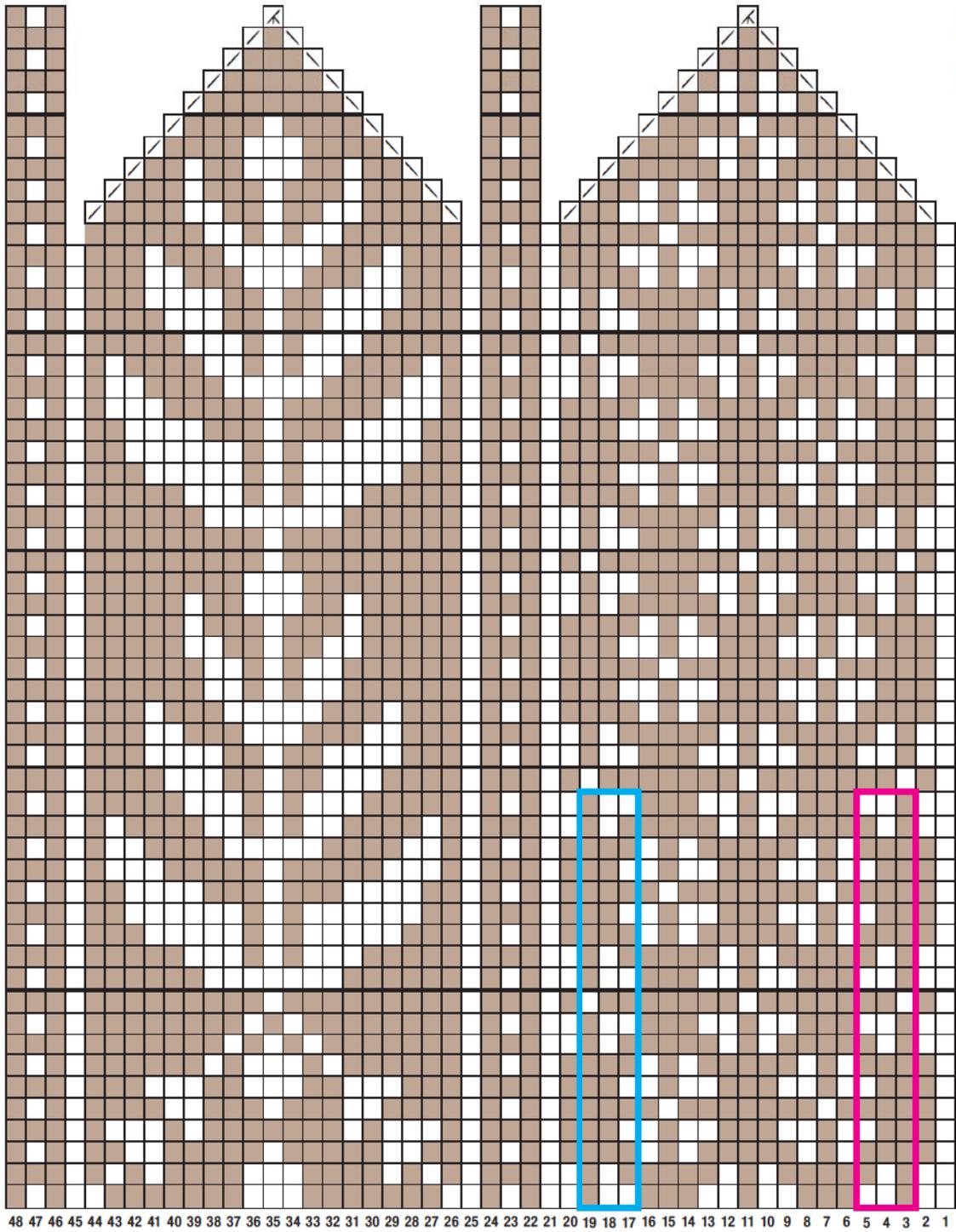
RIGHT MITTEN

Work as the left mitten but mirrored. The placement for the right-hand thumb is marked in the chart in red.

FINISHING

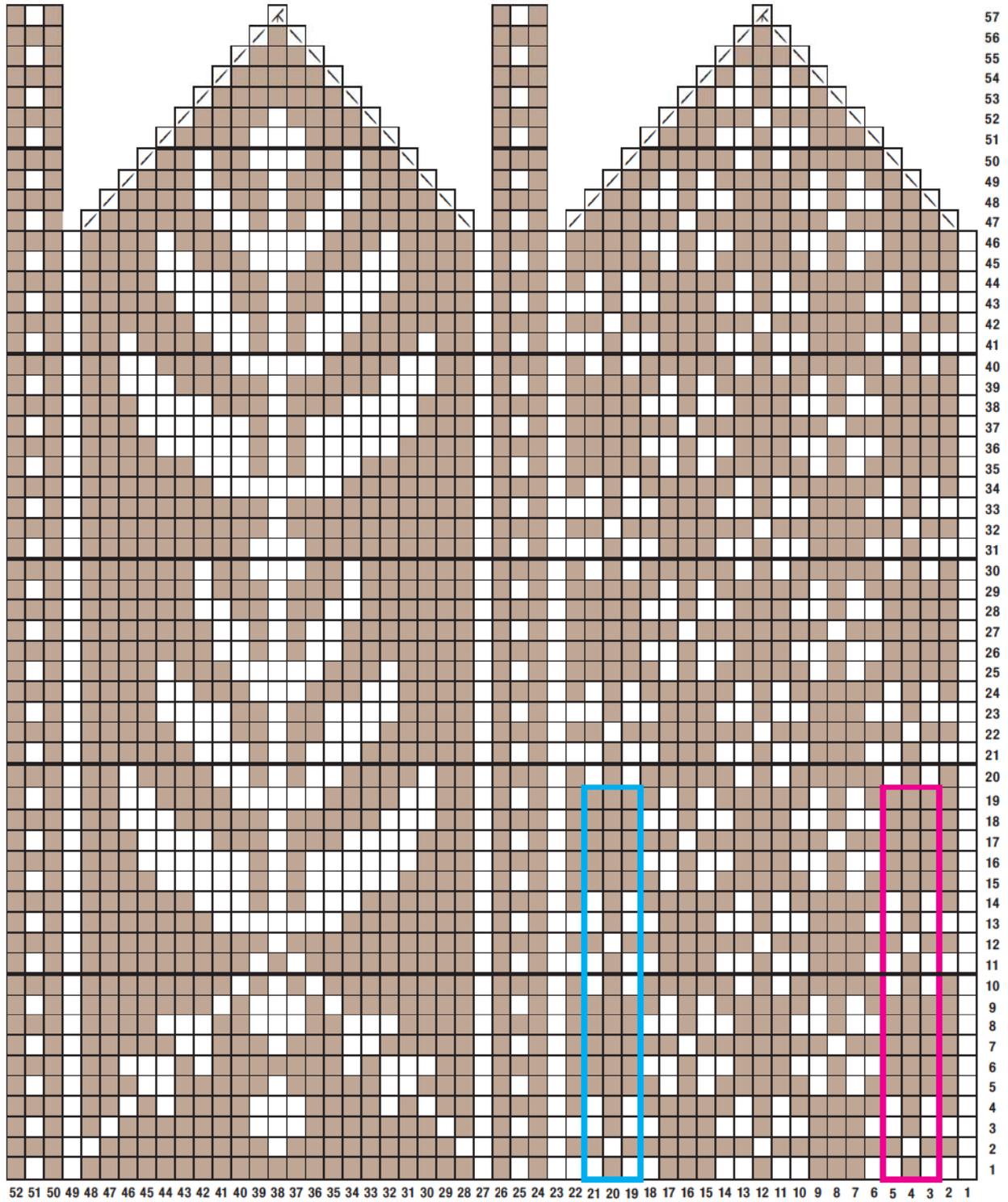
Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

CHART XS/S

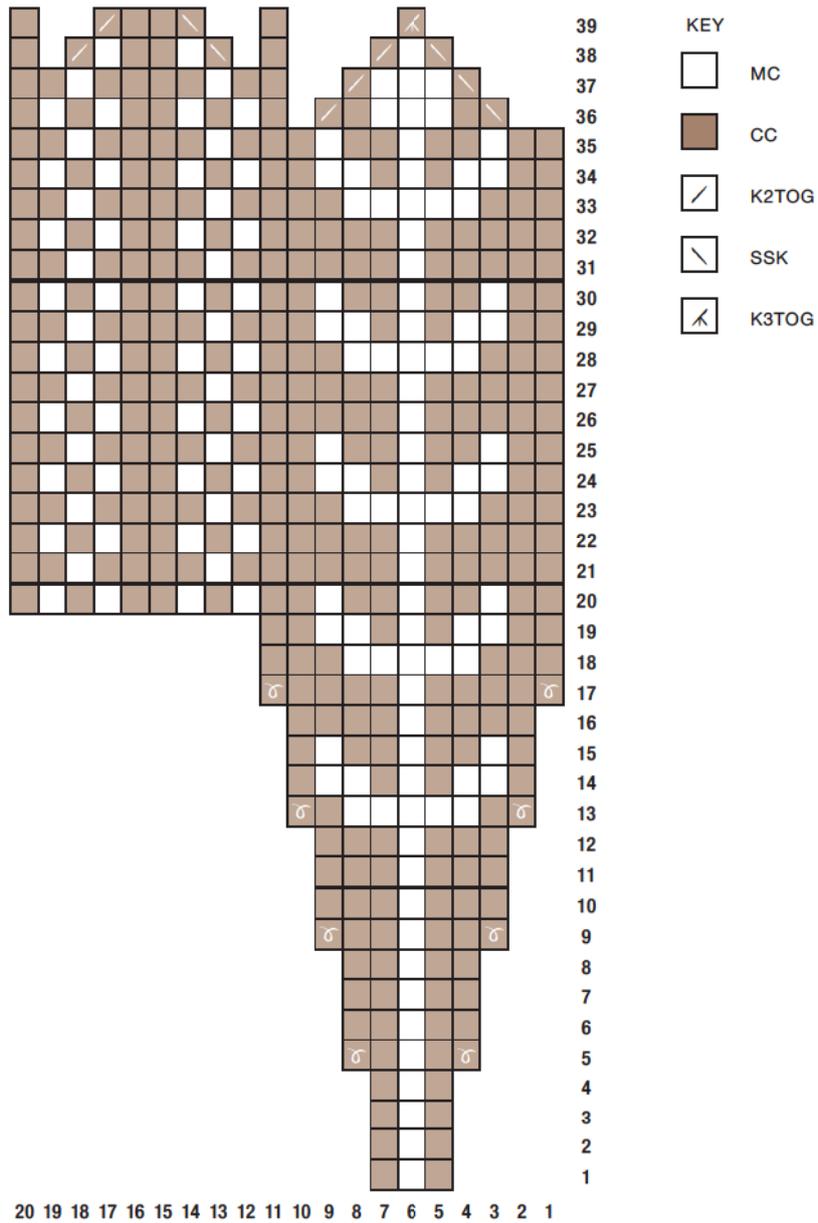


- KEY
-  MC
 -  CC
 -  K2TOG
 -  SSK
 -  K3TOG
 -  LEFT THUMB
 -  RIGHT THUMB

CHART M/L



THUMB CHART



Kultainen kääki

THE GOLDEN CUCKOO

Sadly weeps the gray-haired mother,
And the tears that fall are bitter,
Flowing down her wrinkled visage,
Till they trickle on her bosom;
Then across her heaving bosom,
Till they reach her garment's border;
Then adown her silken stockings,
Till they touch her shoes of deer-skin;
Then beneath her shoes of deer-skin,
Flowing on and flowing ever,
Part to earth as its possession,
Part to water as its portion.
As the tear-drops fall and mingle,
Form they streamlets three in number,
And their source, the mother's eyelids,
Streamlets formed from pearly tear-drops,
Flowing on like little rivers,
And each streamlet larger growing,
Soon becomes a rushing torrent
In each rushing, roaring torrent
There a cataract is foaming,
Foaming in the silver sunlight;
From the cataract's commotion
Rise three pillared rocks in grandeur;
From each rock, upon the summit,
Grow three hillocks clothed in verdure;
From each hillock, speckled birches,
Three in number, struggle skyward;
On the summit of each birch-tree
Sits a golden cuckoo calling,

(Kalevala, canto IV, lines 473–488)

The Kultainen käki sweater pattern is based on the Kalevala's fourth canto, where Aino, who is to be married off to Väinämöinen, drowns herself, not wanting to marry an old man. Despite its sadness, the harrowing poem does contain some hopeful lines. Aino, instead of dying, turns into a fish, Vellamo, who ends up mocking Väinämöinen and his desire. Only then does Väinämöinen see who she really is: Vellamo is the embodiment of a free and independent woman who does not bend to a man's will.²²

Aino is the first proper female character to appear in the Kalevala. In folk poetry predating the epic, there isn't a woman named Aino: Lönnrot created her by combining material from various folk poems, including the "Hanged Maiden" poem found in the White Sea Karelia. For Finns, the most recognisable piece of art featuring her is Akseli Gallen-Kallela's *Aino Myth* triptych from 1891.²³

The golden cuckoo that adorns the sweater is not mentioned until the end of the canto, where Aino's mother begins weeping upon hearing about her daughter's fate. Various things are brought to being thanks to her crying: three rivers, three rapids, three birch trees, three golden cuckoos on the branches of the trees. In Baltic-Finnic mythology, there are many beliefs relating to the cuckoo. If you were under a tree where the cuckoo was calling, it was believed your wishes would come true. People also used the number of the cuckoo's calls to determine how long they would live or when they would meet their spouse.²⁴



KULTAINEN KÄKI

*is worked from the bottom up, with a bird-themed colourwork motif.
The sweater has raglan sleeves and the sample is knitted from
soft Finnish wool. Choose colours with a high-enough contrast,
so that the details of the colourwork stand out.*

SIZE

XS (S, M, L) (XL, 2XL, 3XL)

The sweater is designed to be quite fitting. Choose a size with approx. 1–2" / 3–5 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 31.5 (36.5, 41.5, 47) (52.5, 57.5, 63)" / 80 (93, 106, 120) (133, 146, 160) cm.

Body Length: 17 (17.5, 17.5, 19) (19.5, 20.5, 21.5)" / 43 (44, 45, 48) (50, 52, 54) cm.

Sleeve Length: 16.5 (17, 17, 17.5) (17.5, 17.5, 17.5)" / 42 (43, 43, 44) (44, 45, 45) cm.

YARN

Jalovilla Vuona (100% Finnish wool, 50 g = 224 yds / 205 m). Sample shown in colourways Tuhka (MC) and Kultra (CC).

You can substitute Vuona with another fingering weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Pom Pom Suoma Single or Tukuwool Fingering, Norwegian Sandnes Garn Mini Alpakka and Jamieson & Smith 2ply Jumper Weight from Shetland.

YARDAGE

MC: 840 (980, 1230, 1369) (1509, 1649, 1909) yds / 768 (896, 1125, 1252) (1380, 1508, 1746) m.

CC: 219 (255, 292, 328) (365, 401, 459) yds / 200 (233, 267, 300) (334, 367, 420) m.

If you use Jalovilla Vuona, you will need

MC: 4 (5, 6, 7) (7, 8, 9) skeins.

CC: 1 (2, 2, 2) (2, 2, 3) skein(s).

NEEDLES

US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 2.5 / 3 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

24 sts x 30 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 4 / 3.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

BODY

With MC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, cast on 192 (224, 256, 288) (320, 352, 384) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 2.5" / 6 cm.

Change to larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and continue in Stockinette Stitch. Work 2 rnds in Stockinette Stitch and then begin to work the body colourwork from chart. You will repeat the 32-st pattern 6 (7, 8, 9) (10, 11, 12) times on each rnd.

When you have completed the chart, continue with MC in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 17 (17.5, 19) (19.5, 20.5, 21.5)" / 43 (44, 45, 48) (50, 52, 54) cm.

Next, you will separate the front and back. If you place the underarm sts on a stitch holder or waste yarn, you will later Kitchener stitch them together. If you bind off the sts, you will finish the underarms by seaming. K 4 (28, 21, 13) (6, 30, 23) sts and then begin separating the front and back:

Place the next 88 (104, 118, 134) (148, 164, 178) front sts on a needle. Transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 8 (8, 10, 10) (12, 12, 14) sts for the underarm. Then place the next sts 88 (104, 118, 134) (148, 164, 178) sts for the back on the same needle with the front. Transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 8 (8, 10, 10) (12, 12, 14) sts for the other underarm. Leave body sts on hold while working the sleeves.

SLEEVES

With MC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, cast on 48 (52, 52, 56) (56, 60, 60) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 2" / 5 cm.

Change to larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and continue in Stockinette Stitch. Start working increases by working a M1 increase on each side of the marker (= 2 sts increased). Repeat increases every 5th (5th, 5th, 5th) (6th, 6th, 6th) rnd 14 (13, 14, 13) (14, 13, 14) times in total. You should now have 76 (78, 80, 82) (84, 86, 88) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch without increases until the sleeve measures 16.5 (17, 17, 17.5) (17.5, 17.5, 17.5)" / 42 (43, 43, 44) (44, 45, 45) cm or desired length. Transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn, or

alternatively bind off, a total of 8 (8, 10, 10) (12, 12, 14) sts on both sides of the marker, with the marker in the centre. Leave sleeve sts on hold.

Work the other sleeve alike.

YOKE AND NECKLINE

Continue to work with MC and larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles. Join the body and sleeves and place markers as follows:

PM (for BOR), k 68 (70, 70, 72) (72, 74, 74) sleeve sts from hold, PM, k 88 (104, 118, 134) (148, 164, 178) front sts, PM, k 68 (70, 70, 72) (72, 74, 74) sleeve sts from hold, PM, k 88 (104, 118, 134) (148, 164, 178) back sts. You should have 312 (348, 376, 412) (440, 476, 504) sts.

Begin working raglan decreases as follows:

Rnd 1: *K2tog (decrease leans towards the marker), k to 2 sts before marker, k2tog tbl (decrease leans towards the marker), SM*, repeat *-* to end of rnd. (= 8 sts decreased)

Rnd 2: K all sts without decreasing.

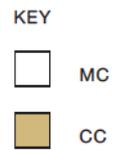
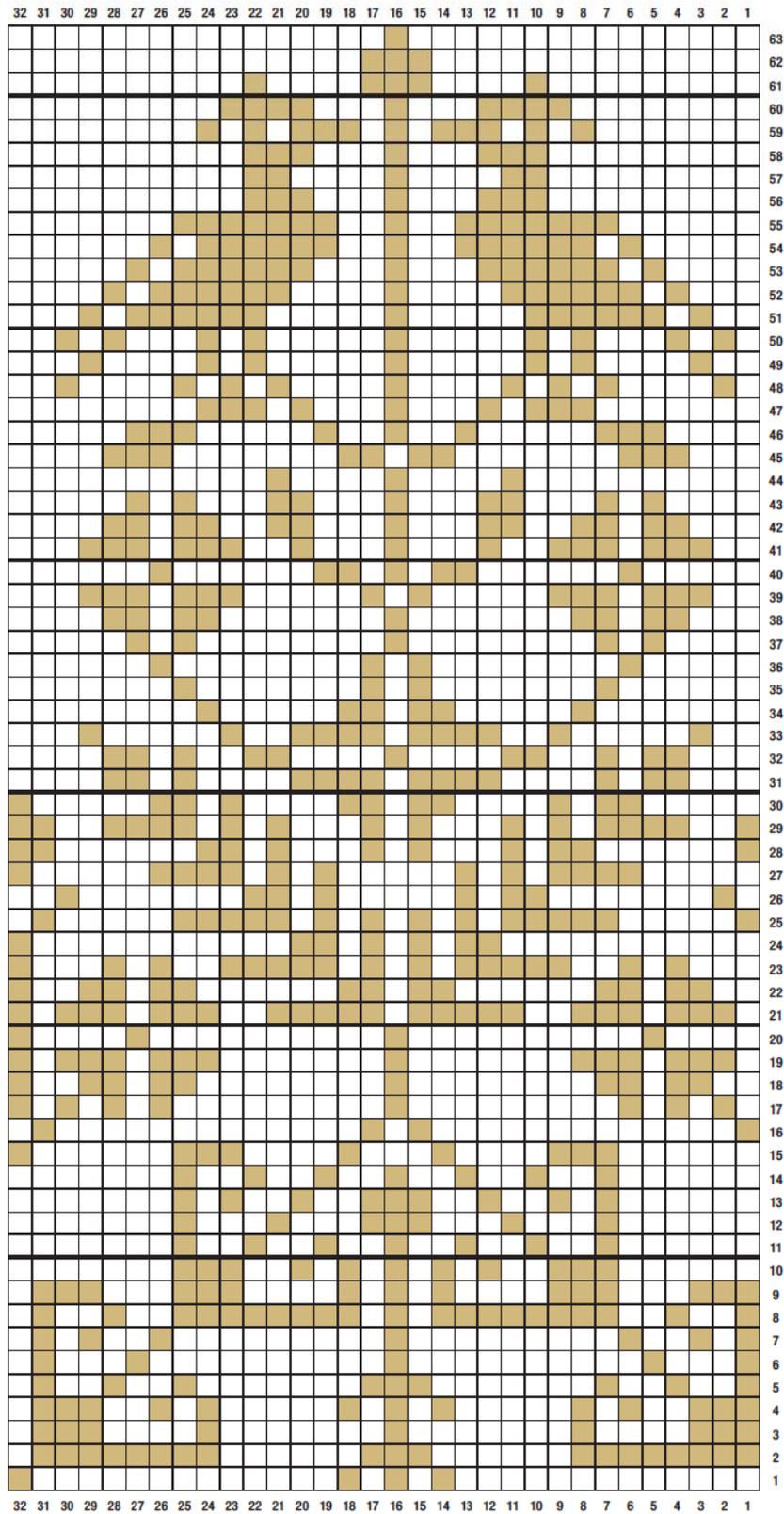
Repeat these two rnds 19 (20, 21, 22) (23, 24, 25) times in total. You should now have 160 (188, 208, 236) (256, 284, 304) sts.

