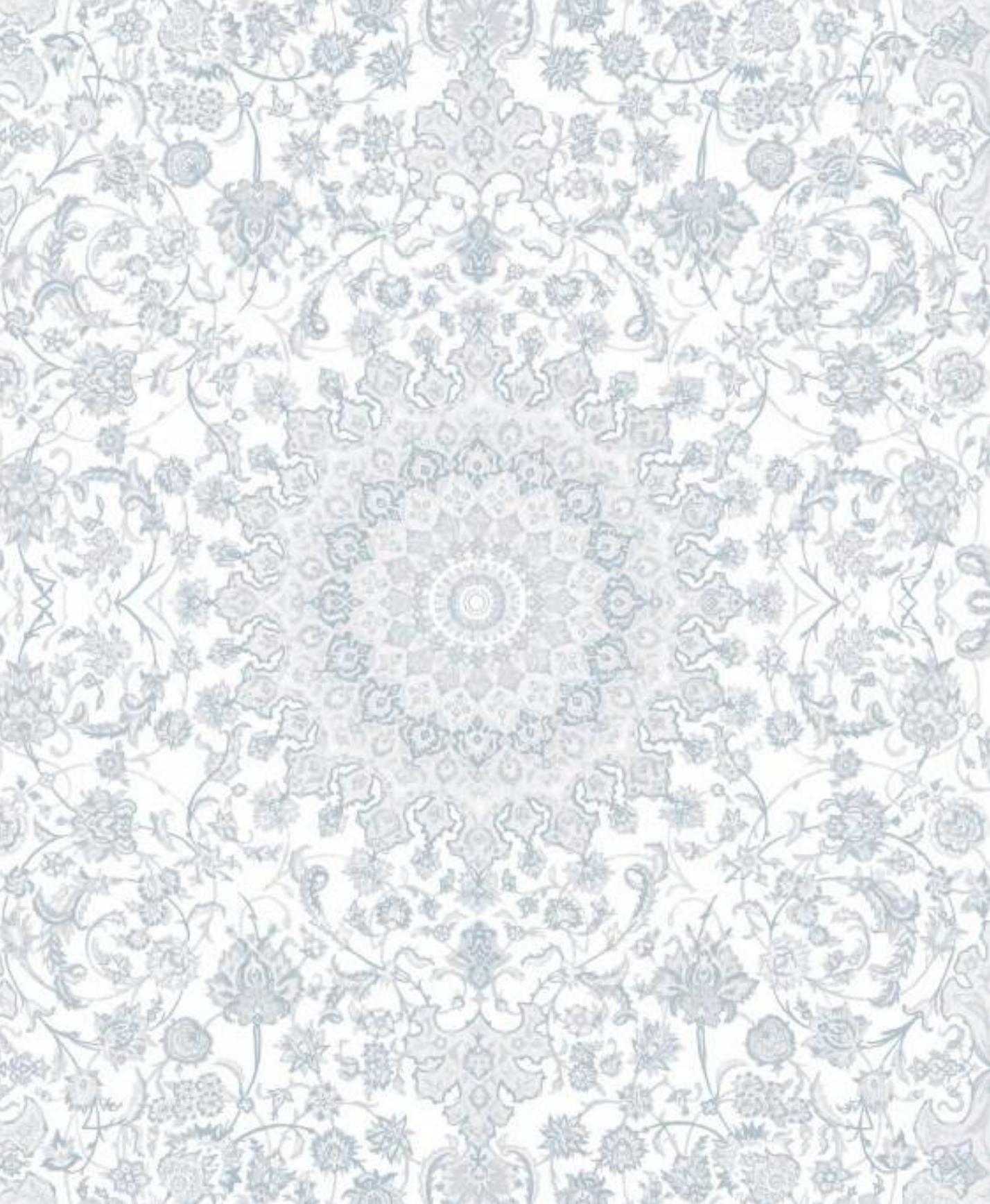


Silk Road Socks

Socks Inspired
by Oriental Rugs

Hunter Hammersen



Silk Road
Socks



Silk Road Socks

Socks Inspired
by Oriental Rugs

second edition

Hunter Hammersen



PANTSVILLE
PRESS

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THE
PRACTICAL
BOOK OF
ORIENTAL RUGS



JEFFIN LEWIS



Introduction

The rugs came first—both historically (people have been making rugs much longer than they've been knitting) and for me personally.

The family legend goes like this: when I was fourteen months old, my parents stopped into a rug store on the way home from a trip. I toddled over to a little blue rug with a ferocious dragon in the middle, sat down, planted a kiss on the dragon's face, and declared him mine. The rug followed us home. It's still in my house today.

It took me a bit longer to realize I liked knitting. The first two times I tried it, I hated it. Cables worked in squeaky, nubbly yarn with needles three sizes too small will have that effect. So will knitting with four strands of laceweight held together because you don't know how to join on a new piece of yarn, and laceweight was the longest yarn ball of you could find. But on the third try, I made socks (by some miracle with reasonable yarn and needles), and something clicked.

It wasn't long before I started dreaming up my own socks (I've never been good at following directions) and writing them down (I've always been a bit bossy). A book seemed like the natural next step, and I adored the idea of using rugs (where thousands of tiny knots turn wool into something practical, comfortable, and just maybe beautiful) as inspiration for socks (where thousands of tiny stitches do the same).

And so the first edition of this book was born. But that was a long time ago, and knitting books

were a bit different then. There weren't many copies printed, and they disappeared awfully fast. But by the time that happened, I was already deep into my next book and too excited about what was coming next to worry about what had come before.

Yet somehow, no matter how interesting the next project was, I never quite forgot this book. I heard from lots of folks upset that they couldn't find a copy of their own and heard some truly impressive stories from others who went to great lengths to track down used copies by whatever means necessary. I wanted to make it more available, and I confess I wanted to revisit it for my own reasons, too. I've gotten better at writing patterns over the years, and I wanted to put that experience to use.

So I did! I've completely revamped all of the original patterns and written two brand new patterns to go with them. This is the book I wished I knew how to make way back then, and I couldn't be happier with the result. I've had a tremendous amount of fun along the way and hope that you'll have every bit as much fun making the patterns for yourself.

The Silk Road





The term Silk Road was coined by explorer Baron Ferdinand von Richthofen in 1877. It is marvelously evocative but a bit misleading. The Silk Road was a sprawling network of trade routes, not an actual road, and far more than silk was transported along it.

The Silk Road stretched from Xi'an, China in the east to Istanbul, Turkey in the west. More than 4,000 miles separate the two, and the land between is some of the harshest on Earth, home to vast deserts (the Taklamakan, Lop, and Gobi) and towering mountain ranges (the Kuruk Tagh, Tian Shan, Altun, Kunlun, Pamir, Hindu Kush, and Karakoram). Temperature swings are extreme and rainfall scarce. To avoid the most challenging terrain and stay close to the oasis towns at the foot of the mountains, the route split into northern and southern branches at several places. Travel was done by camel and took months. Few people traveled the entire route.

Trade along parts of what would come to be called the Silk Road was underway by 4,000 BCE. By the second century BCE, there were active trade networks along the entire route, and silk was being transported all the way from China to the Mediterranean. Other luxuries (like carpets) were extensively traded. Active trade along the Silk Road flourished for well over a thousand years, but by the fourteenth century, it had declined dramatically.

In the nineteenth century, Russia, Britain, and China began to tussle over who would control Central Asia. The conflict spurred new interest in the region, and surveyors began to explore the area. They were quickly joined by geographers, archaeologists, anthropologists, historians, travelers, and scholars of all sorts eager to study a region largely unknown in the West for the last five hundred years.

A Bit About Rugs

HISTORY We'll never know who created the first carpet or just when and where it was made. That's in part because it happened an awfully long time ago and in part because carpets were imminently practical objects, and the history of such objects doesn't often make it into the written record. But this uncertainty hasn't kept a whole host of experts from speculating at length on the subject.

Reputable theories put carpets' origins somewhere in the second, third, or fourth millennium BCE, and impassioned arguments suggest Mongolia, Turkestan, Armenia, Persia, or Mesopotamia as early centers of carpet production. I'm in no way qualified to judge the competing merits of these positions and must instead content myself with the much less controversial statement that carpet production was well established in the Middle East and Central Asia by 1,000 BCE.

The earliest largely complete carpet we've found is a bit more recent. In 1949, archaeologists excavated the tomb of a Scythian chieftain in the Pazyryk Valley in the Altai Mountains. The things in the tomb are from the fourth or fifth century BCE and include an almost perfectly preserved carpet. It's large (about six feet on each side), densely knotted, and covered in intricate designs. As you might expect, there's rather a lot of debate over exactly where it was made, but it's clearly the work of an expert rug maker well versed in their craft.

The conditions that allowed the Pazyryk carpet to survive are rare, and most rugs from that time haven't been nearly as well preserved. But we have found dozens of smaller fragments (some older than the Pazyryk carpet, others dated to the first few centuries CE) in Syria, Iran, Iraq, China, and Egypt. These finds show us that a marvelously sophisticated rugs have been made throughout the region for a very long time.

When we get a little closer to modern times, we start to find rugs in the historical record as well as the archeological one. Rugs started coming to Europe in large numbers when returning crusaders brought them home in the thirteenth century. They were considered beautiful and exotic and were used to decorate churches and courts. They became status symbols and started to be imported in ever greater numbers.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, European painters like Carlo Crivelli, Hans Holbein the Younger, and Lorenzo Lotto began depicting rugs (often in impressive detail) in their paintings. The styles of carpets shown in their paintings came to be known by the artists' names and are still called by those names today.

From this point on, we have lots of surviving carpets, and people have devoted their careers to studying and analyzing them. They show a complex and flourishing carpet industry in what is now Turkey, Iran, Egypt, and India.

As you might expect (it's become something of a theme), the precise history of these various

centers of production is the subject of some rather heated debates. Once again, I'm going to stick to a safe general summary and leave the fighting to the experts. Rug creation expanded throughout the region in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Huge numbers of absolutely beautiful rugs were produced, and some think that the artistic heights and technical proficiency reached during this period have never been equaled. But by the eighteenth century, political turmoil in the region led to a substantial decline in the industry.

The market revived dramatically in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. This period saw a growing fascination with the Middle East, and rugs proved the perfect symbol of the area. They feature prominently in paintings of the era and became a sort of visual shorthand for the presumed opulence and mystery of the region. As a result, they also became sought after items of home décor. The increased demand spurred the industry, and rugs were soon available in greater numbers than ever before and continue to be popular to this day.

ORIENTAL? Calling rugs made in what we now think of as the Middle East and Central Asia oriental might seem a bit incongruous. It helps to understand the earlier meaning of the word. Initially, orient just meant the east (from the Latin word *oriens* meaning east or more literally, rising).

The phrase “the Orient” was long used to mean lands in the east. What counted as the east changed over time. Initially, anything east of the Mediterranean was fair game. It wasn't until the modern period that the term was more likely to be used primarily for areas in Asia. By that time, the phrase oriental rug had become common. It has remained the popular name even though the word oriental has largely fallen out of favor in other contexts.

ROMANTICISM Oriental rugs are beautiful. They've been made for centuries, they come from distant lands, and they're made by people who lead lives very different than most of us. So perhaps it's understandable that a certain air of mystery and romance has developed around them. Old books are full of evocative tales of exotic locales, ancient superstitions, and grand adventures. Many rug dealers have been happy to embrace these picturesque tales, and symbolic meanings have been attributed to many of the colors and designs used on carpets. Enchanting though this sounds, it all needs to be taken with the most enormous grain of salt.

It helps to remember that the areas in which rugs are made has always been a cultural

crossroad. This confluence of cultures is reflected in the architecture, food, and languages of the region. It is only natural that it is also reflected in the carpets. To speak of some ancient, unchanging, monolithic rug-making tradition is too simplistic.

It's also important to remember that rugs have always been trade goods. That means they have always been influenced by the tastes of their intended markets. By the twentieth century, the largest market for oriental rugs was Western Europe and America. That meant that the preferences of Western consumers were reflected in rugs of the period. The strength of this influence undercuts the claims for symbolic meanings in the designs. Murray Eiland (a noted rug

expert) put it well when he allowed that while it was possible that “many forms now found on carpets evolved over the centuries from shapes that originally had a profound meaning to their creators...any symbolism that may once have existed has now almost completely disappeared...Design motifs are simply used in accordance with tradition or aesthetic considerations.”

This is especially important to remember when thinking about prayer rugs. Rugs with an arch or point at one end are often called prayer rugs. The term can be a bit misleading and deserves some explanation.

In Islam, people often use rugs or mats when they pray. According to Eiland, “in most parts of the Islamic world, this cloth has no design or only the most rudimentary indicator of direction...the rugs actually used for prayer seldom show prayer rug designs.”

So there is a distinction between rugs used for prayer (which may or may not feature an arch) and rugs with an arch (which may or may not be used for prayer, but often get called prayer rugs). The arch design has been influential and has been used in rugs from a wide area for hundreds of years, but not every rug that features an arch was intended for religious use. In fact, it's clear from the features of many rugs with this design that they were never meant to be used for religious purposes.

Understanding and acknowledging the romanticism that can surround carpets needn't diminish their appeal. They're still beautiful. They're still works of great skill. They're still products of a long tradition. If anything, recognizing and exploring their history as trade goods, rather than depicting them as some unsullied form of folk art, allows for a deeper appreciation of the craft.

SPELLING Read even a bit about rugs and you'll soon find there's very little agreement on how their names should be spelled. This isn't surprising. The names come from languages that use sounds that don't have exact matches in English, so a perfect written representation is tricky. A reasonable compromise is the best you can hope for.

I have generally used the spellings used in *Oriental Rugs: A Complete Guide* by Eiland and Eiland. It strikes a balance between authentic representations of the words and accessibility to the English-speaking reader. If you're used to an alternate name for one of the rugs, don't worry. It's almost certainly not wrong, just different.

The Carpet Merchant by Jean-Léon Gerôme, circa 1887. Image courtesy of the Minneapolis Institute of Art.





Tisseuses à Gabès, Tunisie (Weavers in Gabes, Tunisia) by Marie Lucas-Robiquet, 1905. Image courtesy of Tajan, Paris.

CONSTRUCTION Knotted carpets are made on looms. Most are simple and have changed little over the centuries. There are different types of looms, but they all use two parallel beams to hold the warp (the series of long, parallel threads running the length of a woven piece) in place.

In a horizontal or flat loom, the beams are staked to the ground, and the weaver sits on the rug as it is created. These looms are portable, though the size of carpet they can produce is limited. The principle behind the vertical or upright loom is the same except that the beams are held apart by two vertical supports creating a frame which can stand upright, and the weaver sits or stands in front of the carpet as it is made.

Before knotting, the weaver usually creates a selvage edge out of wefts (those are the strands that run perpendicular to the warp) to act as a border against which the knots will sit. Once this selvage is in place, she (and it usually is she—in many places women make rugs, and it is a valuable skill) begins knotting.

A weaver makes a knot by twisting or wrapping a bit of yarn around several warp threads with her fingers or a hook. She cuts the yarn with a small blade after each knot (these pieces of yarn make up the pile of the carpet). Once she's completed an entire row of knots, she adds the next set of weft threads, uses a beater or comb to push them firmly against the previous row of knots, and begins another row of knotting. Patterns can either be created as the rug is made or mapped out in advance.

When the knotting is done, she'll weave a second selvage edge to match the one at the other end. The rug can then be removed from the loom and finished.

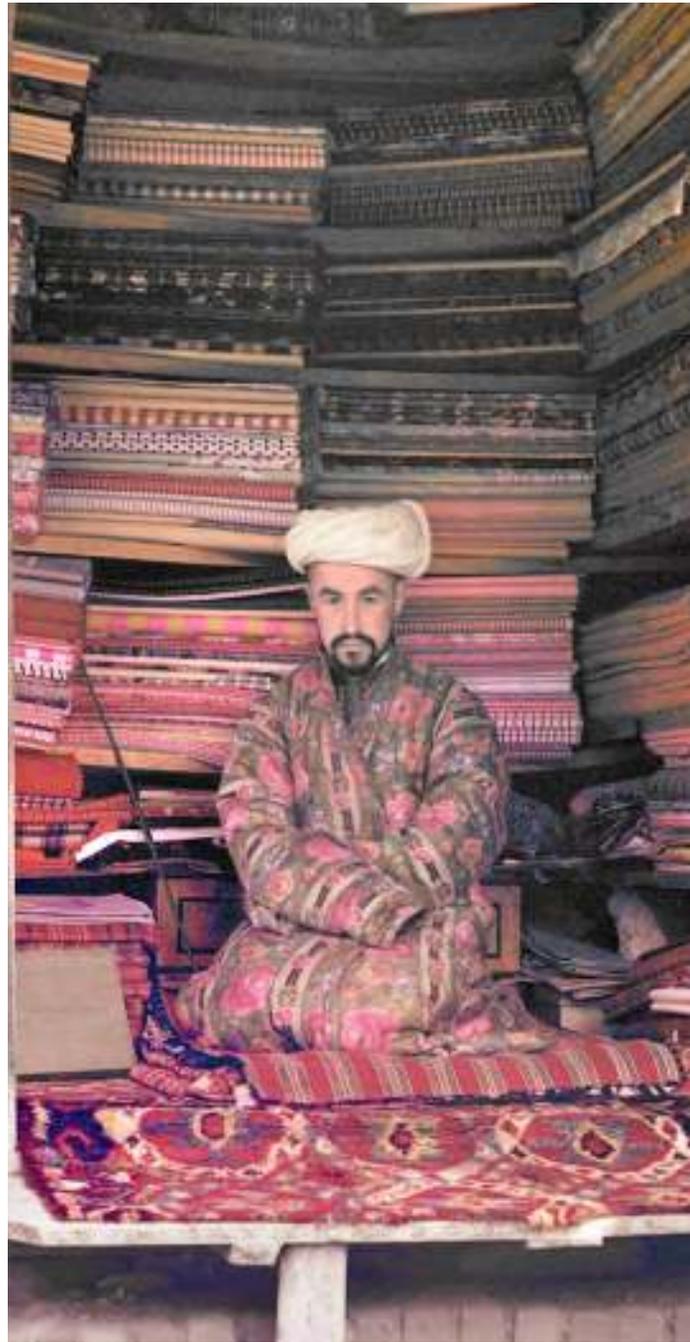
Once the rug is off the loom, the pile is trimmed to make it smooth and even, and the remaining warp threads are knotted into a decorative fringe against the selvage edges. Sometimes the rug is washed and blocked, and the back of the rug is treated to remove unwanted fuzz.

Carpet weaving is an exceptionally labor-intensive process. An experienced weaver can tie knots at astonishing speed—the best can work between 10,000 and 15,000 a day. This is put into perspective when you realize that a large, finely-knotted carpet requires more than 10 million knots. Even small, coarsely-knotted carpets easily involve tens of thousands of knots. Large, finely-knotted carpets can take years to complete.

DYE The appeal of a rug owes as much to the artistry of the dyer as to the skill of the weaver. The colors in many rugs are beautifully balanced and breathtakingly rich, even after hundreds of years. Some experts have suggested that the dye could have easily cost as much as the wool used in a rug.

Until fairly recently, all dyes were made from plants, animals, and minerals (what we would now call natural dyes). The two colors most often found in rugs are blue and red. Most of the blue used in rugs came from indigo which produces a wide range of blues and is exceptionally light- and water-fast. The indigo plant grows best in semi-tropical regions, so most of the indigo used in rugs was imported, not produced locally.

The most common way to make red was with madder, which grows in many rug-producing regions. The place madder grows and the way it is treated dramatically affect the shade of red it produces, so it was extensively traded to make different shades available. Red could also be made from insects, and by the seventeenth century, cochineal was widely used.



Samarkand fabric merchant & stall by Sergei Prokudin-Gorskii, 1905-1915. Image courtesy of Library of Congress LC-DIG-ppmsc-03948.

The sources for yellow dye were considerably more varied. Many plants, among them vine weld, yellow larkspur, and dyer's sumach, could produce yellow. Because it was so widely available, yellow dye was not as commonly traded.

Secondary colors were made by over dyeing primary colors (though there were some direct sources for orange). The colors produced by over dyeing were mottled and changed substantially with age. Browns and blacks were tricky. Many of the dyes that gave these colors came from walnut husks or oak galls and could be harmful to the fiber. An alternative was to use undyed naturally dark wool. Undyed light wool was used for cream or ivory shades.

About a century and a half ago, an alternative to natural dyes was developed. In 1856, 18-year-old English chemistry student William Henry Perkins was trying to synthesize the naturally occurring anti-malarial medicine quinine. Along the way, he stumbled across a method for producing a bright reddish-purple concoction. Perkins wasn't the first chemist to realize that aniline (one of the compounds he was using) could produce an interesting range of colors. That honor goes to the German chemist Otto Unverdorben who discovered aniline in indigo in 1826. In 1834, another German chemist, Friedlieb Runge, isolated the same compound from coal tar and found that it made a beautiful blue substance when mixed with chloride of lime. Neither of these gentleman put their discoveries to use in the textile industry, but Perkins did. Within months of his discovery, he patented the process, and the first aniline dye, mauveine, was being used commercially.

