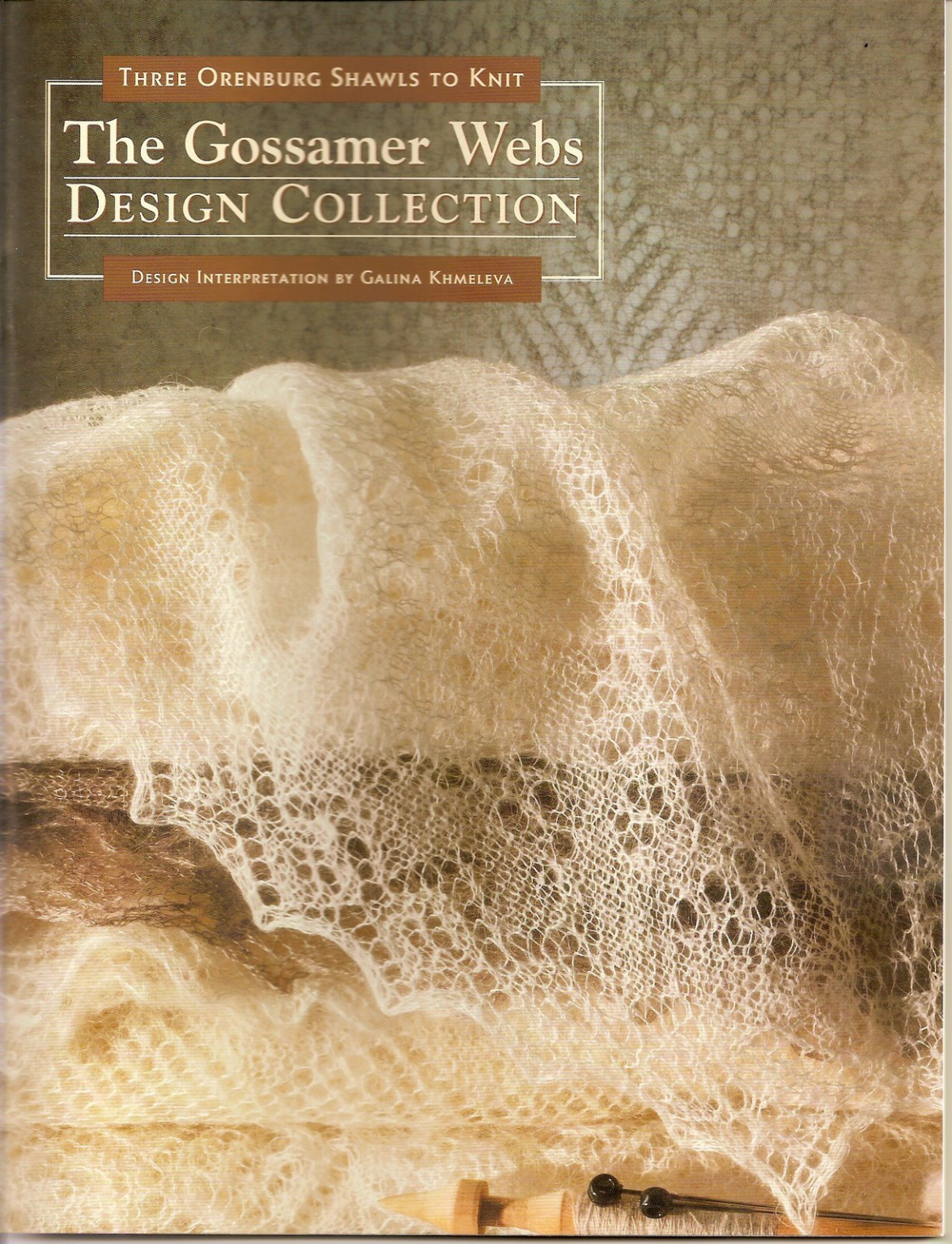
Three Orenburg Shawls to Knit

The Gossamer Webs Design Collection

Design Interpretation by Galina Khmeleva



THREE ORENBURG SHAWLS TO KNIT

The Gossamer Webs DESIGN COLLECTION

DESIGN INTERPRETATION BY GALINA KHMELEVA

INTERWEAVE PRESS

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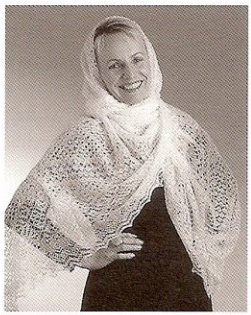
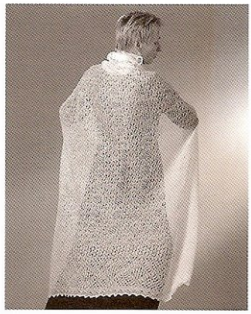




Introduction

Skaska Designs and Interweave Press are happy to bring you the *Gossamer Webs Design Collection*. This selection represents three classic Orenburg-style lace patterns in written form for the very first time. For over three hundred years, knitters from the Orenburg region of Russia have been creating Gossamer-style lace shawls and scarves from a series of basic elements and patterns handed down from generation to generation. In hopes of preserving this indigenous textile art form, Galina Khmeleva has worked with these talented craftspeople to chart these unique knitted lace masterpieces, thus providing the opportunity for one to create their very own heirloom Orenburg-style shawl or scarf.

Beyond the collection, we've included "A Sample Shawl to Knit" and the "Stitch and Border Dictionary" from *Gossamer Webs, the History and Techniques of Orenburg Lace Shawls*, by Galina Khmeleva and Carol R. Noble (Interweave Press, 1998). These excerpts will assist you in the knitting of the lace patterns.

About Yarns, Needles, and Sizes

All three of these shawls were knit with the special Orenburg-down fiber. We realize that you will be knitting these shawls with yarn that is commercially available to you. Therefore, we recommend that you knit with super-fine or fingering-weight yarn to achieve a result similar to these shawls. If you knit with a heavier-weight yarn, the shawls will be much larger; it's really your preference. For this reason we have not listed specific yarns, needles, gauges, or finished sizes.

If you do use a super-fine yarn, you will need about 1000 yards for the Diamond Triangular Shawl, about 1200 yards for the Pine Tree Palatine Scarf, and about 2200 yards for the Medallion Square Shawl. We suggest size 0 to 1 (2 to 2.25 mm) needles. If you use a fingering-weight yarn, you will need about 10% less yarn for each shawl and size 2 to 3 (2.75 to 3.25 mm) needles.

About the Charts

The charts in this book are laid out for ease in knitting from bottom to top. They begin with the bottom chart on one page, and in the case of the Pine Tree Palatine Scarf and the Medallion Square Shawl, followed by the left and right sides of the charts next to each other on a page spread. You will read from the right page across to the left page, from bottom to top. The rows are numbered. You are welcome to reproduce these charts for your personal use. The chart key for all the charts is found on page 5.

A Sample Shawl to Knit

This sample shawl will teach you all the construction principles and techniques used in a full-size gossamer. We used a handspun yarn plied with silk, somewhat thicker than true gossamer thread, prepared by Maisara Bikkuzhina, and short (7 or 8 inches; 18 or 20 cm) size 0 single-pointed needles. This pattern will produce a garter-stitch square of approximately six inches (15 cm) with a border of four teeth per side. See photograph on page 12. The emphasis here is on learning borders, corners, and finishing.

To begin, cast on 7 stitches over two needles. Russian knitters use a long tail cast-on, but if you use a simple e-wrap or backward loop cast-on, you'll have a smoother edge to pick up from. Pull out one of the needles, and use the point to loosen and pick up the 7 loops at the base of these stitches. Transfer these loops to a small holder (Figure 1). They will be picked up later and used to turn the lower left corner.

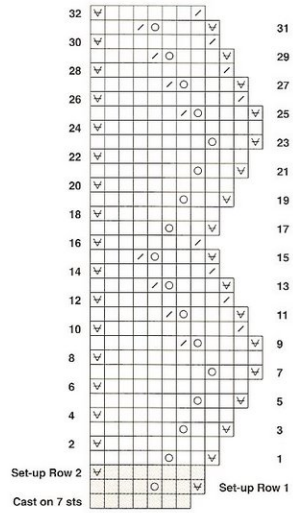
Following the border chart from right to left for all odd-numbered, right-side rows, start with Set-up Row 1. Set-up Row 2 and all wrong-side rows are read from left to right. Remember to slip the first

Abbreviations

k	knit
pwise	purlwise
st(s)	stitch(es)
tog	together
wyf	with yarn in front
yo	yarn over
sl	slip

Shawl key

- knit on RS and WS
- sl st pwise with yarn in front
- yo
- k2tog on RS and WS
- k3tog
- sl st pwise with yarn in front (to be picked up later)
- knit st and place back on left needle
- do not work stitch
- pattern repeat
- cast-on and set-up rows
- marker
- two areas overlaping each other vertically and/or horizontally
- chart center – vertically and horizontally on Medallion Square Shawl



stitch of every row the Russian way: with yarn in front, slip this stitch as if to purl; move yarn to back between the slipped and next stitch. You are knitting the bottom border of the shawl.

Figure 2 shows half a tooth with five holes. This is the basic unit of gossamer border design. All gossamer borders have what Russian knitters refer to as "five-hole teeth," teeth with five holes on each diagonal side. (The holes at the point and the base are counted twice, once for each diagonal side.) One full five-hole tooth yields eight stitches along the straight edge for picking up later (Figure 3). The chart shows two teeth; for four teeth, repeat the chart from Row 1 ending with Row 32—there will be 8 stitches on the needle (Figure 4). You are now ready to turn the lower right corner.

Next row: (Row 1 of border) Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to last stitch; do not knit last stitch (Figure 5); slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle (Figure 6).

Row 2: Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle; knit to end—9 sts.

Row 3: Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to last stitch; do not knit last stitch; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

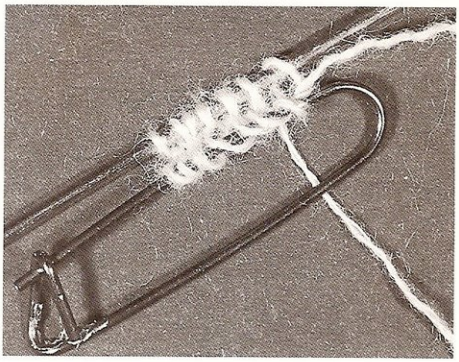


Figure 1. Seven stitches cast on and holder placed through bottom loops of stitches.

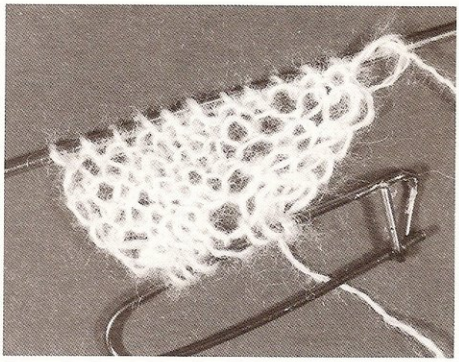


Figure 2. One-half tooth: 5 holes.

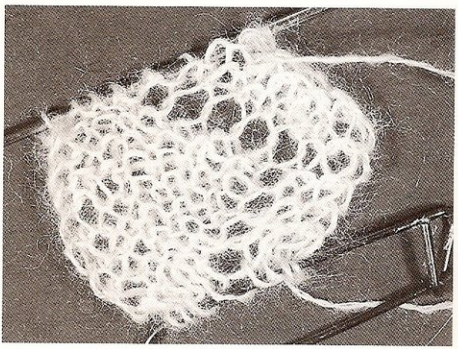


Figure 3. One complete tooth: 5 holes each side.

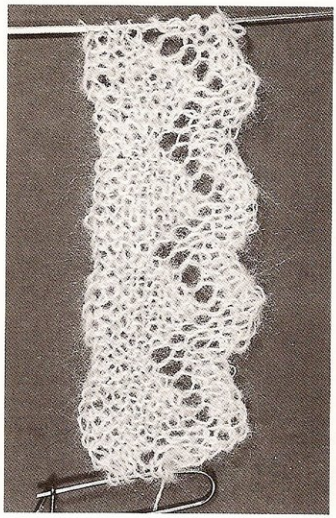


Figure 4. Four teeth complete, ready to turn lower right corner.

Figure 5. First corner row knitted up to last stitch.

Figure 7. Last stitch slipped back onto left needle and work turned.

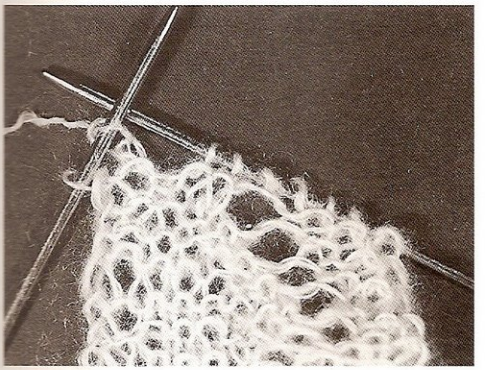


Figure 6. Second-to-last stitch (knitted) slipped back onto left needle.

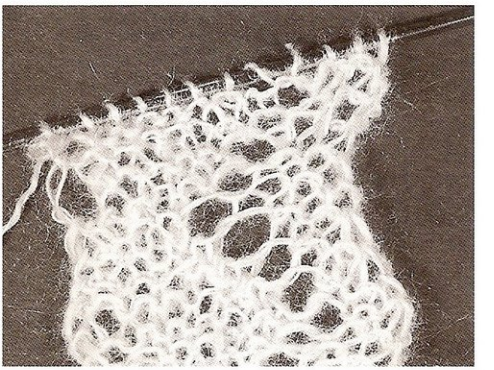


Figure 8. Lower right corner turned.

Row 4: Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle; knit to end—10 sts.

Row 5: Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to end; slip last stitch back onto left-hand needle.

Row 6: Turn work; there is already 1 stitch on right-hand needle (Figure 7); knit to end—11 sts.

Row 7: Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to last stitch; do not knit last stitch; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 8: Turn work; there are already 2 sts on the right-hand needle; knit to end—12 sts, 5 holes.

Row 9: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, knit to end. This is a right-side row—12 sts. The lower right corner is now complete (Figure 8).

You are now ready to begin working the body of the shawl. With the other needle and starting at the cast-on edge, pick up 32 slip stitches (4 teeth × 8 sts/tooth) along the straight edge by putting the needle into the front of each loop (Figure 9). Place a marker. Knit back across these stitches by knitting in the back of each stitch—44 sts total. This gives the first row a crossed pattern (Figure 10).

Now you will turn the lower left corner. With the other needle, and still working on the right side, pick up 7 stitches from the stitch holder on the right side from left to right (Figure 11). Place a marker and knit these 7 stitches (Figure 12).

Row 1: (Set-up Row 1 of border) Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to last stitch before marker; do not knit last stitch; slip

the second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto the left-hand needle.

Row 2: (Set-up Row 2 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle to the left of the marker; knit to end—8 sts.

Row 3: (Row 1 of border) Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to last stitch before marker; do not knit last stitch; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 4: (Row 2 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle to the left of the marker; knit to end—9 sts.

Row 5: (Row 3 of border) Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to last stitch before marker; do not knit last stitch; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 6: (Row 4 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle to the left of the marker; knit to end—10 sts.

Row 7: (Row 5 of border) Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to marker; slip last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 8: (Row 6 of border) Turn work; there is already 1 stitch on the right-hand needle to the left of the marker; knit to end—11 sts.

Row 9: (Row 7 of border) Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to last stitch before marker; do not knit last stitch; slip

Figure 9. Stitches picked up along straight edge of border.

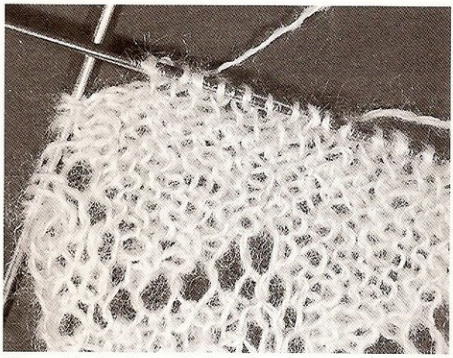


Figure 11. Stitches picked up from holder at lower left corner.

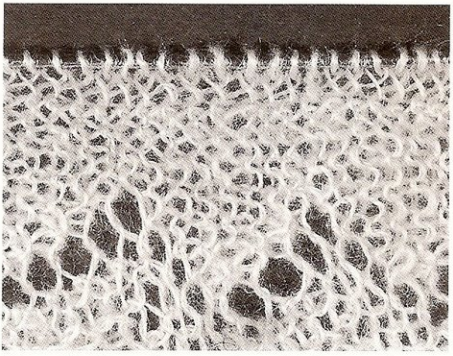


Figure 10. Crossed stitches formed by knitting through the backs of the loops.