Next, you will leave some of the front neckline sts on hold. Continue to work two rows flat as follows: K to marker, SM, k 8 (13, 17, 22) (26, 31, 35) sts, transfer the next 34 (38, 42, 46) (50, 54, 58) sts for the front neckline to a stitch holder or waste yarn, turn work. P and work raglan decreases on both sides of the markers as established (= 8 sts decreased) until you reach the front neckline sts (now on hold), turn work. You should now have 118 (142, 158, 182) (198, 222, 238) sts.

Continue to work RS and WS rows as established working the raglan decreases on every row (on both RS and WS rows) another 4 (5, 6, 7) (8, 9, 11) times. **At the same time**, decrease 1 st on each side of the front neckline every 2nd RS row by working k2tog decreases. Work the decrease row a total of 3 (3, 3, 4) (5, 6, 6) times (= 2 sts decreased for the neckline on each decrease row). When all decreases are worked, you should have 80 (96, 104, 118) (124, 138, 138) sts.

Transfer the 34 (38, 42, 46) (50, 54, 58) front neckline and 80 (96, 104, 118) (124, 138, 138) yoke sts onto the smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles. Pick up 4 (4, 4, 5) (7, 9, 9) sts

CHART





from each side of the neckline. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. You should have 122 (142, 154, 174) (188, 210, 214) sts.

Finish the neckline by working in 2 x 2 ribbing for 0.5" / 1.5 cm. Bind off loosely.

FINISHING

Kitchener stitch or seam the underarms and weave in all ends. Wet block the sweater to measurements.

But the evil Youkahainen
Nursed a grudge within his bosom,
In his heart the worm of envy,
Envy of this Wainamoinen,
Of this wonderful enchanter.
He prepares a cruel cross-bow,
Made of steel and other metals,
Paints the bow in many colors,
Molds the top-piece out or [sic] copper,
Trims his bow with snowy silver,
Gold he uses too in trimming,
Then he hunts for strongest sinews,
Finds them in the stag of Hisi,
Interweaves the flax of Lempo.
Ready is the cruel cross-bow,
String, and shaft, and ends are finished,
Beautiful the bow and mighty,
Surely cost it not a trifle;
On the back a painted courser,
On each end a colt of beauty,
Near the curve a maiden sleeping
Near the notch a hare is bounding,
Wonderful the bow thus fashioned;
Cuts some arrows for his quiver,
Covers them with finest feathers,
From the oak the shafts he fashions,
Makes the tips of keenest metal.

(Kalevala, canto VI, lines 24–46)

Joukahainen



In Finnish folk poetry outside of the Kalevala, Joukahainen is an opposing force to Väinämöinen even in poems about the beginning of the world. In the Kalevala, Joukahainen is a young seer who challenges Väinämöinen to a duel (see p. 34) and they have a singing contest as early as the third canto. From the force of Väinämöinen's singing, Joukahainen sinks into a bog. In the sixth canto, Joukahainen is still resentful towards Väinämöinen and attacks him with arrows, toppling him into the water. The Joukahainen socks were born when I had the idea of turning those arrows into a cuff motif.

In Finnish tradition, seers – *tietäjät* – have a central role. They were healers who used magic and incantations and had the power of crossing the boundaries of this world and the next. The Finnish oral tradition reflects a shamanistic worldview and a strong belief in the afterlife and its various powers.²⁵ In the Kalevala, Väinämöinen and Joukahainen are seers, whose powers and abilities are different to those of most people. Joukahainen does not appear in the later cantos of the Kalevala, but in the original folk poems he has a larger role: he is a shaman, a seer, the chief of the swans. Joukahainen appears in poems collected in various regions including Ostrobothnia, West Ingria and Dalarna in Sweden.²⁶

THE JOUKAHAINEN SOCKS

begin from the colourwork cuff. The heel is reinforced and the toe is worked with star decreases. The sample socks are knitted in two colours, but you can also use a variety of odds and ends and play with colours.

SIZE

EU 36/37 (38/39, 40/41, 42/43)
UK 4/4.5 (5/6, 6.5/7, 7.5/8)
US 6/6.5 (7.5/8.5, 9/9.5, 10/10.5)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Leg: 8 (8, 8.5, 8.5)" / 20 (20, 21, 21) cm.
Foot: 9 (9.5, 10, 10.5)" / 23 (24, 25, 27) cm.

YARN

Aara Aatos (75% superwash merino, 25% nylon, 100 g = 246 yds / 225 m). Samples shown in colourways Karri (MC) and Luoto (CC) as well as Luoto (MC) and Helmi (CC) and Karri (MC) and Helmi (CC).

You can substitute Aatos with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Vuonue Pentti and Novita Seitsemän Veljestä and Norwegian Sandnes Garn Perfect.

YARDAGE

MC: 173 (185, 197, 209) yds / 158 (169, 180, 191) m.
CC: 65 (74, 86, 98) yds / 59 (68, 79, 90) m.

If you use Aara Aatos, you will need

MC: 1 (1, 1, 1) skein.
CC: 1 (1, 1, 1) skein.

NEEDLES

US 4 / 3.5 mm DPNs for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 2.5 / 3 mm DPNs for ribbing. Or size to get gauge. The instructions are given for DPNs but you can also use 32–40" / 80–100 cm circular needles and use the Magic Loop Method.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

22 sts x 28 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 4 / 3.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.



LEG

With MC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, cast on 56 (60, 68, 72) sts. Divide sts evenly onto four DPNs. You will have 14 (15, 17, 18) sts on each needle. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 1 x 1 ribbing for 1" / 2 cm.

Change to larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles. Work 4 rnds in Stockinette Stitch. On the next rnd, decrease 2 (0, 2, 0) sts evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 54 (60, 66, 72) sts.

Work the leg colourwork from chart. When you have completed the chart, continue to work in MC and work 5 (5, 8, 8) rnds in Stockinette Stitch. On the next rnd, decrease 2 (4, 6, 8) sts evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 52 (56, 60, 64) sts.

HEEL AND GUSSET

The heel flap will be worked with Needles 1 and 4 only, so with 26 (28, 30, 32) sts. Leave the remaining sts on hold either on the DPNs or on a stitch holder or waste yarn. Work the heel flap as follows:

RS (reinforced knit row): *Slip 1, k1*, repeat *-* to end of row.

WS: P to end of row.

Repeat these two rows a total of 25 (25, 31, 31) times, ending with a RS row. Then work the heel turn.

Work heel turn as follows:

Row 1 (WS): P to 10 (10, 11, 12) sts before end, p2tog, turn work. (= 1 st decreased)

Row 2 (RS): Work a reinforced knit row as for the heel flap until 10 (10, 11, 12) sts before end, skpo, turn work. (= 1 st decreased)

Repeat these two rows until 8 (10, 10, 10) sts remain.

When you have completed the heel turn, make sure your heel sts are divided equally on two needles, and pick up and k 13 (13, 15, 15) sts from each side of the heel. You should now have 60 (64, 70, 72) sts. Continue in Stockinette Stitch and at the same time, work a decrease at the end of Needle 1 by working a k2tog decrease and at the beginning of Needle 4 by working a k2tog tbl decrease (= 2 sts decreased on each rnd). Work these decreases every 2nd rnd 4 (4, 5, 4) times in total. You should now have 52 (56, 60, 64) sts.

Work 5 rnds in Stockinette Stitch and decrease at the end of Needle 1, at the beginning of Needle 2, at the end of Needle 3 and at the beginning of Needle 4 by working a k2tog decrease (= 4 sts decreased on each rnd), repeat *-* once more. You should now have 44 (48, 52, 56) sts.

FOOT

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch without decreases until the foot measures approximately 7 (7, 7.5, 8.5) / 17 (18, 19, 21) cm from the heel.

TOE

Begin working toe decreases by working k2tog decreases as follows:

Rnd 1: *K5, k2tog*, repeat *-* to 2 (6, 3, 0) sts before end, k to end of rnd.

Rnds 2–6: K to end of rnd without decreases.

Rnd 7: *K4, k2tog*, repeat *-* to 2 (0, 3, 0) sts before end, k to end of rnd.

Rnds 8–11: K to end of rnd without decreases.

Rnds 12: *K3, k2tog*, repeat *-* to 2 (0, 3, 0) sts before end, k to end of rnd.

Rnds 13–15: K to end of rnd without decreases.

Rnd 16: *K2, k2tog*, repeat *-* to 2 (0, 3, 0) sts before end, k to end of rnd.

Rnds 17–18: K to end of rnd without decreases.

Rnd 19: *K1, k2tog*, repeat *-* to 2 (0, 0, 0) sts before end, k to end of rnd.

Rnd 20: K to end of rnd without decreases.

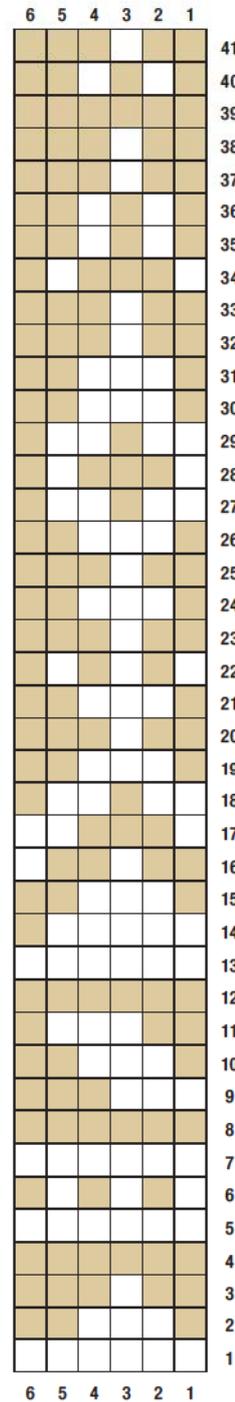
Rnd 21: *K2tog*, repeat *-* to end of rnd. 6 (7, 8, 8) sts remain on needles.

Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

CHART



KEY





Pohjolan emäntä

THE LADY OF POHJOLA

Louhi, hostess of Pohyola,
Ancient, toothless dame of Northland,
Hastens from her door and court-yard,
Through the meadow to the sea-shore,
Listens well for sounds of weeping,
For the wail of one in sorrow;
Hears the voice of one in trouble,
Hears a hero-cry of anguish.
Thus the ancient Louhi answers:
“This is not the wail of children,
These are not the tears of women,
In this way weep bearded heroes;
This the hero-cry of anguish.”
Quick she pushed her boat to water,
To the floods her goodly vessel,
Straightway rows with lightning swiftness,
To the weeping Wainamoinen;
Gives the hero consolation,
Comfort gives she to the minstrel
Wailing in a grove of willows,
In his piteous condition,
Mid the alder-trees and aspens,
On the border of the salt-sea,
Visage trembling, locks dishevelled.
Ears, and eyes, and lips of sadness.

(Kalevala, canto VII, lines 169–184)

The Lady of Pohjola, making her entrance in the seventh canto of the Kalevala, is a contradictory character: good and evil at the same time. She is a hospitable hostess ruling over Pohjola as well as being the mother of the most beautiful women in the whole epic, the Maidens of Pohjola. But she is also ruthless, self-serving, vengeful and belligerent. She is Louhi, the Lady of Pohjola, the “ancient, toothless dame of Northland.” A woman who defends her own by transforming into a bird and attacking her enemies without hesitation. In the seventh canto, however, she helps Väinämöinen who has been drifting in the sea, having been hit by Joukahainen’s arrows.

In the European epic tradition, an old woman in a leading role is a rare exception. But in Finnish culture, particularly in the slash-and-burn agriculture regions in the east, women are likely to have had an important role. Strong older women have been matriarchs, mothers and mothers-in-law, marriage guardians, authorities on various rituals.²⁷ A powerful woman transforming herself into a bird and dwelling in the north is a common early Nordic trope: the witch of Lönnrot’s Kalevala and Karelian mythology has similarities with the northern witches of Norse mythology.²⁸

Compared with the men of Kalevala who weep over their fates, there is a bewildering toughness to Louhi rarely seen in the female characters of patriarchal epics. She is a cold, emotionless and single-minded woman who stops at nothing to get what she wants.²⁹ In the Kalevala, Louhi does not present herself as a sexually active woman or an object available to men, nor does she feel the need to demonstrate her skills and abilities to the younger generation.³⁰ A capable fighter and ruler as well as partner, she is impregnated without a man having anything to do with it.

The colourwork pattern in the Pohjolan Emäntä sweater features a rune called Inguz, denoting fertility, along with a shape resembling a snow crystal, the likes of which you can find in traditional Nordic and Baltic embroidery and knitwork.



POHJOLAN EMÄNTÄ

is worked in the round from the bottom up. It has a V-neck, dropped shoulders and fitted sleeves. The hem is decorated with an impressive colourwork pattern. This sweater is a real eye-catcher.

SIZE

XS (S, M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL)

The sweater is designed to have a slightly oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 2–4" / 5–10 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 32.5 (37.5, 41.5, 46.5, 51.5) (56, 60, 65, 69.5)" / 83 (95, 106, 118, 131) (142, 152, 165, 177) cm.

Body Length: 15 (15.5, 16.5, 17.5, 18) (19, 19.5, 20.5, 21.5)" / 38 (40, 42, 44, 46) (48, 50, 52, 54) cm.

Armhole Height: 6.5 (6.5, 7, 7.5, 8) (8.5, 8.5, 9, 9.5)" / 16 (17, 18, 19, 20) (21, 22, 23, 24) cm.

Sleeve Length: 15.5 (16.5, 17.5, 17.5, 18) (18.5, 19, 19.5, 19.5)" / 40 (42, 44, 45, 46) (47, 48, 49, 50) cm.

YARN

Tukuwool Fingering (100% Finnish wool, 50 g = 219 yds / 200 m). Sample shown in colourways H23 Selja (MC) and 05 Anga (CC).

You can substitute Tukuwool Fingering with another fingering weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Aurinkokehrä Fingering or Kehrätär Lieko, Norwegian Rauma Garn Finull, U.S. Brooklyn Tweed Loft and Portuguese Rosa Pomar Pegulhal.

YARDAGE

MC: 897 (1048, 1203, 1375, 1551) (1737, 1934, 2140, 2357) yds / 820 (958, 1100, 1257, 1418) (1588, 1768, 1957, 2155) m.

CC: 133 (156, 188, 206, 232) (259, 289, 319, 352) yds / 122 (143, 172, 188, 212) (237, 264, 292, 322) m.

If you use Tukuwool Fingering, you will need

MC: 5 (5, 6, 7, 8) (8, 9, 10, 11) skeins.

CC: 1 (1, 1, 1, 2) (2, 2, 2, 2) skein(s).

NEEDLES

US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 2.5 / 3 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

26 sts x 30 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 4 / 3.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

BODY

With MC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, cast on 216 (248, 276, 308, 340) (368, 396, 428, 460) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 2" / 5 cm.

Change to larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles. K 1 rnd and at the same time, increase 1 (0, 3, 2, 1) (4, 7, 6, 5) s(s) evenly by working M1 increases. You should now have 217 (248, 279, 310, 341) (372, 403, 434, 465) sts.

Work the body colourwork from chart. You will repeat the chart 7 (8, 9, 10, 11) (12, 13, 14, 15) times on each rnd.

When you have completed the chart, continue to work with MC in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 15 (15.5, 16.5, 17.5, 18) (19, 19.5, 20.5, 21.5)" / 38 (40, 42, 44, 46) (48, 50, 52, 54) cm. On the last rnd, decrease 0 (1, 1, 0, 0) (1, 4, 4, 4) st(s) evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 217 (247, 278, 310, 341) (371, 399, 430, 461) sts.

Separate the front and back as follows: k 23 (16, 8, 0, 23) (16, 9, 1, 24) back st(s) and transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn, k 109 (123, 139, 155, 171) (185, 199, 215, 231) front sts and keep these on the needles, k to end, removing BOR marker, and transfer these remaining back sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn with the other back sts. Leave back sts on hold while you work the front.

FRONT

The front will be worked flat in two sections with v-neckline in the middle. No shaping will be done to the armholes, the decreases will only be worked on both sides of the neckline. First, the front sts will be divided into two sections. One st at the centre of the v-neck opening will be put on hold and picked up later for the neck ribbing.

With MC and larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, continue to work in Stockinette Stitch. K 54 (61, 69, 77, 85) (92, 99, 107, 115) left neckline sts. Decrease 1 st at the end of the RS row by working a k2tog decrease (= 1 st decreased). Move the next st (centre front) on hold and leave the remaining 54 (61, 69, 77, 85) (92, 99, 107, 115) sts on hold. Turn work to continue working flat.

Repeat the decrease every 2nd row 3 times in total.

Continue with working two k2tog decreases at the end of the RS row (= 2 sts decreased). Repeat the decreases every 2nd row 11 (11, 11, 11, 12) (12, 12, 13, 14) times in total. After all decreases have been worked, you should have 29 (36, 44, 52, 58) (65, 72, 78, 84) sts.

Continue in Stockinette Stitch until the front measures 6.5 (6.5, 7, 7.5, 8) (8.5, 8.5, 9, 9.5)" / 16 (17, 18, 19, 20) (21, 22, 23, 24) cm from the underarm. Leave sts on hold.

Next, work the 54 (61, 69, 77, 85) (92, 99, 107, 115) sts on hold for the right neckline as the left side but work the decreases at the beginning of RS rows. After all decreases have been worked, you should have 29 (36, 44, 52, 58) (65, 72, 78, 84) sts. Continue in Stockinette Stitch until the front measures 6.5 (6.5, 7, 7.5, 8) (8.5, 8.5, 9, 9.5)" / 16 (17, 18, 19, 20) (21, 22, 23, 24) cm from the underarm. Leave sts on hold and continue to work the back.

BACK

With MC and larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, work Stockinette Stitch with the 108 (124, 139, 155, 170) (186, 200, 215, 230) back sts until the back measures 16 (17, 18, 19, 20) (21, 22, 23, 24) cm from underarm (the same length as the front piece).

Join the front and back. Turn work to WS. Join the front and back shoulders together with a 3-Needle Bind-Off. You will bind off 29 (36, 44, 52, 58) (65, 72, 78, 84) shoulder sts for each shoulder. The 50 (52, 51, 51, 54) (56, 56, 59, 62) back neckline sts will be left on hold.

SLEEVES

With MC and larger needles (US 4 / 3.5 mm), pick up and k 64 (68, 72, 76, 78) (84, 88, 92, 96) sts from the armhole. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR at the centre underarm. Work 1.5 (1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5, 1.5) (2, 2, 2, 2)" / 4 (4, 4, 4, 4) (5, 5, 5, 5) cm in Stockinette Stitch.

Begin to work decreases. Decrease 1 st at the beginning and the end of rnd (on both sides of the BOR m) by working a k2tog decrease at the beginning of the rnd and a k2tog tbl decrease at the end of rnd (= 2 sts decreased). Repeat decreases every 5th (5th, 5th, 4th, 4th) (4th, 4th, 4th, 4th) rnd 6 (7, 6, 7, 6) (7, 8, 7, 8) times in total. You should now have 52 (54, 60, 62, 66) (70, 72, 78, 80) sts.



Continue in Stockinette Stitch for 3 (3, 3, 3, 3) (3, 3.5, 3.5, 3.5)" / 7 (7, 7, 7, 8) (8, 9, 9, 9) cm. Repeat previous decreases again every 5th (5th, 5th, 4th, 4th) (4th, 4th, 4th, 4th) rnd 6 (5, 6, 5, 5) (5, 4, 5, 6) times in total. You should now have 40 (44, 48, 52, 56) (60, 64, 68, 68) sts.

Continue in Stockinette Stitch until the sleeve measures 14 (14.5, 15.5, 15.5, 16) (16.5, 17, 17.5, 17.5)" / 35 (37, 39, 40, 41) (42, 43, 44, 45) cm or desired length.

Change to smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles and work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 2" / 5 cm. Bind off loosely.

Work the other sleeve alike.