A host of other synthetic dyes followed. Yellow, blue, and red dyes were developed in the 1860s and soon began to appear in rugs. Synthetic dyes seemed to hold great promise. They were

less expensive and had the potential to be more consistent than their natural counterparts. However, they presented significant problems.

Skillful use of these dyes required tools and techniques that the dyers in rug-making regions didn't yet have. Many early synthetic dyes weren't light- or water-fast and quickly faded or ran. Some were acidic and damaged the wool resulting in carpets that were less durable than those made with natural dyes.

By the late 1880s, measures to restrict the use of synthetic dyes in rugs began to be implemented though with very limited success. Over time, synthetic dyes improved, and people became more versed in their use. Synthetic dyes eventually became the norm, and natural dyes fell out of favor. Most of the rugs produced in the twentieth century used synthetic dyes. While synthetic dyes had improved dramatically (and were no longer damaging to rugs), some people felt that they did not produce the subtle, beautiful colors seen with their natural counterparts.

By the early 1980s, several organizations began to encourage the preservation and resurrection of ancient natural-dyeing techniques. They met with significant success, and it is once again possible to buy rugs created entirely with natural dyes. The subject remains controversial, and natural dyes are unlikely to completely replace synthetic dyes. But for the moment, the market offers both.

*The Rug Merchant by Amedeo Simonetti, 1922.
Image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons.*





Gördes

Gördes (sometimes Ghiordes) is a town in western Turkey, where rugs have been made since at least the eighteenth century. In the late nineteenth century, the prayer rug style became popular, and any rug with an arch was likely to be called a Gördes. Books from this period are often full of blatantly incorrect (though charmingly romantic) information about both the town and the rugs.

Rugs of strikingly different colors, materials, and constructions have been attributed to Gördes, and telling a real Gördes from a fake can be challenging. Many feature an arch supported by decorated columns, both elements represented in these socks.



SHOWN IN Entice by Hazel Knits in Indigo. This is a fingering-weight, 70% superwash merino, 20% cashmere, 10% nylon 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 8.25 [9.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 10 [11.25] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 64-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.

NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The shaded stitches are used to adjust sizing. Work the unshaded stitches for the 64-stitch size. Work all stitches for the 72-stitch size.

CAST ON Cast on 64 [72] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work row 1 of the Cuff Chart 8 times. Works rows 2-27 of the Cuff Chart once. Work the Main Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 16 of the Main Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 33-64 [36-72]. It uses a total of 32 [36] stitches.

Rows 1 & 3 are wrong-side rows. Rows 2 & 4 are right-side rows. Work the Heel Chart 8 [9] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 or 4 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): Sl1, p18 [20], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): Sl1, k7 [7], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): Sl1, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): Sl1, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

20 [22] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the Main Chart, place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k10 [11]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Main Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Main Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 64 [72] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures at least 2.5 inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 16 of the Main Chart (when in doubt, stop early).



If necessary (meaning if you have more than 2.5 inches left before sock reaches desired length), work the Finishing Chart to fine tune the length (you may not need to work it at all). Stop after completing row 4 of the Finishing Chart.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the toe following the next row of the Toe Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the toe following the next row of the Toe Chart. K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 4 times, 48 [56] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 7 [8] more times, 20 [24] stitches remain. K to first marker.

Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



STITCH GUIDE

RIGHT-LEANING TWISTED DECREASE Slip 1 as if to purl. Remount the next stitch so it is rotated 180 degrees (one half turn) clockwise. Return the slipped stitch to the left needle. Knit 2 together.

LEFT-LEANING TWISTED KNIT DECREASE Insert the right needle from the right to the left into the back loops of 2 stitches. Knit both together.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1, knit 1 from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE LEFT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 1, knit 1 from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT TWISTED Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE LEFT TWISTED Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT TWIST OVER KNIT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE LEFT TWIST OVER KNIT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 1, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT TWIST OVER PURL Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1 through the back loop, purl 1 from cable needle.

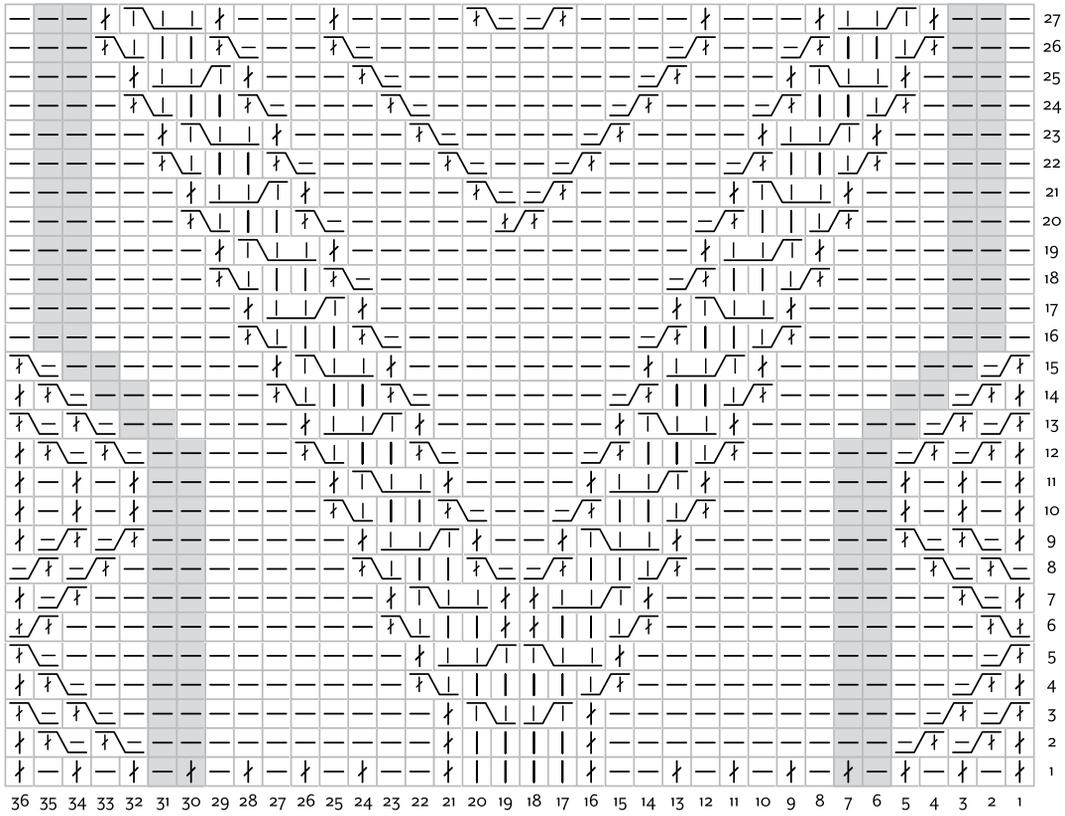
1 X 1 CABLE LEFT TWIST OVER PURL Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, purl 1, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

1 X 2 CABLE RIGHT Slip 2 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1, knit 2 from cable needle.

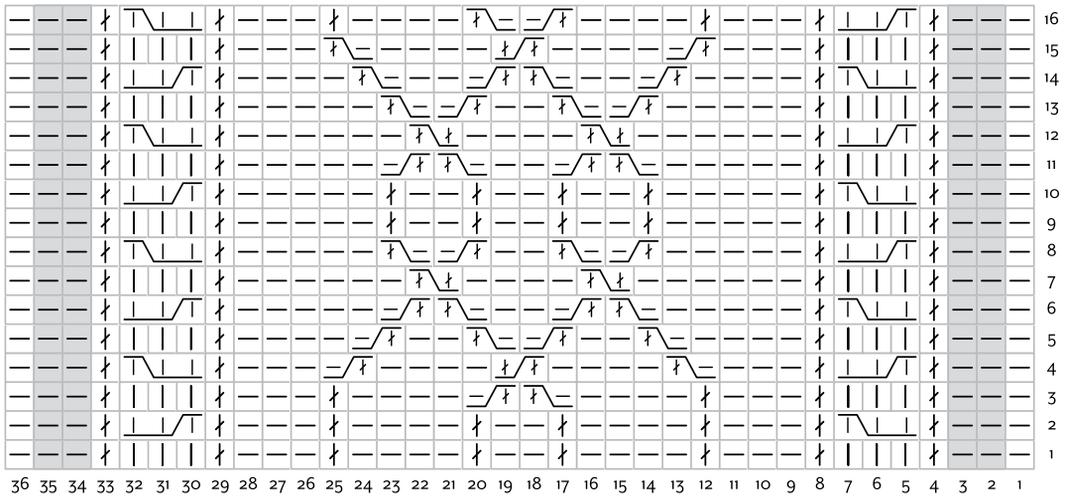
1 X 2 CABLE LEFT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 2, knit 1 from cable needle.



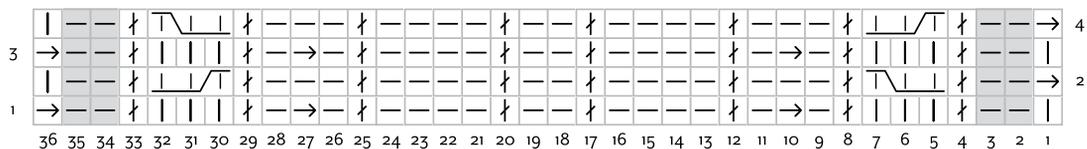
CUFF CHART



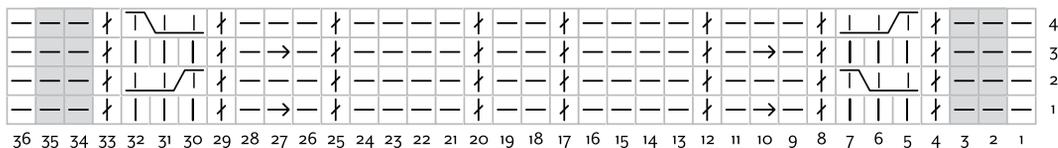
MAIN CHART



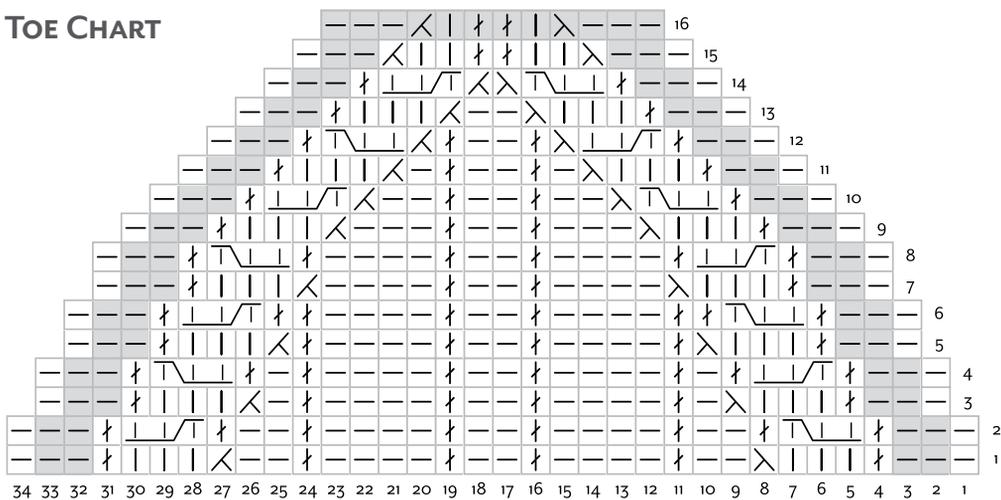
HEEL CHART



FINISHING CHART (OPTIONAL, YOU MAY NOT NEED IT)



TOE CHART



 RS: Knit
 WS: Purl

 RS: Knit through the back loop
 WS: Purl through the back loop

 RS: Purl
 WS: Knit

 Slip as if to purl

 Right-leaning twisted knit decrease

 Left-leaning twisted knit decrease

 1 x 1 Cable right

 1 x 1 Cable left

 1 x 1 Cable right twisted

 1 x 1 Cable left twisted

 1x1 Cable right, twist over knit

 1 x 1 Cable left, twist over knit

 1 x 1 Cable right, twist over purl

 1 x 1 Cable left, twist over purl

 1 x 2 Cable right

 1 x 2 Cable left

 Work for the 72-stitch size



Kazak

Kazak is one of the trickier names to explain. There is a town called Kazak (or Gazakh) in the northwestern corner of Azerbaijan. But, other than in old books about rugs, that's not the name of a group of people in the area. Some have suggested that the term is a corruption of Cossack, while others think it comes from the name of the town. In any case, Kazak rugs are made by Armenians, Azeri Turks, Georgians, and Kurds living in the area between Tbilisi and Erivan. The city of Kazak is more or less in the middle of this region, so it is a convenient marker on the map for these rugs.

Kazak rugs are usually made with wool dyed in bright colors with red and blue being most common. They use large-scale, geometric motifs with strong, angular lines. This sock uses the deep blue common to the region and strips the characteristic angular lines to their most basic form.

SHOWN IN Socks that Rock Mediumweight by Blue Moon Fiber Arts in A Hazy Shade of Blue. This is a fingering-weight, 100% superwash merino 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 7.25 [8.25, 9.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 8.75 [10, 11.25] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 64-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.



NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The shaded stitches are used to adjust sizing. Work the unshaded stitches for the 56-stitch size. Work the unshaded and light gray stitches for the 64-stitch size. Work all stitches for the 72-stitch size.

The socks use different Leg and Foot Charts. Be sure to follow the appropriate charts.

The stitches surrounded by the red border are repeated to adjust the size of the heel flap. Work them 6 [7, 8] times.

CAST ON Cast on 56 [64, 72] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work the Cuff Chart 6 times. Work the appropriate Leg Chart once. (If you're making the 56-stitch size and want the leg to be a bit shorter, you can stop after completing row 48 of the appropriate Leg Chart instead of finishing the whole thing. I recommend working the whole thing for the other sizes.)

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 29-56 [33-64, 37-72]. It uses a total of 28 [32, 36] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the Heel Chart 14 [16, 18] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): S11, p16 [18, 20], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): S11, k7 [7, 7], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): S11, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): S11, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

18 [20, 22] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the appropriate Foot Chart, place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k9 [10, 11]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Foot Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Foot Chart. K to end of round.



Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 56 [64, 72] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures 2.25 [2.5, 2.75] inches shorter than desired length.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Left-leaning k decrease, continue in ribbing as shown on the next row of the appropriate Foot Chart until 2 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

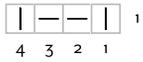
NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. K1, continue in ribbing as shown on the next row of the appropriate Foot Chart until 1 stitch remains before second marker, k1. K to end of round

Work these 2 rounds 4 [5, 6] times, 40 [44, 48] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 4 [5, 6] more times, 24 [24, 24] stitches remain. K to first marker.

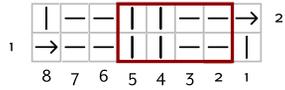
Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



CUFF CHART



HEEL CHART



| RS: Knit
WS: Purl

- RS: Purl
WS: Knit

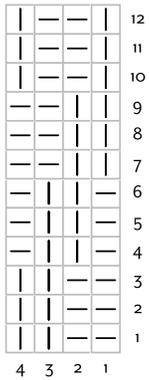
→ Slip as if to purl

□ Work these stitches 6 [7, 8] times

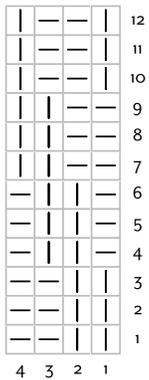
■ Work for the 64 & 72-stitch sizes

■ Work for the 72-stitch size

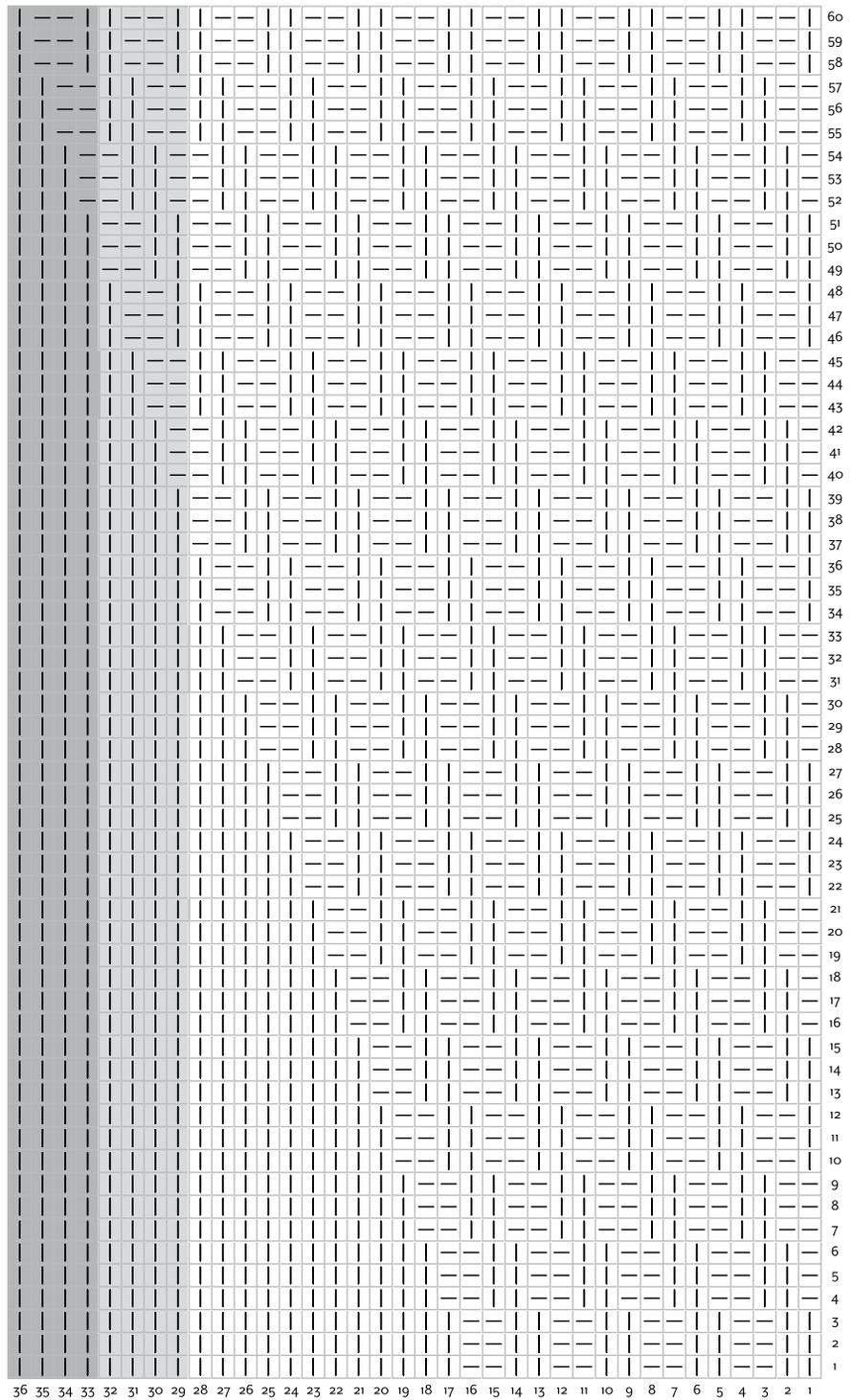
LEFT FOOT CHART



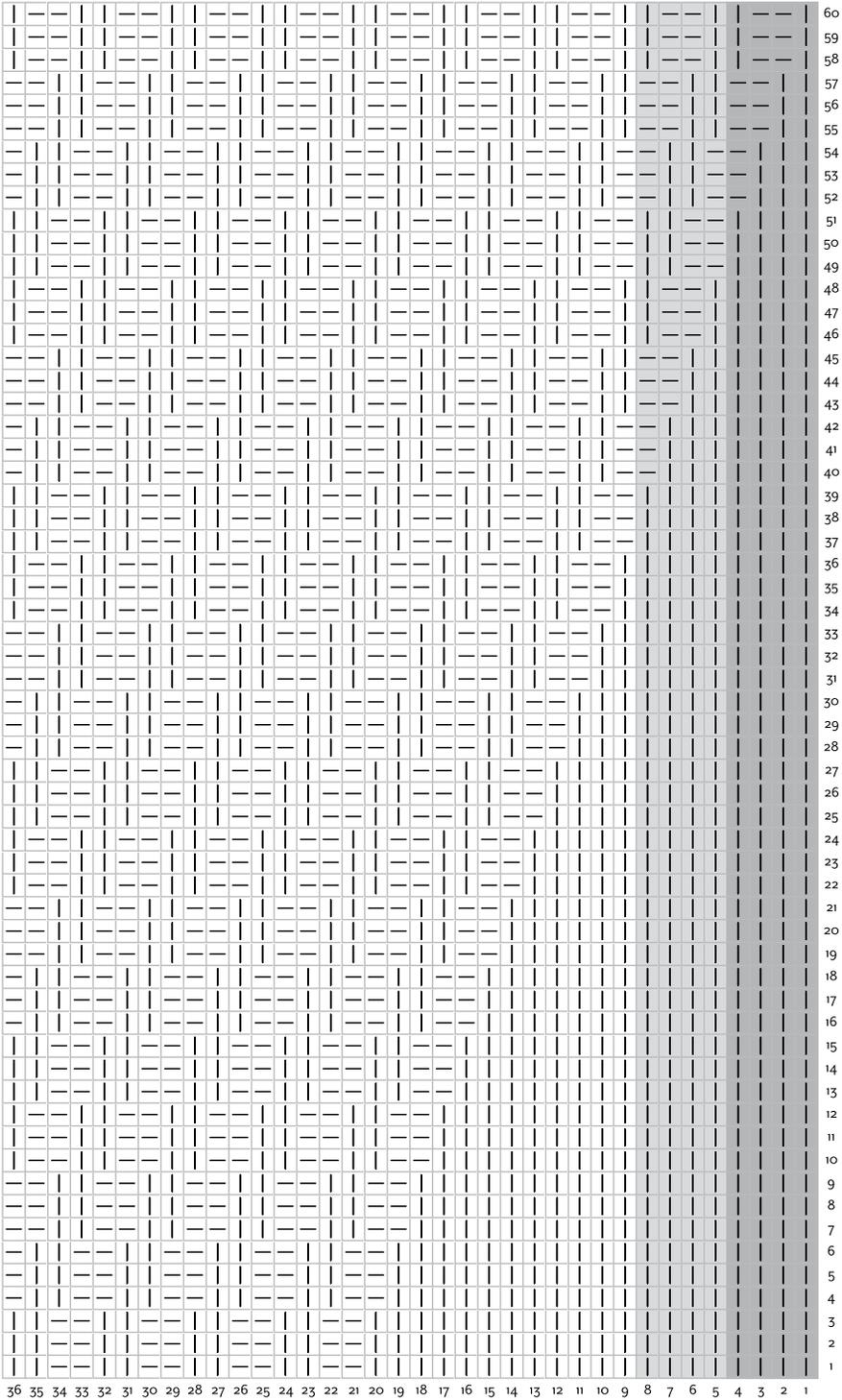
RIGHT FOOT CHART



LEFT LEG CHART



RIGHT LEG CHART





Heriz

Heriz (sometimes Heris) is the largest of a group of about 30 villages and small towns in northwestern Iran. Rugs produced in any of these villages or towns are generally marketed under the name Heriz, although older carpets from this region may occasionally be called Serapis. Carpets have been created in this area at least since the early nineteenth century.