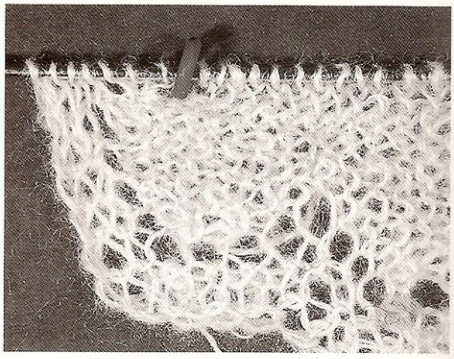


Figure 12. Marker placed and 7 stitches knitted onto right needle.

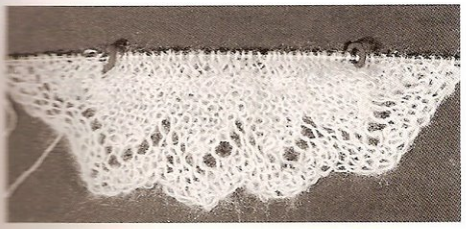


Figure 13. Lower left corner complete.

second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 10: (Row 8 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on the right-hand needle to the left of the marker; knit to end—12 sts, 5 holes.

The lower left corner is complete (Figure 13).

You will note that you finished with Row 9 of the border on the lower right corner and Row 8 on the lower left corner. For both the lower right corner and the right border, odd rows of the chart are right-side rows and even rows are wrong-side rows. For the lower left corner and the left border, odd rows of the chart are wrong-side rows and even rows are right-side rows. The pattern is the same on both side borders but is offset by one row. From this point forward, slip the first stitch of the border on the outer edge only (at the beginning of a row).

Next Row: (Wrong side) Knit Row 9 of border; slip marker, k32, slip marker; knit Row 10 of border.

Following Row: (Right side) Knit Row 11 of border; slip marker, yo, k2tog, k28, k2tog, yo, slip marker; knit Row 10 of border.

Continue to work the border on each edge and at the same time, work "yo, k2tog" on each side of the center square on right-side rows and knit all center stitches on wrong-side rows.

The corner tooth counts as the first tooth on the side border: knit 2½ more teeth on each side, ending on a wrong-side row on the center stitches, Row 23 of the chart for the left border, and Row 24 of the chart for the right border. You are now ready to work the upper right corner. You will be working only the first 12 border sts (Figure 14).

Row 1: (Row 25 of border) Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, knit

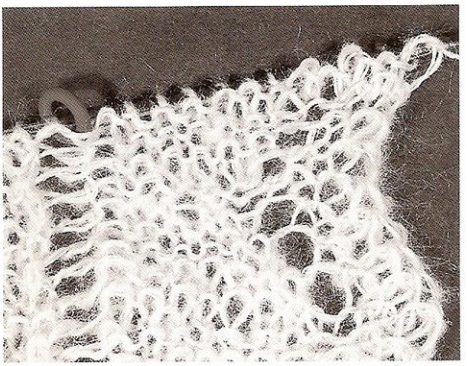


Figure 14. Body complete, ready to turn upper right corner.

to last stitch before marker; do not knit last stitch; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 2: (Row 26 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle; knit to last 2 stitches, k2tog—11 sts.

Row 3: (Row 27 of border) Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, knit to last stitch before marker; do not knit last stitch; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 4: (Row 28 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle; knit to last 2 stitches, k2tog—10 sts.

Row 5: (Row 29 of border) Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, knit to marker; slip last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 6: (Row 30 of border) Turn work; there is already 1 stitch on right-hand needle; knit to last 2 stitches, k2tog—9 sts.

Row 7: (Row 31 of border) Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, knit to last stitch before marker; do not knit last stitch; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 8: (Row 32 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle; knit to last 2 stitches, k2tog—8 sts, 5 holes. The upper right corner is now completed (Figure 15).

Now begin working the upper border as follows starting with Row 1 of the chart (remove marker):

First Row: Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to last stitch; k2tog (last border stitch and first body stitch; Figure 16); slip

this "k2tog" stitch back onto left-hand needle (Figure 17).

Second Row: Turn work; there is already 1 stitch on right-hand needle; knit to end.

Continuing to knit 1 body st together with 1 border st and slipping this stitch back onto left-hand needle on right-side rows, knit 4 complete teeth, ending the top border with Row 31 of chart, knitting last border st tog with last body st—9 sts (Figure 18).

Now you can begin to make the upper left corner. *You will be working only the 12 left-border stitches.*

Row 1: (Row 24 of border) Slip marker, knit to left edge—12 border sts (+ 9 sts already on needle).

Row 2: (Row 25 of border) Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, knit to last stitch before marker; do not knit last stitch; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 3: (Row 26 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle to left of marker; knit to last 2 sts; k2tog—11 sts.

Row 4: (Row 27 of border) Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, knit to last stitch before marker; do not knit last stitch; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 5: (Row 28 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle to left of marker; knit to last 2 sts; k2tog—10 sts.

Row 6: (Row 29 of border) Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, knit to

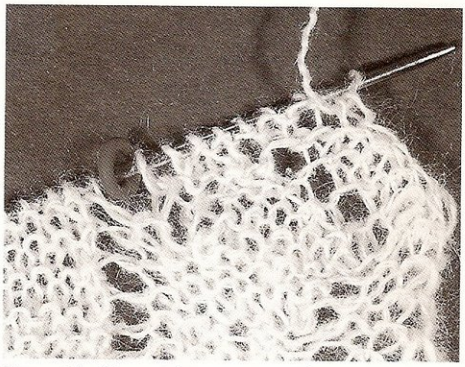


Figure 15. Upper right corner turned.

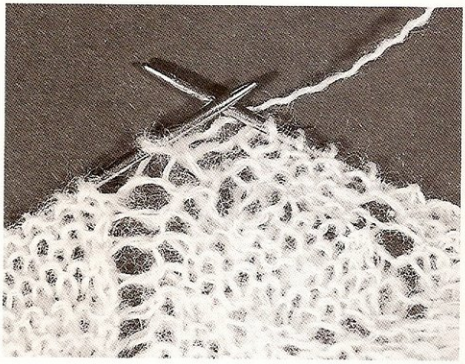


Figure 17. "K2tog" stitch slipped back onto left-hand needle.

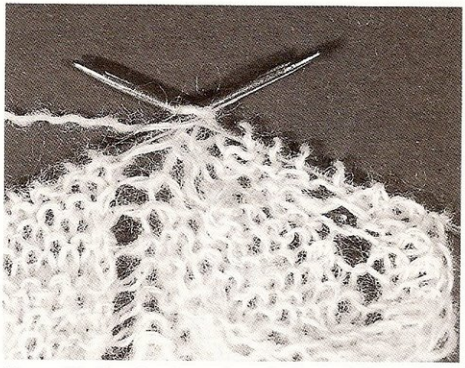


Figure 16. One border and one body stitch knitted together.

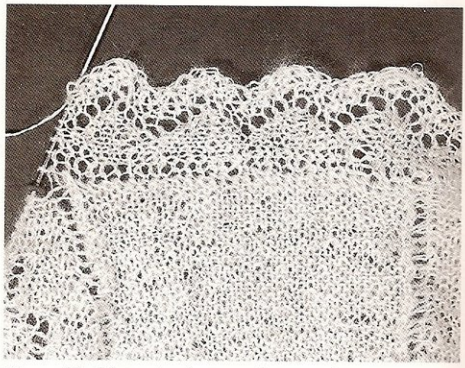


Figure 18. Upper border complete, ready to turn upper left corner.

marker; slip last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 7: (Row 30 of border) Turn work; there is already 1 st on right-hand needle to left of marker; knit to last 2 sts; k2tog—9 sts.

Row 8: (Row 31 of border) Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, knit to last stitch; do not knit last stitch before marker; slip second-to-last stitch (knitted) back onto left-hand needle.

Row 9: (Row 32 of border) Turn work; there are already 2 stitches on right-hand needle to left of marker; knit to last 2 sts; k2tog—8 sts, 5 holes.

Work one increase row as follows:

Row 10: (Row 1 of border) Sl 1, k2, yo, knit to end of border; remove marker. There are 9 stitches on each needle, ready to graft.

To graft, slip 1 stitch from the right-hand needle to the left needle (Figure 19). Bring the second stitch on the left needle through the slipped stitch (Figure 20); slip this stitch to the right needle, dropping the first stitch off the needle. Bring the second stitch on the right needle through the slipped stitch (Figure 21); slip this stitch onto the left needle, dropping the first stitch off the needle. Continue in this manner until only 1 stitch remains. Cut a short piece of yarn and tie a knot through the last loop (Figure 22) to prevent unraveling. Weave in all ends.

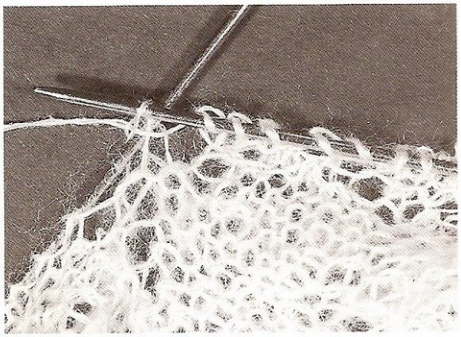


Figure 20. Second stitch on left-hand needle brought through slipped stitch.

Figure 21. Second stitch on right-hand needle brought through slipped stitch.

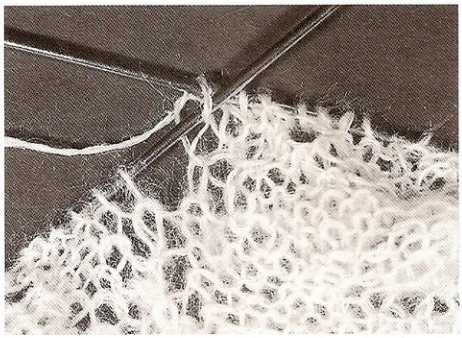


Figure 19. One stitch slipped from right- to left-hand needle.

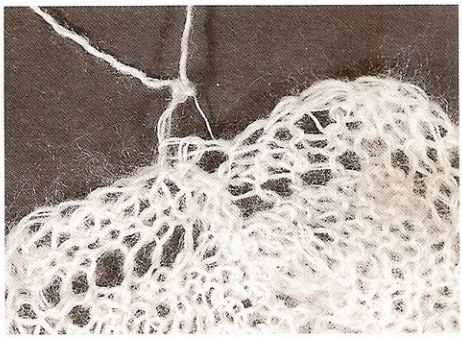
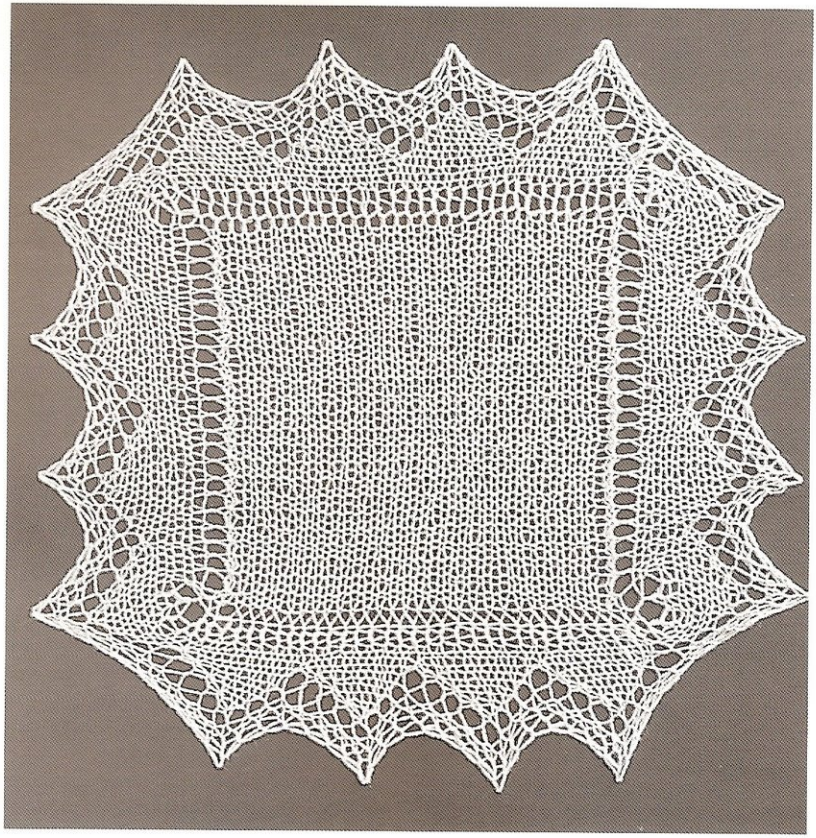


Figure 22. Loop tied off.

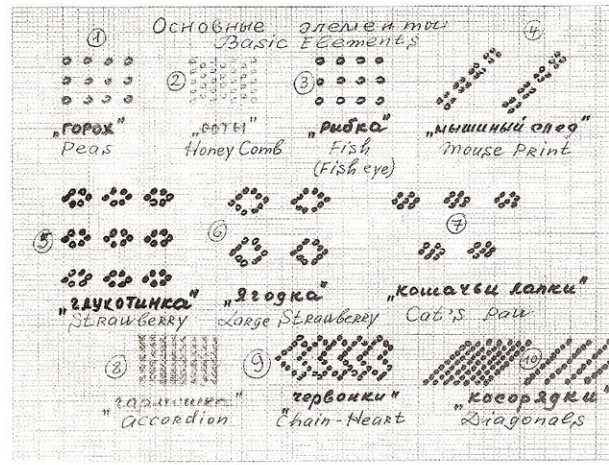


Completed sample shawl.

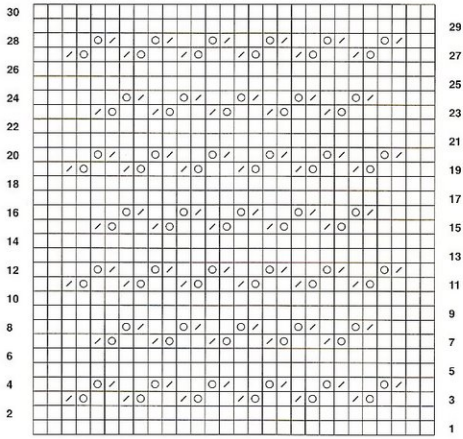
Stitch and Border Dictionary

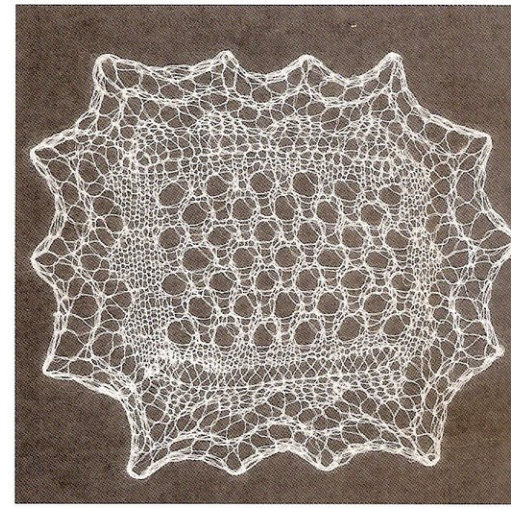
There are ten basic elements in Orenburg shawls. Orenburg shawl knitters learn these patterns and knit them from memory. Charting is a modern concept for Russian knitters, and the charting that *is* done is more like a map of elements, rather than the stitch-by-stitch, row-by-row charts Western knitters are accustomed to. The drawing on the right shows the Russian way of charting elements.

On the following pages, we have charted them the Western way.

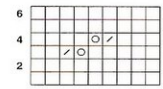


Peas are patterned on both right- and wrong-side rows. Peas fill up corners, form rhomboid shapes, and are used extensively in borders.

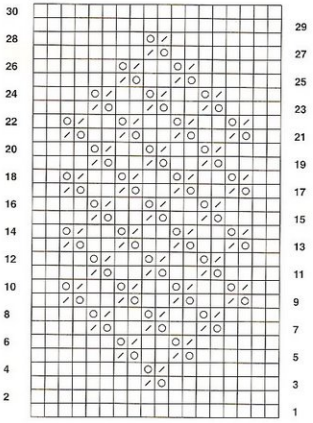


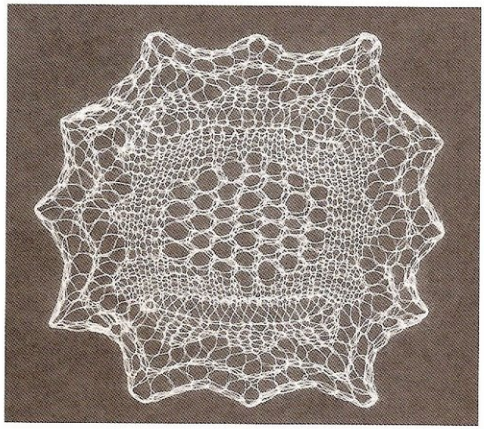


Peas.