COLLAR

Transfer the back sts from hold onto the smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, pick up and k 48 (51, 54, 57, 60) (63, 66,

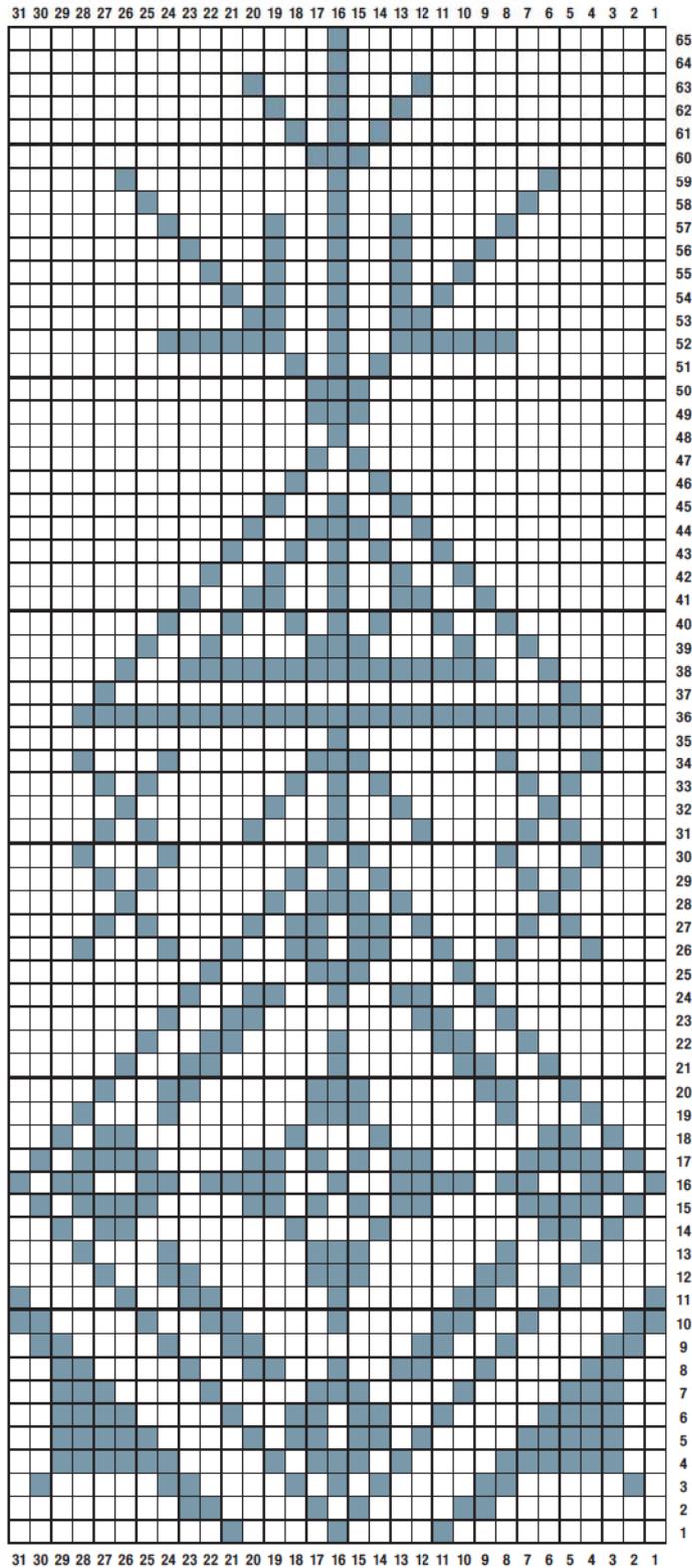
69, 72) sts from the right front, PM for BOR and pick up 1 st from hold from the v-neck centre, pick up and k 48 (51, 54, 57, 60) (63, 66, 69, 72) sts from the left front. Join to work in the rnd. You should now have 147 (155, 160, 166, 175) (183, 189, 198, 207) sts.

Knit the centre v-neck st and then begin working in 2 x 2 ribbing. In the following rnds always knit the first (the centre) stitch and at the same time, decrease before and after the centre v-neck st by working a k2tog tbl decrease before the centre v-neck st and a k2tog decrease after. Continue in 2 x 2 ribbing and work decreases until the ribbing measures 1.5" / 3.5 cm. Bind off loosely.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

CHART



KEY
 MC
 CC



Pohjolan neito

THE MAIDEN OF POHJOLA

Pohyola's fair and winsome daughter,
Glory of the land and water,
Sat upon the bow of heaven,
On its highest arch resplendent,
In a gown of richest fabric,
In a gold and silver air-gown,
Weaving webs of golden texture,
Interlacing threads of silver;
Weaving with a golden shuttle,
With a weaving-comb of silver;
Merrily flies the golden shuttle,
From the maiden's nimble fingers,
Briskly swings the lathe in weaving,
Swiftly flies the comb of silver,
From the sky-born maiden's fingers,
Weaving webs of wondrous beauty.

(Kalevala, canto VIII, lines 1–18)

In the Kalevala, the Maidens of Pohjola, along with Louhi, are strong female characters who offer resistance to the hegemony of the epic's male characters. We first meet a Maiden of Pohjola in the eighth canto, when she is sitting in the heavens and weaving a golden fabric. Väinämöinen, having lost Aino to the waters, is enraptured by the maiden and wants to have her as his wife. She is reluctant, however, and tells Väinämöinen to build a boat and launch it. While carving the boat, Väinämöinen hits his knee with an axe. Forced to stop what he is doing, he goes searching for something to stem the flow of blood. Later on, the Maiden of Pohjola does become a bride, but of Ilmarinen rather than Väinämöinen.

The Kalevala's idea of the universe being born of a woman is based on oral poetry. In Karelo-Finnic mythology, women have rather a different social standing in comparison with neighbouring traditions. In Germanic culture, for example, women were schemers who knew about fertility and magic and were often at the centre of disputes, whereas the women of Kalevala give birth to demigods and are also able to become pregnant without a man.²⁹

Lönnrot's Kalevala poetry has a male point of view, and women are seen as representing otherness, strangeness and the hereafter. They are either rewards received by suitors or opponents of the hero. In the imagery of folk poetry, nature, life, death and the hereafter belong to the domain of women, whereas men control knowledge, technology and culture. Mothers, motherhood and nurture also play a key role in the mythology of the Kalevala.³⁰

The Maiden of Pohjola is both an active participant and the object of action. The men of Kalevala covet the beautiful Maiden much as they do the Sampo, a magical device that produces riches. On the other hand, the Maiden is an active agent who dictates the terms of her marriage.³¹ Folklore research has also described the Maidens as rich, spoiled and well-to-do daughters of a powerful mother, who are used to having their way.³² The Pohjolan neito cardigan and sweater feature a colourwork pattern resembling pieces of Baltic embroidery, where tiny, intricate details come together to form a larger whole.



THE POHJOLAN NEITO SWEATER

*is worked from the top down. It has raglan sleeves and a colourwork yoke.
You can work the hem wider or omit the increases to create a straight body.
The sleeves also have two options: long and short ribbing.*

SIZE

XS (S, M, L) (XL, 2XL, 3XL)

The sweater is designed to have an oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 4–8" / 10–20 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 40 (42.5, 46, 50) (55, 59.5, 63.5)" / 102 (108.5, 117, 127.5) (140, 150.5, 161) cm.

Hem Circumference (wide hem): 44 (47, 50.5, 54.4) (59.5, 64, 68)" / 112 (120, 128.5, 139) (151.5, 162, 172.5) cm.

Hem Circumference (normal hem): 40 (42.5, 46, 50) (55, 59.5, 63.5)" / 102 (108.5, 117, 127.5) (140, 150.5, 161) cm.

Front Yoke Depth: 8.5 (8.5, 9, 10) (11.5, 12, 13)" / 21 (21.5, 23, 25) (29, 30.5, 33) cm.

Body Length: 15 (15, 15, 15.5) (16, 16.5, 17.5)" / 37.5 (38.5, 38.5, 39.5) (40.5, 42.5, 44.5) cm.

Sleeve Length: 15 (15, 15.5, 15.5) (16.5, 16.5, 17)" / 38 (38, 40, 40) (42, 42, 43) cm.

YARN

Tukuwool DK (100% Finnish wool, 100 g = 252 yds / 230 m). Sample shown in colourways Nila (MC1), Ujo (MC2) and Tyyni (CC).

Vuonue Pentti (70% Finnish wool, 30% Tencel, 100 g = 262 yds / 240 m). Sample shown in colourways White (MC1), Grey (MC2) and Dark Grey (CC).

You can substitute Tukuwool DK and Vuonue Pentti with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge

with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Pom Pom Linnea DK, Danish Isager Jensen or Portuguese Rosa Pomar Brusca.

YARDAGE

MC1: 214 (233, 259, 291) (342, 383, 431) yds / 196 (213, 237, 266) (313, 350, 394) m.

MC2: 662 (736, 822, 922) (1086, 1212, 1366) yds / 605 (673, 752, 843) (993, 1108, 1249) m.

CC: 96 (212, 136m 152) (179, 200, 226) yds / 88 (111, 124, 139) (164, 183, 207) m.

If you use Tukuwool DK or Vuonue Pentti, you will need

MC1: 1 (1, 2, 2) (2, 2, 2) skein(s).

MC2: 3 (3, 4, 4) (4, 5, 6) skeins.

CC: 1 (1, 1, 1) (1, 1, 1) skein.

NEEDLES

US 6 / 4 mm circular needles (16 and 32" / 40 and 80 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (16 and 32" / 40 and 80 cm) for ribbing. DPNs of the same sizes (if not using the Magic Loop Method). Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

19 sts x 25 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 6 / 4 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

NECKLINE AND SHORT ROWS

With MC1 and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, cast on 92 (96, 100, 104) (108, 112, 116) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR (centre back). Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1" / 2 cm. Work then 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch and increase evenly 20 (24, 28, 32) (32, 36, 36) sts by working M1 increases. You should now have 112 (120, 128, 136) (140, 148, 152) sts.

Change to larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch. The back neck will be shaped with German short rows to achieve a better fit. You will work the short rows flat. Work the short rows as follows:

Row 1 (RS): K14 (14, 15, 16) (16, 17, 17), turn work.

Row 2 (WS): MDS, p27 (27, 29, 31) (31, 33, 33), turn work.

Row 3 (RS): MDS, k42 (42, 45, 48) (48, 51, 51), turn work.

Row 4 (WS): MDS, p56 (56, 60, 64) (64, 68, 68), turn work.

Row 5 (RS): MDS, k70 (70, 75, 80) (80, 85, 85), turn work.

Row 6 (WS): MDS, p83 (83, 89, 95) (95, 101, 101), turn work.

Row 7 (RS): MDS, k to marker (centre back).

Continue working in the rnd. Work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch and place the raglan stitch markers as follows.

At the same time, remove the centre back marker and work the remaining double sts as one st.

K 23 (25, 27, 29) (30, 32, 33) sts, PM1, k11, PM2, k45 (49, 53, 57) (59, 63, 65), PM3, k11, PM4, k to PM1. PM1 is now your new BOR.

YOKE AND RAGLAN INCREASES

Begin working raglan increases on every 2nd rnd.

Rnd 1: K to end slipping markers as you come across them. (no increases)

Rnd 2: *K1, M1, k until 1 st before marker, M1, k1, SM*, repeat *-* to end. (= 8 sts increased)

You should now have 120 (128, 136, 144) (148, 156, 160) sts.

Repeat these 2 rnds another 0 (1, 3, 5) (10, 12, 15) time(s). You should now have 120 (136, 160, 184) (228, 252, 280) sts: 47 (53, 61, 69) (81, 89, 97) sts for each the front and back and 13 (15, 19, 23) (33, 37, 43) sts for each sleeve.

Next, work the colourwork from chart. Check the correct starting point for your size from both the yoke and the sleeve chart. This way the pattern will be centred correctly. The pattern repeat is marked on the chart. While working the chart, you will also be doing the raglan increases. Continue to work the new stitches in the established pattern. On every increase round you add one stitch on both ends of the chart on the front/back and on the sleeves. You can find individual charts for each size with increases at lainepublishing.com/knitted-kalevala, password: Kalevala2022.

Next, separate the yoke into front, back and sleeves. Continue to work in MC2. Transfer the 57 (59, 63, 67) (77, 81, 87) sts for the 1st sleeve to a stitch holder or waste yarn, RM, cast on 6 (6, 6, 8) (8, 10, 12) sts for the underarm and PM in the centre of underarm (new BOR). K 91 (97, 105, 113) (125, 133, 141) sts for the front, transfer the 57 (59, 63, 67) (77, 81, 87) sts for the 2nd sleeve to a stitch holder or waste yarn, RM, cast on 6 (6, 6, 8) (8, 10, 12) sts for the underarm and PM in the centre of

underarm. K 91 (97, 105, 113) (125, 133, 141) sts for the back. You should now have 194 (206, 222, 242) (266, 286, 306) sts for the body. The BOR is now at the left side seam.

BODY (FRONT AND BACK)

Continue to work in MC1 in the rnd. If you don't want to work increases in the body, continue in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 14 (14, 14.5, 15) (15, 15.5, 16.5)" / 35 (36, 36, 37) (38, 40, 42) cm, change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1.5" / 2 cm. Bind off loosely.

If you want a wider hem, work increases as follows:
K1, M1, k until 1 st before the marker, M1, k1, SM, repeat *-* to end of rnd. (= 4 sts increased).
Work increases every 15th rnd a total of 5 times. After completing the increases, you should have 214 (226, 248, 262) (286, 306, 326) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 14 (14, 14.5, 15) (15, 15.5, 16.5)" / 35 (36, 36, 37) (38, 40, 42) cm from underarm. Work 1 more rnd in Stockinette Stitch and increase 1 st on each side of the work (= 2 sts increased). You should now have 216 (228, 244, 264) (288, 308, 328) sts.

Change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1.5" / 2 cm. Bind off loosely.

SLEEVES

Continue with MC2 and place 57 (59, 63, 67) (77, 81, 87) sleeve sts from stitch holder or waste yarn on larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles. Pick up and k 7 (7, 7, 9) (9, 11, 13) sts from the underarm. You should now have 64 (66, 70, 76) (86, 92, 100) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM in the centre of the underarm sts leaving one st more for the front. Work 8 rnds in Stockinette Stitch.

Begin working the sleeve decreases as follows:
K1, k2tog, k to 2 sts before marker, k2tog tbl.
Repeat decreases every 5th (5th, 5th, 4th) (3rd, 3rd, 3rd) rnd a total of 2 times. You should now have 60 (62, 66, 72) (82, 88, 96) sts.

Change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and continue then in 2 x 2 ribbing. Should you not want to work a long ribbing, continue in Stockinette Stitch.

Continue to work the decreases every 5th (5th, 4th, 3rd) (3rd, 3rd, 3rd) rnd another 10 (9, 9, 12) (15, 18, 20) times. You should now have 40 (44, 48, 48) (52, 52, 56) sts.

Continue in ribbing until the sleeve measures 15 (15, 15.5, 15.5) (16.5, 16.5, 17)" / 38 (38, 40, 40) (42, 42, 43) cm. If you didn't work the long ribbing, begin working the 2 x 2 ribbing when the sleeve measures 13.5 (13.5, 14, 14) (15, 15, 15.5)" / 34 (34, 36, 36) (38, 38, 39) cm and work in ribbing for 1.5" / 4 cm. Bind off loosely.

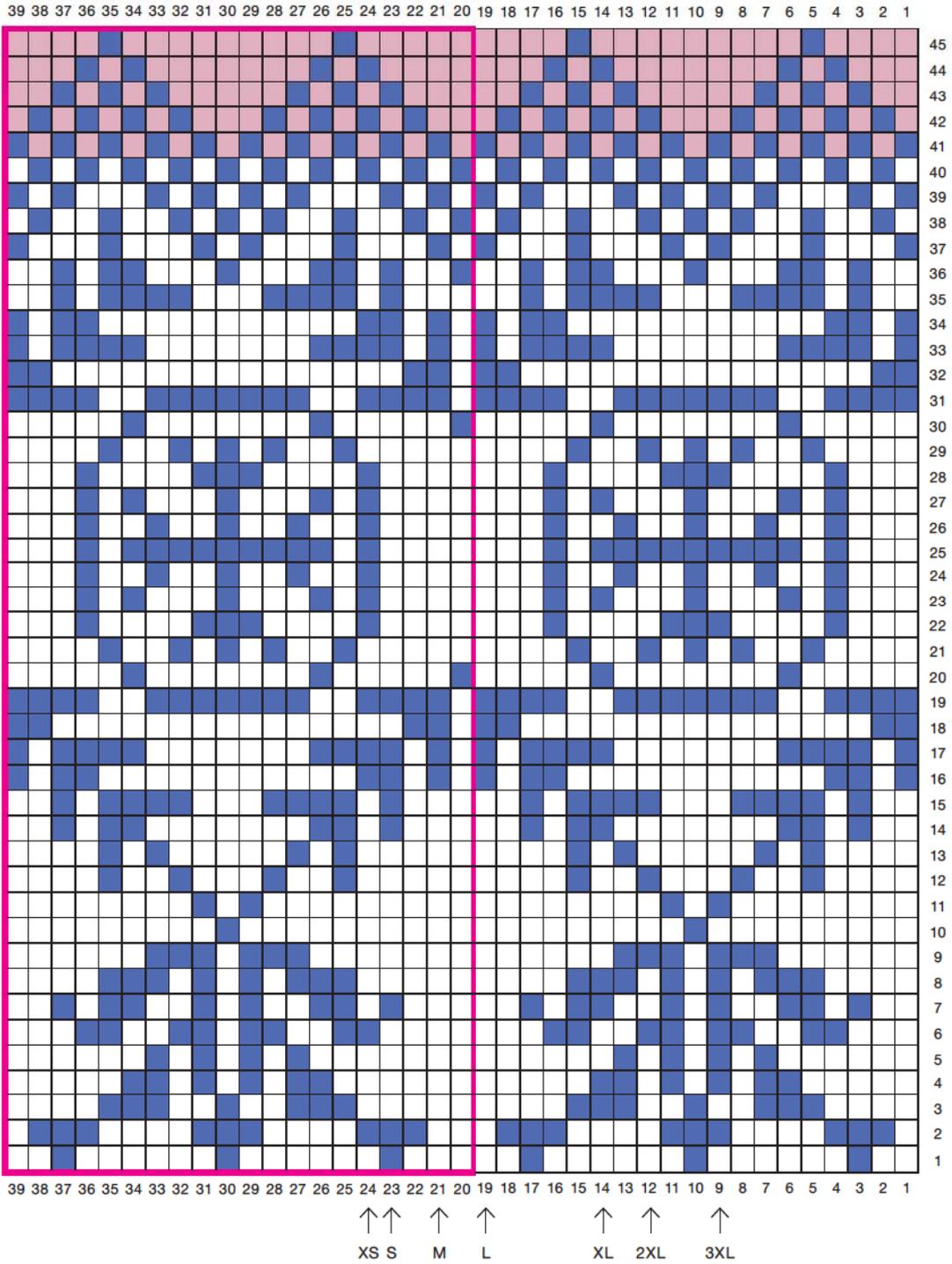
Work the other sleeve alike.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.



SLEEVE CHART





THE POHJOLAN NEITO CARDIGAN

moves the colourwork motif from the Pohjolan neito sweater (p. 84) from the yoke to the hem. The relaxed cardigan is worked in the round from the bottom up and then steeked. Knitted from DK-weight yarn, this cardigan is perfect as a jacket on warm spring and autumn days.

SIZE

S (M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL)

The cardigan is designed to have an oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 4–6" / 10–15 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 41.5 (25.5, 29.5, 54) (58, 62, 66)" / 105 (116, 126, 137) (147, 158, 168) cm.

Body Length: 16.5 (17, 17.5, 18.5) (19, 19.5, 20.5)" / 42 (43, 45, 47) (48, 50, 52) cm.

Hem Circumference: 45.5 (49, 53.5, 57.5) (62, 65.5, 69.5)" / 115 (125, 136, 146) (157, 167, 177) cm.

Sleeve Length: 15.5 (16.5, 17, 17.5) (18.5, 19.5, 20.5)" / 40 (42, 43, 45) (47, 50, 52) cm.

YARN

Tukuwool DK (100% Finnish wool, 100 g = 252 yds / 230 m). Sample shown in colourways Ujo (MC) and Havu (CC).

You can substitute Tukuwool DK with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Vuonue Pentti, U.K. John Arbon Textiles Devonia DK and Portuguese Rosa Pomar Brusca or Beiroa.

YARDAGE

MC: 1003 (1191, 1322, 1538) (1704, 2016, 2244) yds / 918 (1089, 1209, 1406) (1558, 1843, 2052) m.

CC: 139 (156, 171, 185) (214, 230, 242) yds / 127 (143, 156, 169) (196, 210, 221) m.

If you use Tukuwool DK, you will need

MC: 4 (5, 6, 7) (7, 9, 9) skeins.

CC: 1 (1, 1, 1) (1, 1, 1) skein.

NEEDLES

US 6 / 4 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–120 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle and needle to sew on buttons, 6 (6, 7, 7) (8, 9, 9) buttons.

GAUGE

19 sts x 25 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 6 / 4 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

BODY

With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, cast on 218 (238, 258, 278) (298, 318, 338) sts. Don't join to work in the rnd. Work flat in 2 x 2 ribbing by knitting the last 2 sts on RS rows and purling the last 2 sts on WS rows. When you have worked 1.5" / 4 cm in ribbing, join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Change to larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles.

Cast on 4 steek sts at the BOR and join to work in the round. These 4 sts are always purled and they aren't taken into account when counting sts. Work 1 rnd in Stockinette stitch and at the same time, increase 2 (2, 2, 2) (2, 2, 2) sts evenly by working M1 increases. You should now have 220 (240, 260, 280) (300, 320, 340) sts.

Work the body colourwork from chart. When you have completed the chart, work with MC in Stockinette Stitch for 1.5 (1.5, 1.5, 2) (2, 2.5, 2.5)" / 4 (4, 4, 5) (5, 6, 6) cm. Place markers for the side seams as follows: k 55 (60, 65, 70) (75, 80, 85) sts, PM, k 110 (120, 130, 140) (150, 160, 170) sts, PM, k to end of rnd.

You will work decreases on each side of the side seam markers as follows:

Decrease rnd: *K to 3 sts before marker, k2tog, k1, SM, k1, k2tog*, repeat *-* once more.

Work decreases every 14th (14th, 15th, 15th) (15th, 16th, 16th) rnd a total of 5 times. You should now have 200 (220, 240, 260) (280, 300, 320) sts.

Continue in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 16.5 (17, 17.5, 18.5) (19, 19.5, 20.5)" / 42 (43, 45, 47) (48, 50, 52) cm from cast-on edge.

Next, you will separate the body into front and back. If you place the underarm sts on a stitch holder or waste yarn, you will later Kitchener stitch them together. If you bind off the sts, you will finish the underarms by seaming.