Heriz rugs are often large and generally feature rectilinear medallion designs. The field is usually red and the medallion is often blue. The design of this sock was inspired by the crisp, angular patterns and lovely madder red often seen in the borders of Heriz rugs.



SHOWN IN Squishy by Anzula in Cardamom. This is a fingering-weight, 80% superwash merino, 10% cashmere, 10% nylon 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 8.25 [9.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 10 [11.25] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 64-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.

NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The sizes use different Leg, Heel, and Foot Charts. Be sure to follow the appropriate charts.

CAST ON Cast on 64 [72] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work row 1 of the appropriate Leg Chart 8 times. Works rows 2-25 of the appropriate Leg Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 25 of the appropriate Leg Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 34-64 [38-72]. It uses a total of 31 [35] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the appropriate Heel Chart 15 [18] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the appropriate Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): Sl1, p17 [19], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): Sl1, k6 [6], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): Sl1, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): Sl1, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

19 [21] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the appropriate Foot Chart, place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k10 [11]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Foot Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Foot Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 66 [74] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures 2.5 [2.75] inches



shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 12 or 24 of the appropriate Foot Chart (repeat row 13 or 1 of the appropriate Foot Chart as needed to fine tune the length).

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Left-leaning twisted k decrease, follow ribbing as established by row 13 or 1 of the appropriate Foot Chart until 2 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning twisted k decrease. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. K1 through the back loop, follow ribbing as established by row 13 or 1 of the appropriate Foot Chart until 1 stitch remains before second marker, k1 through the back loop. K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 5 [6] times, 46 [50] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 5 [6] more times, 26 [26] stitches remain. K to first marker.

Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



STITCH GUIDE

RIGHT-LEANING TWISTED DECREASE Slip 1 as if to purl. Remount the next stitch so it is rotated 180 degrees (one half turn) clockwise. Return the slipped stitch to the left needle. Knit 2 together.

LEFT-LEANING TWISTED KNIT DECREASE Insert the right needle from the right to the left into the back loops of 2 stitches. Knit both together.

MAKE 1 RIGHT KNITWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the back to the front. Knit into the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

MAKE 1 LEFT KNITWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the front to the back. Knit into the back of the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

LIFT KNIT LIFT Work a make 1 right knitwise as defined above, knit 1, work a make 1 left knitwise as defined above.

When a lift knit lift is the first stitch of a round, it requires extra attention. The first stitch you create should be placed on the previous needle to become the last stitch of the previous round.

For example, lift knit lift is the first stitch of the round on row 17 of the Leg Chart. Move the first stitch you create while working the it so that it is the last stitch of the previous round. Work the rest of the round as charted. When you finish the round, you'll have one extra stitch not shown on the chart (it's the one you moved at the beginning of the round). Knit it through the back loop.

CENTERED TWISTED DOUBLE KNIT DECREASE Slip 1 as if to purl. Remount the next stitch so it is rotated 180 degrees (one half turn) clockwise. Return the slipped stitch to the left needle. Slip 2 together at the same time as if to knit 2 together. Knit 1. Pass the slipped stitches over.

When a centered twisted double decrease is the first stitch of a round, it requires extra attention. The double decrease turns 3 stitches into 1. When the double decrease happens at the beginning of a round, the first of those 3 stitches is the last stitch of the previous round.

For example, the first stitch of the round on row 25 of the Leg Chart is a centered twisted double decrease. The decrease uses the last stitch of round 24 and the first 2 stitches of round 25. To make the decrease, don't work the last stitch of round 24. Instead, use it as the first of the 3 stitches of the decrease. The completed stitch will be the first stitch of round 25.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT TWISTED Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

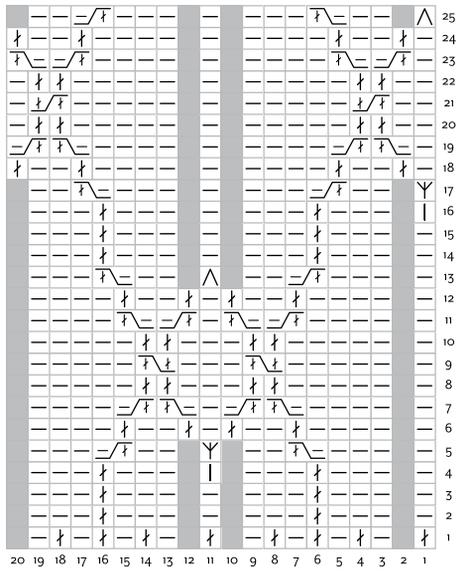
1 X 1 CABLE LEFT TWISTED Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT TWIST OVER PURL Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1 through the back loop, purl 1 from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE LEFT TWIST OVER PURL Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, purl 1, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

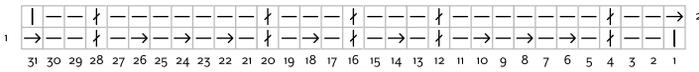


LEG CHART (64-STITCH SIZE)

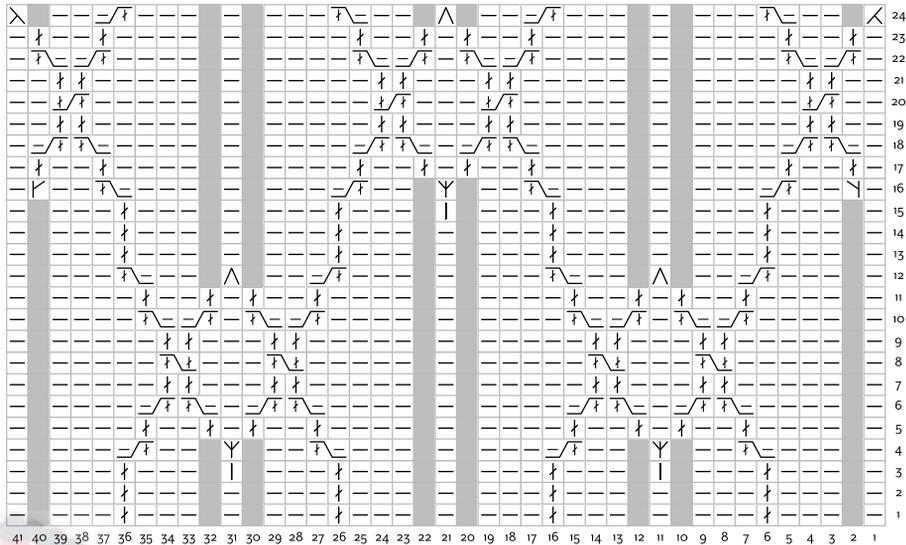


- RS: Knit
WS: Purl
- RS: Knit through the back loop
WS: Purl through the back loop
- RS: Purl
WS: Knit
- Slip as if to purl
- Make 1 right knitwise
- Make 1 left knitwise
- Lift knit lift
- Right-leaning twisted knit decrease
- Left-leaning twisted knit decrease
- Centered twisted double knit decrease
- 1 x 1 Cable right twisted
- 1 x 1 Cable left twisted
- 1 x 1 Cable right twist over purl
- 1 x 1 Cable left twist over purl
- No stitch

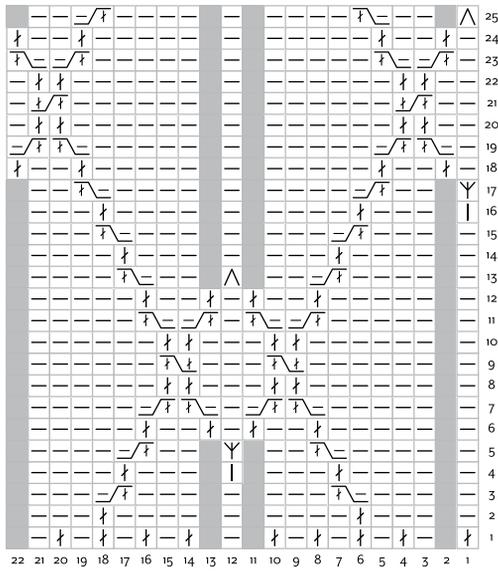
HEEL CHART (64-STITCH SIZE)



FOOT CHART (64-STITCH SIZE)

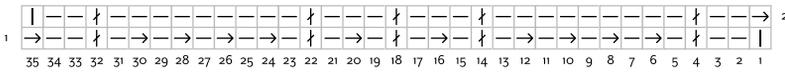


LEG CHART (72-STITCH SIZE)

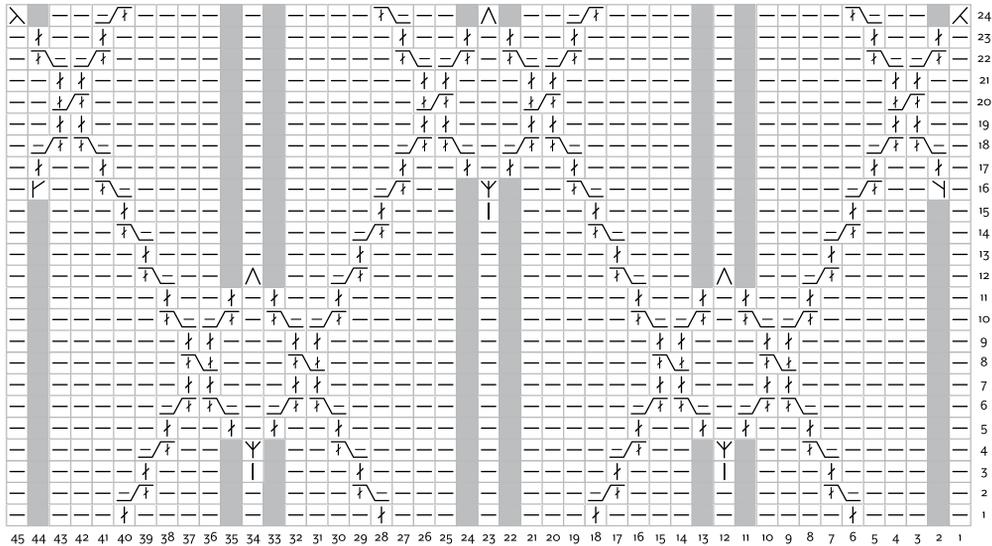


- RS: Knit
WS: Purl
- RS: Knit through the back loop
WS: Purl through the back loop
- RS: Purl
WS: Knit
- Slip as if to purl
- Make 1 right knitwise
- Make 1 left knitwise
- Lift knit lift
- Right-leaning twisted knit decrease
- Left-leaning twisted knit decrease
- Centered twisted double knit decrease
- 1 x 1 Cable right twisted
- 1 x 1 Cable left twisted
- 1 x 1 Cable right twist over purl
- 1 x 1 Cable left twist over purl
- No stitch

HEEL CHART (72-STITCH SIZE)



FOOT CHART (72-STITCH SIZE)





Serab

Serab (sometimes Sarab) is a town in northwestern Iran that serves as a market for rugs from about two dozen villages in the surrounding area. Because of the style of loom used in the region, Serabs are almost always long and narrow. They are usually camel-colored, often with blue and red accents. The strong vertical lines, repeating diamond-shaped motifs, and rich color of this sock all echo elements common to Serabs.



SHOWN IN Apex by Seven Sisters Arts in Old Gold. This is a fingering-weight, 60% superwash merino, 20% yak, 20% silk 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 7.25 [8.25, 9.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 8.75 [10, 11.25] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 64-stitch cast on using about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.

NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

Be sure to read the information in the stitch guide about how to treat a centered double knit decrease when it is the first stitch in the round.

The sizes use different Heel Charts. Be sure to follow the appropriate chart.

The shaded stitches are used to adjust sizing. Work only the unshaded stitches for the 56-stitch size. Work the unshaded and light gray stitches for the 64-stitch size. Work all stitches for the 72-stitch size.

The stitches surrounded by the red border are repeated to adjust the size of the heel flap. Work them 3 [2, 3] times.

CAST ON Cast on 56 [64, 72] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work the Cuff Chart once. If you want the leg to be taller, repeat row 38 of the Cuff Chart until sock reaches desired height.

HEEL FLAP Before you can work the heel flap, you may need to move the start of your round slightly. If you are making the 56-stitch size, remove marker, k1, p1, replace marker. You have moved the start of round marker 2 stitches left. If you are making the 64-stitch size do nothing. If you are making the 72-stitch size, remove marker, k1, p5, replace marker. You have moved the start of round marker 6 stitches left.

The heel flap is worked over stitches 30-56 [34-64, 38-72] . It uses a total of 27 [31, 35] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the appropriate Heel Chart 14 [15, 17] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): S11, p15 [17, 19], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): S11, k6 [6, 6], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): S11, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): S11, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

17 [19, 21] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following row 1 of the Foot Chart, place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k8 [9, 10]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following row 1 of the Foot Chart (note, you are repeating row 1). K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot



following row 1 of the Foot Chart (note, you are repeating row 1). K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 58 [66, 74] stitches remain. Work rows 2-29 of the Foot Chart once. Repeat row 29 of the Foot Chart until sock measures 2 [2.25, 2.75] inches shorter than desired length.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Follow Toe Chart to second marker. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Follow Toe Chart to second marker. K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 4 times. 42 [50, 58] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 5 [6, 7] times. 22 [26, 30] stitches remain. K to first marker.

Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



CUFF CHART (ALL SIZES)

—	—	—	—	—	—	—		38
○	—	—	—	—	—	○	▲	37
	—	—	—	—	—			36
\	○	—	—	—	○	/		35
		—	—	—				34
	\	○	—	○	/			33
			—	—				32
		○	▲	○				31
				—				30
	○	/		\	○			29
				—				28
○	/				\	○		27
				—				26
○				—		○	▲	25
				—				24
\	○					○	/	23
				—				22
	\	○		○	/			21
				—				20
		○	▲	○				19
			—	—				18
	○	/	—	\	○			17
		—	—	—				16
○	/	—	—	—	\	○		15
		—	—	—				14
○	—	—	—	—	—	○	▲	13
	—	—	—	—	—			12
\	○	—	—	—	○	/		11
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—	—		—	—		—		5
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—	—		—	—		—		3
—	—		—	—		—		2
—	—		—	—		—		1

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

STITCH GUIDE

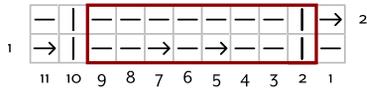
CENTERED DOUBLE KNIT DECREASE Slip 2 together at the same time as if to knit 2 together. Knit 1. Pass the slipped stitches over.

When a centered double decrease is the first stitch of a round, it requires extra attention. The double decrease turns 3 stitches into 1. When the double decrease happens at the beginning of a round, the first of those 3 stitches is the last stitch of the previous round.

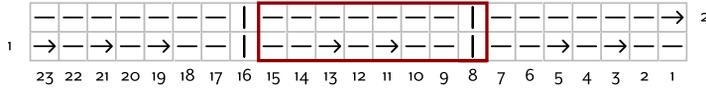
For example, the first stitch of row 13 of the Cuff Chart is a centered double decrease. The decrease uses the last stitch of round 12 and the first 2 stitches of round 13. To make the decrease, don't work the last stitch of round 12. Instead, use it as the first of the 3 stitches of the decrease. The completed stitch will be the first stitch of round 13.