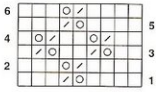


The ***honeycomb*** is patterned on both right- and wrong-side rows. This particular honeycomb configuration is called the "samovar" or "blinov" design after its creator, Blinova. It is used most commonly as an allover pattern in all segments of shawls.

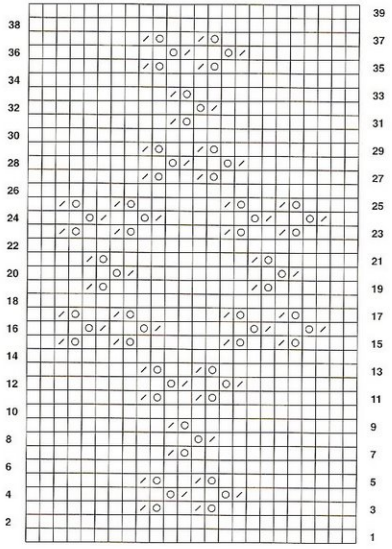


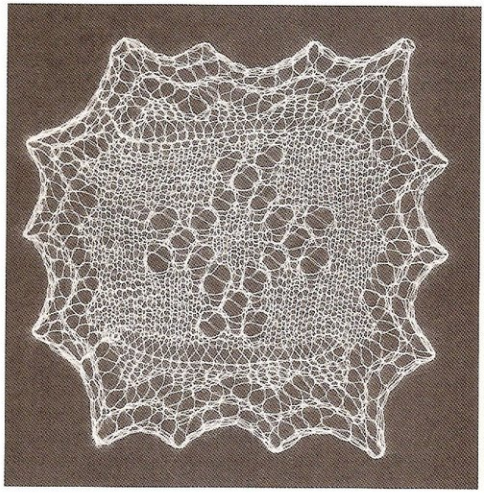


Honeycomb.

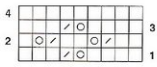


Fish eyes are patterned on both right- and wrong-side rows. This configuration of fish eyes forms the cross pattern and is used in all segments of shawls

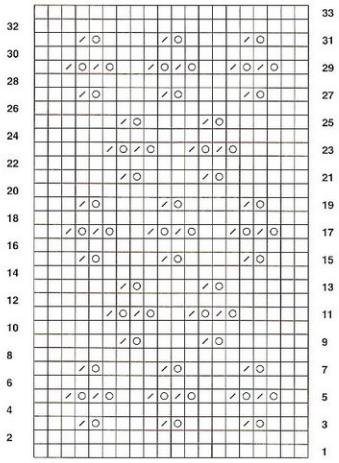


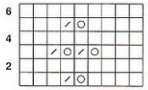


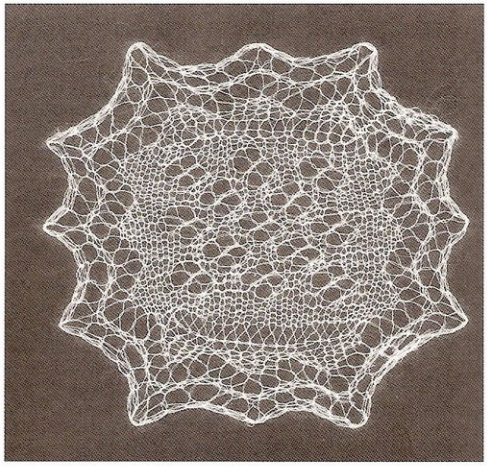
Fish eyes.



Mouse prints are patterned on right-side rows only; wrong-side rows are knitted. Mouse prints are often used in borders and also to fill up corners.

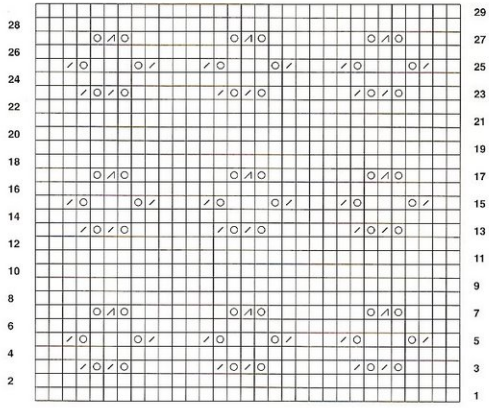


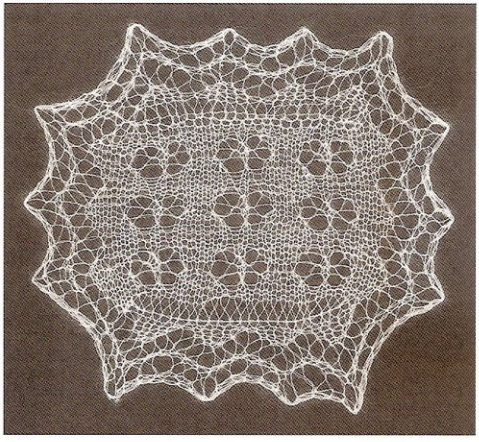




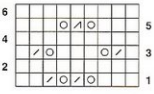
Mouse prints.

The ***strawberry*** is patterned on right-side rows only; wrong-side rows are knitted. The strawberry is the most popular basic element and is used in all sections of shawls.

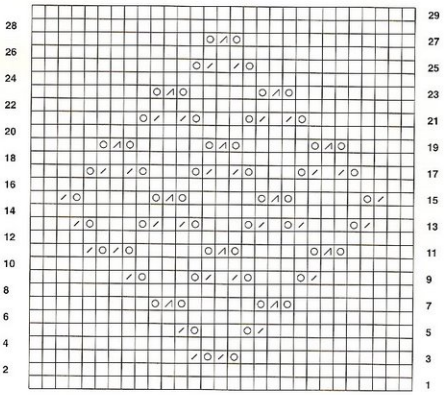


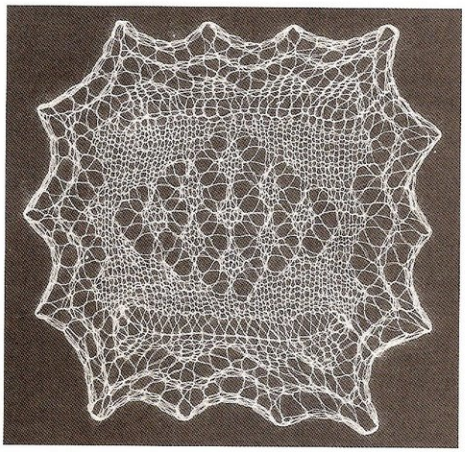


Strawberry.

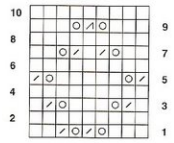


The ***large strawberry*** is patterned on right-side rows only; wrong-side rows are knitted. This particular configuration of large strawberries forms a diamond and is used most commonly in the frame but also as an allover pattern.

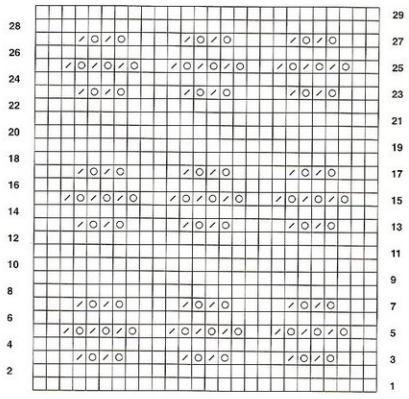


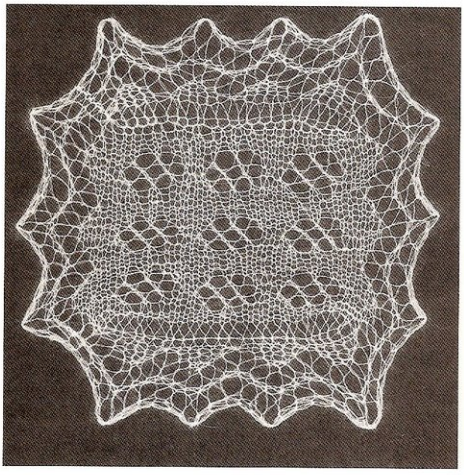


Large strawberry.

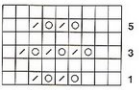


Cat's paws are patterned on right-side rows only; wrong-side rows are knitted. Cat's paws are used to fill up corners and are combined to form snowflake patterns.

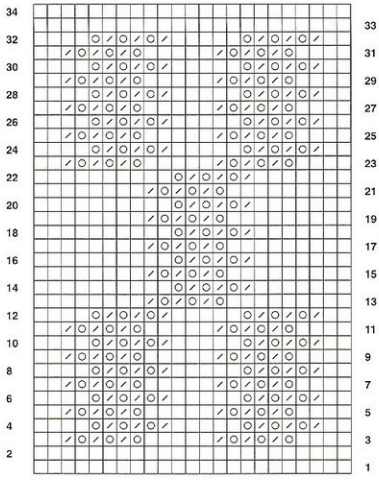


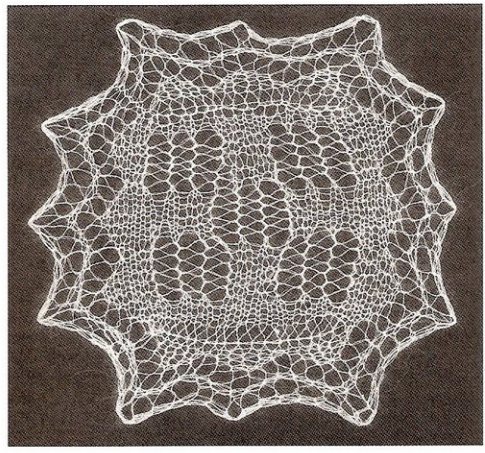


Cat's paws.



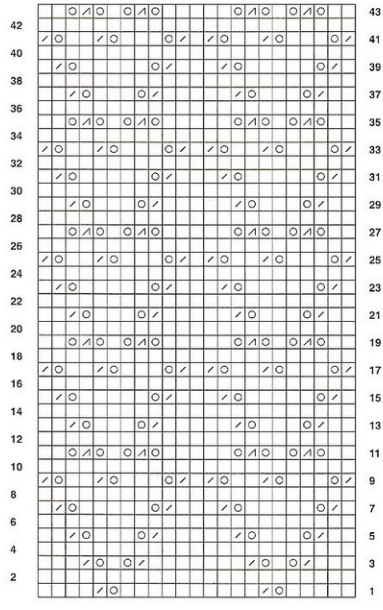
The ***accordion*** element is patterned on every row. It is popular in modern shawls, and is used for frames and in corners.

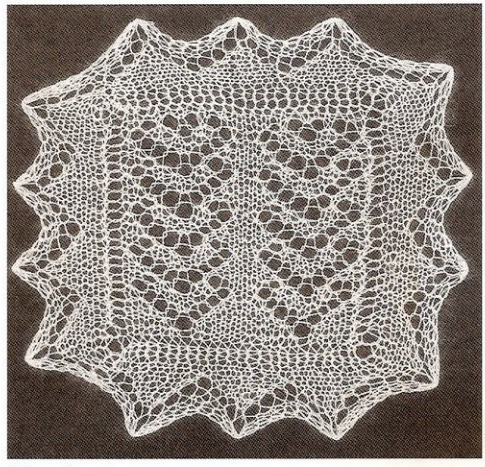




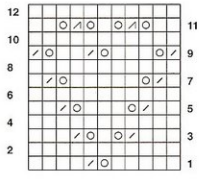
Accordion.

Chain hearts are patterned on right-side rows only; wrong-side rows are knitted. It can easily be adapted to form a striped pattern and is commonly used to decorate the borders of warm shawls.

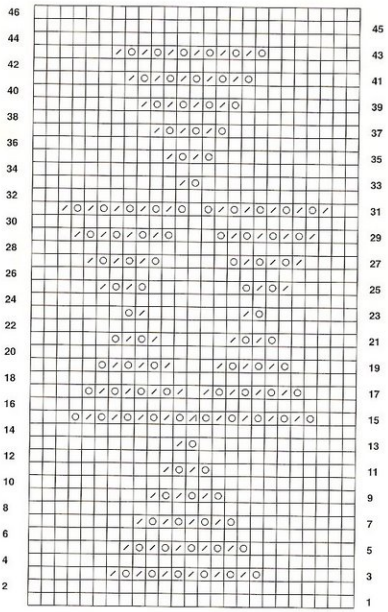




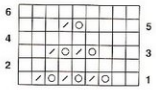
Chain hearts.



Diagonals are patterned on right-side rows only; wrong-side rows are knitted. Diagonals form diamond patterns for shawl centers. This combination of diagonals is called "sawtooth."

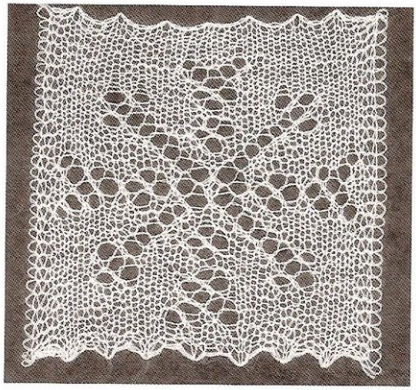


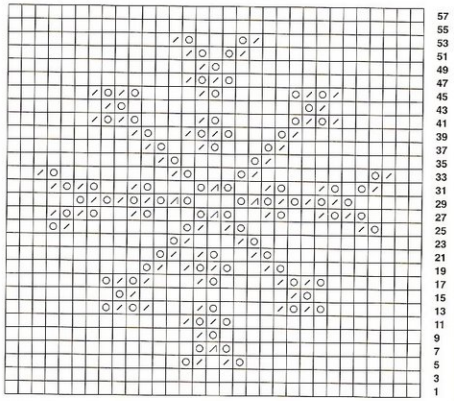
Diagonals.



Once these elements are learned, Russian knitters combine them in a variety of ways to create elaborate patterns.

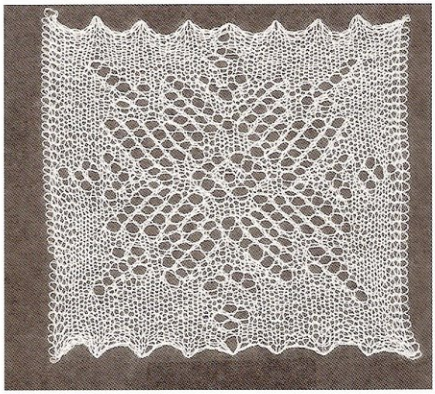
Here diagonals, mouse prints, and strawberries combine to create a snowflake motif.

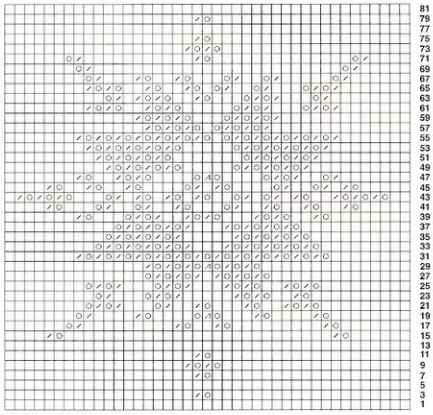




Right-side rows shown.
Knit all wrong-side rows.

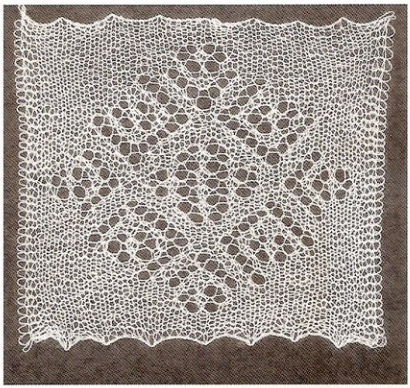
This snowflake is comprised of diagonals, mouse prints, and a large strawberry.