After working the steek sts, k 46 (51, 55, 60) (64, 69, 73) sts for the front, transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 8 (8, 10, 10) (12, 12, 14) sts for the underarm, k 92 (102, 110, 129) (128, 138, 146) sts for the back, transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 8 (8, 10, 10) (12, 12, 14) sts for the other underarm, k 46 (51, 55, 60) (64, 69, 73) sts for the front. Leave body sts on hold while working the sleeves.

SLEEVES

With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, cast on 44 (44, 48, 48) (52, 52, 56) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1.5" / 4 cm.

Change to larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and continue in Stockinette Stitch for 1.5 (1.5, 2, 2) (2, 2.5, 2.5)" / 4 (4, 5, 5) (5, 6, 6) cm.

Increase 1 st in the beginning and end of rnd (on both sides of the marker) by working M1 increase (= 2 sts increased on each rnd). Work increases every 5th (5th, 4th, 3th) (3th, 3th, 3th) rnd a total of 8 (10, 12, 13) (13, 16, 17) times. You should now have 60 (64, 72, 74) (78, 84, 90) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the sleeve measures 15.5 (16.5, 17, 17.5) (18.5, 19.5, 20.5)" / 40 (42, 43, 45) (47, 50, 52) cm. Bind off or transfer onto a stitch holder or waste yarn a total of 8 (8, 10, 10) (12, 12, 14) sts evenly on both sides of the marker. Leave sleeve sts on hold.

Work the other sleeve alike.

YOKE

Join the body and sleeves. Join the sleeves and place markers as follows:

K 46 (51, 55, 60) (64, 69, 73) sts for the right front, PM, k 52 (56, 62, 64) (66, 72, 76) sts for the right sleeve, PM, k 92 (102, 110, 120) (128, 138, 146) sts for the back, PM, k 52 (56, 62, 64) (66, 72, 76) sts for the left sleeve, PM, k 46 (51, 55, 60) (64, 69, 73) sts for the left front. You should now have 288 (316, 344, 368) (388, 420, 444) sts.

You will work raglan decreases on each side of the markers as follows:

K to 3 sts before marker, k2tog tbl, k1, SM, k1, k2tog, repeat *-* to end of rnd. (= 8 sts decreased)

Work raglan decreases every 2nd rnd a total of 22 (25, 26, 29) (31, 31, 31) times. You should now have 112 (116, 136, 136) (140, 172, 196) sts.

Only sizes 3XL and 4XL: Work raglan decreases every rnd another 3 (5) times. You should now have 148 (156) sts.

The back neck will be shaped with German short rows to achieve a better fit. You will work the short rows flat.

Place a new marker at the centre back as follows: k front sts, SM, k right sleeve sts, SM, k 24 (26, 29, 31) (33, 38, 42) back sts, PM (centre back). Work short rows as follows:

Row 1 (RS): K30 (30, 42, 42) (48, 48, 54), turn work.

Row 2 (WS): MDS, p60 (60, 84, 84) (96, 96, 108), turn work.

Row 3 (RS): MDS, k54 (54, 77, 77) (88, 88, 99), turn work.

Row 4 (WS): MDS, p48 (48, 70, 70) (80, 80, 90), turn work.

Row 5 (RS): MDS, k42 (42, 63, 63) (72, 72, 81), turn work.

Row 6 (WS): MDS, p36 (36, 56, 56) (64, 64, 72), turn work.

Row 7 (RS): MDS, k to centre back marker.

Resume to work in the rnd. K 1 rnd. On the next rnd, decrease 24 (24, 28, 36) (36, 36, 36) sts evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 88 (92, 108, 100) (104, 112, 120) sts.

Bind off the steek sts and change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles. Work flat in 2 x 2 ribbing knitting the last 2 sts on RS rows and purling the last 2 sts on WS rows. When the ribbing measures 1" / 3 cm, bind off loosely.

BUTTONBANDS

With a sewing machine, sew two vertical lines of sts down the steek sts, one or two sts apart. Alternatively, you can work a crochet steek. Cut open. Secure the steeked edge to the WS.

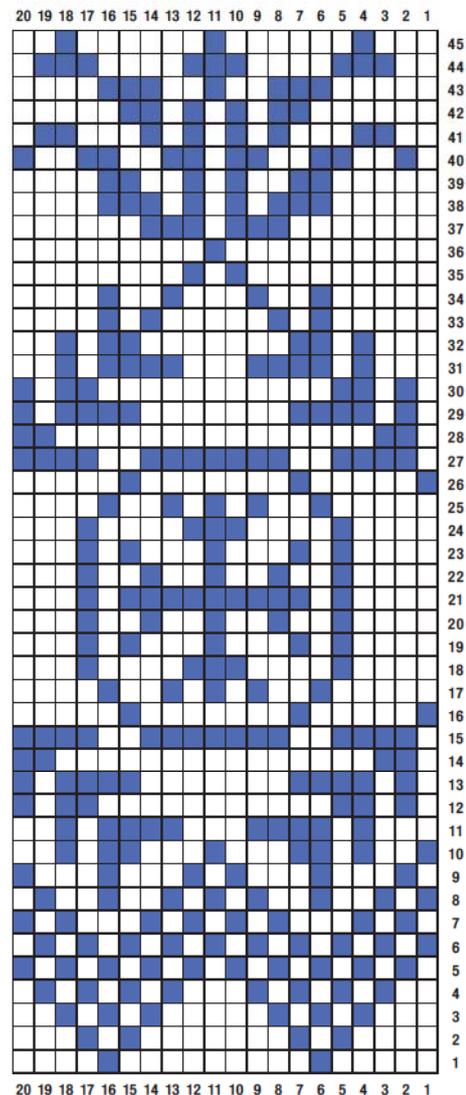
Left front: With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles pick up and k sts from left front. An exact st count is not important, just make sure the total stitch count is divisible by 4 + 2: on RS, the first and last 2 sts will be worked as k sts. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1.5" / 4 cm and bind off loosely.

Right front: Pick up and k the same amount of sts as for the left front. Mark the placement for 6 (6, 7, 7) (8, 8, 9, 9) buttonholes and begin working in 2 x 2 ribbing as for the left front. Work in ribbing for 4 rows and work then the buttonholes as follows: k2, bind off 2, cast on 2 sts. Work all buttonholes alike. Continue in ribbing until it measures the same as for the left front, 1.5" / 4 cm. Bind off loosely.

FINISHING

Kitchener stitch or seam the underarms and weave in all ends. Sew on buttons and wet block to measurements.

HEM CHART



KEY



Saari

All the aged Sahri-women,
All the young and lovely maidens
Laughed to scorn the coming stranger
Driving careless through the alleys,
Wildly driving through the court-yard,
Now upsetting in the gate-way,
Breaking shaft, and hame, and runner.
Then the fearless Lemminkainen,
Mouth awry and visage wrinkled,
Shook his sable locks and answered:
“Never in my recollection
Have I heard or seen such treatment,
Never have I been derided,
Never suffered sneers of women,
Never suffered scorn of virgins,
Not in my immortal life-time.

**Is there any place befitting
On the Sahri-plains and pastures,
Where to join in songs and dances?
Is there here a hall for pleasure,
Where the Sahri-maidens linger,
Merry maids with braided tresses?”
Thereupon the Sahri-maidens
Answered from their promontory.,
“Room enough is there in Sahri,
Room upon the Sahri-pastures,
Room for pleasure-halls and dances;
Sing and dance upon our meadows,
Be a shepherd on the mountains,
Shepherd-boys have room for dancing;
Indolent the Sahri-children,
But the colts are fat and frisky.”**

(Kalevala, canto XI, lines 111–142)



In the Kalevala, Saari is the home of Kyllikki, the noble and beautiful Maiden of Saari. In the eleventh canto, the irascible Lemminkäinen, one of the male heroes of the epic, sets out for Saari to woo Kyllikki and marry her. Having arrived, he is mocked by local servant girls, but does make closer acquaintance with the Maiden. When Kyllikki continues to refuse his advances, he steals her away and marries her.

In Finnish folk poetry, Saari (literally “island”) is a mythical location, variously thought to be among the islands of Gotland or Saaremaa. Sometimes it is said to be the dwelling place of kings. Christfrid Ganander, in his *Mythologia Fennica* from 1789, places it in Mynämäki, south-west Finland, where, according to him, there have been remnants of the abodes of Finnish kings.³⁵

The colourwork pattern of the short Saari cardigan features trees standing on an island, with their reflections evoking a calm summer evening – the ideal setting for a short-sleeved cardigan.

SAARI

is worked from the bottom up. This cropped cardigan features a colourwork motif at the hem. It doesn't have buttons, so you can let it hang open or close it with a pin. It is a perfect layering piece for cooler summer evenings, when it is so beautiful you do not want to go to sleep just yet.

SIZE

XS (S, M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL)

The cardigan is designed to have an oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 4–8" / 10–20 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 41.5 (44, 48, 52, 56) (60, 64, 67.5)" / 105 (112, 122, 132, 142) (152, 162, 172) cm.

Body Length: 13.5 (14, 14, 14.5, 15.5) (16.5, 17.5, 18)" / 34 (35, 36, 37, 39) (42, 44, 46) cm.

Armhole Height: 7 (7.5, 8, 8.5, 8.5) (9.5, 10, 11)" / 18 (19, 20, 21, 22) (24, 26, 28) cm.

Sleeve Length: 7 (7.5, 8, 8.5, 8.5) (8.5, 9, 9.5)" / 18 (19, 20, 21, 22) (22, 23, 24) cm.

YARN

Vuonue Pentti (70% Finnish wool, 30% Tencel, 100 g = 262 yds / 240 m). Sample shown in colourways Vaaleanharmaa (MC) and Ruoste (CC).

You can substitute Pentti with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Tukuwool DK, Danish Isager Jensen and German Rauwerk Original.

YARDAGE

MC: 792 (861, 930, 998, 1066) (1143, 1269, 1334) yds / 724 (787, 850, 913, 975) (1045, 1160, 1220) m.

CC: 133 (148, 161, 175, 191) (207, 227, 242) yds / 122 (135, 147, 160, 175) (189, 208, 221) m.

If you use Vuonue Pentti, you will need

MC: 4 (4, 4, 4, 5) (5, 5, 6) skeins.

CC: 1 (1, 1, 1, 1) (1, 1, 1) skein.

NEEDLES

US 6 / 4 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–120 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

20 sts x 22 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 6 / 4 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

BODY

With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, cast on 203 (223, 243, 263, 283) (303, 323, 343) sts. Don't join to work in the rnd. Work 3 rows in Stockinette Stitch and continue then to work in 1 x 1 ribbing for 1" / 2.5 cm.

Next, cast on 4 steek sts join to work in the rnd. These 4 sts are always purled and they aren't taken into account when counting sts. The steek sts also mark the BOR.

Change to larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and continue to work in Stockinette Stitch. On the first rnd, decrease 3 sts evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 200 (220, 240, 260, 280) (300, 320, 340) sts. Work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch and begin then to work the body colourwork from chart.

When you have completed the chart, continue to work with MC in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 13.5 (14, 14.5, 15.5) (16.5, 17.5, 18)" / 34 (35, 36, 37, 39) (42, 44, 46) cm.

Separate the front and back. Transfer 100 (110, 120, 130, 140) (150, 160, 170) sts for the back to a stitch holder or waste yarn. Leave on hold while you knit the front.

FRONT

Work the front flat. Work in Stockinette Stitch for 5 (5, 5.5, 6, 6.5) (6.5, 7.5, 8)" / 13 (13, 14, 15, 16) (17, 19, 20) cm.

On the next RS row, k 37 (41, 45, 48, 51) (54, 58, 62) sts for the left shoulder and transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn. K 26 (28, 30, 34, 38) (42, 44, 46) sts for the front neckline and transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn. K to end of row and continue to work the right shoulder.

Right shoulder: P all sts on WS rows. On RS rows, k1, skpo, k to end of row (= 1 st decreased). Repeat decreases on every RS row a total of 3 (5, 7, 9, 9) (11, 14, 16) times. You should now have 34 (36, 38, 39, 42) (43, 44, 46) sts. Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch without decreases until the work measures 7 (7.5, 8, 8.5, 8.5) (9.5, 10, 11)" / 18 (19, 20, 21, 22) (24, 26, 28) cm from underarm (from where the work was separated into back and front). Leave the right shoulder sts on hold.

Left shoulder: Work as the right shoulder but work the decreases on RS rows as follows: k to 3 sts before the end of row, k2tog, k1 (= 1 st decreased). Repeat decreases on every RS row a total of 3 (5, 7, 9, 9) (11, 14, 16) times. You should now have 34 (36, 38, 39, 42) (43, 44, 46) sts. Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch





without decreases until the work measures 7 (7.5, 8, 8.5, 8.5) (9.5, 10, 11)" / 18 (19, 20, 21, 22) (24, 26, 28) cm from underarm (from where the work was separated into back and front). Leave the left shoulder sts on hold.

Leave all front sts on hold and continue to work the back.

BACK

Place the back sts on larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and work in Stockinette Stitch until the back measures the same as the front, 7 (7.5, 8, 8.5, 8.5) (9.5, 10, 11)" / 18 (19, 20, 21, 22) (24, 26, 28) cm from underarm (from where the work was separated into back and front).

Turn work to WS. Join the front and back shoulders together with a 3-Needle Bind-Off. You will bind off 34 (36, 38, 39, 42) (43, 44, 46) sts for each shoulder. Bind off the remaining 32 (38, 44, 52, 56) (64, 72, 78) back neck sts.

SLEEVES

With MC and larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles, pick up and k 80 (88, 92, 96, 102) (108, 114, 120) sts from the armhole.

Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in Stockinette Stitch for 6 (6.5, 6.5, 7, 7.5) (7.5, 8, 8.5)" / 15 (16, 17, 18, 19) (19, 20, 21) cm.

Change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and work in 1 x 1 ribbing for 1" / 2.5 cm. Work then 3 rnds in Stockinette Stitch. Bind off loosely.

Work the other sleeve alike.

FINISHING

With a sewing machine, sew two vertical lines of sts down the steek sts, one or two sts apart. You can also use the crochet steek method. Cut open.

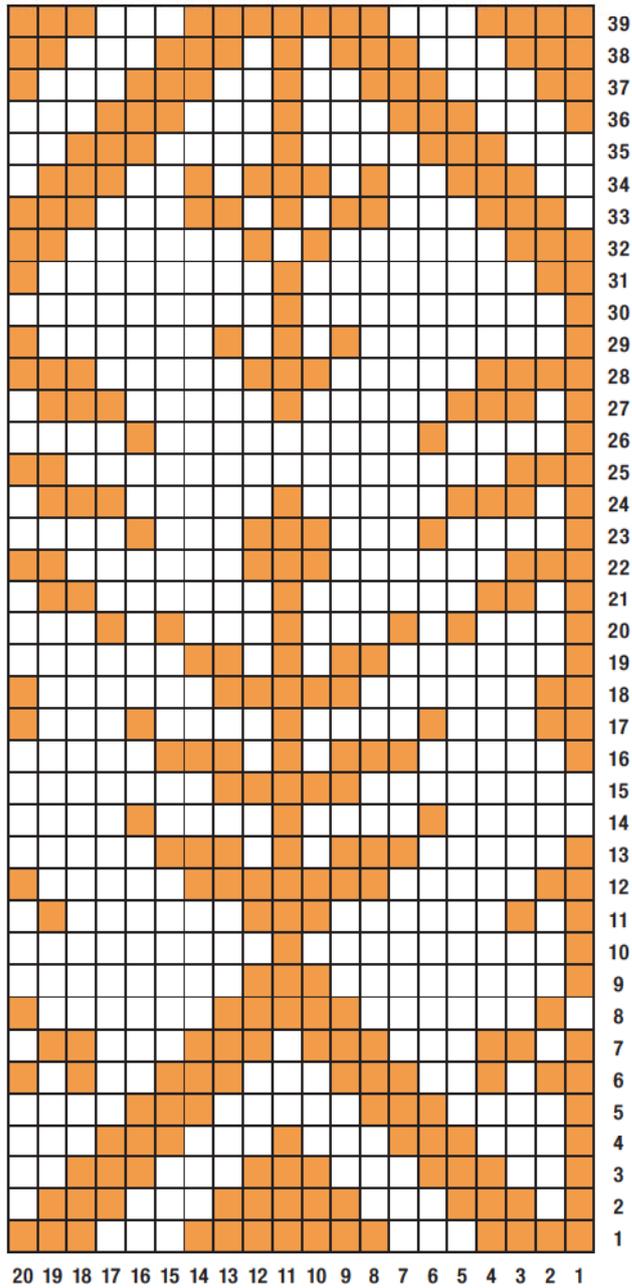
With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, pick up and k sts around the neckline and work in 1 x 1 ribbing for 1" / 2.5 cm. Bind off loosely.

With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, pick up and k sts along one of the steeked front bands and work in 1 x 1 ribbing for 1" / 2.5 cm. Work other band alike. Secure the steeked edge to the WS.

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

HEM CHART

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



KEY
 MC
 CC



Kyllikki

Lemminkainen, artful husband,
Reckless hero, Kaukomieli,
Constantly beside his young wife,
Passed his life in sweet contentment,
And the years rolled swiftly onward;
Ahti thought not of the battles,
Nor Kyllikki of the dances.
Once upon a time it happened
That the hero, Lemminkainen,
Went upon the lake a-fishing,
Was not home at early evening,
As the cruel night descended;
To the village went Kyllikki,
To the dance of merry maidens.
Who will tell the evil story,
Who will bear the information
To the husband, Lemminkainen?
Ahti's sister tells the story,
And the sister's name, Ainikki.
Soon she spreads the cruel tidings,
Straightway gives the information,
Of Kyllikki's perjured honor,
These the words Ainikki utters:
"Ahti, my beloved brother,
To the village went Kyllikki,
To the hall of many strangers,
To the plays and village dances,
With the young men and the maidens,
With the maids of braided tresses,
To the halls of joy and pleasure."

(Kalevala, canto XII, lines 1–24)

In the twelfth canto of the Kalevala, the convivial Kyllikki, wife of Lemminkäinen, breaks the promise she has given him and goes dancing in the village when he fails to come home when he is supposed to. Lemminkäinen is so offended by his wife's actions that he decides to abandon her and leave for Pohjola to woo the famous Maiden of Pohjola. Kyllikki is the opposite of a chaste and faithful ideal wife, not content to just busy herself by the fireside and entertain her husband.

Feminist studies of the Kalevala's women began as early as the 1980s, when it was observed that previous research had centred on the male characters and the male point of view. According to the research, the women often had three different roles: they were either charming maidens and objects of desire, such as the Maiden of Pohjola and Aino; faithful mothers and wives, such as the mothers of Lemminkäinen and Ilmarinen and the sister of the latter; or opposing forces to the male characters, such as Louhi or Tuoni's daughter.³⁶ But much like Louhi, Kyllikki refuses to adapt to the narrow role of a woman who stays at home, instead following her own desires. In Finnish folk culture, men and women have had different gender roles, and it was only with industrialisation and urbanisation that people started paying attention to the problematic nature of these roles.³⁷ But the Kalevala features characters such as Kyllikki and Louhi, who offer a more complex example of the epic's female characters.

Flowers carry various symbolic meanings in different cultures. They have been used to convey emotions: love, hate, compassion. The cuff of the Kyllikki socks features an early purple orchid. It was believed that if a man eats a fresh root tuber of this flower, it will have a positive effect on his potency. In Finland, the flower is only found in Åland.³⁸



THE KYLLIKKI SOCKS

are worked from the cuff down. They have a reinforced heel, a wedge toe and colourwork at the cuff. You can play with the colours and knit the floral pattern in a single colour or add in an additional contrast colour.

SIZE

EU 36/37 (38/39, 40/41, 42/43)
UK 4/4.5 (5/6, 6.5/7, 7.5/8)
US 6/6.5 (7.5/8.5, 9/9.5, 10/10.5)

FINAL MEASUREMENTS

Leg: 8.5 (8.5, 8.5, 8.5)" / 21 (21, 21.5, 21.5) cm.
Foot: 9 (9.5, 10, 10.5)" / 23 (24, 25, 27) cm.

YARN

Vuonue Pentti (70% Finnish wool, 30% Tencel, 100 g = 262 yds / 240 m). Sample shown in colourways Valkoinen (MC), Tummanvihreä (CC1) and Lohenpunainen (CC2)

You can substitute Pentti with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Novita Seitsemän Veljestä or Aara Aatos and Norwegian Sandnes Garn Perfect.

YARDAGE

MC: 236 (249, 262, 289) yds / 216 (228, 240, 264) m.
CC1: 47 (52, 66, 72) yds / 43 (48, 60, 67) m.
CC2: 16 (28, 33, 39) yds / 24 (26, 30, 36) m.

If you use Vuonue Pentti, you will need

MC: 1 (1, 1, 2) skein(s).
CC1: 1 (1, 1, 1) skein.
CC2: 1 (1, 1, 1) skein.

NEEDLES

US 4 / 3.5 mm DPNs for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 2.5 / 3 mm DPNs for ribbing. Or size to get gauge. The instructions are given for DPNs but you can also use 32–40" / 80–100 cm circular needles and use the Magic Loop Method.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

22 sts x 25 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 4 / 3.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

LEG

With MC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, cast on 56 (60, 64, 68) sts. Divide sts evenly onto four DPNs. You will have 14 (15, 16, 17) sts on each needle. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 1 x 1 ribbing for 1" / 3 cm.

Change to larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles. Work 4 rnds in Stockinette Stitch. On the next rnd, decrease 4 (0, 4, 3) sts evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 52 (60, 60, 65) sts.