-  RS: Knit
WS: Purl
-  RS: Purl
WS: Knit
-  Slip as if to purl
-  Yarn over
-  Right-leaning knit decrease
-  Left-leaning knit decrease
-  Right-leaning purl decrease
-  Left-leaning purl decrease
-  Centered double knit decrease
-  Work for the 64 & 72-stitch sizes
-  Work for the 72-stitch size
-  Work these stitches 3 [2, 3] times

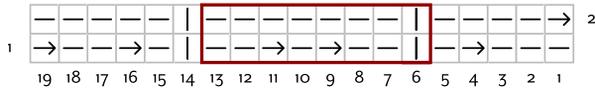
HEEL CHART 56-STITCH SIZE



HEEL CHART 64-STITCH SIZE

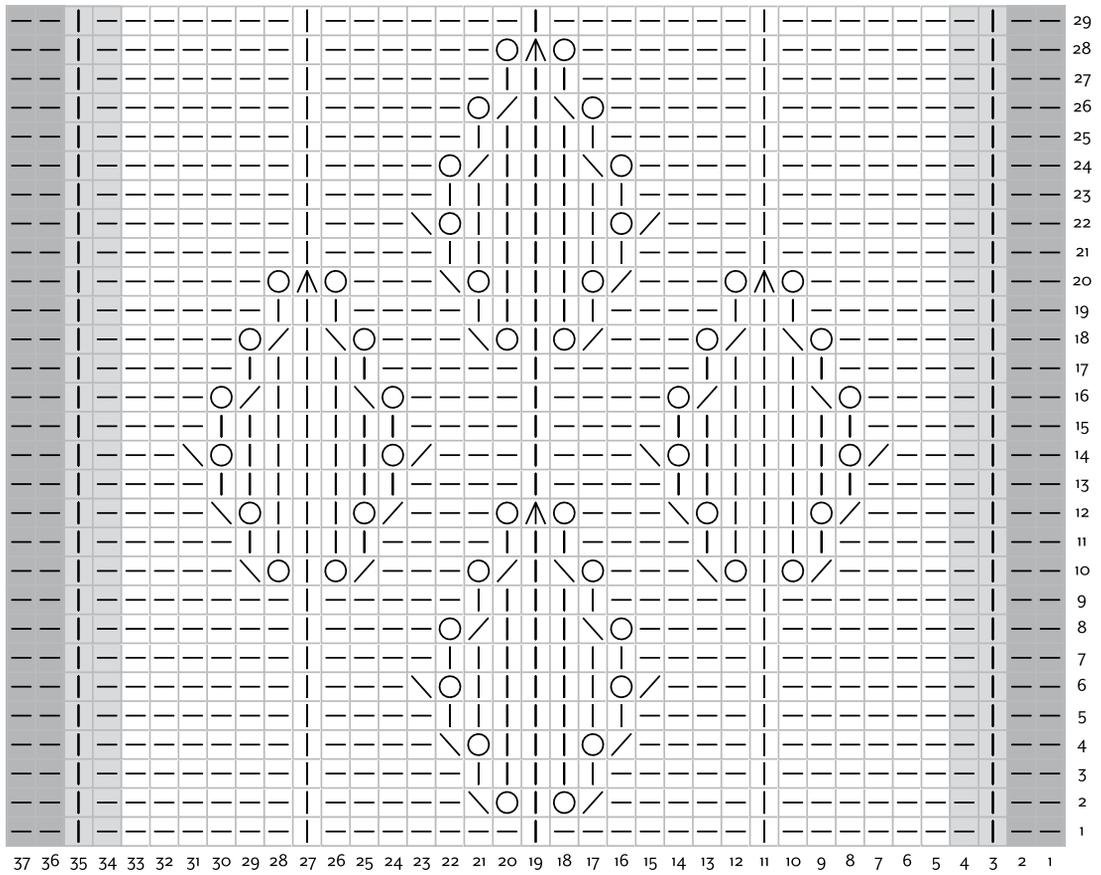


HEEL CHART 72-STITCH SIZE

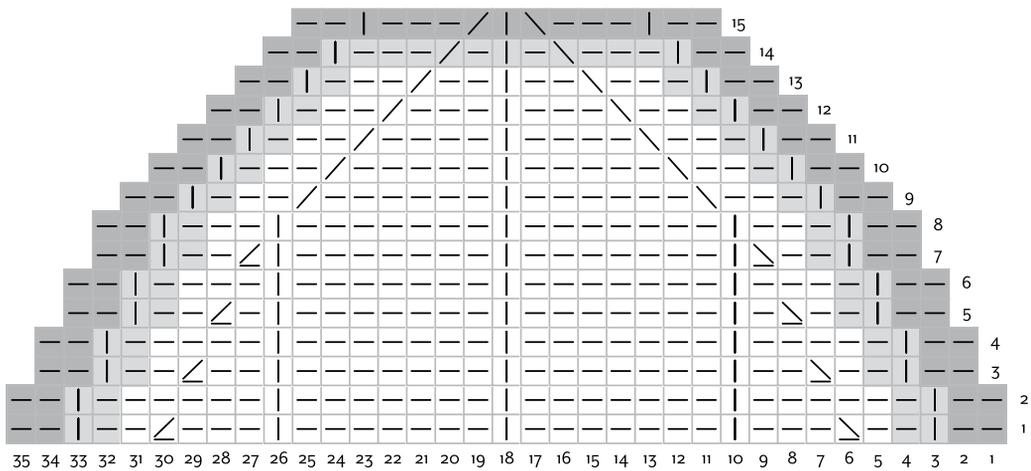


-  RS: Knit
WS: Purl
-  RS: Purl
WS: Knit
-  Slip as if to purl
-  Yarn over
-  Right-leaning knit decrease
-  Left-leaning knit decrease
-  Right-leaning purl decrease
-  Left-leaning purl decrease
-  Centered double knit decrease
-  Work for the 64 & 72-stitch sizes
-  Work for the 72-stitch size
-  Work these stitches 3 [2, 3] times

FOOT CHART (ALL SIZES)



TOE CHART (ALL SIZES)





Ardabil

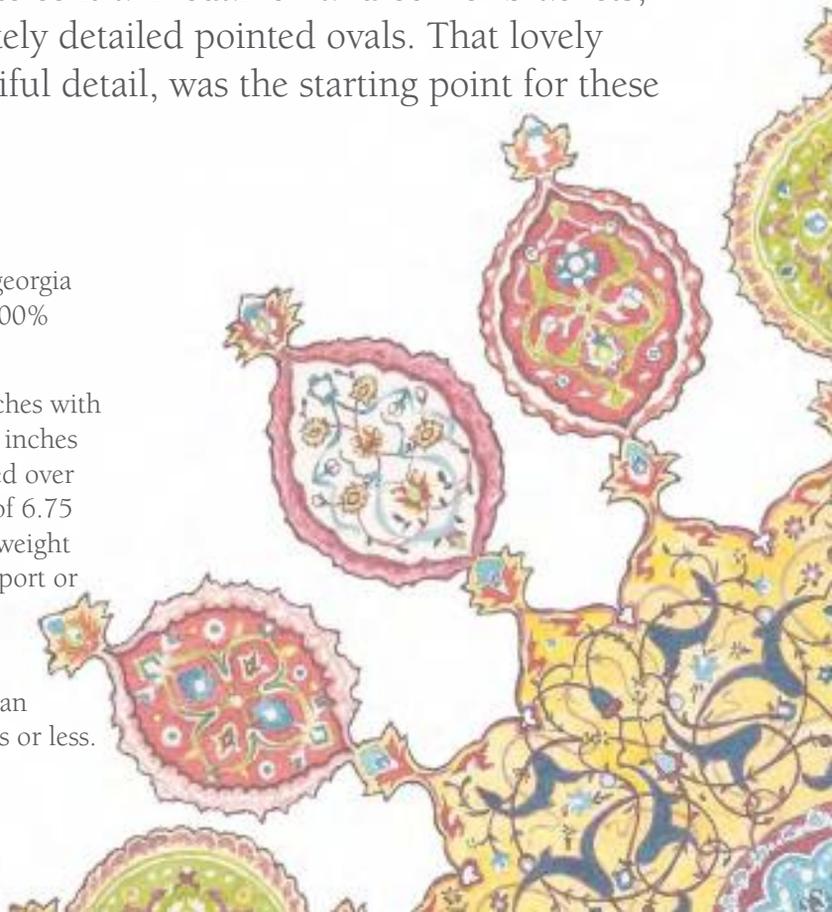
While the other pieces in this book were inspired by various styles of rugs, this one had its start with one specific rug. The Ardabil carpet (named for the town in north-west Iran in which it was made) is a marvel. Created for the shrine of Shaykh Safi al-Din Ardabili and dated to 1539-40, it is huge (34 feet by 17 feet), astonishingly densely knotted (340 knots per square inch, or almost thirty million knots in the whole carpet), and would have taken a team of weavers thousands of hours to complete. The carpet is on display at the Victoria and Albert museum.

The rug features an elaborate central medallion and corner brackets, each surrounded by intricately detailed pointed ovals. That lovely pointed shape, full of beautiful detail, was the starting point for these socks.

SHOWN IN Superwash Sport by Sweetgeorgia in Goldmine. This is a sport-weight, 100% superwash merino 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 6.75 [7.75, 8.75, 9.75] inches in fingering weight yarn, 8.25 [9.5, 10.75, 12] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 60-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.



NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The stitches surrounded by the heavy borders are repeated to adjust the size sock. Work the stitches surrounded by the red border 2 [3, 4, 5] times, the stitches surrounded by the blue border 15 [18, 21, 24] times, and the stitches surrounded by the green border 11 [13, 15, 17] times.

CAST ON Cast on 52 [60, 68, 76] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work the Leg Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 12 of the Leg Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 28-52 [32-60, 36-68, 40-76]. It uses a total of 25 [29, 33, 37] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the Heel Chart 14 [16, 18, 20] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): S11, p13 [15, 17, 19], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): S11, k4 [4, 4, 4], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): S11, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): S11, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

15 [17, 19, 21] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the Foot Chart, place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k8 [10, 11, 12]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Foot Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Foot Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 54 [62, 70, 78] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures at least 3.5 inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 12 of the Foot Chart (when in doubt, stop early).





Work the Toe Chart once. Repeat row 7 of the Toe Chart until sock measures 2 [2.25, 2.5, 2.75] inches shorter than desired length.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. P1, left-leaning twisted k decrease, follow ribbing as established by row 7 of the Toe Chart until 3 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning twisted k decrease, p1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

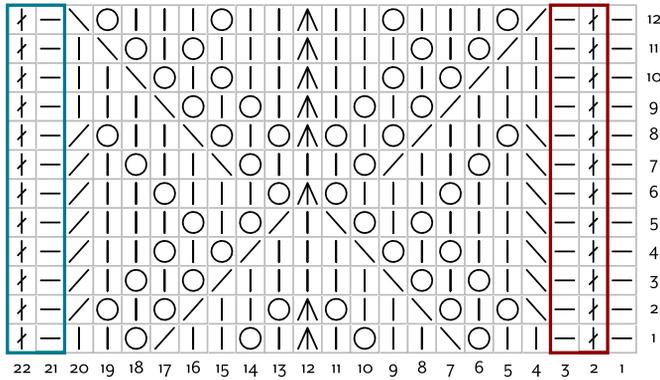
NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Follow ribbing as established by row 7 of the Toe Chart to second marker. K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 3 [4, 5, 6] times, 42 [46, 50, 54] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 4 [5, 6, 7] more times, 26 [26, 26, 26] stitches remain. K to first marker.

Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



LEG CHART

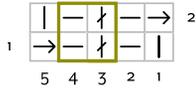


STITCH GUIDE

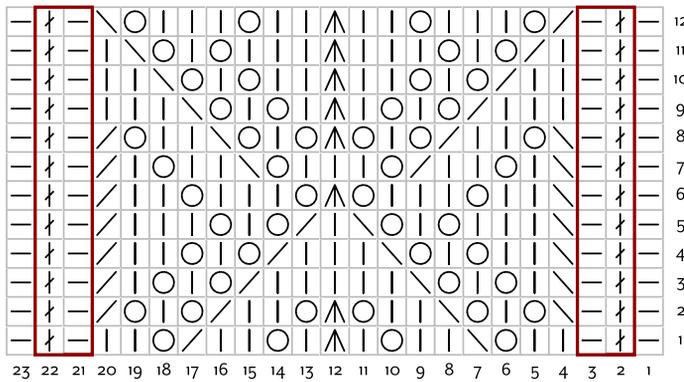
CENTERED DOUBLE KNIT

DECREASE Slip 2 together at the same time as if to knit 2 together. Knit 1. Pass the slipped stitches over.

HEEL CHART



FOOT CHART



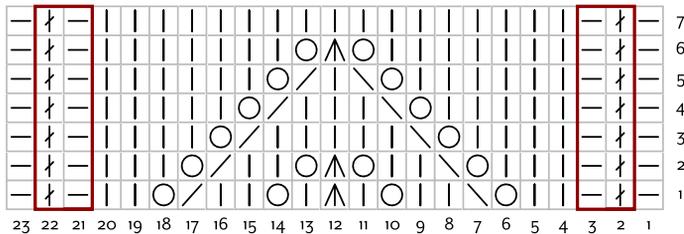
-  RS: Knit
WS: Purl
-  RS: Knit through the back loop
WS: Purl through the back loop
-  RS: Purl
WS: Knit
-  Slip as if to purl
-  Yarn over
-  Right-leaning knit decrease
-  Left-leaning knit decrease
-  Centered double knit decrease

 Work these stitches 2 [3, 4, 5] times

 Work these stitches 15 [18, 21, 24] times

 Work these stitches 11 [13, 15, 17] times

TOE CHART





Yomut

The Yomut are a Turkmen tribe now found mostly along the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea in Turkmenistan and Iran. Little is known of their history.

Yomut rugs show more variation than other kinds of Turkmen rugs though the differences still appear slight to those not well versed in the rugs of the region. They are always predominantly red and often feature diagonal stripes of large, lozenge-shaped, geometric forms called guls. These socks call on the strong diagonals and vibrant color of the Yomut rugs.



SHOWN IN Cashlux Fine by Sweetgeorgia in Terra Firma. This is a fingering-weight, 70% superwash merino, 20% cashmere, 10% nylon 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 7.25 [8.25, 9.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 8.75 [10, 11.25] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 64-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.

NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The sizes use different charts. Be sure to follow the appropriate charts.

CAST ON Cast on 56 [64, 72] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Purl 3 rounds.

Work the appropriate Main Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 10 [12, 14] of the appropriate Main Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 29-56 [33-64, 37-72]. It uses a total of 28 [32, 36] stitches.

Row 1 (WS): (Sl1 with yarn in front, p1) 14 [16, 18] times.

Row 2 (RS): (Sl1 with yarn in back, k1) 14 [16, 18] times.

Work these 2 rows 14 [16, 18] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): Sl1, p16 [18, 20], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): Sl1, k7 [7, 7], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): Sl1, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): Sl1, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

18 [20, 22] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the appropriate Main Chart, place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k9 [10, 11]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Main Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Main Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 56 [64, 72] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures at least 3.5 [3.75, 4] inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 10



[12, 14] of the appropriate Main Chart (when in doubt, stop early).

Work the appropriate Toe Chart once. Repeat row 14 [17, 20] of the appropriate Toe Chart until sock measures 2.25 [2.5, 2.75] inches shorter than desired length.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k until 3 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

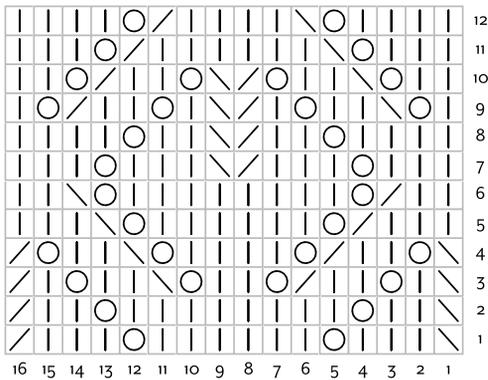
NON-DECREASE ROUND K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 4 [5, 6] times, 40 [44, 48] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 4 [5, 6] more times, 24 [24, 24] stitches remain. K to first marker.

Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.

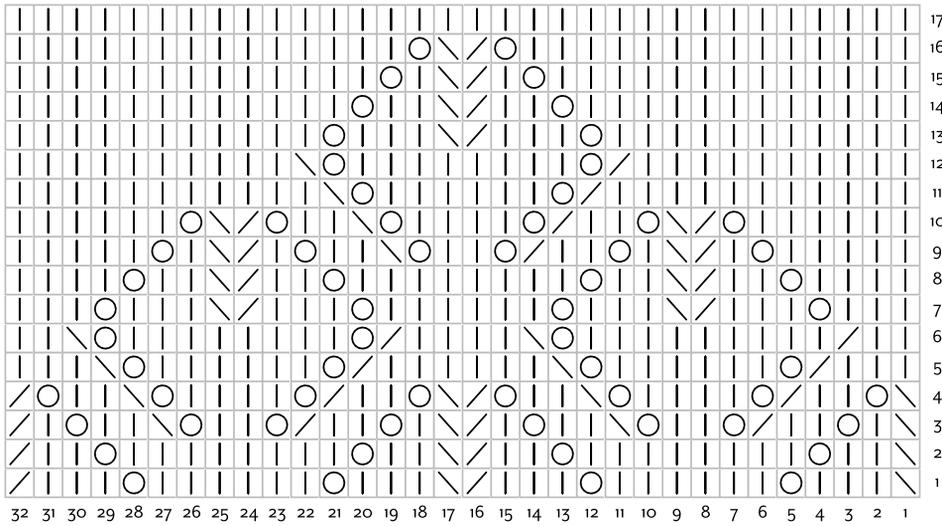


MAIN CHART 64-STITCH SIZE

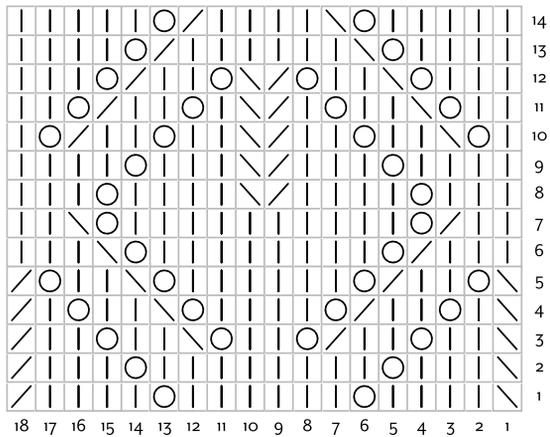


-  Knit
-  Left-leaning knit decrease
-  Right-leaning knit decrease
-  Yarn over

TOE CHART 64-STITCH SIZE

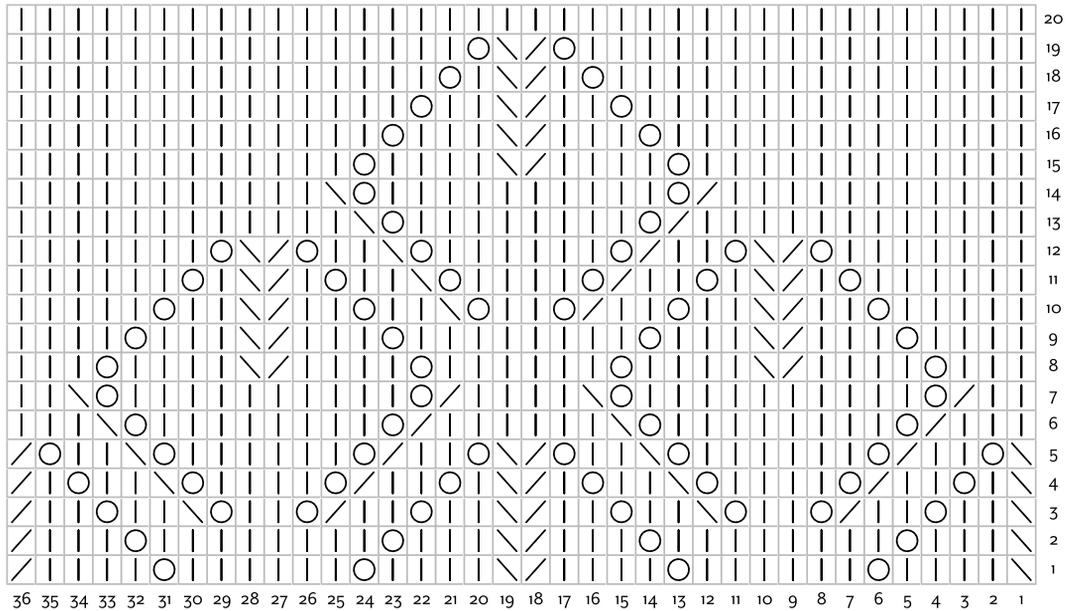


MAIN CHART 72-STITCH SIZE



-  Knit
-  Left-leaning knit decrease
-  Right-leaning knit decrease
-  Yarn over

TOE CHART 72-STITCH SIZE





Mashad

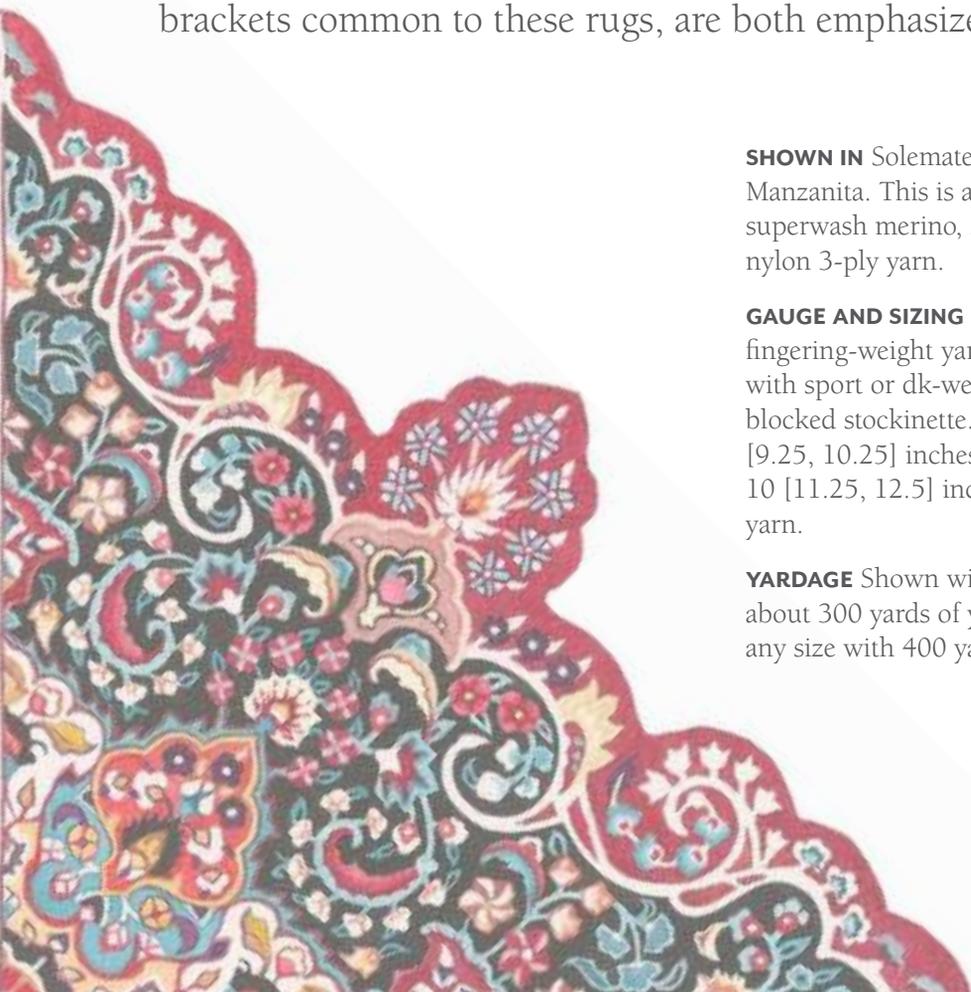
Mashad, located in the northeastern corner of Iran, is the second largest city in the country and the site of an important religious shrine. It is widely considered one of the most beautiful Iranian cities.