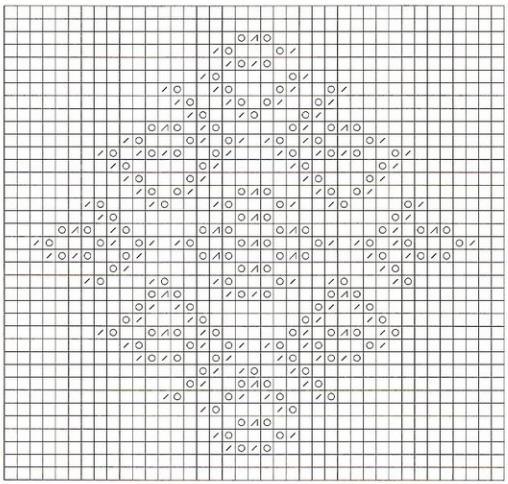




Right-side rows shown.
Knit all wrong-side rows.

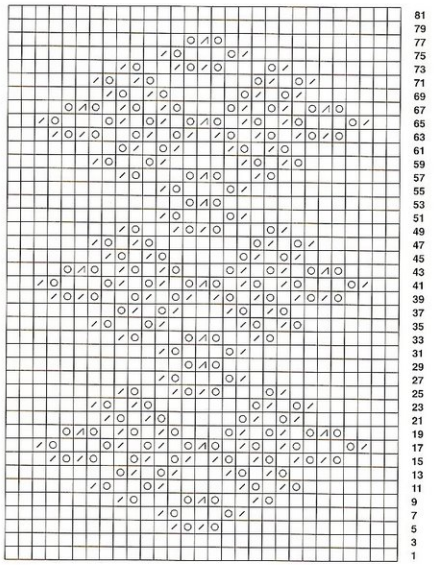
Olga Fedorova used this combination of diagonals and strawberries for a border of a shawl made in 1972 and now in the collection of the Orenburg Museum.





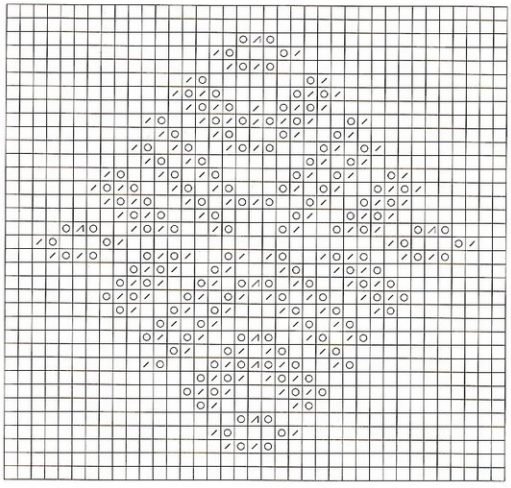
Right-side rows shown.
Knit all wrong-side rows.

Large strawberries are combined with diagonals to create a "bowtie" pattern.



Right-side rows shown.
Knit all wrong-side rows.

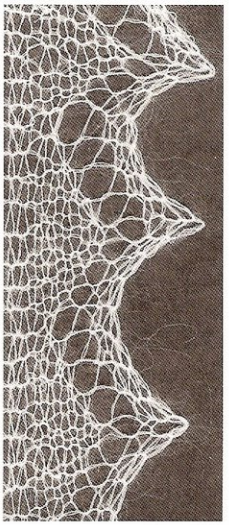
Diagonals and strawberries are used to form another version of the "bowtie."

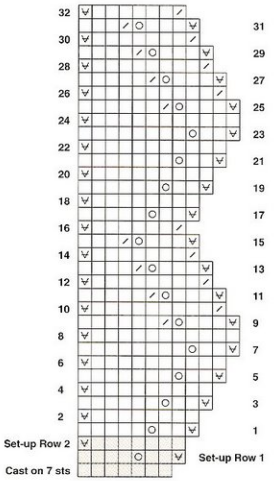


Right-side rows shown.
Knit all wrong-side rows.

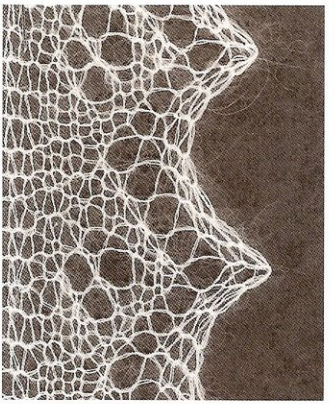
All gossamer shawls have a five-hole tooth border. Following is the basic border and seven variations. Note that all borders, regardless of width or pattern, are comprised of sixteen-row teeth, each with five holes along each diagonal edge.

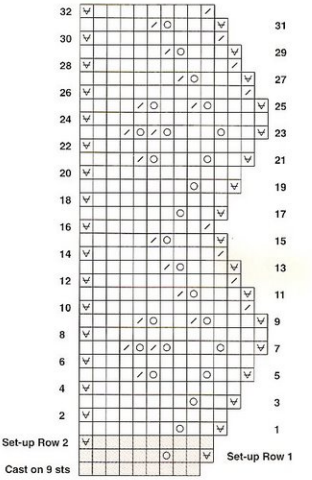
Basic Border



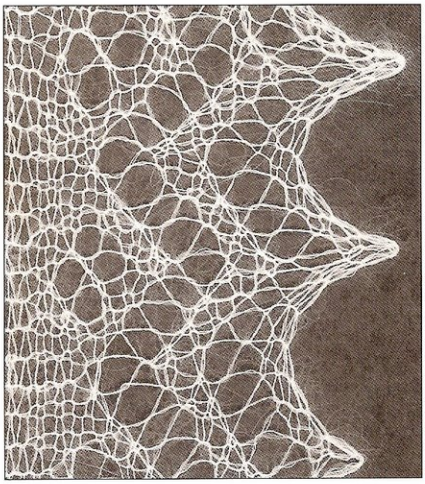


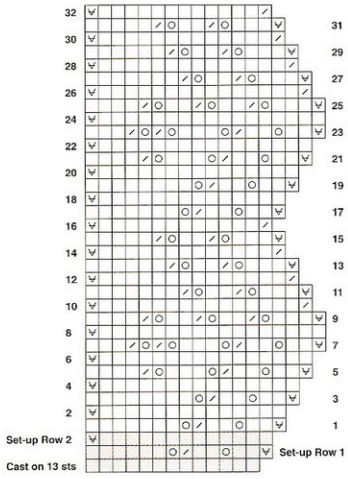
Border 1



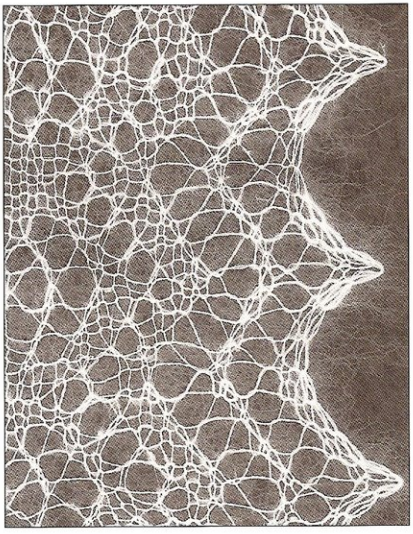


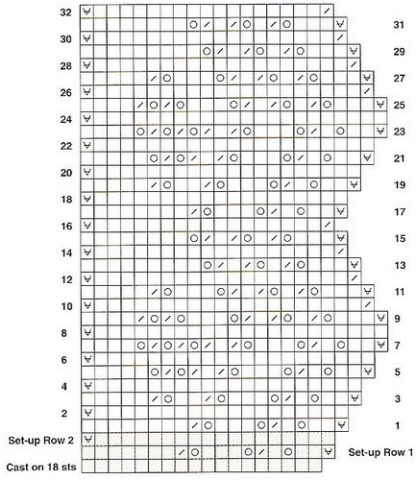
Border 2



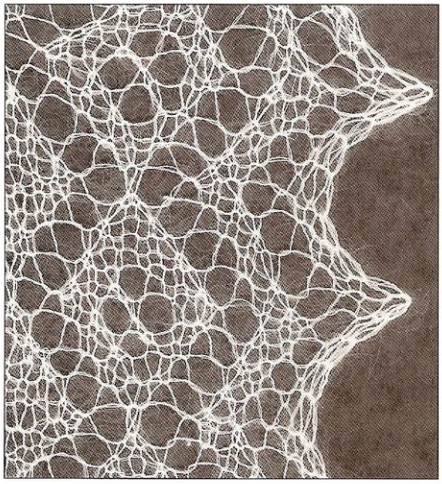


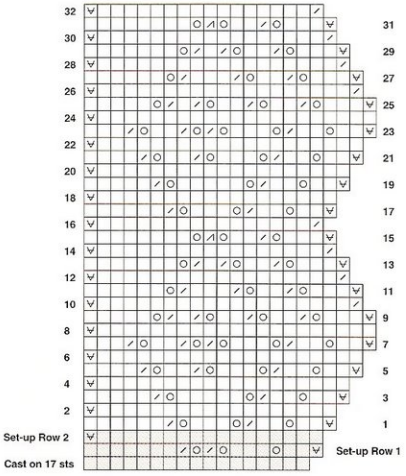
Border 3



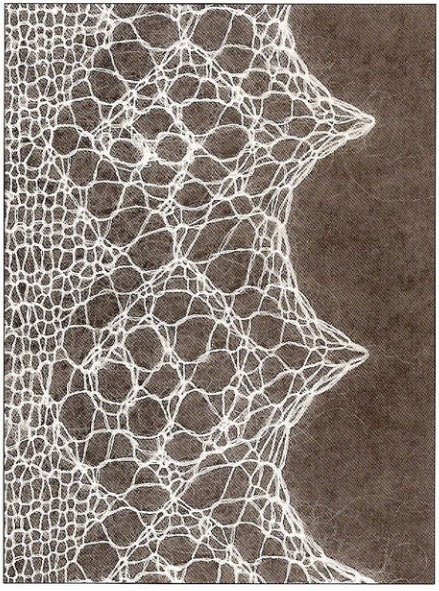


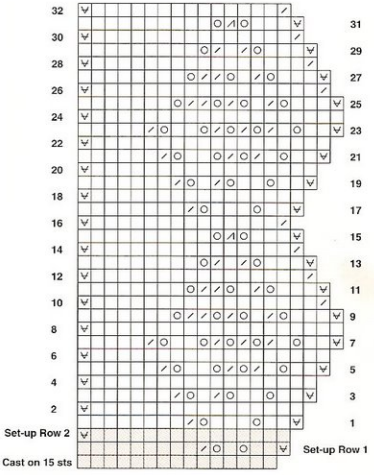
Border 4



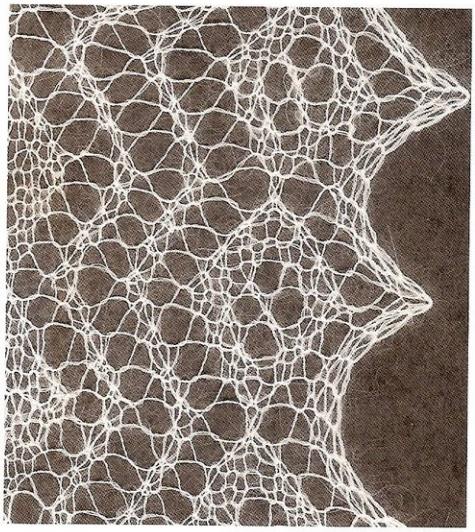


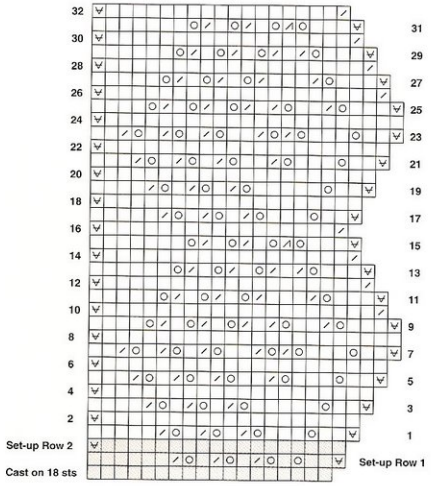
Border 5



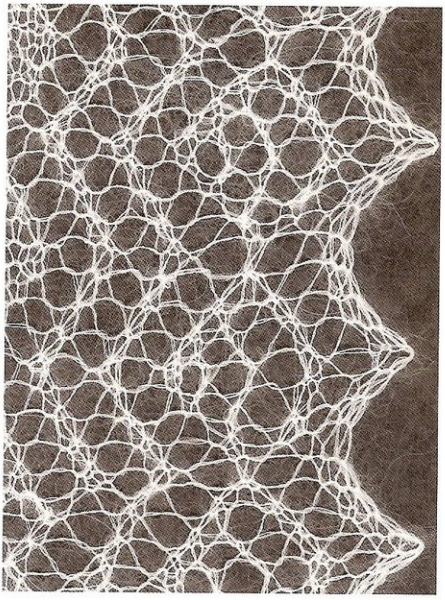


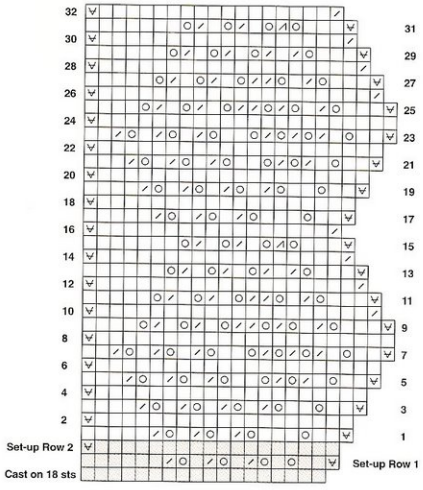
Border 6





Border 7





Diamond Triangular Shawl

This shawl is from a design created by Olga A. Fedorova in the early 1990s. Galina had just been to Paris, and she asked Olga to create a lightweight, lacey, triangular shawl similar to a design then favored by Parisian women. The pattern stitches are strawberry, peas, diagonals, fisheyes, and mouseprint.

Bottom Border

Note: Slip the first stitch of every row purlwise with yarn in front.

Using the long-tail method holding 2 needles tog, CO 15 sts. Pull out one needle. Following Border chart, work 2 set-up rows, then work Rows 1–16 a total of 27 times—16 sts; 27 teeth; 432 rows. To make CO sts easier to find later, place original 15 CO sts onto a stitch holder after 2 teeth have been completed.

Turn First Corner

Work short rows to miter corner as follows:

Row 1: Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, yo, k2tog, k1, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8: Knit.

Row 3: Sl 1, k2, yo, k5, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 5: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.

Row 7: Sl 1, k2, yo, k1, yo, k2tog, k3, yo, k2tog, k1, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 9: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k1, yo, k3tog, yo, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Rows 10, 12, and 14: Knit to the last 2 sts, k2tog.

Row 11: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k3, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k5, k1 and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.

Row 13: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 15: Sl 1, k3, yo, k3tog, yo, k2tog, yo, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 16: Knit to the last 2 sts, k2tog—16 sts on right needle.

Next row: (Row 1 of Border chart) Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, yo, k2tog, k3, place marker (pm) to divide border and body of shawl.

Corner detail.

Set up Shawl Body

With empty needle, RS facing, and working from left to right, pick up each slipped edge st along straight edge of border by placing needle through front of each loop—217 sts picked up (8 sts picked up for each of 27 teeth plus 1 st picked up at set-up row). Work across all these loops by knitting in back of each to give a crossed pattern (and prevent large holes).

Shawl Border and Body

Next row: (WS) Sl 1, knit across body sts to m, sl marker, work Row 2 of Border chart—234 sts. Beg with Row 3 (RS), work Border chart to marker, work Body chart to first pattern repeat box, work sts in pattern repeat box 7 times, work in pattern to last 2 sts, k2tog. Cont as charted, slipping 1 pwise at the beg of every row and working k2tog at the end of

Diamond Triangular Shawl.

every RS (odd-numbered) row to form diagonal edge of the triangle. Work all pattern repeat boxes as shown until 27 teeth (432 rows) have been worked along right edge, ending with Row 16 of Border chart—18 sts rem; 2 body sts and 16 border sts.

Turn Second Corner

Work short rows to miter second corner as follows:

Row 1: Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, yo, k2tog, k1, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8: Knit.

Row 3: Sl 1, k2, yo, k5, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 5: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, knit last st tog with 1 st from body of shawl and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.

Row 7: Sl 1, k2, yo, k1, yo, k2tog, k3, yo, k2tog, k1, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 9: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k1, yo, k3tog, yo, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Rows 10, 12, and 14: Knit to last 2 sts, k2tog.

Row 11: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k3, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k5, knit last st tog with 1 st from body of shawl and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.