Work the leg colourwork from chart B (A, A, B). When you have completed the chart, continue in MC and work 3 rnds in Stockinette Stitch. On the next rnd, decrease 0 (4, 0, 1) st(s) evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 52 (56, 60, 64) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch for 3 (3, 4, 4) more rnds completing the last rnd after knitting the sts on Needle 3 (sts on Needle 4 remain unworked). Continue to work the heel.

HEEL AND GUSSET

The heel flap will be worked with Needles 4 and 1, so with 26 (28, 30, 32) sts. Leave the remaining sts on hold

either on the DPNs or on a stitch holder or waste yarn.

Work the heel flap as follows:

RS (reinforced knit row): *Slip 1, k1*, repeat *-* to end of row.

WS: P to end of row.

Repeat these two rows a total of 25 (25, 31, 31) times, ending with a RS row. Continue with working the heel turn.

Work the heel turn as follows:

Row 1 (WS): P to 10 (10, 11, 12) sts before end, p2tog, turn work. (= 1 st decreased)

Row 2 (RS): Work a reinforced knit row as for the heel flap to 10 (10, 11, 12) sts before end, skpo, turn work. (= 1 st decreased)

Repeat these two rows until 8 (10, 10, 10) sts remain.

When you have completed the heel turn, make sure your heel sts are divided equally on two needles and pick up and k 13 (13, 15, 15) sts from each side of the heel. You should now have 60 (64, 70, 72) sts. Continue in Stockinette stitch and at the same time, work a decrease at the end of Needle 1 by working a k2tog decrease and at the beginning of Needle 4 by working a k2tog tbl decrease (= 2 sts decreased on each rnd). Work these decreases every 2nd rnd 4 (4, 5, 4) times in total. You should now have 52 (56, 60, 64) sts.



Work 5 rnds in Stockinette Stitch and decrease at the end of Needle 1, at the beginning of Needle 2, at the end of Needle 3 and at the beginning of Needle 4 by working k2tog decreases (= 4 sts decreased on each rnd), repeat *-* once more. You should now have 44 (48, 52, 56) sts.

FOOT

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch without decreases until the foot measures approximately 18 (19, 20, 22) cm from the heel.

TOE

Begin working toe decreases as follows:

Decrease rnd: Needle 1: K to 3 sts before end, k2tog tbl, k1;

Needle 2: K1, k2tog, k to end of needle;

Needle 3: K to 3 sts before end, k2tog tbl, k1;

Needle 4: K1, k2tog, k to end of needle.

Work in Stockinette Stitch and repeat decrease rnd every 2nd rnd until 16 sts remain on needles.

On the next rnd, k2tog to end of rnd. You should now have 8 sts.

Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

CHART A

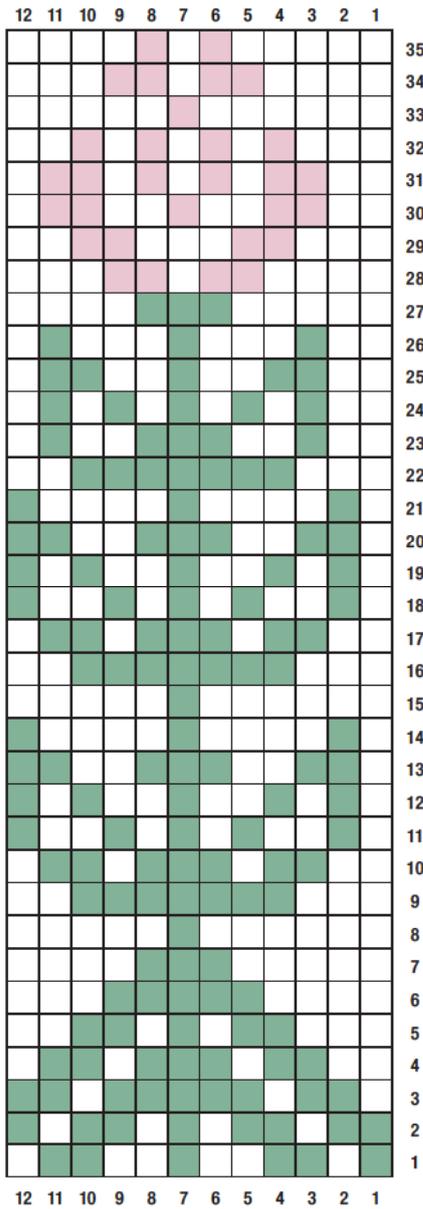
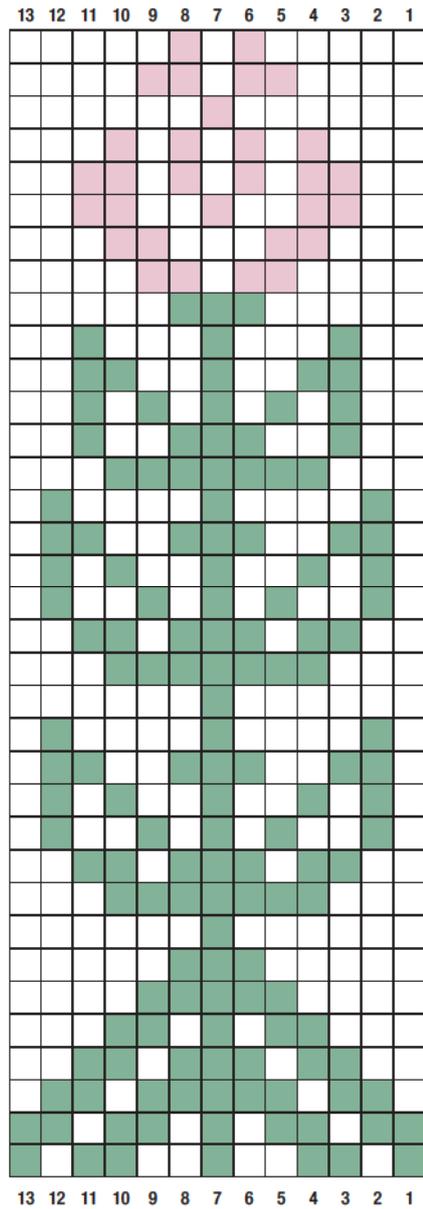


CHART B



KEY

- MC
- CC1
- CC2



THE KYLLIKKI HAT

has a floral motif and begins from the rib. It has extra fabric at the top, creating a relaxed look. You can use odds and ends or mini-skeins for the colourwork pattern, or work it all in just one contrast colour.

SIZE

S (M, L)

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Head Circumference: 19.5 (21.5, 23.5)" / 49 (54, 60) cm.

Height: 11 (11.5, 12)" / 28 (29, 30) cm.

YARN

Vuonue Pentti (70% Finnish wool, 30% Tencel, 100 g = 262 yds / 240 m). Sample shown in colourways White (MC), Dark Green (CC1) and Salmon Red (CC2).

You can substitute Pentti with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Tukuwool DK, British The Fibre Co. Lore and U.S. Brooklyn Tweed Arbor.

YARDAGE

MC: 118 (131, 144) yds / 108 (120, 132) m.

CC1: 52 (68, 92) yds / 48 (62, 84) m.

CC2: 26 (35, 42) yds / 24 (32, 38) m.

If you use Vuonue Pentti, you will need

MC: 1 (1, 1) skein.

CC1: 1 (1, 1) skein.

CC2: 1 (1, 1) skein.

NEEDLES

US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (16" / 40 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 2.5 / 3 mm circular needles (16" / 40 cm) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

22 sts x 25 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 4 / 3.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

HAT

With MC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, cast on 108 (120, 132) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 1 x 1 ribbing for 1.5" / 3.5 cm.

Change to larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles. Work colourwork from chart A. When you have completed the colourwork chart, continue to work with MC in Stockinette Stitch until the hat measures 8.5 (8.5, 9)" / 21 (22, 23) cm from cast-on edge. Place markers as follows: *k12 (12, 12), PM*, repeat *-* to end of rnd. You have placed 9 (10, 11) stitch markers.

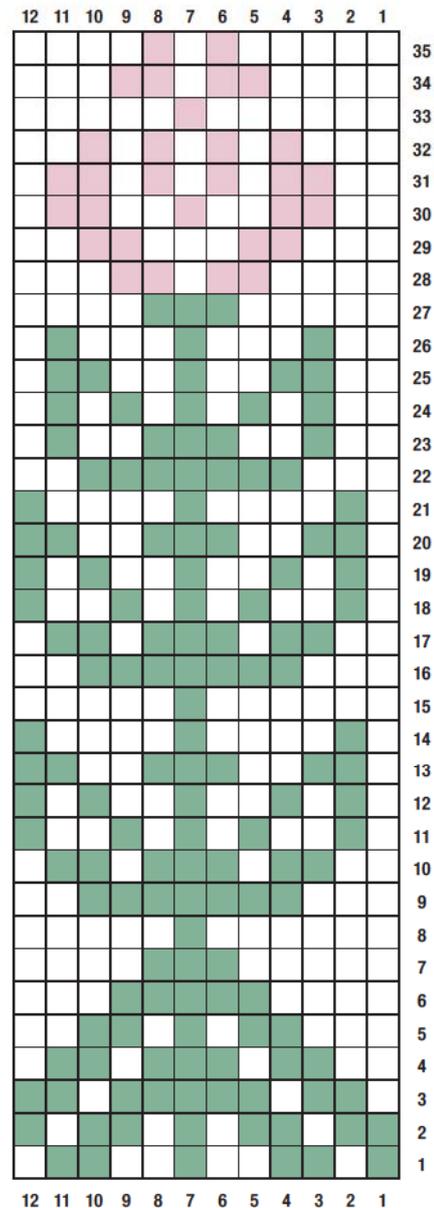
On the next rnd, decrease before each marker by working a k2tog decrease [= 9 (10, 11) sts decreased on each rnd]. Work decreases every 2nd rnd 10 (10, 10) times in total. You should have 18 (20, 22) sts.

On the next rnd, work all sts as a k2tog. You should have 9 (10, 11) sts. Cut yarn and pull through the remaining sts.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

CHART A



KEY

- MC
- CC1
- CC2



Tuonen karhu

BEAR OF TUONI

**Thereupon young Ilmarinen
To the maiden's chamber hastens,
Thus addresses his affianced:
"Still another test demanded,
I must go to Tuonela,
Bridle there the bear of Mana,
Bring him from the Death-land forests,
From Tuoni's grove and empire!"
This advice the maiden gives him:
"O thou artist, Ilmarinen,
The eternal metal-worker,
Forge of steel a magic bridle,
On a rock beneath the water,
In the foaming triple currents;
Make the straps of steel and copper,
Bridle then the bear of Mana,
Lead him from Tuoni's forests."**

(Kalevala, canto XIX, lines 101–128)



The bear has always been a central figure in Finnish mythology. It was the king of the forest, whose real name was a taboo and never uttered out loud, which resulted in various euphemisms for it. Bears' teeth and nails were used as amulets and their fat, hair and blood for medicinal purposes.³⁹ The king of the forest was a creature with great mythical powers.

In the *Kalevala*, the bear makes several appearances. In canto XIX, Ilmarinen, while wooing the Maiden of Pohjola, is given the task of capturing the bear of Tuonela by the Lady of Pohjola. The bear also appears in the battle between Pohjola and Kalevala in the forty-sixth canto, where the Lady of Pohjola sends a bear to destroy the cattle of Kalevala. Väinämöinen manages to kill the bear and a hunting feast ensues in Kalevala.

The king of the forest has been both admired and feared in Finnish culture. When cattle were put out to pasture, it was common to utter incantations about the origin of the bear to protect the cattle in the forest. Bears were also sometimes the familiars of seers. There was a spirit of congeniality towards the bear: the myth about the union and shared ancestry between bear and man is known all over the world, including with the Skolt Sámi people, Scandinavians and the native peoples of Siberia and North America.⁴⁰

The bear-hunting feast is a ritual event which, according to 17th-century lore, was celebrated at least in Häme (Tavastia) and Eastern Finland. The occasion was marked by the reciting of mythical poems about the origin of the bear, as well as by drinking spirits and beer to go with the bear meat. At the end, the bones of the bear were returned to the forest and the skull lifted into a tree.⁴¹

The robust bears and the trees of the Tuonen karhu sweater are a reminder of the Finns' relationship with nature and with the king of the forest, feared and worshipped in equal measure.

TUONEN KARHU

is worked in the round from the top down as one piece, and the yoke has a charming colourwork pattern. This loose-fitting sweater is relaxed, and you can pull it on for example for a cosy walk in the woods. The fabric is lively, thanks to the tweed nups in the yarn.

SIZE

S (M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL)

The sweater is designed to have a slightly oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 4–6" / 10–15 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 36.5 (41, 45.5, 49) (53.5, 58.5, 62)" / 93 (104, 115, 125) (136, 148, 158) cm.

Yoke Depth: 10 (10.5, 10.5, 11) (11, 12, 12)" / 26 (27, 27, 28) (28, 30, 31) cm.

Body Length: 15.5 (16, 17, 17.5) (18, 19, 19.5)" / 40 (41, 43, 45) (46, 48, 49) cm.

Sleeve Length: 17.5 (17.5, 18, 19) (19.5, 20, 20.5)" / 44 (45, 46, 48) (50, 51, 52) cm.

YARN

Ruskan Lehti Donegal Tweed (85% merino, 15% donegal nep, 100 g = 212 m / 232 yds). Sample shown in colourways Havumetsä (MC) and Pöytähopeat (CC).

You can substitute Donegal Tweed with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Tukuwool DK or Vuonue Pentti, Icelandic Ístex Plötulopi and U.S. The Farmer's Daughter Pishkun.

YARDAGE

MC: 1048 (1131, 1214, 1409) (1493, 1577, 1661) yds / 958 (1034, 1110, 1288) (1365, 1442, 1519) m.

CC: 230 (249, 270, 291) (312, 332, 363) yds / 210 (228, 247, 266) (285, 304, 332) m.

If you use Ruskan Lehti Donegal Tweed, you will need

MC: 5 (5, 6, 7) (7, 7, 8) skeins.

CC: 1 (2, 2, 2) (2, 2, 2) skein(s).

NEEDLES

US 6 / 4 mm circular needles (16" / 40 cm and 32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

20 sts x 24 rnd = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 6 / 4 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.



YOKE

With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, cast on 88 (92, 96, 100) (120, 124, 124) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1" / 3 cm.

Change to larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and work 2 rnds in Stockinette Stitch and on the 2nd rnd evenly increase 0 (4, 8, 12) (0, 4, 12) sts by working M1 increases. You should have 88 (96, 104, 112) (120, 128, 136) sts.

Begin working the yoke colourwork from chart. You will repeat the chart 11 (12, 13, 14) (15, 16, 17) times on each rnd. When you have completed the chart, you should have 286 (312, 338, 364) (390, 416, 442) sts. Continue to work with MC. On the next rnd work increases as follows: *k13, M1*, repeat *-* to end. You have increased 22 (24, 26, 28) (30, 32, 34) sts. You should now have 308 (336, 364, 392) (420, 448, 476) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the yoke measures 10 (10.5, 10.5, 11) (11, 12, 12)" / 26 (27, 27, 28) (28, 30, 31) cm.

BODY

Separate the body and sleeves as follows: k 2 (21, 12, 2) (21, 11, 2) sts (for the back), transfer 67 (70, 75, 80) (84, 91, 95) sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn (for the left sleeve), cast on 6 (6, 9, 10) (10, 14, 15) sts (for underarm), k 87 (98, 107, 116) (126, 133, 143) sts (for the front), transfer 67 (70, 75, 80) (84, 91, 95) sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn (for the right sleeve), cast on 6 (6, 8, 9) (10, 14, 15) sts (for underarm), k to BOR (for the back). You should have 186 (208, 230, 250) (272, 296, 316) sts for the body on the needles.

Continue to work with MC in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 13.5 (14, 14.5, 15.5) (16, 16.5, 17)" / 34 (35, 37, 39) (40, 42, 43) cm from underarm. Change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and work in 2 x 2 ribbing until the hem ribbing measures 2.5" / 6 cm. Bind off loosely.

SLEEVES

Place the 67 (70, 75, 80) (84, 91, 95) sts from hold onto larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles. With MC, pick up and k 6 (6, 8, 9) (10, 14, 15) sts from the underarm. You should now have 73 (76, 83, 89) (94, 106, 110) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR at the centre underarm.

Work in Stockinette Stitch for 2" / 5 cm. On the next rnd, work decreases on both sides of the stitch marker (at the beginning and end of rnd) by working k2tog decreases (= 2 sts decreased in one rnd). Work decreases every 6th (6th, 6th, 5th) (5th, 4th, 4th) rnd another 12 (12, 13, 16) (16, 22, 24) times. You should now have 49 (52, 57, 57) (60, 60, 60) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the sleeve measures 15 (15.5, 16, 16.5) (17.5, 17.5, 18)" / 38 (39, 40, 42) (44, 45, 46) cm. On the next rnd, decrease evenly 5 (4, 5, 5) (4, 4, 4) sts by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 44 (48, 52, 52) (56, 56, 56) sts.

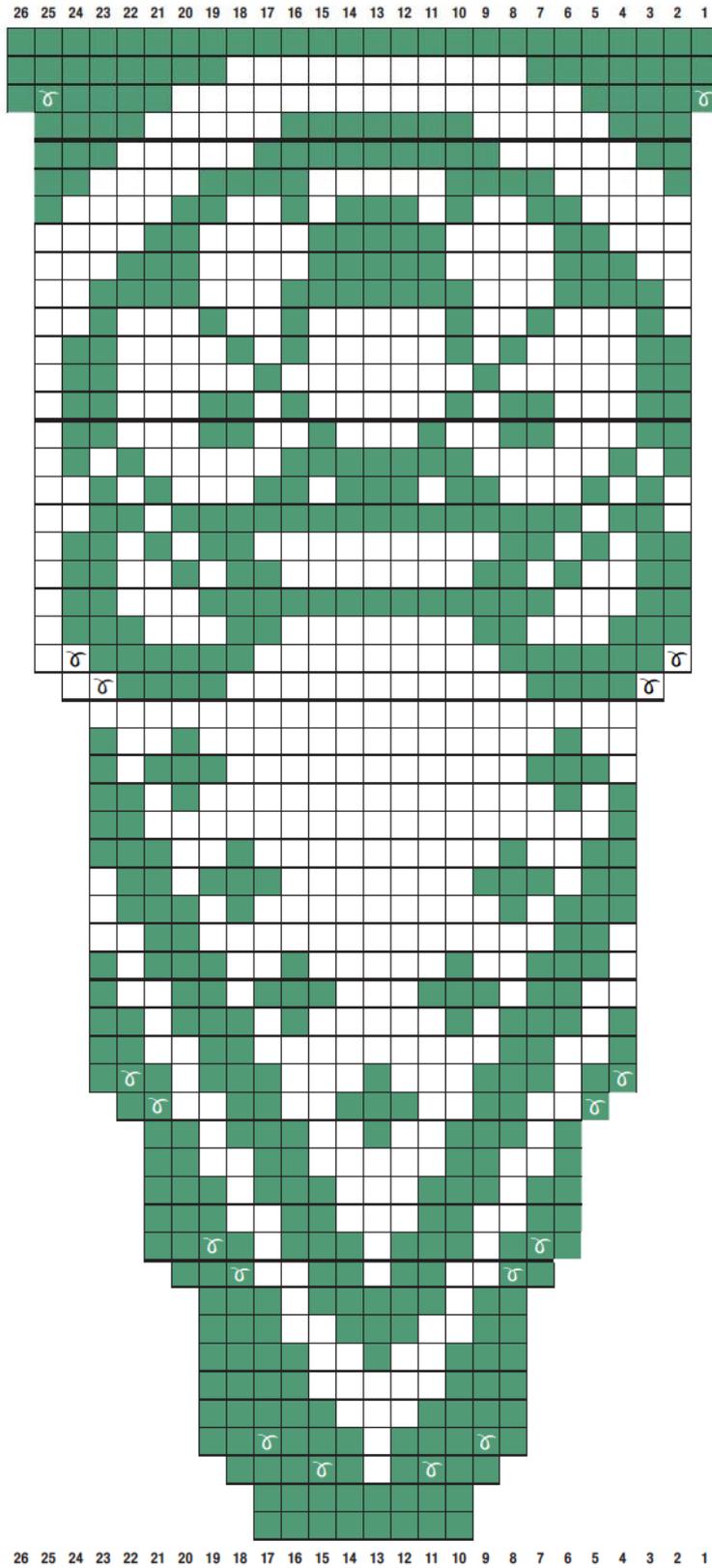
Change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 2.5" / 6 cm. Bind off loosely.

Make the other sleeve alike.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

CHART



KEY

- CC
- MC
- σ M1

Pohjola

**Then the hostess of Pohyola
Visited her spacious dwelling,
Did not recognize her chambers;
Every room had been remodeled,
Changed by force of mighty magic;
All the halls were newly burnished,
Hedge-hog bones were used for ceilings,
Bones of reindeer for foundations,
Bones of wolverine for door-sills,
For the cross-bars bones of roebuck,
Apple-wood were all the rafters,
Alder-wood, the window-casings,
Scales of trout adorned the windows,
And the fires were set in flowers.
All the seats were made of silver,
All the floors of copper-tiling,
Gold-adorned were all the tables,
On the floor were silken mattings,
Every fire-place set in copper,
Every hearth-stone cut from marble,
On each shelf were colored sea-shells,
Kalew's tree was their protection.**

(Kalevala, canto XXI, lines 153–174)



In the Kalevala, the mysterious Pohjola is a place ruled by Louhi, the Lady of Pohjola. While prosperous and self-sufficient, it is also the source of frost, icy winds and disease. It lies to the north of Kalevala but is not the same as Lapland, which is mentioned separately in the epic. Pohjola is seen as the opponent of the men of Kalevala, a nest of evil that nevertheless draws in daring suitors.