Mashad is in the center of one of the best wool-producing regions in the Middle East, and rugs from this area are both soft and durable. Many of the rugs made in the past used cochineal to dye the wool, which gave a deep magenta (sometimes almost purplish) cast to the rugs. This magenta shade, along with the intensely decorated corner brackets common to these rugs, are both emphasized in these socks.

SHOWN IN Solemate by Lorna's Laces in Manzanita. This is a fingering-weight, 55% superwash merino, 30% outlast viscose, 15% nylon 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 8.25 [9.25, 10.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 10 [11.25, 12.5] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 64-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.



NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The stitches surrounded by the red border are repeated to adjust the size of the heel flap and foot. Work them 4 [5, 6] times.

The sizes use different Cuff and Toe Charts. Be sure to follow the appropriate charts.

CAST ON Cast on 64 [72, 80] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work row 1 of the appropriate Cuff Chart 12 times. Work rows 2-10 [10, 14] of the appropriate Cuff Chart once. Work rows 11-12 [11-12, 15-16] of the appropriate Cuff Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 12 [12, 16] of the appropriate Cuff Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 34-64 [38-72, 42-80]. It uses a total of 31 [35, 39] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the Heel Chart 15 [17, 19] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): Sl1, p17 [19, 21], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): Sl1, k6 [6, 6], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): Sl1, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): Sl1, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

19 [21, 23] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the Foot Chart, place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k9 [10, 11]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Foot Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Foot Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 66 [74, 82] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures at least 4 [4,





4.5] inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Foot Chart (when in doubt, stop early).

Work the appropriate Toe Chart once. Repeat row 11 [11, 15] of the appropriate Toe Chart until sock measures 2.5 [2.75, 3] inches shorter than desired length.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Left-leaning twisted k decrease, follow ribbing as established by row 11 [11, 15] of the appropriate Toe Chart until 2 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning twisted k decrease. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Follow ribbing as established by row 11 [11, 15] of the appropriate Toe Chart to second marker. K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 5 [6, 7] times, 46 [50, 54] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 5 [6, 7] more times, 26 [26, 26] stitches remain. K to first marker.

Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



STITCH GUIDE

MAKE 1 RIGHT KNITWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the back to the front. Knit into the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

MAKE 1 LEFT KNITWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the front to the back. Knit into the back of the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

MAKE 1 RIGHT PURLWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the back to the front. Purl into the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

MAKE 1 LEFT PURLWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the front to the back. Purl into the back of the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

RIGHT-LEANING TWISTED DECREASE Slip 1 as if to purl. Remount the next stitch so it is rotated 180 degrees (one half turn) clockwise. Return the slipped stitch to the left needle. Knit 2 together.

LEFT-LEANING TWISTED KNIT DECREASE Insert the right needle from the right to the left into the back loops of 2 stitches. Knit both together.

CENTERED TWISTED DOUBLE KNIT DECREASE

Slip 1 as if to purl. Remount the next stitch so it is rotated 180 degrees (one half turn) clockwise. Return the slipped stitch to the left needle.

Slip 2 together at the same time as if to knit 2 together. Knit 1. Pass the slipped stitches over.

When a centered twisted double decrease is the first stitch of a round, it requires extra attention. The double decrease turns 3 stitches into 1.

When the double decrease happens at the beginning of a round, the first of those 3 stitches is the last stitch of the previous round.

For example, the first stitch of row 10 [10, 14] of the Cuff Chart is a centered twisted double decrease. The decrease uses the last stitch of round 9 [9, 13] and the first 2 stitches of round 10 [10, 14]. To make the decrease, don't work the last stitch of round 9 [9, 13]. Instead, use it as the first of the 3 stitches of the decrease. The completed stitch will be the first stitch of round 10 [10, 14].





Salor

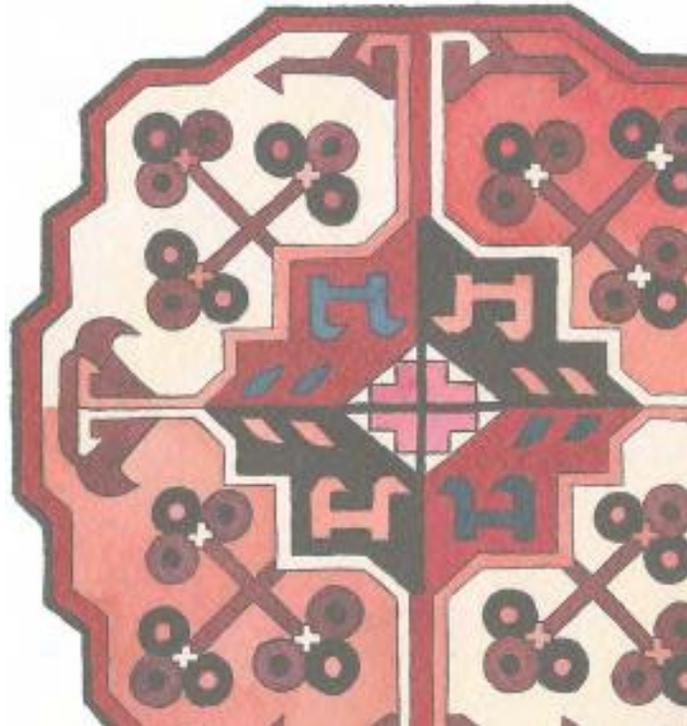
The Salor are one of the oldest Turkmen tribes. Sources suggest that the tribe has existed since the eleventh century. They were powerful in the region in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Unfortunately it is impossible to be sure if there is a connection between all of the groups using the name at various times. A small group of people using that name still live north of the northern Afghanistan city of Herat.

The attribution of particular Turkmen rug styles to specific groups of people is notoriously controversial. Expert opinions differ widely, and the distinctions between the rugs appear subtle to the untrained eye. For the non-specialist, it will suffice to say that Salor rugs are bright red and feature repeating columns of octagonal geometric motifs called guls. These socks incorporate both of these features.

SHOWN IN Divine by Hazel Knits in Braeburn.
This is a fingering-weight, 75% superwash merino, 15% cashmere, 10% silk 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 8.5 [9.5, 10.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 10.25 [11.5, 12.5] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 72-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.



NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

Because this sock is heavily cabled, you'll likely be working with more stitches than you might expect.

The shaded stitches are used to adjust sizing. On all charts, work the unshaded stitches for the 72-stitch size. Work the unshaded and light gray stitches for the 80-stitch size. Work all stitches for the 88-stitch size.

CAST ON Using needles one size larger than those needed to get gauge, cast on 72 [80, 88] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Using needles one size larger than those needed to get gauge, work the Cuff Chart once. Work the Main Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 8 of the Main Chart.

HEEL FLAP Switch to needles needed to get gauge. The heel flap is worked over stitches 38-72 [42-80, 45-88]. It uses a total of 35 [39, 44] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Switch to needles needed to get gauge and work the Heel Chart 16 [18, 19] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): S11, p19 [21, 24], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): S11, k6 [6, 7], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): S11, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): S11, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

21 [23, 26] stitches remain.

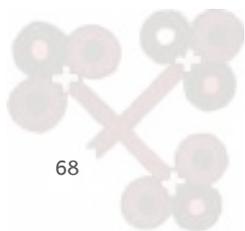
GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the Main Chart (for the foot, you will always work 2 full repeats of the Main Chart and 1 [1, 0] additional knit stitch), place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k10 [11, 13]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Main Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Main Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 74 [82, 88] stitches





remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures at least 4 [4.25, 4.5] inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 8 of the Main Chart (when in doubt, stop early).

Work the Toe Chart once. Repeat row 12 of the Toe Chart until sock measures 2.75 [3, 3.5] inches shorter than desired length.

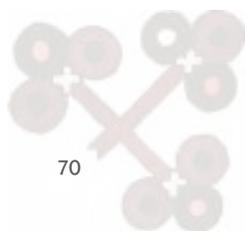
TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, follow ribbing as established by row 12 of the Toe Chart until 3 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Follow ribbing as established by row 12 of the Toe Chart to second marker. K to end of round.

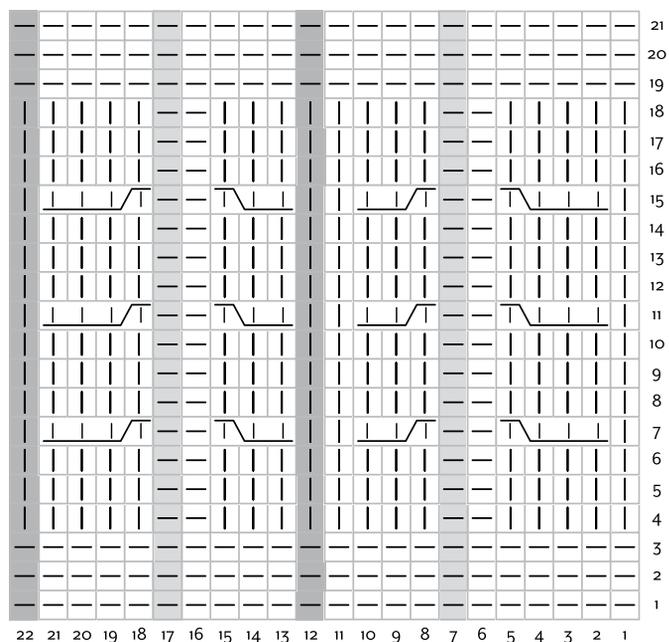
Work these 2 rounds 6 [7, 8] times, 50 [54, 56] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 6 [7, 8] more times, 26 [26, 24] stitches remain. K to first marker.

Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.





CUFF CHART



-  RS: Knit
WS: Purl
-  RS: Purl
WS: Knit
-  Slip as if to purl
-  1 x 2 Cable right
-  1 x 2 Cable left
-  1 x 3 Cable right
-  1 x 3 Cable left
-  Work for 80 & 88-stitch sizes
-  Work for 88-stitch size

STITCH GUIDE

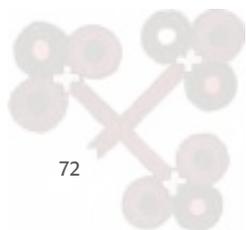
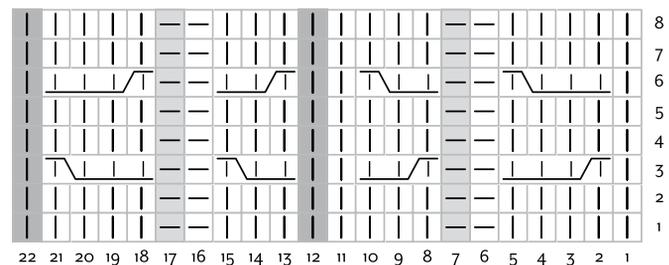
1 X 2 CABLE RIGHT Slip 2 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1, knit 2 from cable needle.

1 X 2 CABLE LEFT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 2, knit 1 from cable needle.

1 X 3 CABLE RIGHT Slip 3 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1, knit 3 from cable needle.

1 X 3 CABLE LEFT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 2, knit 1 from cable needle.

MAIN CHART



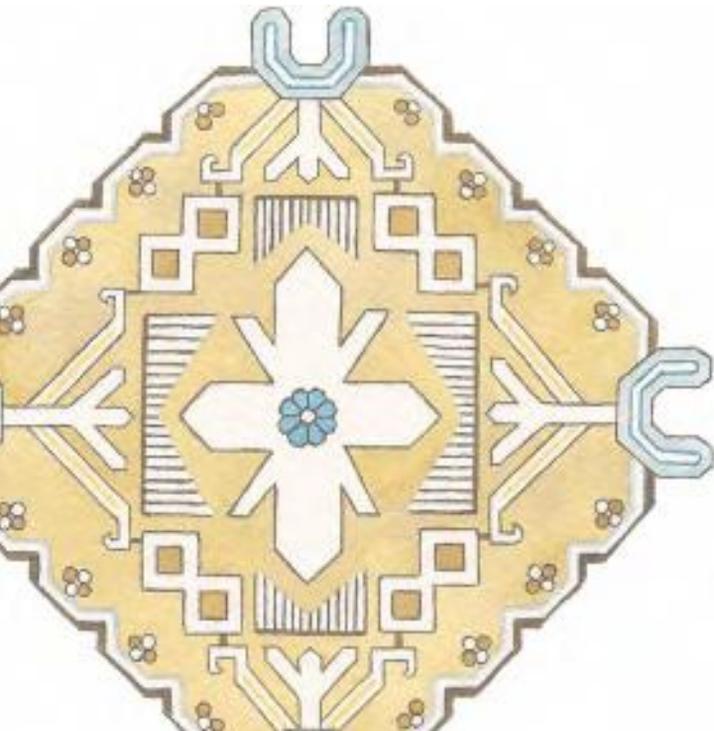


Khotan

Khotan (sometimes Hotan) is the largest of several oasis towns on the southwestern edge of the Taklamakan Desert in western part of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China. The area supports dozens of small carpet factories, and many people still weave in their homes.

The history of this region is being actively explored. A seventh-century Buddhist monk mentioned knotted carpets from Khotan in an account of his travels, but recent archaeological finds seem to push the start of carpet production in the area back even earlier.

There is substantial variation in both the structure and design of the rugs produced in this region. These socks echo the intricate diamond motifs and soft, golden color often found in the central field of Khotan rugs.



SHOWN IN Yaksi Fingering by Blue Moon Fiber Arts in Poupon. This is a fingering-weight, 60% wool, 20% silk, 20% yak 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 7.75 [8.75, 9.75] inches in fingering weight yarn, 9.5 [10.75, 12] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 68-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.

NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The sizes use different charts. Be sure to follow the appropriate charts.

CAST ON Cast on 60 [68, 76] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Knit 8 rounds of k1, p1 ribbing.

Work the appropriate Main Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 14 [16, 18] of the appropriate Main Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 32-60 [36-68, 40-76]. It uses a total of 29 [33, 37] stitches.

Row 1 (WS): S11, (p1 sl1) 13 [15, 17] times, p2.

Row 2 (RS): S11, k1 28 [32, 36] times.

Work these 2 rows 15 [17, 19] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): S11, p15 [17, 19], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): S11, k4 [4, 4], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): S11, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): S11, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

17 [19, 21] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the appropriate Main Chart (for the foot, you will always work 1 repeat of the appropriate Main Chart and 1 additional knit stitch), place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k9 [10, 11]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Main Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Main Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 62 [70, 78] stitches



remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures at least 3.5 [3.75, 4] inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 14 [16, 18] of the appropriate Main Chart (when in doubt, stop early).

Work the appropriate Toe Chart once. Repeat row 8 [9, 10] of the appropriate Toe Chart until sock measures 2.5 [2.5, 2.75] inches shorter than desired length.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, p1, left-leaning k decrease, k until 4 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease, p1, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

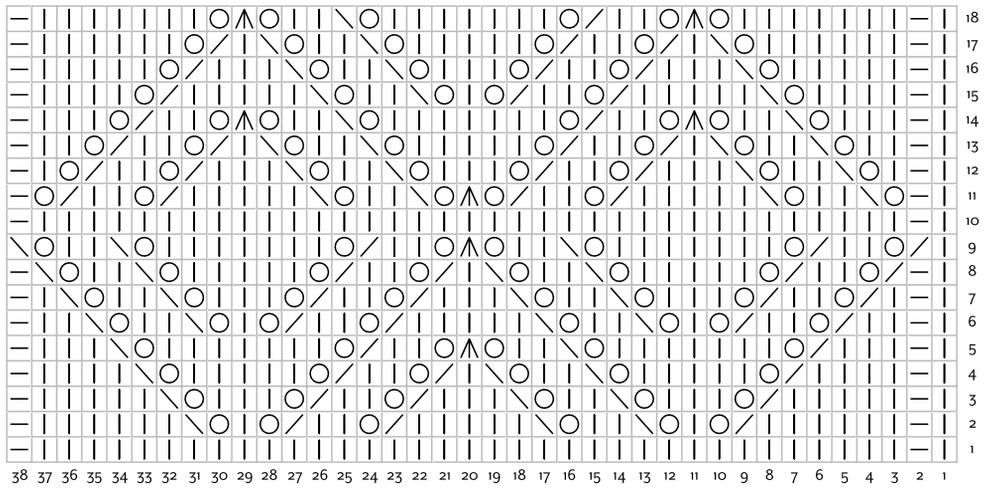
NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. K1, p1, k until 2 stitches remain before second marker, p1, k1. K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 4 [5, 6] times, 46 [50, 54] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 5 [6, 7] more times, 26 [26, 26] stitches remain. K to first marker.

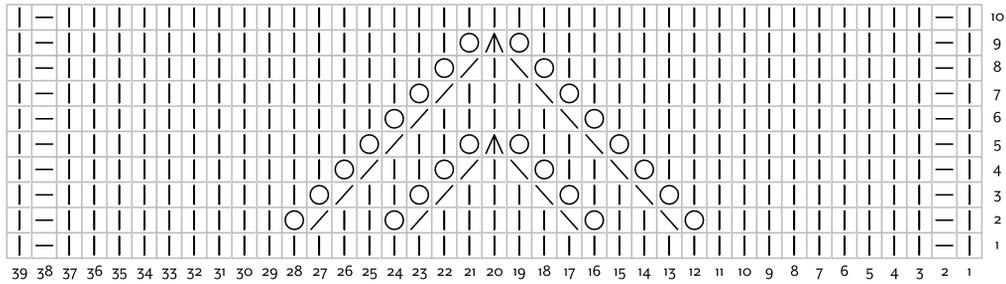
Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



MAIN CHART 76-STITCH SIZE



TOE CHART 76-STITCH SIZE



-  Knit
-  Purl
-  Right-leaning knit decrease
-  Left-leaning knit decrease
-  Centered double knit decrease
-  Yarn over





Mood

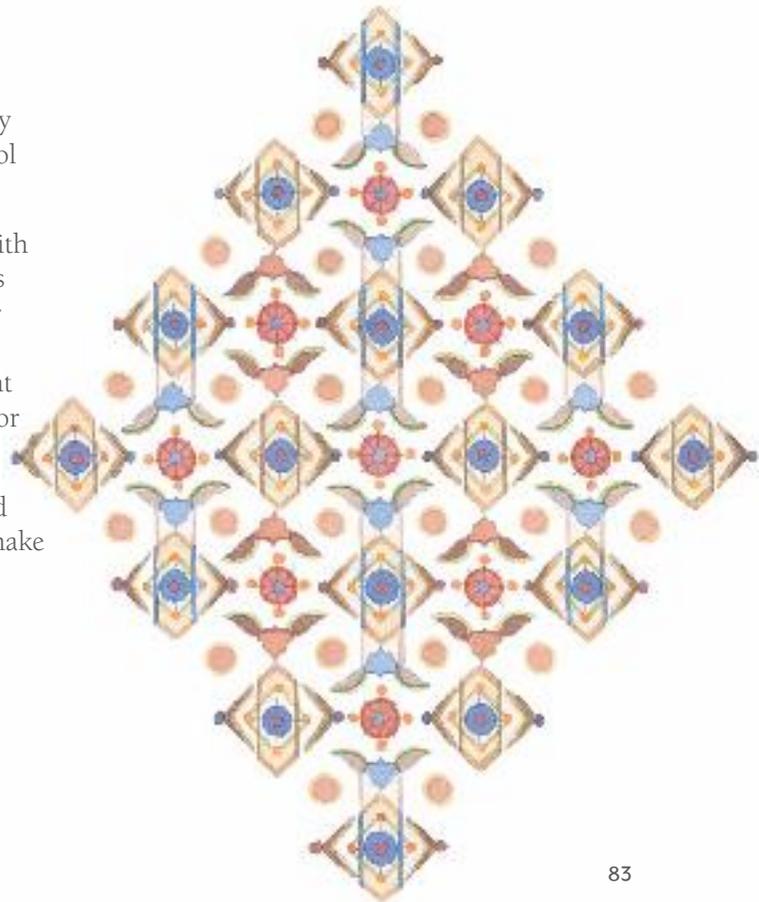
Mood (sometimes Muud or Moud) is a small town in eastern Iran. It has a long textile history, and rugs from the area are generally considered to be of a very high quality.