Row 13: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 15: Sl 1, k3, yo, k3tog, yo, k2tog, yo, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 16: Knit to the last 2 sts, k2tog—16 sts. Do not break yarn.

Diagonal Border

Beg with Row 1 of Border chart, work rem 16 sts until a total of 35 more teeth have been worked—280 loops on straight edge of diagonal border; 560 rows. Do not break yarn. Place last 16 sts on holder.

Join Diagonal Border to Shawl Body

With empty needle, RS facing, and working from left to right, pick up each slipped edge st along diagonal edge of body by placing needle through the front of each loop—216 loops. With another empty needle, pick up 280 loops along border strip. Graft as shown (at direction) working every 3rd loop of the diagonal edge tog with the 3rd and 4th loops of the border strip (this corrects the 64-loop difference between the two pieces)—1 st rem. Place rem st on a holder.

Turn Third Corner

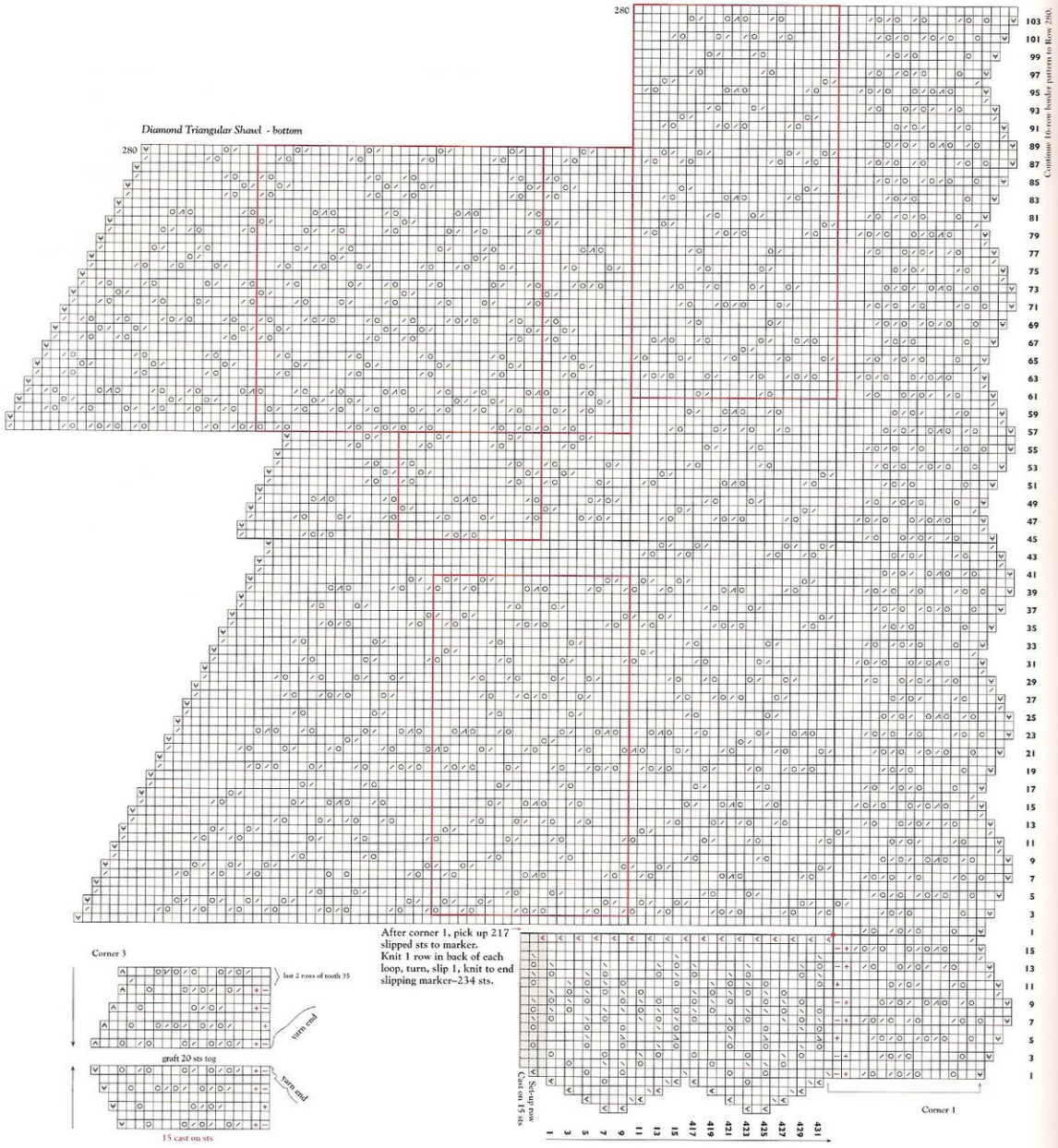
Transfer 16 held border sts to the right needle. Using short rows as for the first 2 corners, work through Row 7 of border pattern—20 sts on right needle, yarn at inside of half corner. With empty needle, RS facing, and working from left to right, pick up 15 original CO sts plus 1 rem st on holder from grafting—16 sts. Using short rows as for the first 2 corners and first half of the third corner, work through Row 7 of border pattern—20 sts. Graft rem sts tog—1 st rem. Cut a short piece of yarn and use it to tie a knot through rem st to prevent raveling. Weave in all ends.

Graft Remaining Stitches

Slip 1 st from right needle onto left needle. Bring second st on left needle through the slipped st. Slip this st to right needle, dropping the first st off the needle. Bring second st on right needle through the slipped st. Slip this st onto left needle, dropping the first st off. Cont in this manner until 1 st rem. Cut a short piece of yarn and use it to tie a knot through rem st to prevent raveling. Weave in all ends.

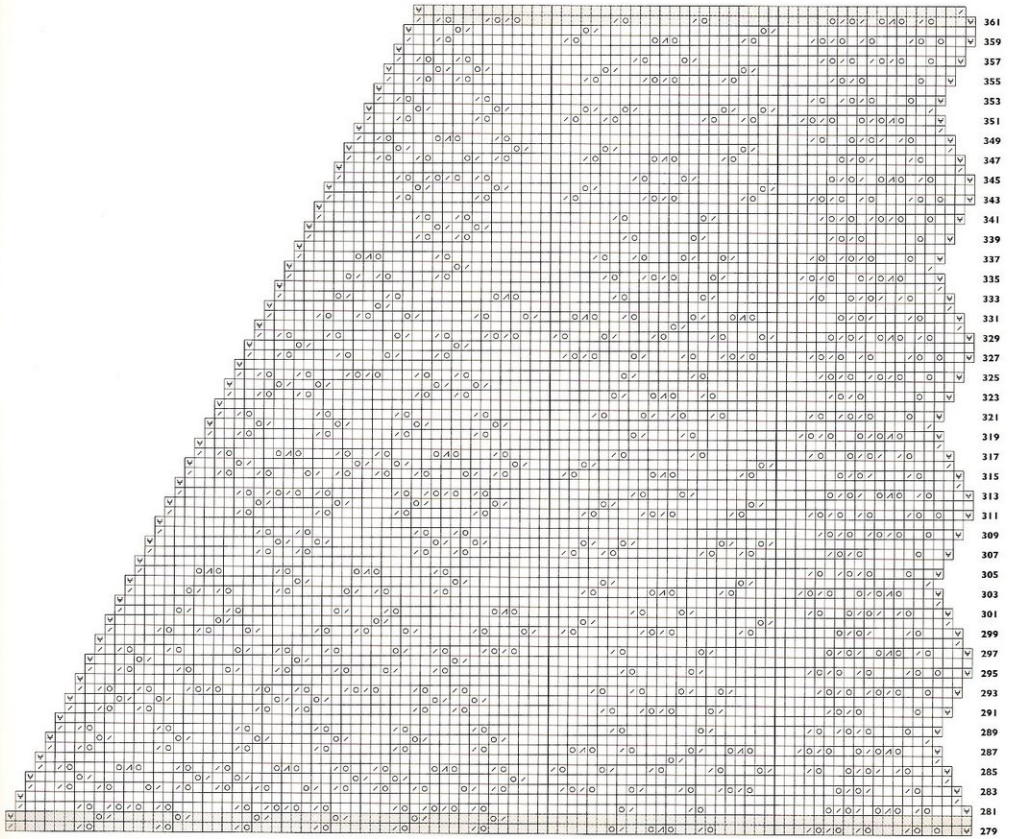
Block

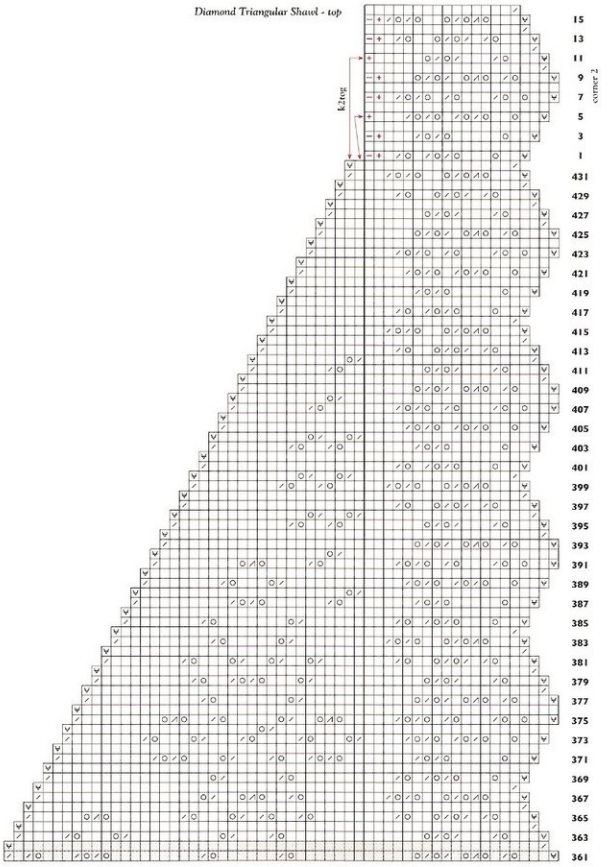
Beg at one corner, thread a thick nylon cord loosely from back to front through each tooth point. Tie the ends of the cord together. Thoroughly wet piece and squeeze out excess moisture. Using T-pins on a flat surface, pin the three points of the triangle to give the shawl its basic shape and size. Connect the corner T-pins with a separate length of cord to mark final dimensions. Pull the cord between each tooth out to this outer cord and anchor with T-pins. Always pin into the loops formed by the cord, not into the shawl. Adjust the pins and cord as necessary until the shawl is stretched taut.



First (Rows 1-16) and twenty-seventh (Rows 417-432) teeth shown.
Corner 1: Turn using short rows.

Diamond Triangular Shawl - middle




Diamond Triangular Shawl - top
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Pine Tree Palatine Scarf

The design in the body of this scarf is called "Pine Trees." Many knitters considered the design old fashioned because of a perceived lack of sophistication—a design that is repeated over and over. During her research at the Orenburg Museum, Galina discovered this design among a number of older pieces in the collection. She felt the pattern was quite interesting and went about finding a local knitter capable of repeating it in a shawl. The pattern stitches are mouseprint, diagonals, and peas.

Bottom Border

Note: Slip the first stitch of every row purlwise with yarn in front.

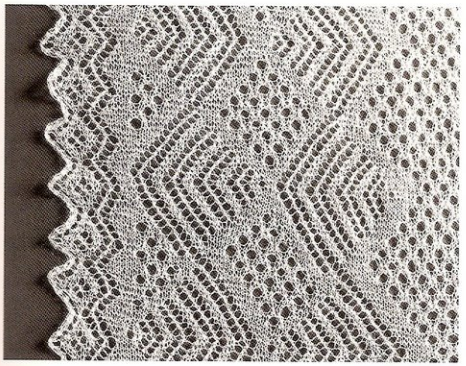
Using the long-tail CO method holding 2 needles tog, CO 14 sts. Pull out one needle following Border chart, work 2 set-up rows, then work Rows 1-16, a total of 23 times—15 sts, 23 teeth. To make CO sts easier to find later, place original 14 CO sts onto a stitch holder after 2 teeth have been completed.

Turn First Corner

Work short rows to miter corner as follows:

Row 1: Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.

Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8: Knit.



Row 3: Sl 1, k2, yo, k5, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 5: Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, yo, k2tog, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, k1 and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.

Row 7: Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 9: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k4, place marker (pm) to divide border and body of shawl.

Set Up Shawl Body

With empty needle and working from beg of bottom border, pick up each slipped edge st along straight edge of border by placing needle through the front of each loop—185 sts picked up (8 sts picked up for each of 23 teeth plus 1 st picked up at set-up row). Knit back across all these loops by knitting in back of each st to give a crossed pattern (and prevent large holes). Place marker.

Turn Second Corner

With empty needle, RS facing, and working from left to right, pick up 14 held CO sts. Place marker on other needle (the one containing the body sts) and knit across these 14 sts, inc 1 st as you go—15 new sts.

Row 1: Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.

Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8: Knit.

Row 3: Sl 1, k2, yo, k5, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 5: Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, yo, k2tog, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—1 st on left needle.

Row 7: Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1 and place back onto left needle—2 sts on left needle.

Pine Tree Palatine Scarf.

Row 9: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k4.
Row 10: Knit to last 2 sts, k2tog.
On the next row, sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k3, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k5.

Body

Notes: For both the lower right corner and the right border, odd rows of the chart are right-side rows and even rows are wrong-side rows. For the lower left corner and left border, odd rows of chart are wrong-side rows and even rows are right-side rows. The pattern is the same on both side borders but is offset by one row. From this point forward, slip first st of the border on the outer edge only (at beginning of row).

Row 1 of the left corner (the second corner worked) is Row 2 of the shawl body.

Knit across Row 2, dec 4 sts evenly spaced as you go—181 body sts between side borders. Working side borders as established and body sts as shown, follow charts through Row 735. On next row (Row 736) knit all body sts, inc 4 sts evenly spaced—185 body sts.

Turn Third Corner

Starting at wide part of tooth, there should be 19 sts on left needle.

Row 1: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k2, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.
Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8: Knit.
Row 3: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k3, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.
Row 5: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k5, k1 and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.
Row 7: Sl 1, k3, yo, k3tog, yo, k2tog, yo, k5, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.
Row 9: Sl 1, k2, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k4—knit last st of border tog with first st of shawl body and place this st back onto left needle.

Work return row of border. Cont to work odd rows in this manner until 23 teeth are completed and no body sts rem.

Turn Fourth Corner

Knit odd row of tooth on decrease side. Yarn should be on the inside with 16 sts on right needle. On left needle should be 19 sts from left border. Start work on corner 4 from left side of border. Knit a plain row, with yarn on the outside.

Row 1: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k2, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.
Rows 2, 4, and 6: Knit.
Row 3: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k3, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.
Row 5: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k5, k1 and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.
Row 7: Sl 1, k3, yo, k3tog, yo, k2tog, yo, k5, k1 and place back onto left needle—do not work the last st—2 sts on left needle.

There are now 16 sts on each needle.