The twenty-first canto is one of a series of wedding poems in the epic. In it, the bridegroom and his entourage are invited over to Pohjola to celebrate the wedding of the Maiden of Pohjola. It depicts, among other things, the arrival of the bridegroom. In the mythical Pohjola, there was a large manor, surrounded by stone hills and the Gates of Pohjola, which hosted great feasts much like those celebrated in Valhalla in Scandinavian folklore⁴².

Beliefs concerning the structure of the universe are among the oldest shared traditions in Eurasia. In Northern Europe, the North Star was believed to be the centre of the world. The Sámi people regarded it as a cosmic axis holding the sky above the earth. In some belief systems, the outermost boundary of the human world is in the North.⁴³ The Pohjola of Kalevala is often placed below the North Star, with Northern Lights watching over the Gates of Pohjola.

The hem of the Pohjola sweater features a snow crystal as a reminder of the place's role as the cradle of frost and ice. The top of the pattern depicts a small cottage with the North Star above it.

POHJOLA

is a loose colourwork sweater, worked from the bottom up. The top part and fitted sleeves are knitted in ribbing. Choose a size with plenty of positive ease if you want a relaxed and eye-catching sweater. You can also easily add more length to the body, just make sure you have extra yarn.

SIZE

XS (S, M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL)

The sweater is designed to have an oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 4–6" / 10–15 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 45 (49.5, 55, 60, 64.5) (69.5, 75, 79.5)" / 114 (126, 139, 152, 164) (177, 190, 202) cm.

Body Length: 18 (19.5, 21.3, 23, 25) (27, 27.5, 28.5)" / 46 (50, 54, 58, 64) (68, 70, 72) cm.

Armhole Height: 8.5 (9, 10, 12, 13.5) (15, 15.5, 15.5)" / 21 (23, 26, 30, 34) (38, 39, 40) cm.

Sleeve Length: 15.5 (15.5, 15.5, 15.5, 16) (16.5, 17, 17.5)" / 39 (39, 40, 40, 41) (42, 43, 44) cm.

YARN

Pom Pom Linnea DK (70% organic wool, 30% linen, 100 g = 255 yds / 233 m). Sample shown in colourways Hiili (MC) and Lempi (CC).

You can substitute Linnea DK with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Tukuwool DK or Pom Pomin Suoma Single DK, Portuguese Rosa Pomar Brusca or Icelandic Ístex Plötulopi.

YARDAGE

MC: 1027 (1129, 1236, 1343, 1446) (1564, 1668, 1772) yds / 939 (1032, 1130, 1228, 1322) (1430, 1525, 1620) m.

CC: 226 (252, 277, 302, 327) (352, 377, 405) yds / 207 (230, 253, 276, 299) (322, 345, 370) m.

If you use Pom Pom Linnea DK, you will need

MC: 5 (5, 5, 6, 6) (7, 7, 7) skeins.

CC: 1 (1, 2, 2, 2) (2, 2, 2) skein(s).

NEEDLES

US 6 / 4 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch, colourwork and ribbing on front, back and sleeves, US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (16" / 40 cm) for the collar and hem ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

19 sts x 22 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 6 / 4 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

BODY

With MC and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, cast on 216 (240, 264, 288, 312) (336, 360, 384) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 2.5" / 6 cm.

Change to larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and work body colourwork from chart. You will repeat the chart 9 (10, 11, 12, 13) (14, 15, 16) times on each rnd.

When you have completed the chart, continue to work with MC in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 18 (19.5, 21.5, 23, 25) (27, 27.5, 28.5)" / 46 (50, 54, 58, 64) (68, 70, 72) cm.

Separate the front and back by transferring 108 (120, 132, 144, 156) (168, 180, 192) sts for the back to a stitch holder or waste yarn. Leave the back sts on hold while you knit the front.

FRONT

The front is worked flat with MC. K the first row and decrease 1 st at the beginning and the end of row by working k2tog decreases (= 2 sts decreased on each row). You should now have 106 (118, 130, 142, 154) (166, 178, 190) sts.

If your gauge changes when working ribbing, choose a needle size to get the same gauge as for the body.

Work the front ribbing as follows:

Row 1 (WS): P2, *k2, p2*, repeat *-* to end.

Row 2 (RS): K2, *p2, k2*, repeat *-* to end.

Continue in 2 x 2 ribbing until the front measures 6 (6.5, 7, 8.5, 9.5) (10, 11, 11.5)" / 15 (16, 18, 22, 24) (26, 28, 29) cm from the point where front and back were separated. End with a WS row. Next, you will work the neckline. You will not work decreases for the armholes.

Work the following RS row in established 2 x 2 ribbing as follows: work 38 (42, 47, 51, 55) (59, 63, 65) sts and transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn (for the left shoulder), work next 30 (34, 36, 40, 44) (48, 52, 60) sts and transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn (for the neckline), work remaining 38 (42, 47, 51, 55) (59, 63, 65) sts (for the right shoulder).

Right shoulder: Continue to work in established 2 x 2 ribbing. Decreases for the right side of the neckline will be worked on RS rows only. Work decreases by working a k2tog tbl decrease at the beginning of row (neckline edge) (= 1 st decreased on each RS row). Work decreases on every RS row a total of 8 (6, 5, 5, 5) (5, 4, 4) times. You should now have 30 (36, 42, 46, 50) (54, 59, 61) sts. Continue to work in established 2 x 2 ribbing without decreases until the right shoulder measures 8.5 (9, 10, 12, 13.5) (15, 15.5, 15.5)" / 21 (23, 26, 30, 34) (38, 39, 40) cm from the point where front and back were separated. Leave sts on hold.

Left shoulder: Work as the right shoulder but work the decreases at the end of RS rows. After the decreases, work in established 2 x 2 ribbing until the left shoulder measures the same as the right shoulder. Leave sts on hold.

BACK

The back is worked flat with MC. K the first row and decrease 1 st at the beginning and the end of row by working k2tog decreases (= 2 sts decreased on each row). You should now have 106 (118, 130, 142, 154) (166, 178, 190) sts.

Continue to work back and forth in 2 x 2 ribbing as for the front: on WS rows p2, *k2, p2* and on RS rows k2, *p2, k2*. Continue in established ribbing until the back measures 8.5 (9, 10, 12, 13.5) (15, 15.5, 15.5)" / 21 (23, 26, 30, 34) (38, 39, 40) cm from the point where the front and back were separated (the same height as the front piece).

Join the front and back. Seam the front and back shoulders together with a 3-Needle Bind-Off on the WS. Leave the remaining 46 (46, 46, 50, 54) (58, 60, 68) back neck sts on needles.

COLLAR

The collar is worked with MC. Transfer the 46 (46, 46, 50, 54) (58, 60, 68) back neck sts to smaller (US 6 / 4 mm) needles, pick up and k 9 (10, 12, 14, 16) (18, 20, 24) sts from the neckline, transfer the 30 (34, 36, 40, 44) (48, 52, 60) front neckline sts from hold to the needles and pick up and k 9 (10, 12, 14, 16) (18, 20, 24) sts from the other side of the neckline. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. You should now have 94 (100, 106, 118, 130) (142, 152, 176) sts.

Work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch and at the same time evenly decrease 16 (22, 24, 30, 38) (44, 54, 58) sts by working k2tog decreases. You should have 78 (78, 82, 88, 92) (98, 100, 118) sts. Work another 2 rnds in Stockinette Stitch. Change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and work in 1 x 1 ribbing (*k1, p1*) for 1" / 2 cm. Bind off loosely.

SLEEVES

With MC and larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles, pick up and k 92 (96, 104, 124, 138) (156, 164, 178) sts from the

armholes. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR in the centre underarm.

Work in 2 x 2 ribbing and decrease 1 st at the beginning and end of rnd (on both sides of the marker) every 2nd (2nd, 3rd, 3rd, 3rd) (4th, 4th, 4th) rnd by working k2tog decreases (= 2 sts decreased on each rnd). Repeat the decreases until 40 (40, 44, 52, 60) (68, 68, 68) sts remain.

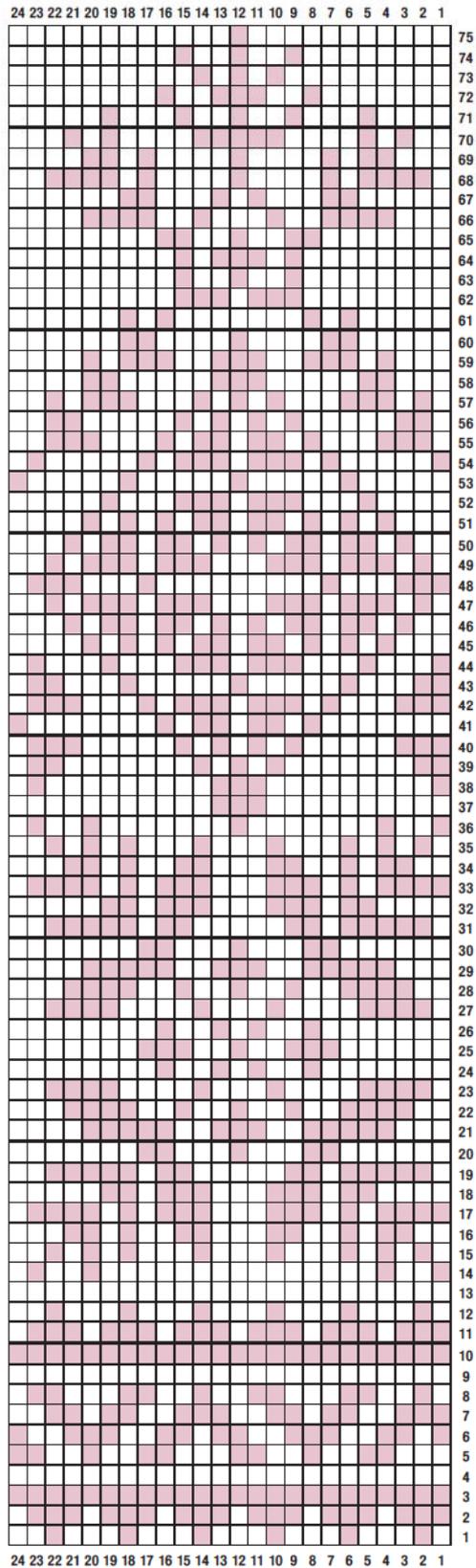
Continue to work in ribbing until the sleeve measures 15.5 (15.5, 15.5, 15.5, 16) (16.5, 17, 17.5)" / 39 (39, 40, 40, 41) (42, 43, 44) cm or desired length. As the sweater has a relaxed fit and the chosen size will affect the fit of the sleeves, I recommend trying on the sweater to determine the sleeve length. For oversized sweaters sleeves are often knitted a bit shorter, as the underarms are placed lower than with fitted sweaters.

Work the other sleeve alike.

FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

CHART



KEY
 □ MC
 ■ CC1





Anna huolia hevosen

LET THE HORSE CARRY THY HEAVY BURDENS

**“Why, O fair bride, art thou weeping,
Why these tears of pain and sadness?
Leave thy troubles to the elk-herds,
And thy grief to sable fillies,
Let the steeds of iron bridles
Bear the burden of thine anguish,
Horses have much larger foreheads,
Larger shoulders, stronger sinews,
And their necks are made for labor,
Stronger are their bones and muscles,
Let them bear thy heavy burdens.**

(Kalevala, canto XXII, lines 453–460)



The twenty-second canto of the Kalevala is about preparing the Maiden of Pohjola for marriage. In Baltic-Finnic tradition, there is a custom of lamenting for the bride before marriage: the lamentations consisted of warning the bride, mourning the loss of a daughter and sister, and, finally, encouraging her as she faces a new life. These lamentations (*itkuvirsi*) are found mainly in the eastern part of the area: Russian Karelia, Ladoga Karelia, Ingria, south-east Estonia and Setomaa. The lamentations were sung by women, often close relations of the bride. The wedding lament is just one category of lamentation.⁴⁴

In this canto, the bride is encouraged to leave all her cares to be borne by a horse. In many cultures, the horse is seen as a symbol of faithfulness, trustworthiness, power and freedom. Horses appear in numerous epics and stories of different cultures. A few notable examples are Sleipnir, the steed of Odin; Epona, a goddess in the Celtic and Roman mythologies who takes on the shape of a white mare; Pegasus, the offspring of Medusa and Poseidon, and the man-eating Mares of Diomedes in Greek mythology.⁴⁵ In the Kalevala, horses have many different roles: there are the Hiisi gelding, Väinämöinen's straw stallion, and the trusted bearer of the burden in canto XXII.

The horse in the colourwork pattern slightly resembles the horse in Akseli Gallen-Kallela's painting *Kullervo Sets Off for War* from 1901. The other shapes in the pattern are derived from Scandinavian mythology and ancient runes. The lowest symbol, resembling the letter M, is the rune Ehwaz, which means "horse" and is also the symbol of loyalty and trustworthiness. The top rune, Othala, denotes "history, heritage".⁴⁶

ANNA HUOLIA HEVOSEN

is worked from the bottom up, with colourwork at the yoke. You can knit the colourwork pattern with the main colour and contrast colour as shown in the chart, or you can switch them so that the pattern uses the same colour as the contrast colour as is used in the sleeves and the bottom of the sweater. If knitted with Icelandic wool, the sweater protects from rain, wind and freezing temperatures.

SIZE

XS (S, M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL)

The sweater is designed to have a slightly oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 2–4" / 5–10 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 35 (38.5, 42, 46.5, 50) (54.5, 58, 60, 63)" / 89 (98, 107, 118, 127) (138, 147, 153, 160) cm.

Yoke Depth: 10.5 (10.5, 10.5, 11, 11) (11.5, 12, 12, 12.5)" / 26.5 (26.5, 27, 27.5, 28.5) (29, 30, 31, 31.5) cm.

Body Length: 15.5 (16.5, 17.5, 18, 19) (19.5, 19.5, 20, 20.5)" / 40 (42, 44, 46, 48) (50, 50, 51, 52) cm.

Sleeve Length: 18 (19, 19.5, 19.5, 20.5) (20.5, 21, 21, 21.5)" / 46 (48, 50, 50, 52) (52, 53, 53, 54) cm.

YARN

Ístex Léttlopi (100% Icelandic wool, 50 g = 109 yds / 100 m). Sample shown in colourways Chocolate Heather 0867 (MC) and Light Beige Heather 0086 (CC).

You can substitute Léttlopi with another worsted or aran weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Vuonue Manta or Usko, German BC Garn Northern Lights or French Biches et Bûches Le Gros Lambswool.

YARDAGE

MC: 766 (875, 1028, 1115, 1214) (1290, 1355, 1420, 1483) yds / 700 (800, 940, 1020, 1110) (1180, 1239, 1298, 1356) m.

CC: 186 (214, 245, 262, 339) (372, 390, 409, 465) yds / 170 (196, 224, 240, 310) (340, 357, 374, 425) m.

If you use Ístex Léttlopi, you will need

MC: 7 (8, 10, 11, 12) (12, 13, 13, 14) skeins.

CC: 2 (2, 3, 3, 4) (4, 4, 4, 5) skeins.

NEEDLES

US 7 / 4.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 6 / 4 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

18 sts x 20 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 7 / 4.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

BODY

With MC and smaller (US 6 / 4 mm) needles, cast on 160 (176, 192, 212, 228) (248, 264, 276, 288) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 4" / 10 cm or desired length.

Change to larger (US 7 / 4.5 mm) needles. On the next rnd, decrease evenly o (2, o, 2, o) (2, o, 2, o) st(s) by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 160 (174, 192, 210, 228) (246, 264, 274, 288) sts.

Work in Stockinette Stitch, until the body measures 16 (16.5, 17.5, 18, 19) (19.5, 19.5, 20, 20.5)" / 40 (42, 44, 46, 48) (50, 50, 51, 52) cm.

Next, you will separate the front and back and the underarm stitches. If you place the underarm sts on a stitch holder or waste yarn, you will later Kitchener stitch them together. If you bind off the sts, you will finish the underarms by seaming.

Transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 9 (10, 13, 13, 14) (15, 15, 16, 16) sts for the underarm, leave the next 71 (77, 83, 92, 100) (108, 117, 121, 128) sts for the front on hold on the needle or transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn. Then transfer to a stitch holder or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 9 (10, 13, 13, 14) (15, 15, 16, 16) sts for the other underarm, leave the next 71 (77, 83, 92, 100) (108, 117, 121, 128) sts for the back on hold on the needle or transfer them to a stitch holder or waste yarn. Leave body sts on hold while you knit the sleeves.

SLEEVES

With MC and smaller (US 6 / 4 mm) needles, cast on 36 (40, 44, 44, 48) (48, 48, 52, 52) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 4" / 10 cm or desired length.

Change to larger (US 7 / 4.5 mm) needles. Work a M1 increase at the beginning and end of the next rnd (on both sides of the BOR m). Repeat the increases every 4th (4th, 4th, 4th, 5th) (5th, 5th, 5th, 5th) rnd 14 (14, 15, 16, 14) (16, 17, 16, 17) times in total. You should have 64 (68, 74, 76, 78) (80, 82, 84, 86) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the sleeve measures 18 (19, 23, 23, 20.5) (20.5, 21, 21, 21.5)" / 46 (48, 50, 50, 52) (52, 53, 53, 54) cm. Transfer to stitch holder

or waste yarn or, alternatively, bind off 9 (10, 13, 13, 14) (15, 15, 16, 16) sts for the underarm, evenly on both sides of the BOR marker. Leave sts on hold while you knit the other sleeve. You will later join the sleeves and body.

Make the other sleeve alike.

YOKE

Continue to work in MC. Join the body and sleeves as follows: K 55 (58, 61, 63, 64) (65, 67, 68, 70) left sleeve sts, k 71 (77, 83, 92, 100) (108, 117, 121, 128) front sts, k 55 (58, 61, 63, 64) (65, 67, 68, 70) right sleeve sts, k 71 (77, 83, 92, 100) (108, 117, 121, 128) back sts. At the same time, decrease evenly o (o, o, 4, 4) (4, 8, o, o) sts by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 252 (270, 288, 306, 324) (342, 360, 378, 396) sts. PM for BOR.

Work in Stockinette Stitch in the rnd for o (o, 1, 2, 4) (5, 6, 7, 8) rnd(s). Then, begin working the yoke colourwork from chart. You will repeat the 18-st pattern 14 (15, 16, 17, 18) (19, 20, 21, 22) times on each rnd. When you have completed the chart, you should have 84 (90, 96, 102, 108) (114, 120, 126, 132) sts. With MC, work 1 more rnd in Stockinette Stitch and at the same time decrease evenly 8 (10, 12, 14, 16) (18, 24, 26, 28) sts by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 76 (80, 84, 88, 92) (96, 96, 100, 104) sts.

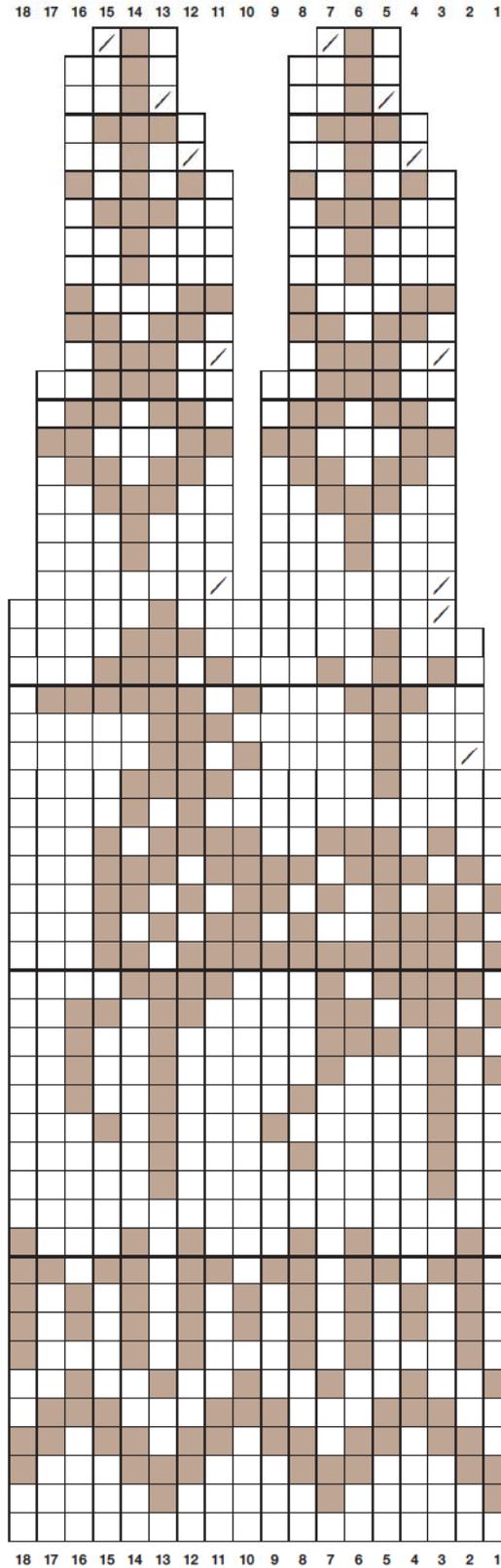
COLLAR

Before you start to work the collar, check that the collar has a good fit. If necessary, work a rnd with decreases before you start to work the ribbing. Change to smaller (US 6 / 4 mm) needles. With MC, work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1" / 2.5 cm. Bind off loosely.

FINISHING

Kitchener stitch or seam the underarms and weave in all ends. Wet block the sweater to measurements.