Mood rugs use several different designs but share some common characteristics. The background of these rugs nearly always features a small-scale, closely-packed, repeated motif. This creates an almost tiled effect that is very soothing despite the intricate design. These socks build on this idea by repeating a single simple element across the entire sock.

SHOWN IN Chickadee by Quince & Company in Caspian. This is a sport-weight, 100% wool 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 7.25 [8.25, 9.25, 10.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 8.75 [10, 11.25, 12.5] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 56-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.



NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

Rows 5, 6, 7, & 8 of the Leg Chart are offset. This looks intimidating, but isn't as hard as it seems. Do not work the last stitch of round 4 (that is, only work a total of 55 [63, 71, 79] stitches in round 4). Follow rows 5, 6, 7, & 8 of the Leg Chart as shown. When you finish round 8, work 1 extra knit stitch to get back to the start of the round.

The stitches surrounded by the purple border are repeated to adjust the size of the heel flap. Work them 5 [6, 7, 8] times.

The stitches surrounded by the red border are repeated to adjust the size of the sock. Work them 6 [7, 8, 9] times.

CAST ON Cast on 56 [64, 72, 80] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work the Cuff Chart 8 times. Work the Leg Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 4 of the Leg Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 30-56 [34-64, 38-72, 42-80]. It uses a total of 27 [31, 35, 39] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the Heel Chart 14 [16, 18, 20] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): S11, p15 [17, 19, 21], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): S11, k6 [6, 6, 6], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): S11, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): S11, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

17 [19, 21, 23] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the Foot Chart, place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k9 [10, 11, 12]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Foot Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Foot Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 58 [66, 74, 82] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures 2.25 [2.5, 2.75, 3] inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 4 or 8 of the Foot Chart.



NOTES (CONT.)

The shaded rows on the foot chart are repeated to elongate the stitch pattern on the foot. Work them one extra time each time you come to them. That is, the first time you come to a shaded row, work it once. The next time you come to a shaded row, work it twice. The next time you come to a shaded row, work it three times. Continue like this, increasing by 1 each time, down the foot.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1 (if you stopped after row 4) or p1 (if you stopped after row 8), left-leaning k decrease, continue in ribbing as established by the last row you worked until 3 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1 (if you stopped after row 4) or p1 (if you stopped after row 8). K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Continue in ribbing as established by the last row you worked to second marker. K to end of round

Work these 2 rounds 4 [5, 6, 7] times, 42 [46, 50, 54] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 4 [5, 6, 7] more times, 26 [26, 26, 26] stitches remain. K to first marker.

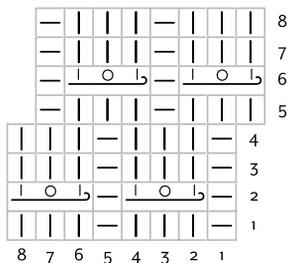
Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



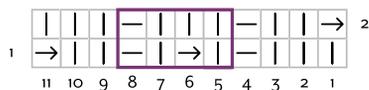
CUFF CHART



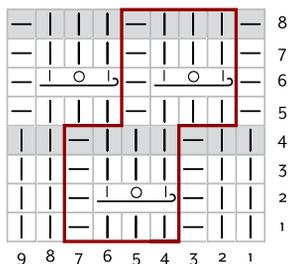
LEG CHART



HEEL CHART



FOOT CHART



STITCH GUIDE

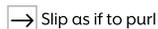
CLUSTER STITCH With your right needle tip, grab the third stitch on the left needle and lift it over the first two stitches and off. Knit 1, yarn over, knit 1.



RS: Knit
WS: Purl



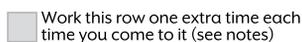
RS: Purl
WS: Knit



Slip as if to purl



Cluster stitch



Work this row one extra time each time you come to it (see notes)



Work these stitches 5 [6, 7, 8] times



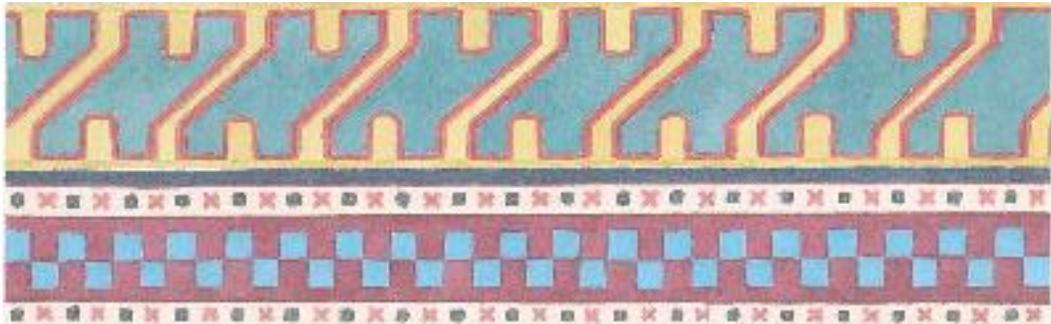
Work these stitches 6 [7, 8, 9] times



Afshari

The Afshari (sometimes Avshar) are a nomadic Turkic tribe originating in Central Asia, now found in parts of Turkey, Syria, and Iran. Most of the rugs woven by the villagers and nomads from this area are called Afshari (even though some are made by people from other groups such as the Buchakchi).

Afshari rugs are diverse and use a number of construction methods and feature an array of different designs. Despite this variability, similarities do exist. Most are predominantly red or blue, and many feature repeated horizontal bands of intricate motifs. The cuffs of these socks draw from this tradition and showcase a variety of elaborate textured stitches.



SHOWN IN Arroyo by Malabrigo in Reflecting Pool. This is a sport-weight, 100% superwash merino 4-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 7 [7.75, 8.5, 9.25, 10] inches in fingering weight yarn, 8.5 [9.5, 10.25, 11.25, 12.25] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 60-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.

NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

Rows 5, 6, 9, & 10 of Chart B are offset. This looks intimidating, but isn't as hard as it seems. Do not work the last stitch of round 4 or 8 (that is, only work a total of 53 [59, 65, 71, 77] stitches in rows 4 or 8). Follow rows 5, 6, 9, & 10 of Chart B as shown. When you finish round 6 or 10, work 2 extra knit stitches to get back to the start of the round.

The stitches surrounded by the red border are repeated to adjust the size of the heel flap. Work them 7 [8, 9, 10, 11] times.

CAST ON Cast on 54 [60, 66, 72, 78] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Purl 3 rounds.

Work Chart A once. Work Chart B once. Work Chart A once. Work Chart B once. Work Chart A once. If you want the leg to be taller, knit additional rounds.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 28-54 [31-60, 34-66, 37-72, 40-78]. It uses a total of 27 [30, 33, 36, 39] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the Heel Chart 14 [15, 16, 17, 18] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): Sl1, p15 [16, 17, 20, 21], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): Sl1, k6 [5, 4, 7, 6], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): Sl1, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): Sl1, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

17 [18, 19, 22, 23] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Knit across the top of the foot, place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k8 [9, 10, 11, 12]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K to second marker. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 54 [60, 66, 72, 78] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures 2 [2.25, 2.5, 2.75, 3] inches shorter than desired length.



TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k until 3 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 3 [4, 5, 6, 6] times, 42 [44, 46, 48, 54] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 4 [5, 5, 6, 7] more times, 26 [24, 26, 24, 26] stitches remain. K to first marker.

Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



CHART A

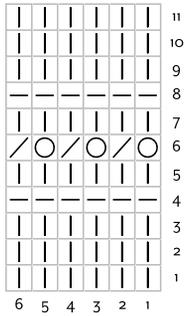
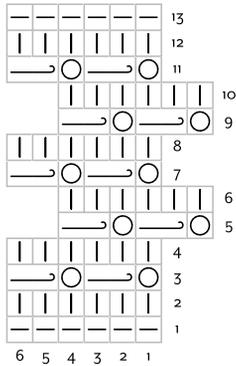


CHART B

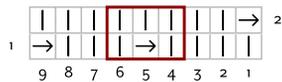


STITCH GUIDE

SLIP CLUSTER RIGHT Slip 1, knit 2, pass the slipped stitch over.

-  RS: Knit
WS: Purl
-  Purl
-  Slip as if to purl
-  Yarn over
-  Right-leaning knit decrease
-  Slip cluster right
-  Work these stitches 7 [8, 9, 10, 11] times

HEEL CHART





Yalameh

Yalameh (sometimes Yallameh) rugs are produced by both Iranian villagers and members of the Quashqa'i people (a group of nomadic tribes of Turkish origin) in the area south of the Iranian city of Abadeh. These rugs are considered among the most beautiful and highest quality of all the Persian tribal rugs.

Yalameh rugs generally use geometric designs, especially lozenge-shaped panels with jagged, latch-hook designs along the edges. These strong angles are reflected in the lovely borders of these slippers.

SHOWN IN Twist by Malabrigo in Sealing Wax. This is a worsted-weight, 100% merino 8-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 24 stitches in 4 inches with DK or light worsted-weight yarn, 20 stitches in 4 inches with aran or worsted-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 6.5 [8, 9.5] inches in DK or light worsted-weight yarn, 8 [9.75, 11.5] inches in aran or worsted-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 46-stitch cast on and about 200 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 300 yards or less.



NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 3 & 5, but you must swatch to be sure.

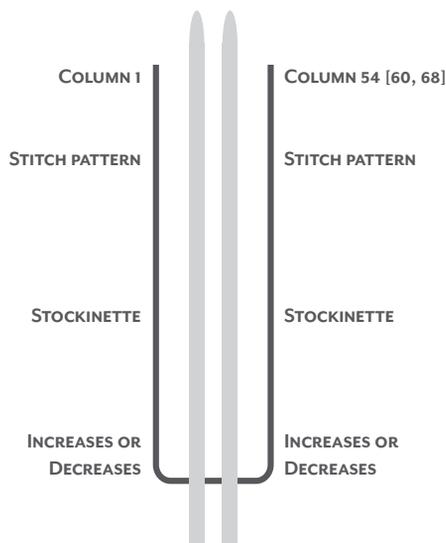
The sizes use different Main Charts. Be sure to follow the appropriate charts.

The stitch surrounded by the red border is repeated to adjust the size of the slipper. Work it 18 [26, 34] times.

CAST ON: Using a figure 8 cast on, Judy's Magic Cast On, or some other cast on that lets you start in the middle of a piece of fabric, cast on 42 [46, 50] stitches.

Your cast on is at the center back of the heel. At first, you're working flat, but later you will work in the round, so you will need to work with DPNs or circs throughout the slipper.

SETUP: Take a moment to orient your knitting. Hold the needles so that the right side of the fabric is facing you and the working yarn is at the top of the needles. It will look something like this.



Your starting point (column 1 on the charts) will be on the top of the left needle.

On right-side rows, you'll move down the left needle (first working the stitch pattern then a stretch of stockinette). Early in the pattern you'll work paired increases to widen the bottom of the foot. Later you'll work paired decreases to shape the gusset. Then you'll move up the right needle (first working a stretch of stockinette then the stitch pattern).

On wrong-side rows, you'll reverse the process, first moving down the right needle, then across the bottom of the foot, and finally up the left needle.



PART 1 (WORKED FLAT): Work the appropriate Main Chart once. Odd rows are right-side rows. Even rows are wrong-side rows.

Stop after completing row 37 of the appropriate Main Chart. 38 [46, 54] stitches remain.

PART 2: You've just finished a right-side row, and it's time to join the slipper to work in the round. Normally you would turn the slipper and work a wrong side row. Instead, bring the edges of the slipper together (with the outside of the slipper facing out) and start working in the round.

Work a right-leaning twisted decrease (this stitch uses the stitches shown in columns 1 & 2 on the appropriate Main Chart), k7, k1tbl, k18 [26, 34], k1tbl, k7, work a left-leaning twisted knit decrease (this stitch uses the stitches shown in columns 53 & 54 [59 & 60, 65 & 66] on the appropriate Main Chart). 36 [44, 52] stitches remain.

The round now begins in the middle of the *top* of the foot (you're probably used to the round starting in the bottom of the foot, so this may require a bit of extra attention).

PART 3 (WORKED IN THE ROUND): Work the Foot Chart until slipper measures 1.25 [1.5, 1.75] inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 6 of the Foot Chart. Repeat row 6 as needed to fine tune the length.

Place markers to evenly divide top and bottom of the slipper (there should be 18 [22, 26] stitches between markers)

DECREASE ROUND: While continuing to work the twisted stitches as established by row 6 of the Foot Chart for as long as possible, work until 3 stitches remain before marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k until 3 stitches remain before marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

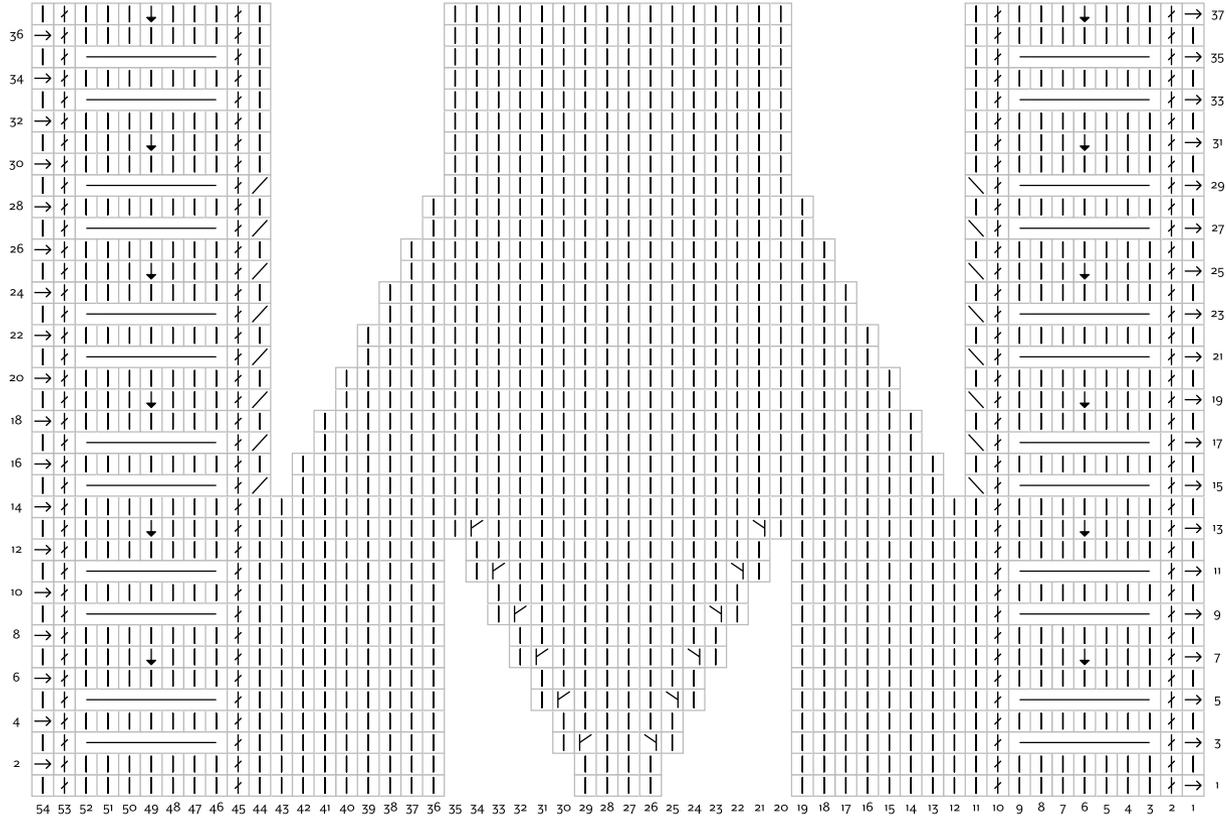
NON-DECREASE ROUND: While continuing to work the twisted stitches as established by row 6 of the Foot Chart for as long as possible, k to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 2 [3, 4] times, 28 [32, 36] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 2 [3, 4] more times, 20 [20, 20] stitches remain. K to first marker.

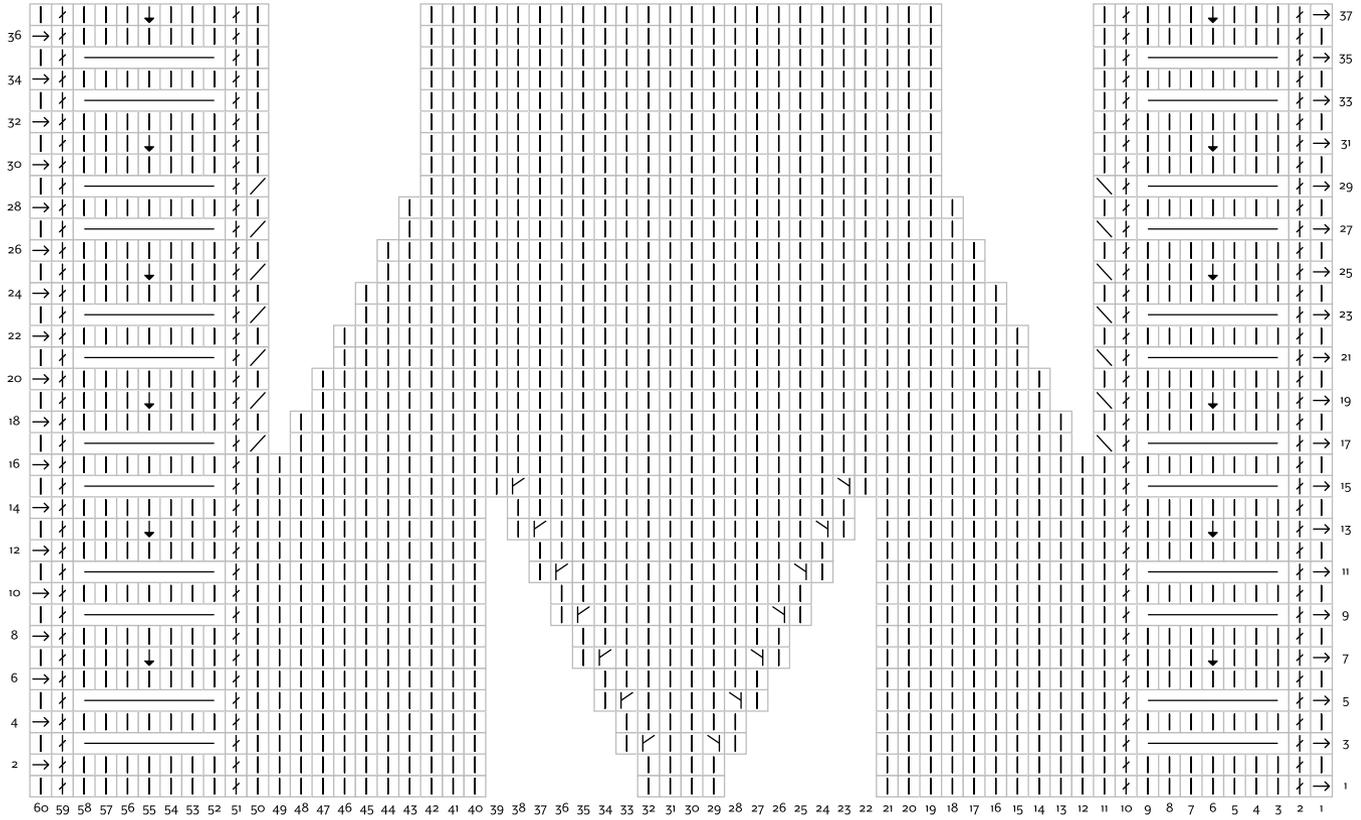
FINISHING: Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



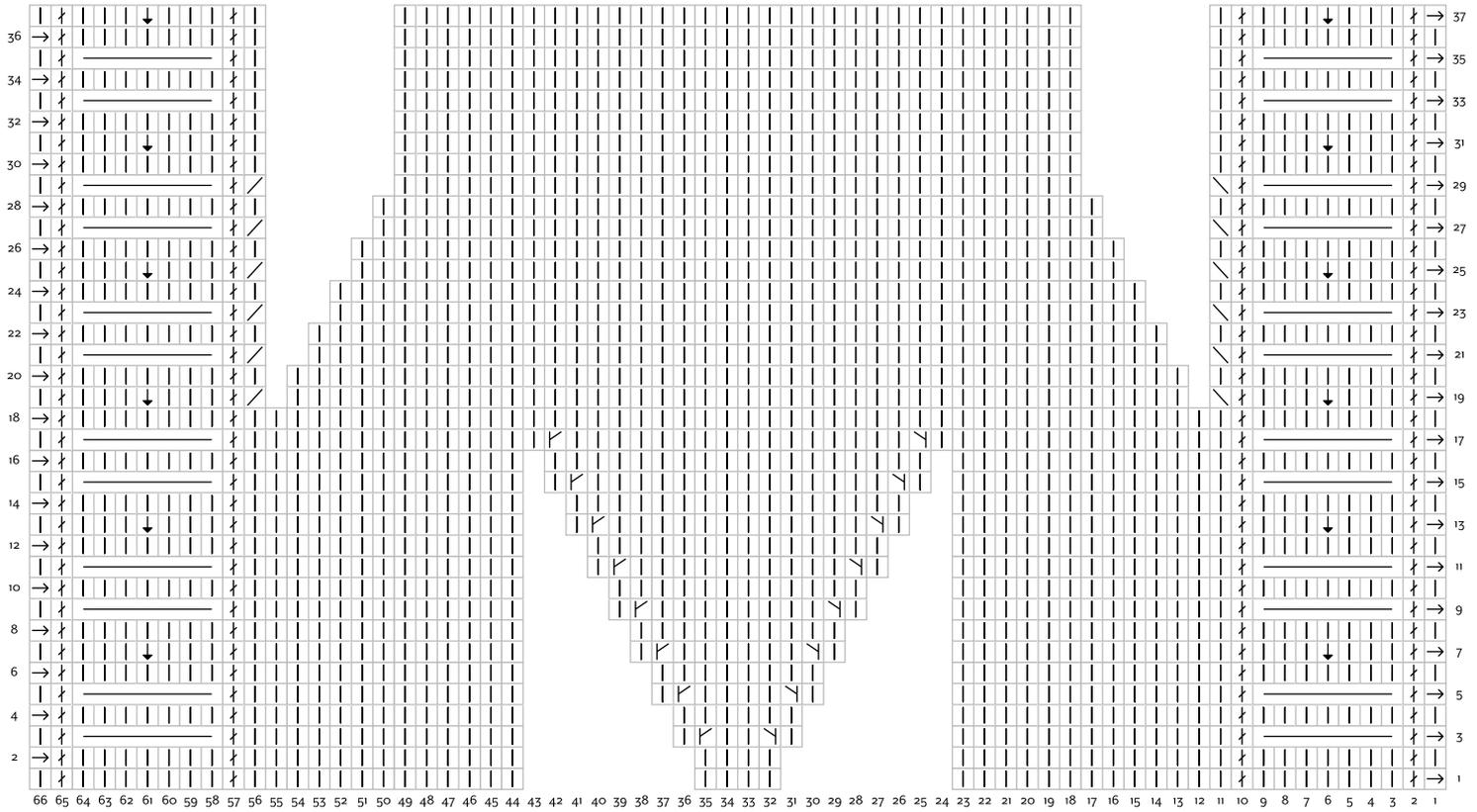
36-STITCH MAIN CHART



44-STITCH MAIN CHART



52-STITCH MAIN CHART





Nain

Nain is a small town in the middle of Iran on the rim of the Great Desert. Woolen textiles have been produced in Nain for centuries though rugs have only been produced since the 1930s. The rugs produced in Nain are among the most finely knotted carpets currently made. They are some of the best known and most expensive of the modern rugs.