Graft Remaining Stitches

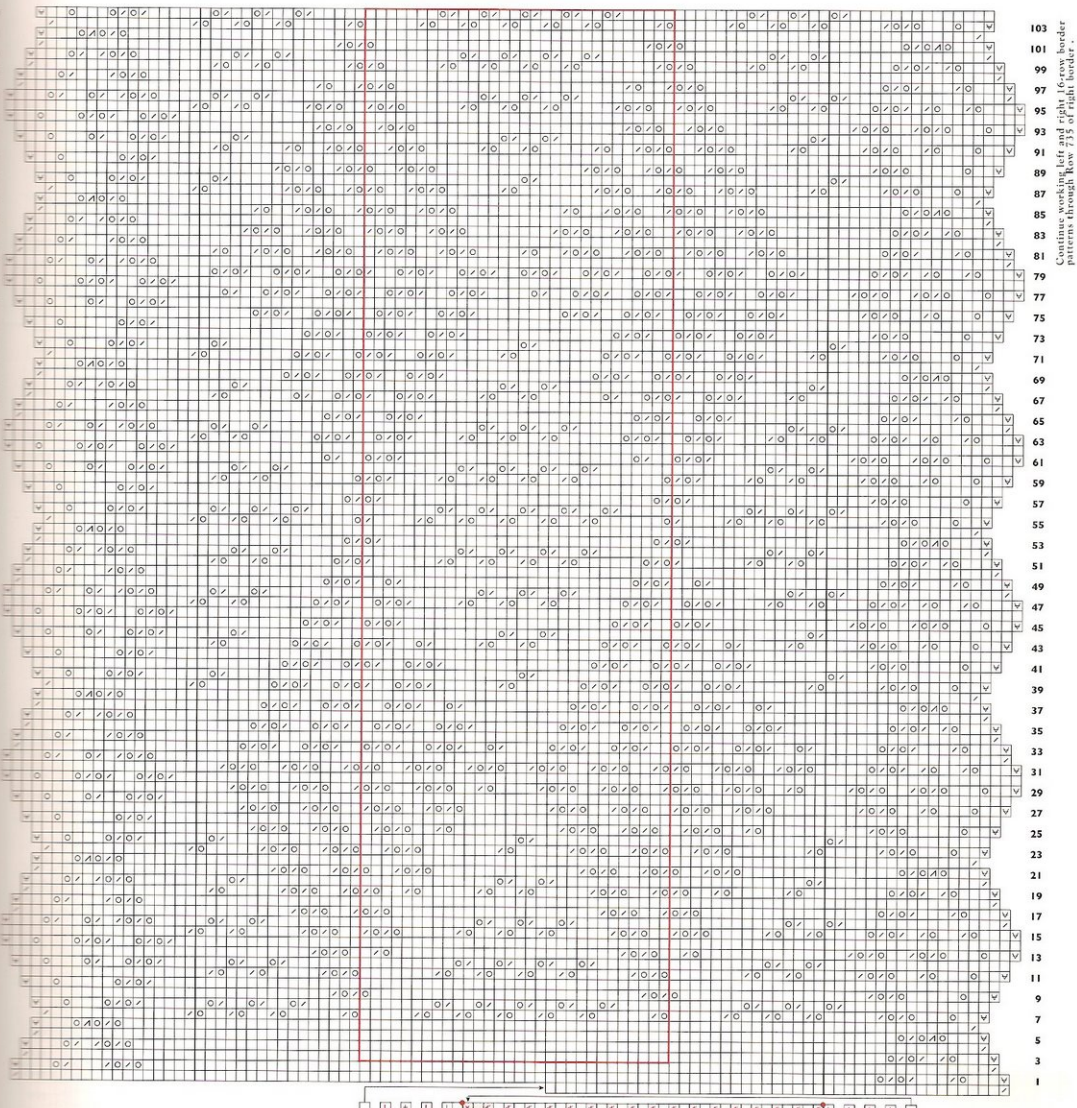
Slip 1 st from right needle onto left needle. Bring

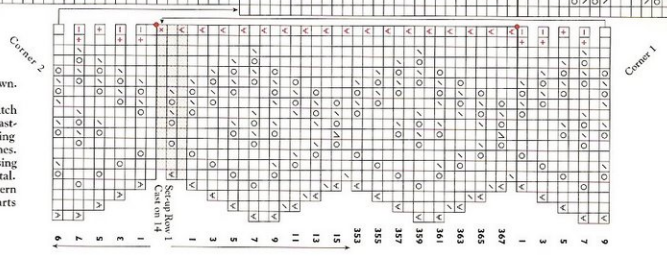
second st on left needle through the slipped st. Slip this st to right needle, dropping the first st off the needle. Bring second st on right needle through the slipped st. Slip this st onto left needle, dropping the first st off. Cont in this manner until 1 st rem. Cut a short piece of yarn and use it to tie a knot through rem st to prevent raveling. Weave in all ends.

Block

Beg at one corner, thread a thick nylon cord loosely from back to front through each tooth point. Tie the ends of the cord together. Thoroughly wet piece and squeeze out excess moisture. Using T-pins on a flat surface, pin the four corners to give the shawl its basic shape and size. Connect the corner T-pins with a separate length of cord to mark final dimensions. Pull the cord between each tooth out to this outer cord and anchor with T-pins. Always pin into the loops formed by the cord, not into the shawl. Adjust the pins and cord as necessary until the shawl is stretched taut.

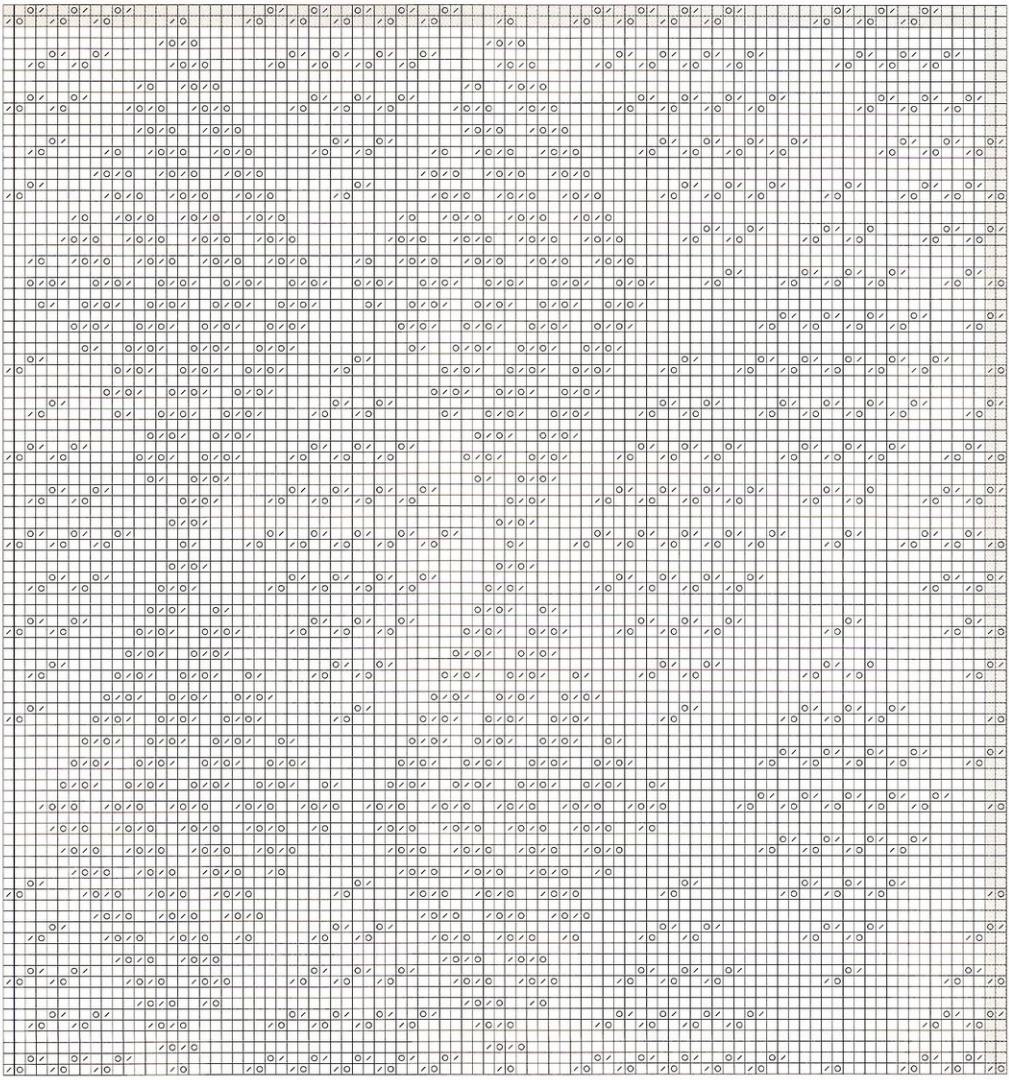
Notes

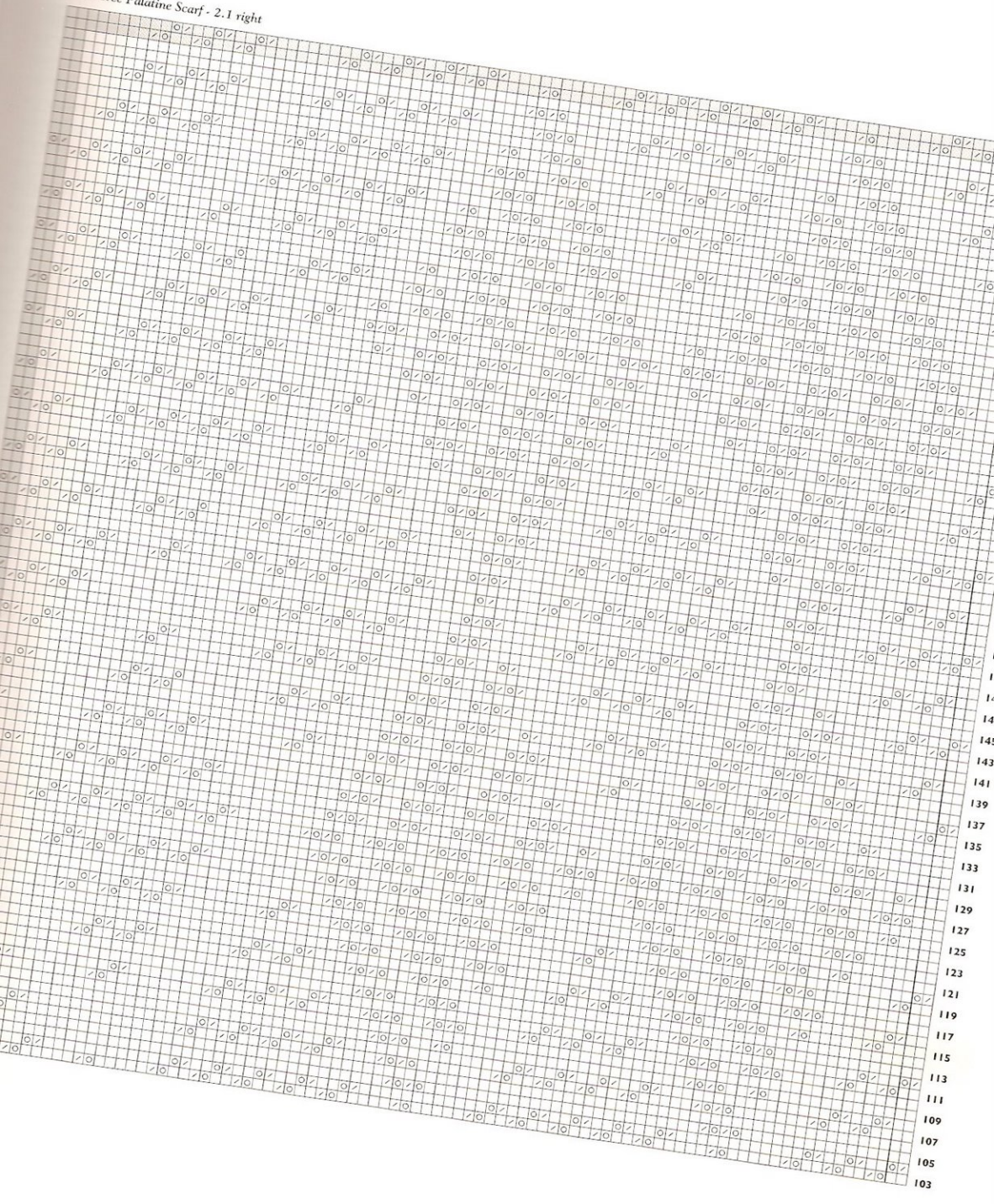




First (Rows 1-16) and twenty-third (Rows 353-368) teeth shown. Turn corner 1 using short rows. Pick up 184 slipped loops to marker. Knit one row in back of each picked-up loop plus one stitch (k1) in cast-on stitches–185 stitches. Pick up 14 stitches along cast-on edge. Knit and increase 1 st–15 stitches. Work corner 2 using short rows–185 body stitches plus 37 border stitches–222 stitches. Row 1: Work right border, knit across 185 body stitches decreasing 4 stitches–181 body stitches, work left border–217 stitches total. Following chart, work to pattern repeat box, work stitches in pattern repeat box 5 times, work to end of row. Follow subsequent charts through Row 735 of right border.

Pine Tree Palatine Scarf - 2.2 left

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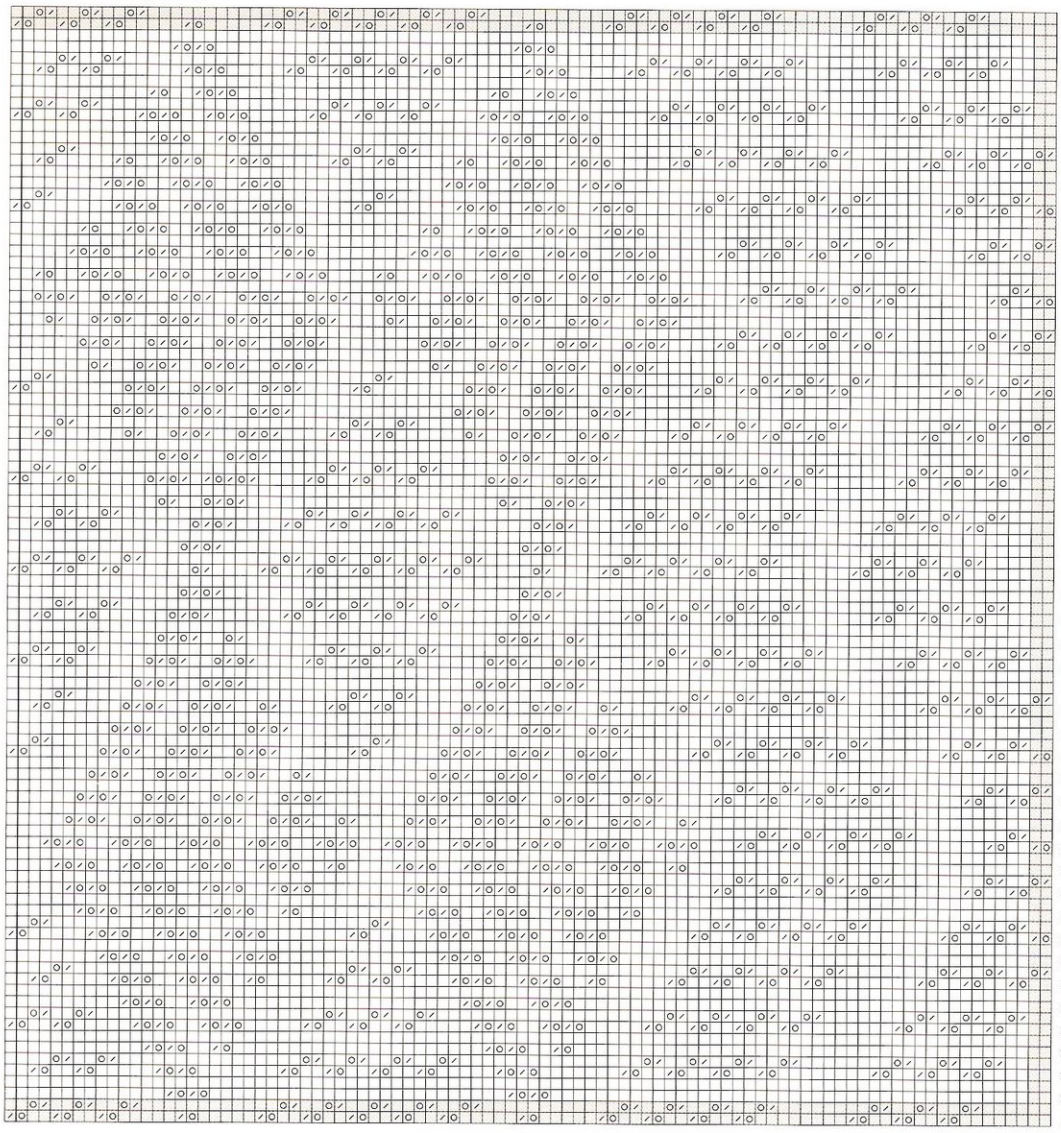
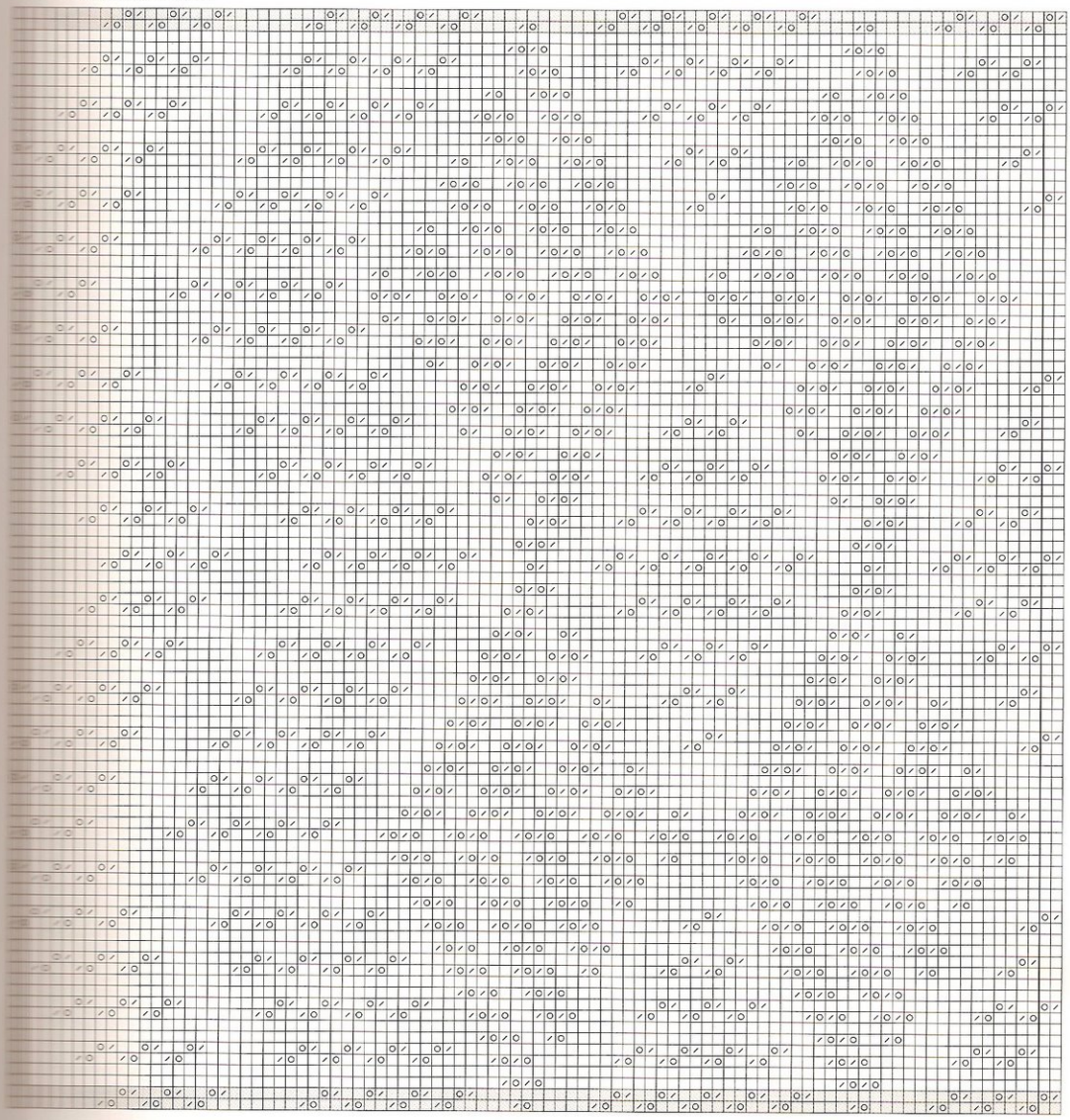
Pine Tree Palatine Scarf - 3.2 left