CHART



← SKIP ON SIZES XS & S

← SKIP ON SIZES XS & S

KEY

-  CC1 (DOMINANT COLOUR)
-  CC2 (CONTRAST COLOUR)
-  K2TOG



Kultaneito

THE GOLDEN MAIDEN

Now the blacksmith, Ilmarinen,
Fans the flames with magic powers,
Blows one day, and then a second,
Blows a third from morn till even;
Then he looks within his furnace,
Looks around the oven-border,
Trusting there to see a maiden
Coming from the molten metals.
From the fire a virgin rises,
Golden-haired and silver-headed,
Beautiful in form and feature.
All are filled with awe and wonder,
But the artist and magician.
Ilmarinen, metal-worker,
Forges nights and days unceasing,
On the bride of his creation;
Feet he forges for the maiden,
Hands and arms, of gold and silver;
But her feet are not for walking,
Neither can her arms embrace him.
Ears he forges for the virgin,
But her ears are not for hearing;
Forges her a mouth of beauty,
Eyes he forges bright and sparkling;
But the magic mouth is speechless,
And the eyes are not for seeing.
Spake the artist, Ilmarinen:
“This, indeed, a priceless maiden,
Could she only speak in wisdom,
Could she breathe the breath of Ukko!”

(Kalevala, canto XXXVII, lines 139–162)

Ilmarinen has lost his wife, the Maiden of Pohjola, who has been killed by forest beasts as a result of Kullervo's vengeance after she tormented him. In the thirty-seventh canto, Ilmarinen decides to forge himself a new wife of gold and silver. After spending the night next to her, however, he notes how cold she is. Ilmarinen then offers to give his bride to Väinämöinen, but the latter does not want her. Instead, he tells Ilmarinen to shove her into the fire and use her to forge tools. In the Kalevala, there is no match for Ilmarinen's skills as a blacksmith, as testified by his making of both the Sampo and the Golden Maiden.

Ilmarinen is one of the heroes of the Kalevala. Outside the epic, he was presented as the god of the wind, the weather and the air. In addition to the Baltic-Finnic tradition, godlike figures resembling Ilmarinen can also be found in Sámi, Norse and Udmurt folklore, for example.⁴⁷ In the folk poems, Ilmarinen is seen as the creator of iron, the northern lights and the red dawn and sunset. Increase in the use of iron may have contributed to Ilmarinen, originally the god of thunder and the weather, becoming a master blacksmith as well.⁴⁸

The Kultaneito sweater features an ornamental yoke that imitates the lace decorations that were fashionable in the 1800s when Lönnrot compiled his epic, as well as the impressive necklaces of pre-historic Finnish costumes.



KULTANEITO

is worked from the top down, with colourwork at the yoke, hem and cuffs.

You can play with yarn dominance in this design. In the sample sweater, yoke rounds 1–24 are worked with the chartreuse yarn in the dominant position. After that, the yarn dominance is switched so that in the inner rays the white yarn is in the dominant position, and in the outer shapes the chartreuse is.

SIZE

XS (S, M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL, 5XL)

The sweater is designed to have a slightly oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 2–4" / 5–10 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 32.5 (35, 38, 42, 44) (47.5, 52, 56.5, 60)" / 83 (89, 97, 107, 112) (121, 132, 143, 152) cm.

Yoke Depth: 10.5 (10.5, 11, 12, 12.5) (13.5, 14, 14, 15)" / 26 (27, 28, 30, 32) (34, 35, 36, 38) cm.

Body Length: 18 (18.5, 19, 19.5, 19.5) (20.5, 21.5, 21.5, 22)" / 46 (47, 48, 49, 50) (52, 54, 55, 56) cm.

Sleeve Length: 17.5 (18, 18.5, 19, 19.5) (19.5, 20, 20.5, 21)" / 45 (46, 47, 48, 49) (50, 51, 52, 53) cm.

YARN

Kehrätär Lieko (100% Finnish wool, 100 g = 405 yds / 370 m). Sample shown in colourways Yellow Green (MC) and White (CC).

You can substitute Lieko with another fingering weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Tukuwool Fingering or Aurinkokehrä Fingering, Norwegian Rauma Garn Finull, Danish Holst Garn Supersoft or Portuguese Rosa Pomar Pegulhal.

YARDAGE

MC: 1061 (1225, 1386, 1451, 1662) (1804, 1969, 2133, 2257) yds / 970 (1120, 1267, 1327, 1520) (1650, 1800, 1950, 2064) m.

CC: 344 (379, 413, 448, 482) (525, 560, 595, 630) yds / 315 (347, 378, 410, 441) (480, 512, 544, 576) m.

If you use Kehrätär Lieko, you will need

MC: 3 (4, 4, 4, 5) (5, 5, 6, 6) skeins.

CC: 1 (1, 2, 2, 2) (2, 2, 2, 2) skein(s).

NEEDLES

US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 2.5 / 3 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

26 sts x 30 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 4 / 3.5 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

YOKE

With CC and smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles, cast on 116 (120, 128, 128, 136) (136, 140, 140, 140) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR (centre back) and another marker 60 (66, 72, 78, 84) (90, 96, 102, 108) sts from BOR marker (centre front). Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1" / 3 cm.

Change to larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles. Work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch and at the same time increase 4 (12, 16, 28, 32) (44, 52, 64, 76) sts evenly by working M1 increases. You should now have 120 (132, 144, 156, 168) (180, 192, 204, 216) sts.

The back neck will be shaped with German short rows to achieve a better fit. You will work the short rows flat. Work short rows as follows:

Row 1 (RS): K6 (6, 7, 7, 8) (8, 9, 9, 9), turn work.

Row 2 (WS): MDS, p12 (12, 14, 14, 16) (16, 18, 18, 18), turn work.

Row 3 (RS): MDS, k18 (18, 21, 21, 24) (24, 27, 27, 27), turn work.

Row 4 (WS): MDS, p24 (24, 27, 27, 32) (32, 36, 36, 36), turn work.

Row 5 (RS): MDS, k to BOR.

Continue to work in the rnd. Before beginning to work the colourwork chart, add a new marker for sizes S, L, 2XL and 4XL to position the chart correctly: k 6 (0, 6, 0, 6) (0, 6, 0, 6) st(s), PM (for the chart for the beginning of the first chart rep). Begin to work the yoke colourwork

from chart A. You will repeat the chart 10 (11, 12, 13, 14) (15, 16, 17, 18) times on each rnd. When you have completed the chart, you should have 320 (352, 384, 416, 448) (480, 512, 544, 576) sts.

Continue to work with MC. Work in Stockinette Stitch until the yoke measures 10 (10.5, 11, 12, 12.5) (13.5, 14, 14, 15)" / 26 (27, 28, 30, 32) (34, 35, 36, 38) cm.

BODY

Separate the body and sleeves as follows: with MC, k 49 (52, 56, 62, 66) (70, 76, 82, 87) sts (for the back), transfer 62 (72, 80, 84, 92) (100, 104, 108, 114) sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn (for the left sleeve), cast on 10 (12, 14, 16, 16) (18, 20, 22, 24) sts (for underarm), k 98 (104, 112, 124, 132) (140, 152, 164, 174) sts (for the front), transfer 62 (72, 80, 84, 92) (100, 104, 108, 114) sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn (for the right sleeve), cast on 10 (12, 14, 16, 16) (18, 20, 22, 24) sts (for underarm), k 49 (52, 56, 62, 66) (70, 76, 82, 87) sts to the BOR (for the back). You should have 216 (232, 252, 280, 296) (316, 344, 372, 396) sts for the body.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 13.5 (14, 14, 14.5, 15) (15.5, 16.5, 17.5, 17.5)" / 34 (35, 36, 37, 38) (40, 42, 44, 45) cm from the underarm. On the next rnd, decrease evenly 8 (8, 12, 8, 8) (12, 8, 12, 12) sts by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 208 (224, 240, 272, 288) (304, 336, 363, 384) sts.

Begin working the body colourwork from chart B.

When you have completed the chart, continue to work with CC. Work 2 rnds in Stockinette Stitch, and on the second rnd, decrease another 8 (8, 8, 8, 4) (4, 4, 4, 4) sts evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 200 (216, 232, 264, 284) (300, 332, 359, 380) sts.

Change to smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles and work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 2.5" / 6 cm. Bind off loosely.

SLEEVES

Place the 62 (72, 80, 84, 92) (100, 104, 108, 114) sleeve sts from hold on larger (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles. With MC, pick up and k 10 (12, 14, 16, 16) (18, 20, 22, 24) sts from the underarm. You should now have 72 (84, 94, 100, 108) (118, 124, 130, 138) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR at the centre underarm.

Work in Stockinette Stitch for 1" / 2 cm. Next, start the sleeve decreases as follows:

Decrease rnd: K1, k2tog, k to 3 sts before m, k2tog, k1. (= 2 sts decreased)

Repeat the decrease rnd every 4th (5th, 5th, 5th, 5th) (6th, 6th, 6th, 6th) rnd 8 (14, 19, 22, 22) (27, 26, 29, 33) times in total. You should now have 56 (56, 56, 56, 64) (64, 72, 72, 72) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the sleeve measures 13 (13.5, 14, 14, 14.5) (15, 15.5, 15.5, 16)" / 33 (34, 35, 36, 37) (38, 39, 40, 41) cm. Then work the sleeve colourwork from chart B.

Continue to work with CC. Work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch and at the same time evenly decrease 8 (8, 8, 8, 8) (8, 8, 8, 8) sts by working k2tog decreases. Work another Stockinette Stitch rnd and decrease on this rnd another 8 (8, 4, 4, 8) (4, 8, 4, 0) sts. You should now have 40 (40, 44, 44, 48) (52, 56, 60, 64) sts.

Change to smaller (US 2.5 / 3 mm) needles and work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 2.5" / 6 cm. Bind off loosely.

Make the other sleeve alike.

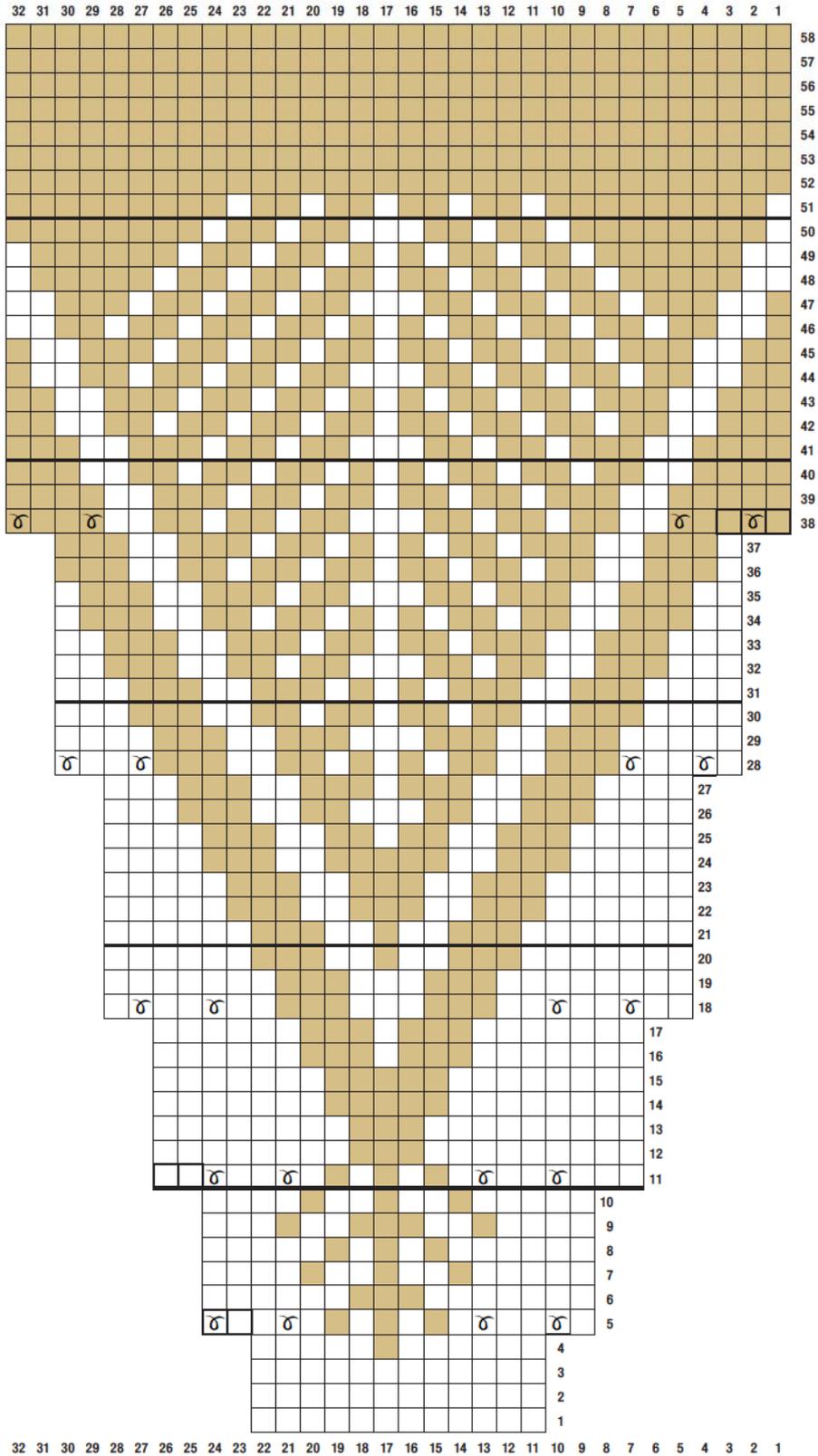
FINISHING

Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

SLEEVE CHART

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
20									
19									
18									
17									
16									
15									
14									
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12									
11									
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8									
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YOKE CHART



KEY

- MC
- CC
- σ M1





Iku-Turso

**Louhi, hostess of the Northland,
Angry grew and cried for vengeance;
As she found her fame departing,
Found her strength fast disappearing,
Thus addressed the sea-fog virgin:
“Daughter of the morning-vapors,
Sift thy fogs from distant cloud-land,
Sift the thick air from the heavens,
Sift thy vapors from the ether,
On the blue-back of the broad-sea,
On the far extending waters,
That the ancient Wainamoinen,
Friend of ocean-wave and billow,
May not baffle his pursuers!
“Should this prayer prove unavailing,
Iku-Turso, son of Old-age,
Raise thy head above the billows,
And destroy Wainola's heroes,
Sink them to thy deep sea-castles,
There devour them at thy pleasure;
Bring thou back the golden Sampo
To the people of Pohyola!**

(Kalevala, canto XLII, lines 333–356)



Iku-Turso is a sea monster or water spirit found in Kalevala-metred poetry and Baltic-Finnic mythology. He was seen as a god of war and the father of diseases, and his name is etymologically connected to the Scandinavian gods Thor and Tyr as well as the Proto-Germanic word for “giant”. The mythology relating to Iku-Turso also bears a resemblance to the World Serpent myth found in Norse mythology.⁴⁹

In the forty-second canto, Väinämöinen and Ilmarinen steal the magical Sampo from Pohjola. When the Lady of Pohjola notices it has been stolen, she raises up a thick fog and tells Iku-Turso to rise from the deep and ensnare the robbers. Iku-Turso lifts his head from the water right next to their boat, but Väinämöinen grabs him by the ear and tells him to go back into the sea. Iku-Turso does as he is told and never returns to torment people. Väinämöinen, however, loses his kantele (a traditional Finnish-Karelian plucked stringed instrument) while struggling with the sea monster.

The Finnish belief in Iku-Turso can be seen in local names, legends and symbols, such as the “heart of Tursas” a pre-Christian symbol, particularly prevalent in northern Finland, whose centre resembles a swastika. The symbol was thought to bring its bearer luck and protection. It was carved on houses and cowsheds to protect from evil.

The yoke of the Iku-Turso sweater features a sea monster rising from the depths toward the unsuspecting rower.

IKU-TURSO

is a warm top-down sweater with colourwork in the yoke, hem and cuffs.

You can knit the sweater in three colours as instructed or use just a single contrast colour in addition to the main colour. The long, folded collar is worked last.

This warm sweater is knitted in chunky-weight yarn and can be worn as an outer layer during frosty days.

SIZE

XS (S, M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL)

The sweater is designed to have a slightly oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 4–6" / 10–15 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 36 (40, 44, 47, 51) (54.4, 59.5, 65)" / 91 (102, 112, 120, 130) (138, 151, 165) cm.

Yoke Depth: 10 (11.5, 12, 12.5, 13.5) (14, 14, 14.5)" / 26 (29, 30, 32, 34) (35, 36, 37) cm.

Body Length: 15.5 (16, 16.5, 17.5, 18) (19, 19.5, 20.5)" / 40 (41, 42, 44, 46) (48, 50, 52) cm.

Sleeve Length: 15.5 (16, 16.5, 17.5, 18) (19, 19.5, 20.5)" / 40 (41, 42, 44, 46) (48, 50, 52) cm.

YARN

Rauma Garn Vams (100% Norwegian wool, 50 g = 91 yds / 83 m). Sample shown in colourways Heathered Petrol 405 (MC), Light Blue 49 (CC1) and Heathered Dark Petrol 404 (CC2).

You can substitute Vams with another chunky weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Vuonue Unelma or Icelandic Ístex Alafosslopi.

YARDAGE

MC: 505 (545, 635, 726, 798) (1071, 908, 972) yds / 462 (498, 581, 664, 730) (797, 830, 889) m.

CC1: 337 (363, 418, 454, 490) (526, 545, 574) yds / 308 (332, 382, 415, 448) (481, 498, 525) m.

CC2: 301 (327, 399, 436, 476) (502, 529, 564) yds / 275 (299, 365, 399, 435) (460, 484, 516) m.

If you use Rauma Garn Vams, you will need

MC: 6 (6, 7, 8, 9) (10, 10, 11) skeins.

CC1: 4 (4, 5, 5, 6) (6, 6, 7) skeins.

CC2: 4 (4, 5, 5, 6) (6, 6, 7) skeins.

NEEDLES

US 10 / 6 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 8 / 5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

13 sts x 15 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 10 / 6 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

YOKE

With CC1 and larger (US 10 / 6 mm) needles, cast on 66 (72, 72, 80, 84) (88, 92, 96) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR (centre back). Work the next rnd in Stockinette Stitch and increase 0 (0, 6, 4, 6) (8, 10, 12) sts evenly by working M1 increases. You should now have 66 (72, 78, 84, 90) (96, 102, 108) sts.

The back neck will be shaped with German short rows to achieve a better fit. You will work the short rows flat.

Work short rows as follows:

Row 1 (RS): K6 (6, 7, 7, 7) (8, 8, 8), turn work.

Row 2 (WS): MDS, p12 (12, 14, 14, 14) (16, 16, 16), turn work.

Row 3 (RS): MDS, k18 (18, 21, 21, 21) (24, 24, 24), turn work.

Row 4 (WS): MDS, p24 (24, 28, 28, 28) (32, 32, 32), turn work.

Row 5 (RS): MDS, knit to BOR.

Work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch (work remaining DS as a single stitch).

Begin to work the yoke colourwork from chart A. You will repeat the chart 11 (12, 13, 14, 15) (16, 17, 18) times on each rnd. When you have completed the chart, you should have 198 (216, 234, 252, 270) (288, 306, 324) sts.

Continue to work with MC in Stockinette Stitch until the yoke measures 10 (11.5, 12, 12.5, 13.5) (14, 14, 14.5)" / 26 (29, 30, 32, 34) (35, 36, 37) cm from back neck.

BODY

Separate the body and sleeves as follows: k 26 (30, 33, 36, 38) (41, 45, 48) sts (for the back), transfer 46 (48, 50, 54, 59) (62, 63, 65) sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn (for sleeve), cast on 6 (6, 6, 6, 8) (8, 8, 10) sts (for underarm), k 53 (60, 66, 72, 76) (82, 90, 97) sts (for the front), transfer 46 (48, 50, 54, 59) (62, 63, 65) sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn (for sleeve), cast on 6 (6, 6, 6, 8) (8, 8, 10) sts (for underarm), k 27 (30, 35, 36, 38) (41, 45, 49) sts (for the back) to BOR. RM and k 29 (33, 36, 39, 42) (45, 49, 53) sts (to the centre of underarm) and PM. This will be your new BOR. You should have 118 (132, 146, 156, 168) (180, 196, 214) sts for the body.

On the next rnd, decrease 6 (4, 2, 4, 0) (4, 4, 6) st(s) evenly by working k2tog decreases. Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 9 (9.5, 10, 10.5, 11.5) (12, 13, 14)" / 23 (24, 25, 27, 29) (31, 33, 35) cm from underarm.

Then begin working the hem colourwork from chart B. When you have completed the chart, continue with CC2, change to smaller (US 8 / 5 mm) needles and work in 1 x 1 ribbing for 2" / 5 cm. Bind off loosely.

SLEEVES

Transfer the 46 (48, 50, 54, 59) (62, 63, 65) sleeve sts from the stitch holder or waste yarn to the larger (US 10 / 6 mm) needles. With MC, pick up and k 6 (6, 6, 6, 8) (8,



8, 10) sts from underarm. You should now have 52 (54, 56, 60, 67) (70, 71, 75) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR at the centre underarm.

Work in Stockinette Stitch for 1.5 (2, 2, 2.5, 2.5) (3, 3, 3) / 4 (5, 5, 6, 6) (7, 7, 7) cm. On the next rnd, work decreases on both sides of the stitch marker (at the beginning and end of rnd) by working a k2tog (= 2 sts decreased). Work decreases every 3th (3th, 3th, 3th, 4th) (4th, 4th, 4th) rnd 6 (7, 8, 10, 9) (11, 11, 13) times in total. You should now have 40 (40, 40, 40, 49) (48, 49, 49) sts. For sizes XL, 3XL and 4XL, decrease 1 more st.