Nain rugs usually feature intricate floral designs, elaborate medallions, and a very characteristic color palette. These socks incorporate the curvilinear lines and pale blue color traditional of this style.



SHOWN IN Tern by Quince & Company in Beach Glass. This is a fingering-weight, 75% wool, 25% silk 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 8.25 [9.25, 10.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 10 [11.25, 12.5] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 72-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.

NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The shaded stitches are used to adjust sizing. On all charts, work the unshaded stitches for the 64-stitch size. Work the unshaded and light gray stitches for the 72-stitch size. Work all stitches for the 80-stitch size.

The socks use different Heel and Toe Charts depending on which row of the Main Chart you worked last. Be sure to follow the appropriate charts.

CAST ON Using needles one size larger than those needed to get gauge, cast on 64 [72, 80] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work the Cuff Chart 8 times. Work the Main Chart once. If you want the leg to be taller you may work rows 1-16 of the Main Chart again.

If you stop after row 32, you will start following the Main Chart at row 1 for the foot. If you stop after row 16, you will start following the Main Chart at row 17 for the foot.

HEEL FLAP Switch to needles needed to get gauge. The heel flap is worked over stitches 34-64 [38-72, 42-80]. It uses a total of 31 [35, 39] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the appropriate Heel Chart 15 [17, 19] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the appropriate Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): Sl1, p17 [19, 21], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): Sl1, k6 [6, 6], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): Sl1, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): Sl1, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row

19 [21, 23] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Main Chart (for the foot, you will always work 1 full repeat of the Main Chart and 1 additional purl stitch), place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k10 [11, 12]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Main Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot



following the next row of the Main Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 66 [74, 82] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures at least 2.75 [3, 3.25] inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 16 or 32 of the Main Chart (when in doubt, stop early).

Work the appropriate Toe Chart until sock measures 2.5 [2.75, 3] inches shorter than desired length.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. P1, left-leaning twisted k decrease, follow ribbing as established the appropriate Toe Chart until 3 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning twisted k decrease, p1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Follow ribbing as established by the appropriate Toe Chart to second marker. K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 5 [6, 7] times, 46 [50, 54] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 5 [6, 7] more times, 26 [26, 26] stitches remain. K to first marker.

Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.







Joshagan

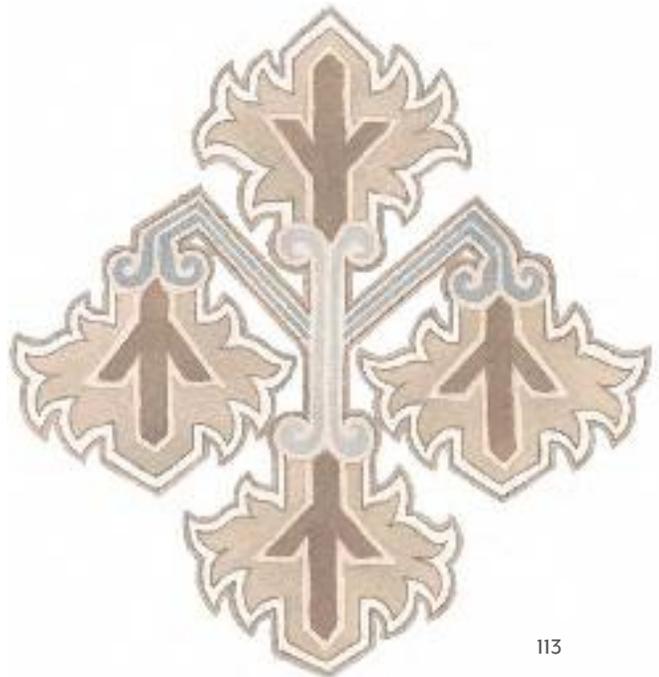
Joshagan (sometimes Joshagan) is a small town in Iran northwest of Isfahan. The history of rug making in Joshagan is contested. Some early nineteenth-century carpet scholars have suggested that it was one of the major rug producing areas of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries while some more recent scholars have found this unlikely and suggested that the rug industry did not begin in the area until the nineteenth century.

In either case, the rug industry in Joshagan is thriving today and produces carpets with a very distinctive style. Joshagan rugs feature a lattice design with stylized floral motifs in the center of the lozenges. Red is common, but neutral colors are also frequently seen. This sock mirrors this traditional lattice design and muted color scheme.

SHOWN IN Dreamy by Anzula in Seaside. This is a fingering-weight, 75% superwash merino, 15% cashmere, 10% silk 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 8.25 [9.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 10 [11.25] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 64-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.



NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The shaded stitches are used to adjust sizing. Work the unshaded stitches for the 64-stitch size. Work all stitches for the 72-stitch size.

CAST ON Cast on 64 [72] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work the Cuff Chart 8 times. Work the Main Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 14 of the Main Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 34-64 [37-72]. It uses a total of 31 [36] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the Heel Chart 15 [18] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): S11, p17 [20], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): S11, k6 [7], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): S11, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): S11, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

19 [22] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the Main Chart (for the foot, you will always work 2 repeats of the appropriate Main Chart and 1 [0] stitch from an additional repeat of the appropriate Main Chart), place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k10 [11]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Main Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Main Chart. K to end of round.



Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 66 [72] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until you next complete row 13 of the Main Chart. Switch to the appropriate Toe Chart.

Work the appropriate Toe Chart once. Repeat row 17 of the appropriate Toe Chart until sock measures 2.5 [2.75] inches shorter than desired length.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k until 3 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

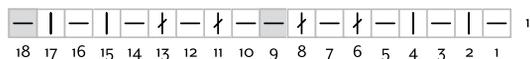
NON-DECREASE ROUND K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 5 [6] times, 46 [48] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 5 [6] more times, 26 [24] stitches remain. K to first marker.

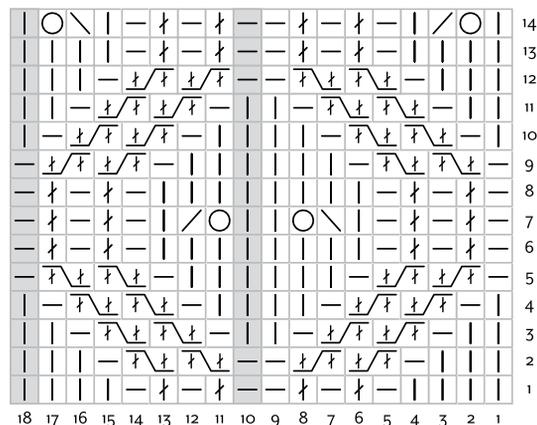
Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



CUFF CHART



MAIN CHART



 RS: Knit
WS: Purl

 RS: Knit through the back loop
WS: Purl through the back loop

 RS: Purl
WS: Knit

 Slip as if to purl

 Yarn over

 Make 1 right knitwise

 Make 1 left knitwise

 Right-leaning knit decrease

 Left-leaning knit decrease

 Centered double knit decrease

 1 x 1 Cable right twisted

 1 x 1 Cable left twisted

 Work for the 72-stitch size

STITCH GUIDE

MAKE 1 RIGHT KNITWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the back to the front. Knit into the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

MAKE 1 LEFT KNITWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the front to the back. Knit into the back of the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT TWISTED Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE LEFT TWISTED Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

CENTERED DOUBLE KNIT DECREASE Slip 2 together at the same time as if to knit 2 together. Knit 1. Pass the slipped stitches over.





Senneh

Senneh (sometimes Senna or Sine) is a large city in eastern Iran and the capital of the province of Kurdistan. The city is now known as Sanandaj though the rugs still use the earlier name. Sennehs are among the most densely knotted of all Persian rugs.

Senneh rugs commonly feature either a herati pattern (a stylized flower surrounded by four curved leaves) or a boteh pattern (which looks rather like an angular paisley). These socks use the boteh motif repeated in a column down the leg and foot.



SHOWN IN Hat Box by Mrs. Crosby in Roasted Chestnut. This is a sport-weight, 75% superwash merino, 15% silk, 10% cashmere 3-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 7.25 [8.25, 9.25, 10.25] inches in fingering weight yarn, 8.75 [10, 11.25, 12.5] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 64-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.

NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

The socks use different Main and Toe Charts and have different instructions. Be sure to follow the appropriate charts and instructions.

The stitches surrounded by the red border are repeated to adjust the size of the heel flap. Work them 6 [7, 8, 9] times.

CAST ON Cast on 56 [64, 72, 80] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Work the Cuff Chart 8 times.

Right sock Work the Right Main Chart over stitches 1-16, work the rest of the round in ribbing as established.

Left sock Work 12 [16, 20, 24] stitches in ribbing as established, work the Left Main Chart over stitches 13-28 [17-32, 21-36, 25-40], work the rest of the round in ribbing as established.

Both socks Stop after completing row 22 of the appropriate Main Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 29-56 [33-64, 37-72, 41-80]. It uses a total of 28 [32, 36, 40] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the Heel Chart 14 [16, 18, 20] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): Sl1, p16 [18, 20, 22], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): Sl1, k7 [7, 7, 7], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): Sl1, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): Sl1, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

18 [20, 22, 24] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker.

Right sock Work across the top of the foot following the first row of the Right Main Chart for the first 16 stitches, place second marker. Work 12 [16, 20, 24] stitches in ribbing as established, place third marker.

Left sock Work 12 [16, 20, 24] stitches in ribbing as established, place second marker. Work the first row of the Left Main Chart over stitches 13-28 [17-32, 21-36, 25-40], place third marker.



Both socks Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k9 [10, 11, 12]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1.

Right sock K to the start of the Right Main Chart (the first time you work this round, there won't be any stitches here yet). Work the next row of the Right Main Chart. Work to the third marker in ribbing as established.

Left sock Work to the second marker in ribbing as established. Work the next row of the Left Main Chart. Knit to the third marker (the first time you work this round, there won't be any stitches here yet).

Both socks K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.

SHIFTING ROUND K to first marker.

Right sock Make 1 left, k to the start of the Right Main Chart (the first time you work this round, there won't be any stitches here yet). Work the next row of the Right Main Chart. Left-leaning k decrease, work to the third marker in ribbing as established.

Left sock Work in ribbing as established until 2 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease. Work the next row of the Left Main Chart. K to third marker but do not slip it (the first time you work this round, there won't be any stitches here yet), make 1 right, slip marker.

Both socks K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and shifting rounds until 56 [64, 72, 80] stitches remain.

NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker.

Right sock K to the start of the Right Main Chart. Work the next row of the Right Main Chart. Work to the third marker in ribbing as established.

Left sock Work in ribbing as established to the second marker. Work the next row of the Left Main Chart. K to third marker.

Both socks K to end of round.

Alternate non-decrease and shifting rounds until the second marker reaches the marker dividing the marker dividing the top and bottom of the sock. Consolidate your markers so you have one on each side of the foot.



Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures at least 3.25 [3.5, 3.75, 4] inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 16 of the appropriate Main Chart (when in doubt, stop early).

Repeat the non-decrease round, working the appropriate Toe Chart in place of the Right or Left Main Chart. Work the appropriate Toe Chart in this fashion once. Repeat row 10 of the appropriate Toe Chart until sock measures 2.25 [2.5, 2.75, 3] inches shorter than desired length.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k until 3 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

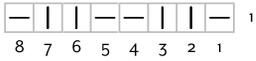
NON-DECREASE ROUND K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 4 [5, 6, 7] times, 40 [44, 48, 52] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 4 [5, 6, 7] more times, 24 [24, 24, 24] stitches remain. K to first marker.

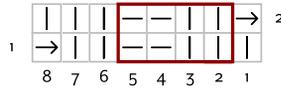
Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



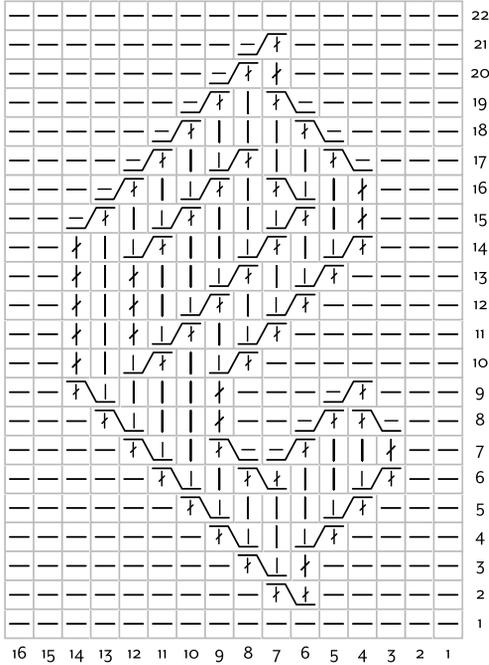
CUFF CHART



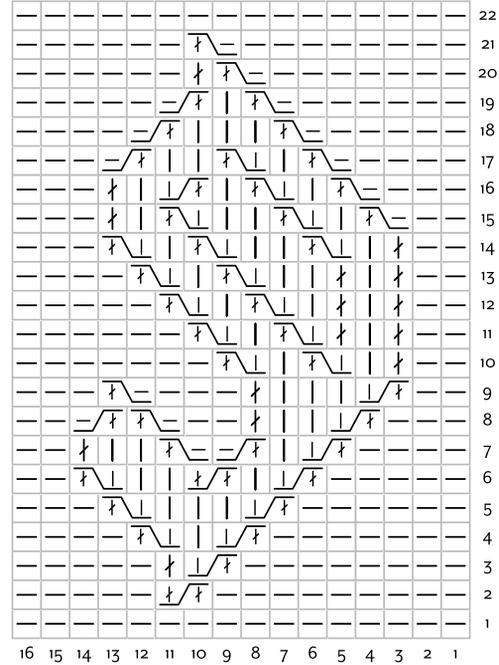
HEEL CHART



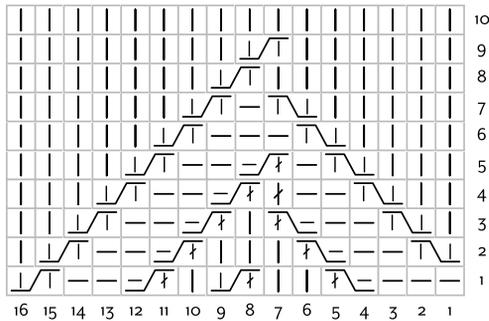
LEFT MAIN CHART



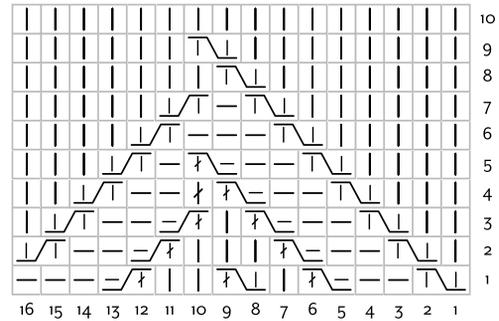
RIGHT MAIN CHART



LEFT TOE CHART



RIGHT TOE CHART



STITCH GUIDE

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1, knit 1 from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE LEFT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 1, knit 1 from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT TWISTED Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE LEFT TWISTED Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT TWIST OVER KNIT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1 through the back loop, knit 1 from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE LEFT TWIST OVER KNIT Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, knit 1, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE RIGHT TWIST OVER PURL Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in back, knit 1 through the back loop, purl 1 from cable needle.

1 X 1 CABLE LEFT TWIST OVER PURL Slip 1 to cable needle, hold in front, purl 1, knit 1 through the back loop from cable needle.

MAKE 1 RIGHT KNITWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the back to the front. Knit into the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

MAKE 1 LEFT KNITWISE With your left needle, lift the strand of yarn between the last stitch you worked and the stitch you would normally work next from the front to the back. Knit into the back of the loop created by the strand of yarn you just picked up.

 RS: Knit
WS: Purl

 Knit through the back loop

 RS: Purl
WS: Knit

 Slip as if to purl

 1 x 1 Cable right

 1 x 1 Cable left

 1 x 1 Cable right twisted

 1 x 1 Cable left twisted

 1x1 Cable right, twist over knit

 1x1 Cable left, twist over knit

 1x1 Cable right, twist over purl

 1x1 Cable left, twist over purl

 Work these stitches 6 [7, 8, 9] times





Uşak

Uşak (sometimes Ushak) is a city in eastern Turkey where rugs have been made since at least the fifteenth century. Because rugs have been produced there for centuries, and because eastern Turkey is fairly close to Europe, many of the carpets first brought to Europe were from this area.

Uşak rugs (and Turkish rugs in general) often use a different color palette than do Persian rugs. They use less blue and red and more brown, yellow, and rust. Uşak rugs combine this color scheme with a characteristic floral motif. The color and stylized floral design of this sock reflect this distinctive style.



SHOWN IN Meridian by Seven Sisters Arts in Curry. This is a fingering-weight, 75% superwash merino, 25% nylon 4-ply yarn.

GAUGE AND SIZING 34 stitches in 4 inches with fingering-weight yarn, 28 stitches in 4 inches with sport or dk-weight yarn, measured over blocked stockinette. Fits a foot or leg of 7.75 [8.5, 9.25, 10, 10.75] inches in fingering weight yarn, 8.75 [9.75, 10.5, 11.5, 12.25] inches in sport or dk-weight yarn.

YARDAGE Shown with a 66-stitch cast on and about 300 yards of yarn. You can probably make any size with 400 yards or less.

NOTES

Use needles that give you the appropriate gauge. That's *probably* something between 0 & 2, but you must swatch to be sure.

Rows 10, 11, and 12 of the Cuff Chart are offset by 2 stitches. This looks intimidating, but isn't as hard as it seems. Do not work the last 2 stitches of round 9 (that is, only work a total of 58 [64, 70, 76, 82] stitches in row 9). Follow rows 10, 11, and 12 of the Cuff Chart as shown. When you finish round 12, work 2 extra knit stitches to get back to the start of the round.

The socks use different Main Charts. Be sure to follow the appropriate chart.

The stitches surrounded by the red border are repeated to adjust the size of the sock. Work them 8 [9, 10, 11, 12] times.

CAST ON Cast on 60 [66, 72, 78, 84] stitches. Join for working in the round. Place marker to indicate beginning of round.