Pine Tree Palatine Scarf - 3.1 right



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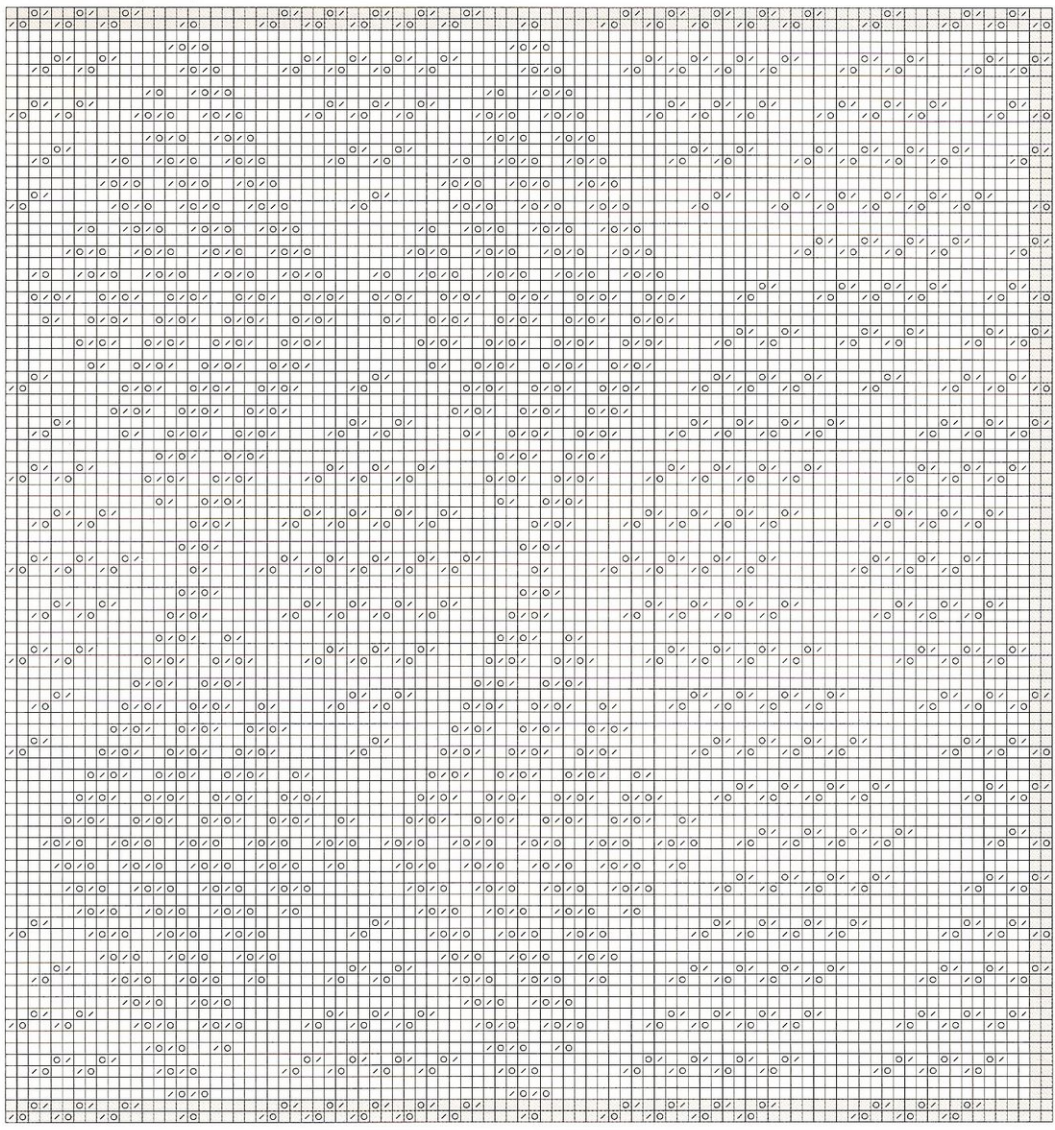
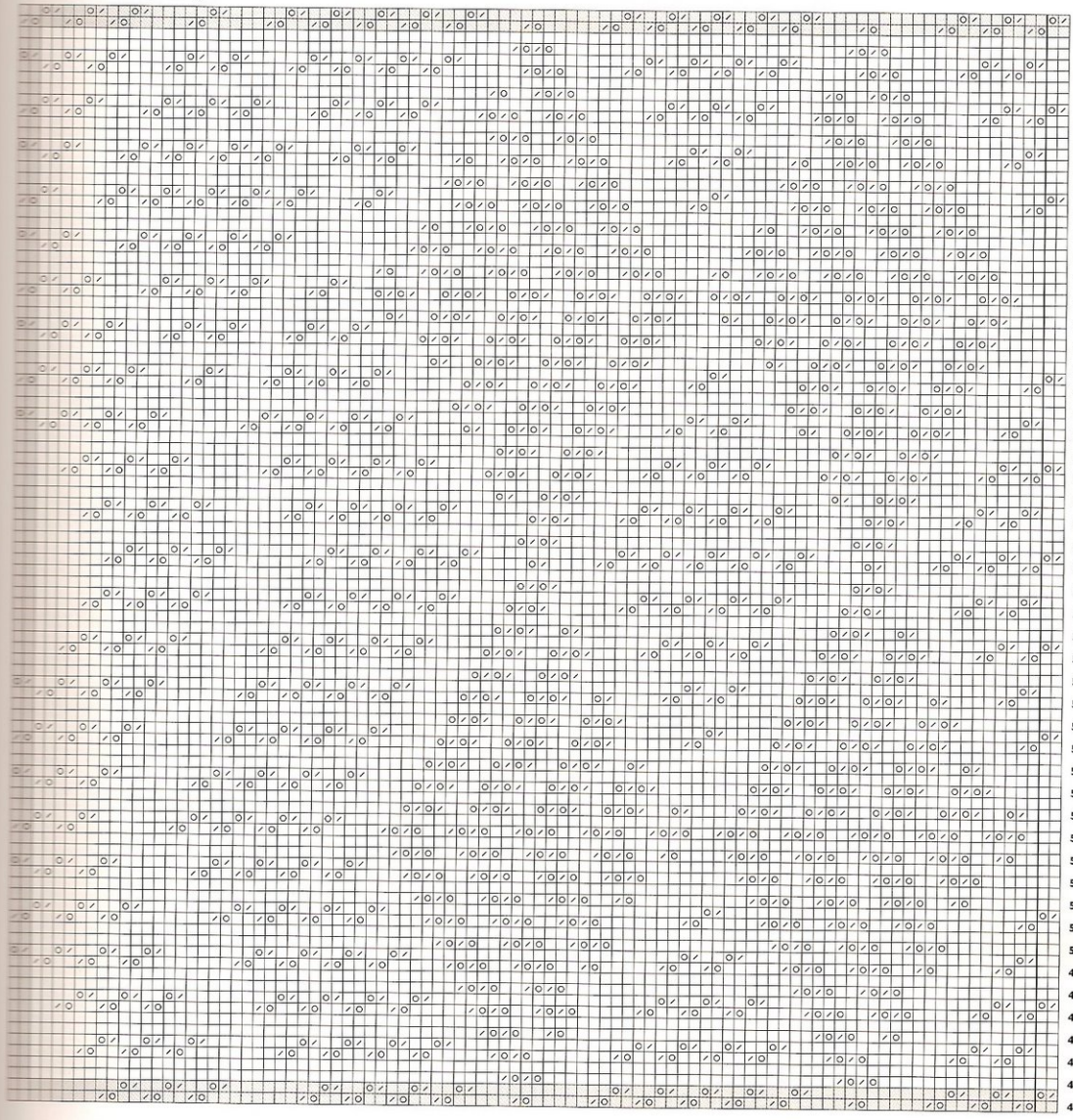
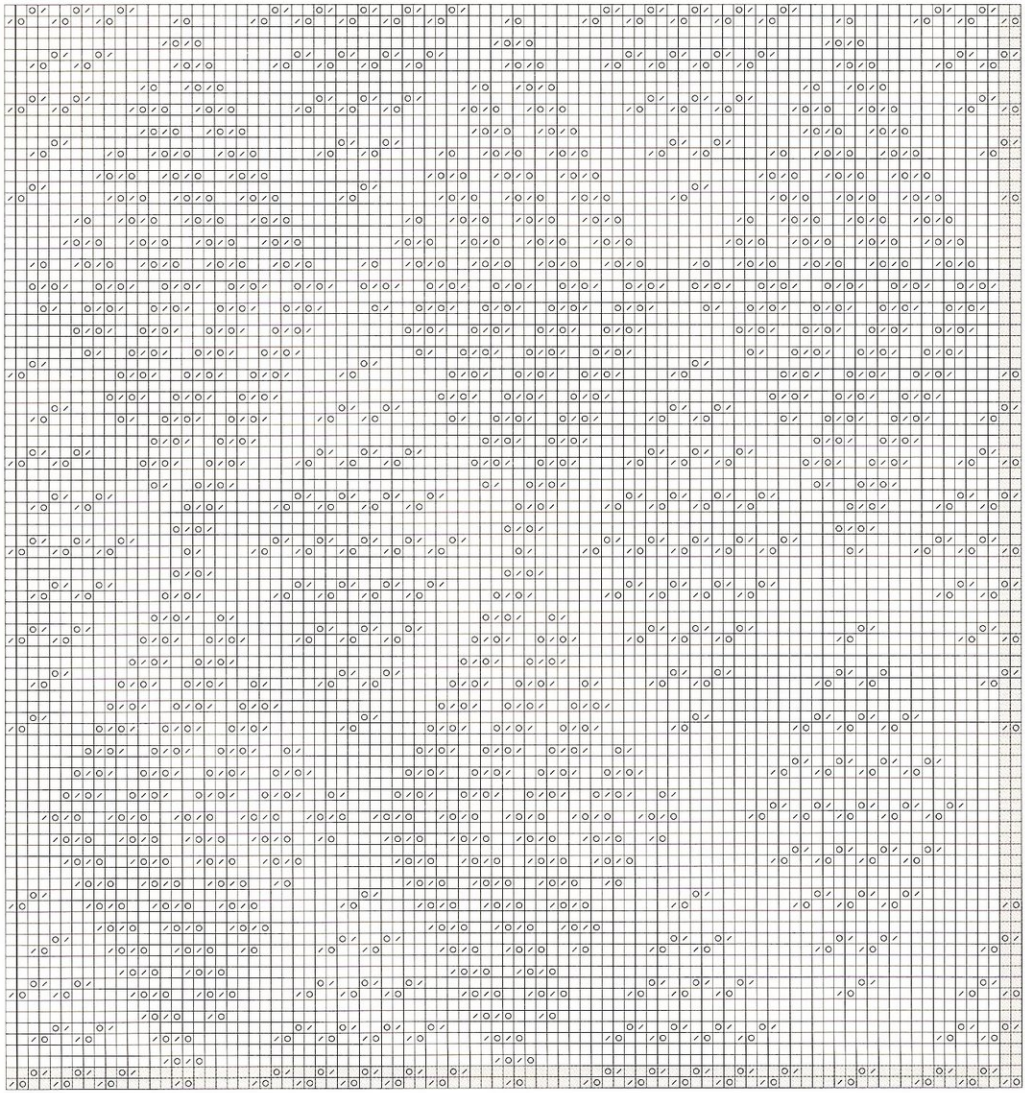
Pine Tree Palatine Scarf - 4.2 left



Pine Tree Palatine Scarf - 4.1 right



Pine Tree Palatine Scarf - 5.2 left



atine Scarf - 5.1 right

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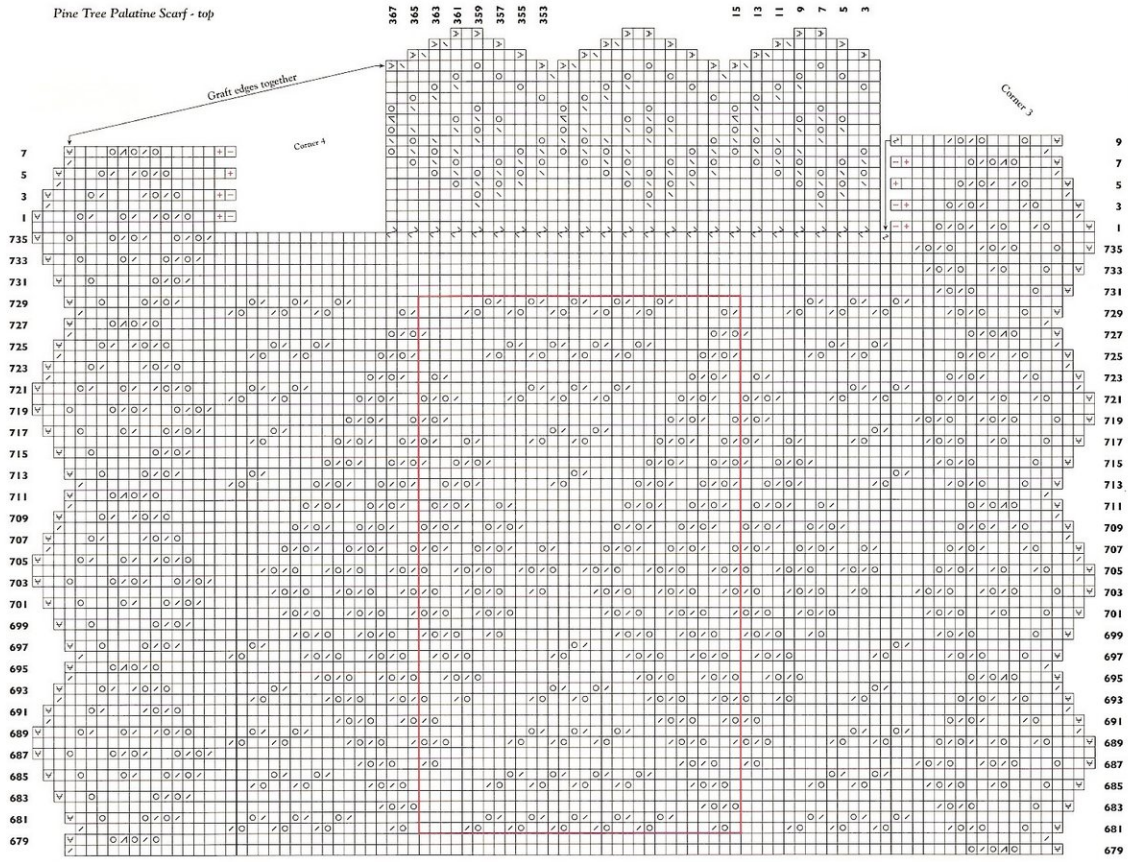


Work Row 735 of left border, knit and increase 3 stitches between markers–184 stitches, knit Row 736 of right border. Turn corner 3 using short rows. Begin working upper border as follows: work border to last stitch, k2tog (the last border stitch and first body stitch). Slip this stitch back to left needle, turn. Knit to end of border maintaining pattern. Repeat last 2 rows to end of body stitches. First (Rows 3-16) and twenty-third (Rows 353-367) teeth of upper border shown. Turn corner 4. Weave remaining stitches together.