When the sleeve measures 9 (9.5, 10, 10.5, 11.5) (12, 13, 14) / 23 (24, 25, 27, 29) (31, 33, 35) cm, begin working the sleeve colourwork from chart B. When you have completed the chart, work a decrease rnd and decrease evenly 6 (6, 4, 4, 8) (8, 4, 4) sts by working k2tog

decreases. You should have 34 (34, 36, 36, 40) (40, 44, 44) sts.

Change to smaller (US 8 / 5 mm) needles and work in 1 x 1 ribbing for 2" / 5 cm. Bind off loosely.

Make the other sleeve alike.

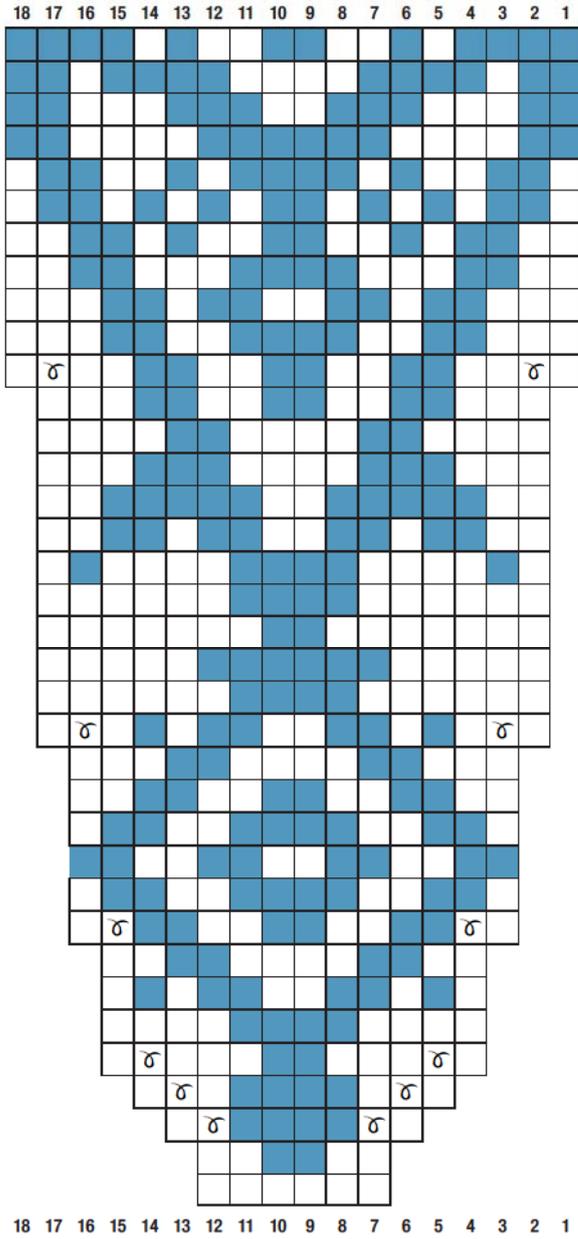
COLLAR

With CC1 and smaller (US 8 / 5 mm) needles, pick up and k 64 (72, 72, 80, 84) (88, 92, 96) sts. Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 8" / 20 cm, or until desired length. Bind off loosely.

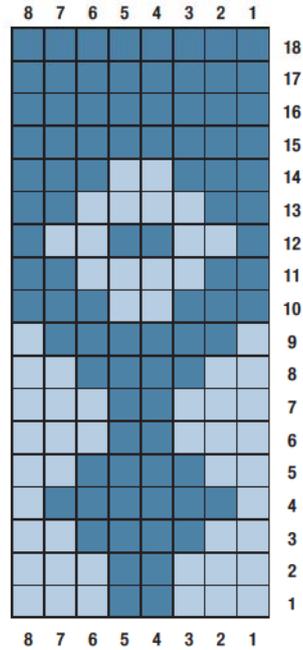
FINISHING

Weave in end and wet block to measurements.

YOKE CHART



HEM AND CUFF CHART



KEY

- CC1
- MC
- CC2
- σ M1

Ilmatar

Long the fair and faithful maiden
Stroked the Fire-child with her fingers,
Tended it with care and pleasure,
Till in an unguarded moment
It escaped the Ether-virgin,
Slipped the hands of her that nursed it.
Quick the heavens are burst asunder,
Quick the vault of Ukko opens,
Downward drops the wayward Fire-child,
Downward quick the red-ball rushes,
Shoots across the arch of heaven,
Hisses through the startled cloudlets,
Flashes through the troubled welkin,
Through nine starry vaults of ether.

(Kalevala, canto XLVII, lines 95–110)





In the forty-seventh canto of the Kalevala, the sun and the moon are stolen away by the Lady of Pohjola after they have descended to earth to listen to Väinämöinen playing his new kantele. Louhi hides the sun and moon inside a mountain and goes on to steal the fire from Kalevala. The supreme god, Ukko, is bewildered by the darkness. To create a new sun, he strikes up a new fire that falls to earth and vanishes. Ilmarinen and Väinämöinen go searching for it and Ilmatar, a goddess of the air, tells them the fire has fallen into a lake and been swallowed by a fish.

In Kalevala-metred poetry, Ilmatar and the other spirits of the air are maidens that live in the heavens. In the epic itself, Ilmatar makes her entrance in the very first canto (see p. 24), where a duck lays an egg onto her knee. She is then impregnated by the wind and gives birth to Väinämöinen. Ilmatar is one of a group of female spirits of nature alongside Päivätär, Kuutar, Otavatar, Luonnotar and Suvetar. In Finland, she has been a common subject in paintings, *Ilman Impi*, 1913–1916, by Joseph Alanen being one example.

In the colourwork pattern of the Ilmatar sweater, the falling fire has pierced the clouds and firmament. The contrast colour of the yoke turns into the main colour after the yoke. The slit ribbing at the hem gives the sweater an airy look.

ILMATAR

*is worked from the top down, with colourwork at the yoke.
The sweater has a split hem and the back piece is longer than the front.
This creates an airy and light effect. Knitted with a wool-linen mix,
this sweater is perfect for spring and summer evenings.*

SIZE

S (M, L, XL) (2XL, 3XL, 4XL)

The sweater is designed to have a slightly oversized fit. Choose a size with approx. 2–4" / 5–10 cm of positive ease at chest.

FINISHED MEASUREMENTS

Chest Circumference: 37 (42, 45.5, 49.5) (53.5, 58.5, 62)" / 94 (106, 116, 126) (136, 148, 158) cm.

Yoke Depth: 10.5 (10.5, 10.5, 11) (11, 12, 13)" / 26 (27, 27, 28) (28, 30, 33) cm.

Body Length: 20 (20.5, 21.5, 21.5) (22.5, 23, 23)" / 51 (52, 54, 55) (57, 58, 59) cm.

Sleeve Length: 17 (17.5, 18, 18.5) (19.5, 19.5, 20)" / 43 (45, 46, 47) (49, 50, 51) cm.

YARN

Pom Pom Linnea DK (70% organic wool, 30% linen, 100 g = 255 yds / 233 m). Sample shown in colourways Dyyini (V1) and Metsä (V2).

You can substitute Linnea DK with another DK weight yarn or any yarn you get gauge with. Great alternatives are for example Finnish Kaarama Lankastudio Hellä, Danish Isager Jensen, Icelandic Ístex Plötulopi and Portuguese Rosa Pomar Brusca.

YARDAGE

C1: 222 (252, 287, 318) (350, 383, 421) yds / 203 (230, 262, 291) (320, 350, 385) m.

C2: 1048 (1129, 1334, 1422) (1542, 1635, 1726) yds / 958 (1032, 1220, 1300) (1410, 1495, 1578) m.

If you use Pom Pom Linnea DK, you will need

C1: 1 (1, 2, 2) (2, 2, 2) skein(s).

C2: 5 (5, 6, 6) (7, 7, 7) skeins.

NEEDLES

US 6 / 4 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) for Stockinette Stitch and colourwork, US 4 / 3.5 mm circular needles (32–40" / 80–100 cm) and DPNs (if not using the Magic Loop Method) for ribbing. Or size to get gauge.

NOTIONS

Stitch markers, stitch holder or waste yarn, tapestry needle.

GAUGE

20 sts x 22 rnds = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm with US 6 / 4 mm needles in Stockinette Stitch, after blocking.

YOKE

With C1 and smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles, cast on 88 (92, 96, 96) (120, 120, 124) sts. Join to work in the rnd and PM for BOR (centre back). Work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 1" / 2.5 cm.

Change to larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles and work 1 rnd in Stockinette Stitch. On the next rnd, increase o (4, 8, 16) (o, 8, 12) sts evenly by working M1 increases. You should now have 88 (96, 104, 112) (120, 128, 136) sts.

The back neck will be shaped with German short rows to achieve a better fit. You will work the short rows flat. Work short rows as follows:

Row 1 (RS): K8 (10, 10, 12) (12, 14, 14), turn work.

Row 2 (WS): MDS, p16 (20, 20, 24) (24, 28, 28), turn work.

Row 3 (RS): MDS, k24 (30, 30, 36) (36, 42, 42), turn work.

Row 4 (WS): MDS, p32 (40, 40, 48) (48, 56, 56), turn work.

Row 5 (RS): MDS, k to BOR.

Continue to work in the rnd. Before beginning to work the colourwork chart, move the BOR marker for sizes S, L, 2XL and 4XL to position the beginning of the chart correctly. With C1, k4 (o, 4, o) (4, o, 4), PM (new BOR marker). Work the yoke colourwork chart. You will repeat the chart 11 (12, 13, 14) (15, 16, 17) times on each rnd. When you have completed the chart, you should

have 308 (336, 364, 392) (420, 448, 476) sts. After the yoke colourwork, the main colour will change to C2.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch with C2 until the yoke measures 10 (10.5, 10.5, 11) (11, 12, 13)" / 26 (27, 27, 28) (28, 30, 33) cm.

BODY

Separate the body and sleeves as follows: With C2, k 43 (49, 53, 58) (63, 66, 72) sts (for the back), transfer 67 (70, 75, 80) (84, 91, 94) sts (for the left sleeve) to a stitch holder or waste yarn, cast on 8 (8, 9, 10) (10, 14, 14) sts (for underarm), k 87 (98, 107, 116) (126, 133, 144) sts (for the front), transfer 67 (70, 75, 80) (84, 91, 94) sts (for the right sleeve) to a stitch holder or waste yarn, cast on 8 (8, 9, 10) (10, 14, 14) sts (for underarm), k to BOR (for the back). You should have 190 (212, 232, 252) (272, 294, 316) sts for the body. Place markers at the centre underarms (in the middle of the cast on sts) for the side seams.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the body measures 14 (14.5, 15.5, 15.5) (16.5, 17, 17.5)" / 36 (37, 39, 40) (42, 43, 44) cm from underarm (or desired length). Divide the sts to work the front and back hem ribbing as follows: beginning from the side seam stitch marker, transfer the 95 (106, 116, 126) (136, 147, 158) back sts to a stitch holder or waste yarn. You should have 95 (106, 116, 126) (136, 147, 158) front sts on your needles. The split hem ribbing will be worked flat.



Work the front hem ribbing first. On the first row (RS), k all sts and at the same time decrease 1 (0, 2, 0) (2, 1, 0) st(s) evenly by working k2tog decreases. Turn work and begin working the ribbing as follows:

Row 1 (WS): *P2, k2*, repeat *-* to 2 sts before end, p2.

Row 2 (RS): *K2, p2*, repeat *-* to 2 sts before end, k2. Repeat these two rows until the ribbing measures 4" / 10 cm. Bind off loosely. Continue to work the back hem ribbing.

Work the back hem ribbing as the front hem ribbing but work the ribbing for 6" / 15 cm. Bind off loosely.

SLEEVES

Place the 67 (70, 75, 80) (84, 91, 94) sleeve sts from hold on larger (US 6 / 4 mm) needles. With C2, pick up and k 8 (8, 9, 10) (10, 14, 14) sts from the underarm. You should now have 75 (78, 84, 90) (94, 105, 108) sts for the sleeve. Join to work in the rnd, PM for BOR at the centre underarm and work in Stockinette Stitch for 2" / 5 cm.

Start to work decreases 1 st before and 1 st after the marker by working k2tog decreases (= 2 sts decreased on each rnd). Work the decreases every 6th (6th, 6th, 5th) (5th, 4th, 4th) rnd 12 (12, 13, 16) (16, 22, 22) times more. You should now have 49 (52, 56, 56) (60, 59, 62) sts.

Continue to work in Stockinette Stitch until the sleeve measures 14 (15, 15.5, 15.5) (16.5, 17, 17.5)" / 36 (38, 39, 40) (42, 43, 44) cm. Then work another decrease rnd and decrease 13 (12, 12, 8) (12, 7, 10) sts evenly by working k2tog decreases. You should now have 36 (40, 44, 44) (48, 52, 52) sts.

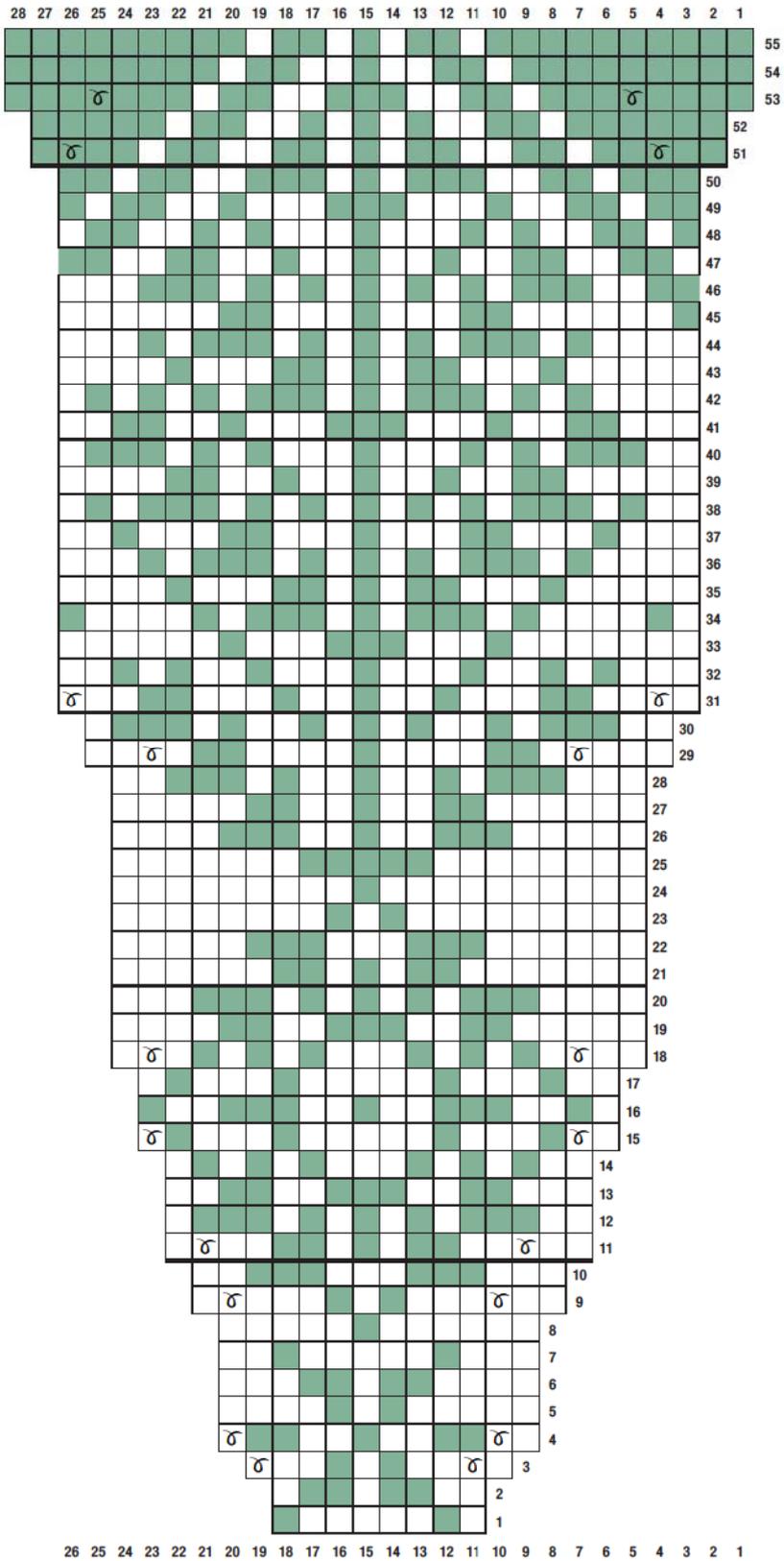
Change to smaller (US 4 / 3.5 mm) needles and work in 2 x 2 ribbing for 3" / 7 cm. Bind off loosely.

Make the other sleeve alike.

FINISHING

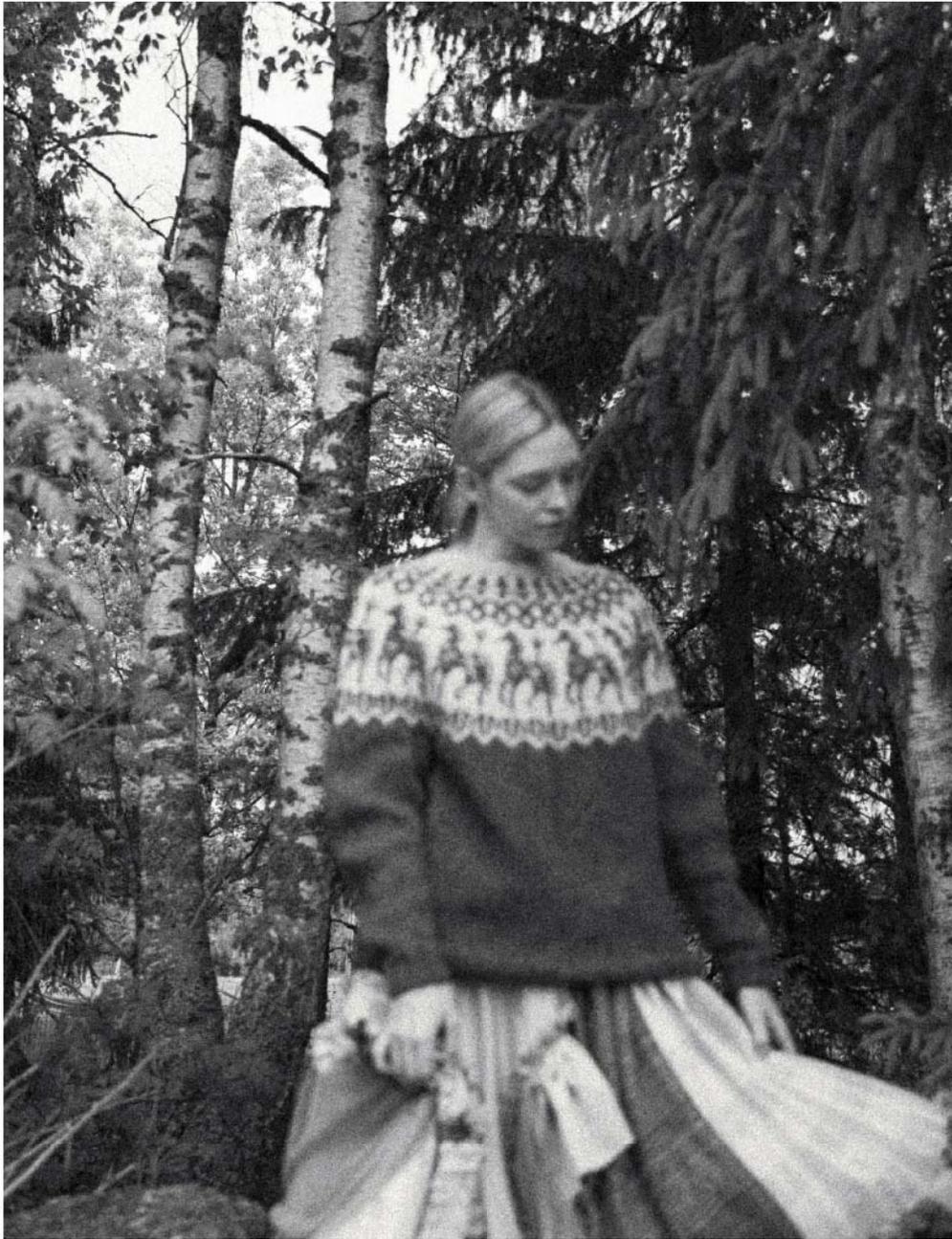
Weave in ends and wet block to measurements.

CHART



KEY

- COLOUR 1
- COLOUR 2
- M1





THANK YOU

This book wouldn't exist without test knitters, the support and encouragement I've received from the knitting community, and the support and professional skills of yarn shop owners. Thank you to my test knitters, the students at Somero opisto, Vuonue, Jalovilla, IloFinland, Käsityökupla, Kässäkerho PomPom, Titityy, Kässäpuoti, Kaaraman Lankastudio and others who have helped me to find the best yarns possible for the designs in this book.

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Thank you Tuija Sulisalo for tech editing my previously released patterns, and Pauliina Kuunsola at Laine

Publishing for the work (and patience) that editing the patterns for this book demanded. I won't promise I will manage to count correctly in the future either, but at least I now know where I am likely to make mistakes. Thank you to everyone at Laine for making this ambitious book possible.

Thank you Silja for not only knitting several sweaters for this book but for also listening patiently to all of my crazy ideas, and encouraging me to try even those that did not make any sense in the beginning.

Thank you to my spouse for being patient with finding unfinished projects in the fridge, bathroom, our car and other unexpected places. I know knits belong in the yarn basket, but.

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Jenna Kostet is a knitwear designer and a writer, known for her historical novels and children's books. She has studied ethnology and folkloristics.