CUFF & LEG Using needles one size larger than those needed to get gauge, work the Cuff Chart once.

Switch to needles needed to get gauge. Work the appropriate Main Chart until sock reaches desired height. Stop after completing row 2 or 4 of the appropriate Main Chart.

HEEL FLAP The heel flap is worked over stitches 31-60 [34-66, 37-72, 40-78, 43-84]. It uses a total of 30 [33, 36, 39, 42] stitches.

Row 1 is a wrong-side row. Row 2 is a right-side row. Work the appropriate Heel Chart 15 [16, 17, 18, 19] times or until heel flap reaches desired length. Stop after completing row 2 of the Heel Chart.

HEEL TURN Turn at the end of each row.

Row 1 (WS): Sl1, p16 [17, 20, 21, 22], right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 2 (RS): Sl1, k5 [4, 7, 6, 5], left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Row 3 (WS): Sl1, p to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, right-leaning p decrease, p1.

Row 4 (RS): Sl 1, k to 1 stitch before the gap created by the turn on the previous row, left-leaning k decrease, k1.

Work rows 3 and 4 until all heel stitches have been worked, ending with a RS row.

18 [19, 22, 23, 24] stitches remain.

GUSSET AND FOOT

SETUP ROUND Pick up and knit stitches along the side of the heel flap, place first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Main Chart (for the foot, you will always work 5 [5, 6, 6, 7] repeats of the appropriate Main Chart and 0 [3, 0, 3, 0] stitches from an additional repeat of the appropriate Main Chart), place second marker. Pick up and knit stitches along the other side of the heel flap, k9 [10, 11, 11, 12]. The round now begins in the middle of the bottom of the foot.

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the appropriate Main Chart. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 2 stitches decreased.



NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Work across the top of the foot following the next row of the Main Chart. K to end of round.

Alternate decrease and non-decrease rounds until 60 [66, 72, 78, 84] stitches remain. Repeat the non-decrease round until sock measures 2.5 [2.5, 2.75, 2.75, 3] inches shorter than desired length. Stop after completing row 2 or 4 of the appropriate Main Chart.

Work the Toe Chart once.

TOE

DECREASE ROUND K until 3 stitches remain before first marker, right-leaning k decrease, k1. K1, p1, left-leaning k decrease, follow ribbing as established by the Toe Chart until 4 stitches remain before second marker, right-leaning k decrease, p1, k1. K1, left-leaning k decrease, k to end of round. 4 stitches decreased.

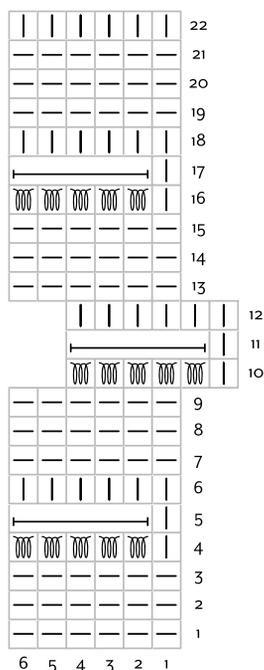
NON-DECREASE ROUND K to first marker. Follow ribbing as established by the Toe Chart to second marker. K to end of round.

Work these 2 rounds 4 [5, 6, 6, 7] times, 44 [46, 48, 54, 56] stitches remain. Work the decrease round 5 [5, 6, 7, 8] more times, 24 [26, 24, 26, 24] stitches remain. K to first marker.

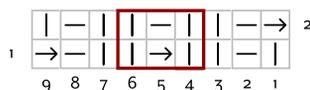
Remove markers. Graft toes. Weave in ends.



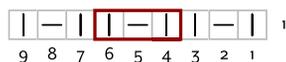
CUFF CHART



HEEL CHART



TOE CHART



 RS: Knit
 WS: Purl

 Knit, wrapping the yarn 3 times

 RS: Purl
 WS: Knit

 Slip as if to purl

 Yarn over

 Drop loops & wrap

 Slip cluster right

 Slip cluster left

 Work these stitches 8 [9, 10, 11, 12] times

STITCH GUIDE

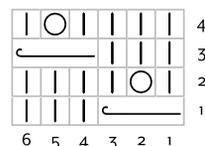
KNIT, WRAPPING THE YARN 3 TIMES Knit like normal, except instead of wrapping the yarn around your needle once, wrap it around 3 times.

DROP LOOPS & WRAP With the yarn in back, slip 5 stitches to the right needle, dropping extra loops as you do. Bring yarn to the front. Slip the 5 stitches back to the left needle. Bring yarn to the back. Slip 5 stitches to the right needle and pull yarn snug to cinch the stitches together. You've now wrapped the stitches once. Wrap them a second time, again being sure to pull the yarn snug to cinch the stitches together.

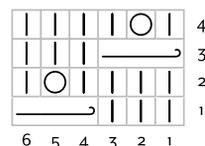
SLIP CLUSTER RIGHT Slip 1, knit 2, pass the slipped stitch over.

SLIP CLUSTER LEFT Knit 2, return the stitches to the left needle. Pull the third stitch on the left needle over the 2 stitches you just worked and off the needle. Return the 2 stitches to the right needle.

LEFT MAIN CHART



RIGHT MAIN CHART



Tips & Tricks

ABBREVIATIONS I've kept abbreviations to a minimum, and you probably know them all. But just to be safe: K for knit, KTBL for knit through the back loop, P for purl, SL for slip, RS for right side, and WS for wrong side.

BORDERS Some charts use borders to draw your attention to certain stitches. These stitches are repeated to adjust the size of the sock. Always read the note explaining the specific instructions for any particular pattern.

CAST ON Use any stretchy cast on you like. I like the long-tailed cast on.

CHARTS These patterns use charts. Charts are easy to follow, but they do require a bit of attention if you've not used them before. The important thing to remember is that charts show you a stylized picture of what the right side of your knitting looks like.

If you're working in the round, the right side of your fabric is always facing you, so the chart always shows you exactly what to do. Just read each row of the chart from right to left and make the stitch indicated in the key.

If you're working flat, it's a bit different. When you're working a right-side row, read that row of the chart from right to left and make the stitch indicated in the right-side instructions in the key. When you're working a wrong-side row, read that row of the chart from left to right and make the stitch indicated in the wrong-side instructions in the key.

Whether you're working in the round or flat, always start at the bottom of the chart and work your way up, one row at a time.

GAUGE Always knit (and block) a swatch to check your gauge. *Always.* I mean it.

GRAFTING Graft your toes however you like. I like Kitchener stitch.

HEEL FLAPS Heel flaps are worked back and forth over about half the stitches of the sock. Each sock pattern lists the specific stitches that are to be used for the heel flap. Be sure to read carefully to see which stitches to use.

It is easy to adjust the height of your heel flap to make your sock fit your foot. Just be sure to work an even number of rows so you're lined up properly to continue with the heel turn.

NEEDLES Use whatever style of needles you prefer. *The needle size ranges are only suggestions.* You should use whatever needle size you need to get the right gauge. Matching gauge is more important than either using the needle size listed in the pattern or the needle size given on your yarn.

NOTES Each pattern includes notes that explain things like shaded stitches and stitches surrounded by a border. Be sure to read them!

PATTERN REPEATS Generally, a chart shows one full repeat of a stitch pattern. Unless otherwise noted, this stitch pattern is worked across the

entire row or round of the piece. Put another way, “work the chart” means repeat the stitches of the chart, over and over, across the entire row or round until you reach the end of the row or round.

RIGHT SIDE The right side of your knitting is the outside or public side, abbreviated RS.

SHADED STITCHES Some charts use shading to draw your attention to certain stitches. This is generally done to adjust the size the sock. Always read the note explaining the specific instructions for any particular pattern.

SIZING Each pattern is offered in several sizes. Stitch counts, pattern repeats, or other instructions generally differ from size to size. This is indicated by first giving the information for the smallest size then giving it for the larger sizes in square brackets separated by commas.

SLIPPED STITCHES Always slip as if to purl with the yarn to the private side of the work unless told otherwise.

Heel flaps call for slipping stitches along the edge of the knitting to create a tidy selvage edge. There are almost as many ways to do this as there are knitters. If you’re getting uniform, elongated stitches along the edges of the fabric, you’re doing it right! If you have a method you like, stick with it.

If you’re having a hard time with it, try always slipping the first stitch as if to purl with your yarn held to the wrong side of the fabric. If you find that’s not working for the way you knit, you can also try holding the yarn to the back of the work and slipping as if to knit on right-side rows and holding the yarn to the front of the work and slipping as if to purl on wrong-side rows.

STITCH GUIDES Any unusual stitches are defined in the stitch guide included in each pattern.

STITCH MARKERS The patterns suggest using a stitch marker to indicate the beginning of the round or other points of note. If you prefer, you can usually arrange your needles to indicate this instead.

TOES Several of the socks have a bit of patterning on the toes. If you find that bothers you, you can substitute stockinette instead.

It is easy to adjust the shape of the toes to fit your feet. Most of the socks here have you decrease every other row until about half of your decreases are done and then decrease every round. If you’ve got pointy toes, you may want to decrease every other round until closer to three quarters of your decreases are done. If you’ve got flat toes, you may want to decrease every other round until only one quarter of your decreases are done.

WRONG SIDE The wrong side of your knitting is the inside or private side, abbreviated WS.

YARN REQUIREMENTS Each pattern lists the *approximate* yardage used for the project shown and suggests the maximum you might need to make any size.

This is a good guideline, but estimating yardage requirements is a bit of a black art. If you decide to make the leg of your sock 10 inches tall or you are knitting for size 15 feet, you’ll need more yarn. When in doubt, buy extra! It’s easier to return an unneeded skein than to run out on the last row.

Acknowledgements

Once upon a time, back before I started making them, I thought books were things that authors created all by themselves. I've since had the good fortune to learn that I was wrong and the great fortune to assemble an absolutely delightful team of people who help me make books of my own.

You can't have a knitting book without knitting, and when it comes to knitting Katie Metzroth, Barb Stephenson, Rhonda Wilson, Heather Robinson, and Heather Waisner are my secret weapons. I send them yarn and notes, and they send me back flawless socks and helpful suggestions. Between them they knit every stitch you see in this book. I'm consistently amazed at their skill and honored that they share it with me. I couldn't do this without them.

Once I have all that lovely knitting in hand, it's time to take some photos. This book showed me that the very best photoshoots happen at home (that's where the rugs are you see), in your pajamas, glass of champagne firmly in hand. Brenda and Brian Glenn squandered a perfectly lovely morning indulging me and my never ending stream of requests to point their toes that way, cross their ankles just so, and scootch over here a bit because the light is better. And they didn't even make me feel crazy while we were at it!

But, tempting though it may be, I can't just fill a book with pictures of knitting. I need some words and instructional bits here and there, and that's where Cathy Scott and Heather Ordovery come in. Cathy makes Stitchmastery, the amazing program that I use for all my charts (I wouldn't want to design without it). And, as if that wasn't enough, she also edits all my patterns. When your knitting goes smoothly, thank Cathy (and if it doesn't, blame me, I probably didn't listen to her)! And Heather, when she's not busy keeping us all entertained with her CraftLit podcast or making marvelous books of her own, found time to edit the rest of the book. If I sound at all lucid, the credit goes to her.

For the perfect finishing touch, Stephanie Fliss proved herself an absolute mind reader and created the beautiful illustrations you see scattered throughout the book. I can't possibly explain how much I love them, and I suspect you love them too.

And of course, for keeping me sane (and putting up with me during that tricky bit in middle of every book where everything seems about to fall to pieces and I have a little meltdown), tremendous thanks to my family and especially my husband Brian. You make it easy for me to do this funny thing I love.

Resources

GÖRDES Entice by Hazel Knits in Indigo.

HAZELKNITS.COM

KAZAK Socks that Rock Mediumweight by Blue Moon Fiber Arts in A Hazy Shade of Blue.

BLUEMOONFIBERARTS.COM

HERIZ Squishy by Anzula in Cardamom.

ANZULA.COM

SERAB Apex by Seven Sisters Arts in Old Gold.

SEVENSISTERSARTS.COM

ARDABIL Superwash Sport by Sweetgeorgia in Goldmine.

SWEETGEORGIAIYARNS.COM

YOMUT Cashluxe Fine by Sweetgeorgia in Terra Firma.

SWEETGEORGIAIYARNS.COM

MASHAD Solemate by Lorna's Laces in Manzanita.

LORNASLACES.NET

SALOR Divine by Hazel Knits in Braeburn.

HAZELKNITS.COM

KHOTAN Yaksi Fingering by Blue Moon Fiber Arts in Poupon.

BLUEMOONFIBERARTS.COM

MOOD Chickadee by Quince & Company in Caspian.

QUINCEANDCO.COM

AFSHARI Arroyo by Malabrigo in Reflecting Pool.

MALABRIGOYARN.COM

YALAMEH Twist by Malabrigo in Sealing Wax.

MALABRIGOYARN.COM

NAIN Tern by Quince & Company in Beach Glass.

QUINCEANDCO.COM

JOSHAQAN Dreamy by Anzula in Seaside.

ANZULA.COM

SENNEH Hat Box by Mrs. Crosby in Roasted Chestnut.

MRSCROSBYPLAYS.COM

USAK Meridian by Seven Sisters Arts in Curry.

SEVENSISTERSARTS.COM

CHARTS created with Stitchmastery.

STITCHMASTERY.COM

ILLUSTRATIONS created by Stephanie Fliss.

STEPHANIEFLISS.COM

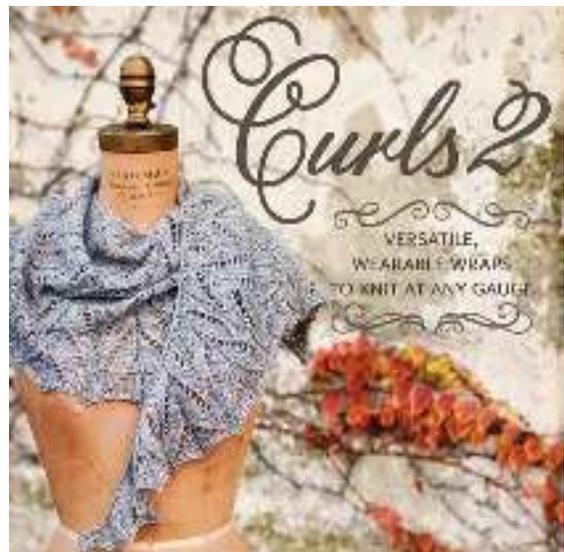
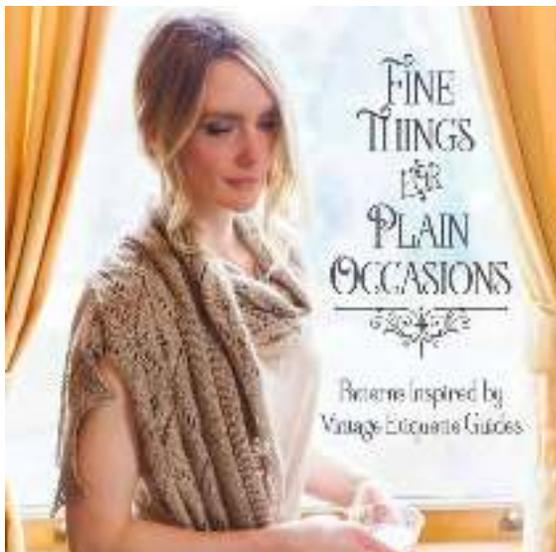
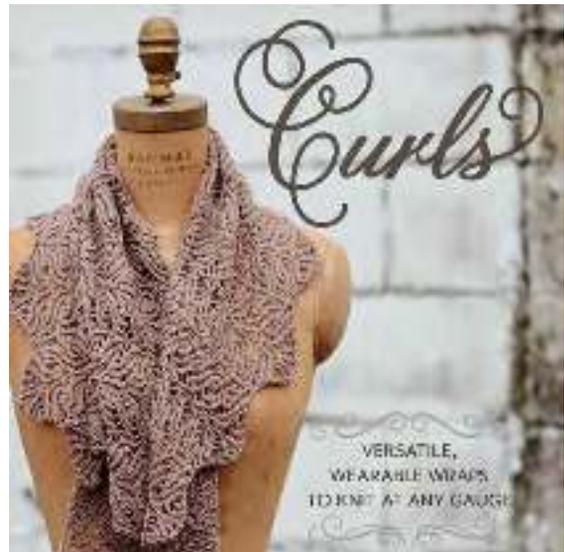
RUGS my private collection, but you can find lovely ones online. I've had great luck at Rug & Weave. Oh, and someone always asks...the rugs in the pictures aren't the same style as the socks shown with them. That would be awfully tricky to manage. These are just the ones that looked pretty with the socks!

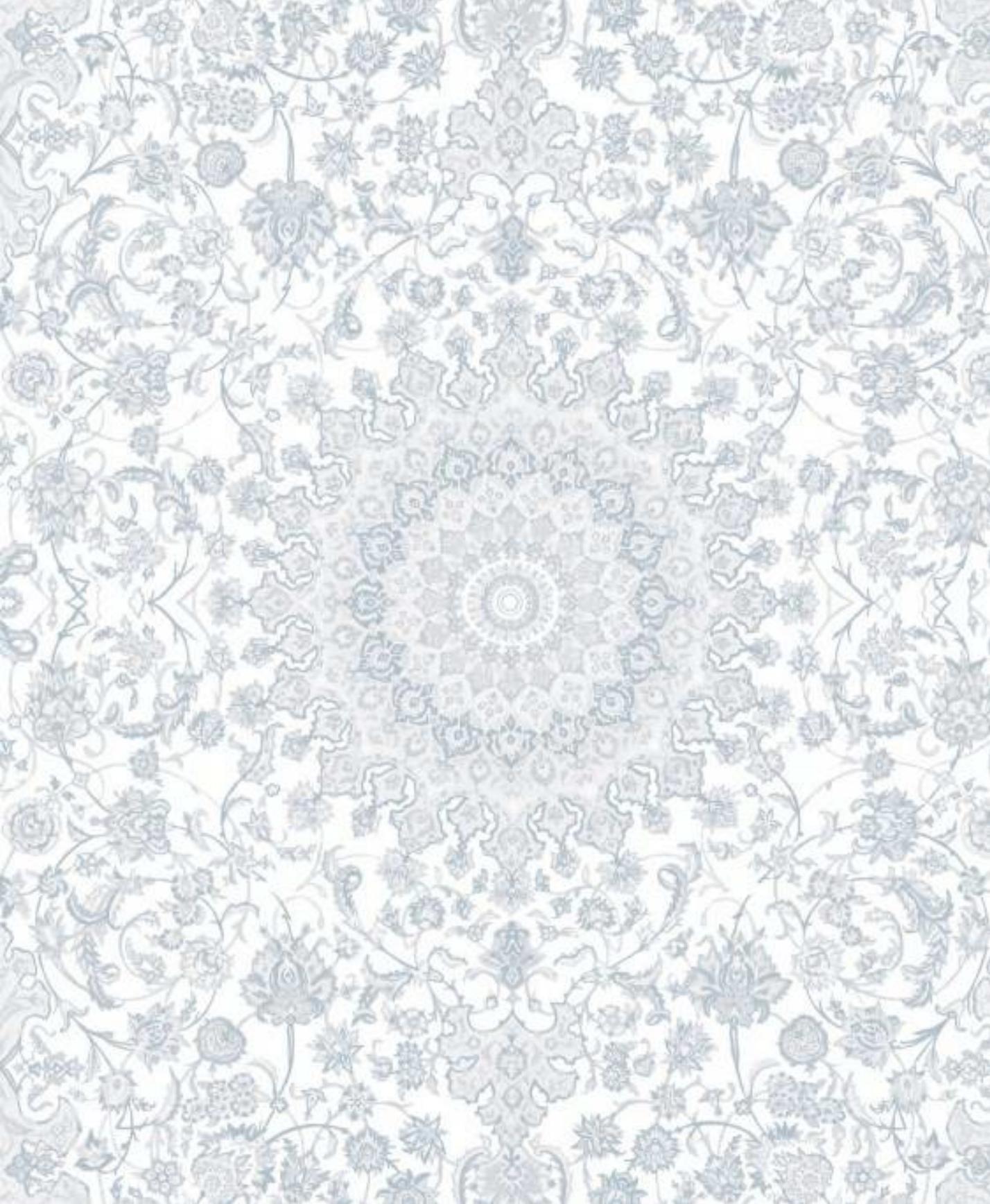
WWW.RUGANDWEAVE.COM

Other Works

Looking for more? Well I'm flattered! I've been doing this for a while now, and the books do seem to stack up. These are a few of my most recent projects (though I suspect there will be even more in the very near future).

If you want more information about these books or the ones that came before (or if you'd like to find my individual patterns, sign up for the mailing list, read the blog, or pretty much anything else), swing by pantsvillepress.com.







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