Medallion Square Shawl

Antonina Levchenko created this design motif in 1996. Traditional to the Orenburg region, the one-diamond medallion results from Islamic influences on people of the area. There are many similarities between this medallion motif and those of oriental carpets—geometric and proportional balance that includes border, inner border, frame, and center. The pattern stitches are peas, mouseprint, large strawberry, strawberry, and diagonals.

Note of Caution

The medallion shape is one of the most complicated Russian shawl designs. Do not attempt this shawl until you have successfully completed either the triangular or the rectangular shawl. Only one-quarter of the square shawl is charted here. The experienced Russian shawl knitter will be able to infer the remaining three-quarters once the motifs have been established.

Bottom Border

Note: Slip the first stitch of every row purlwise with yarn in front.

Using the long-tail method holding 2 needles tog, CO 17 sts. Pull out one needle. Following Border chart, work 2 set-up rows, then work Rows 1–16, a total of 34 times—16 sts; 34 teeth; 544 rows.

Turn First Corner

Work short rows to miter corner as follows:

Row 1: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k4, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8: Knit.

Row 3: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, k5, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

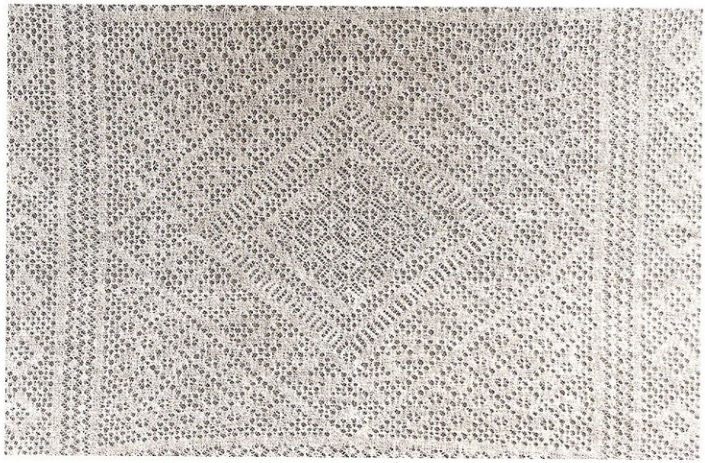
Row 5: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, k3, yo, k2tog, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.

Row 7: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 9: Sl 1, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k5, place marker (pm) to divide border and body of shawl.

Set up Shawl Body

With empty needle, RS facing, and working from left to right, pick up each slipped edge st along straight



Medallion Square Shawl.

edge of border by placing needle through front of each loop—273 sts picked up (8 sts picked up for each of 34 teeth plus 1 st picked up at set-up row). Work across all these loops by knitting in back of each to give a crossed pattern (and prevent large holes).

Turn Second Corner

With empty needle, pick up 17 cast-on sts from holder from the outside in, pm, knit these sts, and at the same time, inc 1 st—18 sts.

Row 1: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k4, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8: Knit.

Row 3: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, k5, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 5: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, k3, yo, k2tog, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.

Row 7: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 9: Sl 1, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k5.

Row 10: Knit to last 2 sts, k2tog.

Shawl Body

Next row: (Row 1 of Border chart) Sl 1, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, knit to last 2 sts, slipping markers as you go, k2tog.

Note: For the lower right corner and right border, odd-numbered rows are RS rows and even-numbered rows are WS rows. For the lower left corner and left border, odd-numbered rows are WS rows and even-numbered rows are RS rows. The pattern is the same on both side borders but is offset by one row. Cont slipping the first st of every row, follow charts through Row 542.

Turn Third Corner

Beg with widest part of tooth, there should be 22 plain sts on left needle.

Row 1: Sl 1, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Rows 2, 4, 6, and 8: Knit to last 2 sts, k2tog.

Row 3: Sl 1, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k4, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Row 5: Sl 1, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k6, k1 and place back onto left needle—1 st on left needle.

Row 7: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, yo, k3tog, yo, k2tog, yo, k6, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—2 sts on left needle.

Top Border

Row 1: Sl 1, k2, yo, k2tog, yo, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k5, knit last st of border and first st from body of shawl together and place back on left needle.

Cont working border pattern until 34 teeth have been worked—at narrow point of the 34th tooth there will be 19 border sts on right needle. You should be on the inside. Work Row 9 of border patt on left side border (k22), then work fourth corner on these 22 sts.

Turn Fourth Corner

Row 1: Sl 1, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k2, yo, k2tog, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k3, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st.

Rows 2, 4, and 6: Knit to last 2 sts, k2tog.

Row 3: Sl 1, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k3, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k4, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st.

Row 5: Sl 1, k3, [yo, k2tog] 2 times, k1, [k2tog, yo] 2 times, k6, k1 and place back onto left needle.

Row 7: Sl 1, k3, yo, k2tog, yo, k3tog, yo, k2tog, yo, k6, k1 and place back onto left needle, do not work last st—19 sts rem.

Graft Remaining Stitches

Slip 1 st from right needle onto left needle. Bring second st on left needle through the slipped st. Slip this st to right needle, dropping the first st off the needle. Bring second st on right needle through the

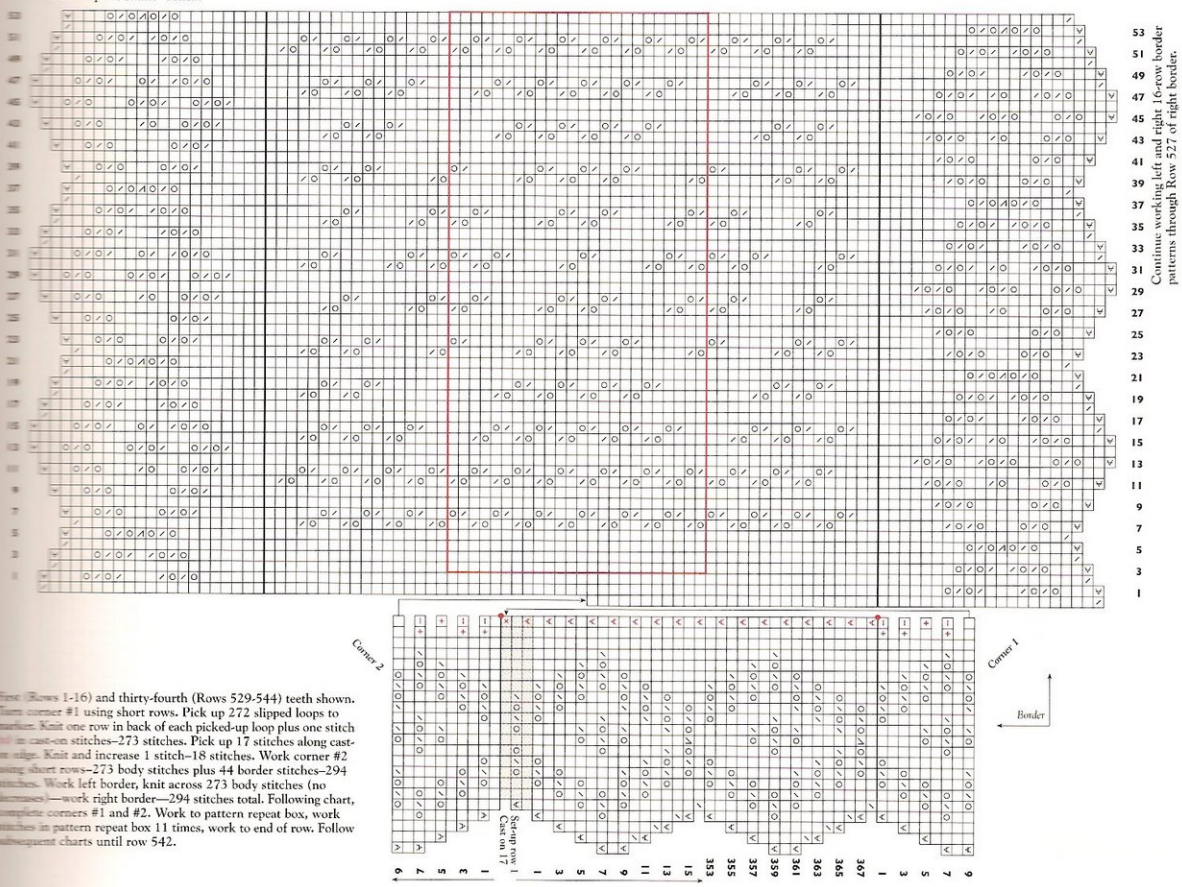
slipped st. Slip this st onto left needle, dropping the first st off. Cont in this manner until 1 st rem. Cut a short piece of yarn and tie a knot through the last loop to prevent unraveling. Weave in all ends.

Block

Beg at one corner, thread a thick nylon cord loosely from back to front through each tooth point. Tie the ends of the cord together. Thoroughly wet piece and squeeze out excess moisture. Using T-pins on a flat surface, pin the four corners to give the shawl its basic shape and size. Connect the corner T-pins with a separate length of cord to mark final dimensions. Pull the cord between each tooth out to this outer cord and anchor with T-pins. Always pin into the loops formed by the cord, not into the shawl. Adjust the pins and cord as necessary until the shawl is stretched taut.

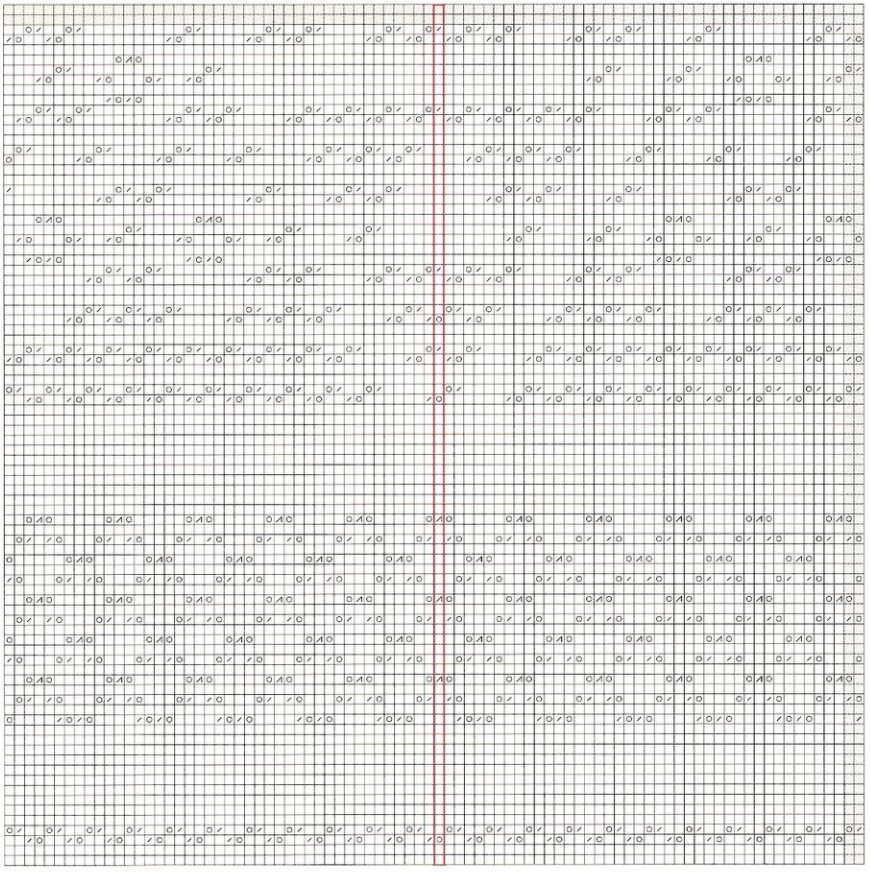
Notes

Medallion Square Shawl - bottom

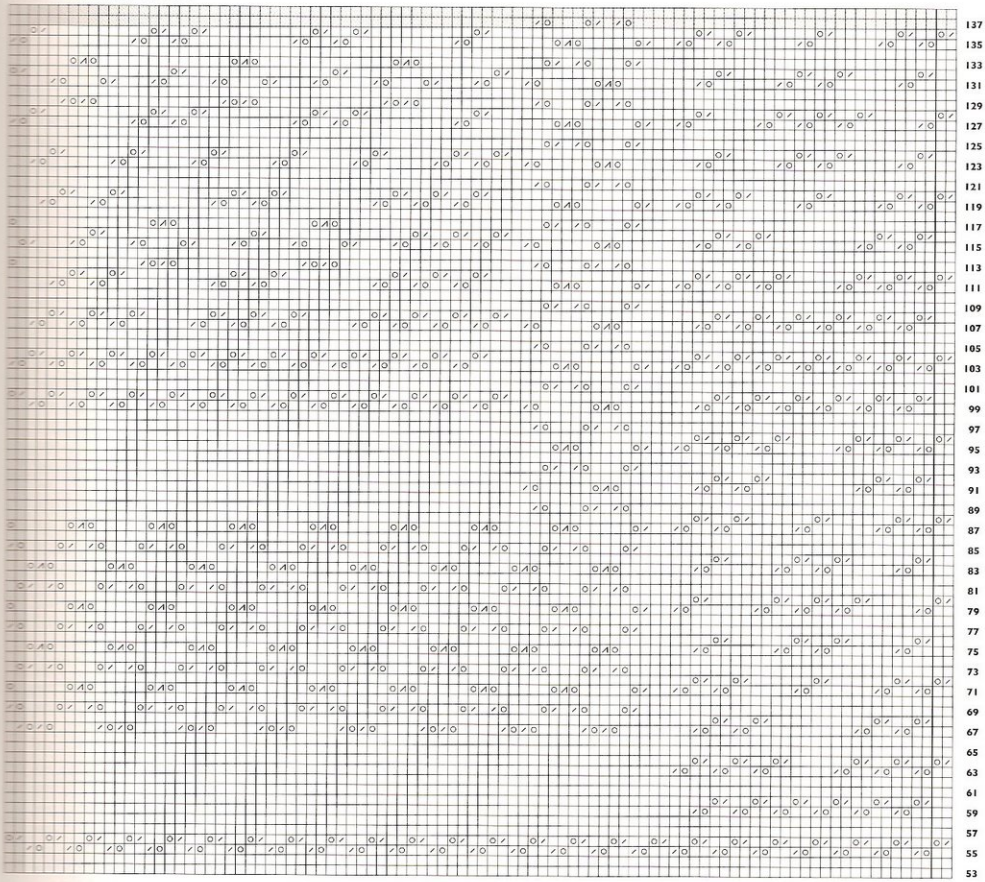


First (Rows 1-16) and thirty-fourth (Rows 529-544) teeth shown. Turn corner #1 using short rows. Pick up 272 slipped loops to marker. Knit one row in back of each picked-up loop plus one stitch (in) in cast-on stitches–273 stitches. Pick up 17 stitches along cast-on edge. Knit and increase 1 stitch–18 stitches. Work corner #2 using short rows–273 body stitches plus 44 border stitches–294 stitches. Work left border, knit across 273 body stitches (no increases)—work right border—294 stitches total. Following chart, complete corners #1 and #2. Work to pattern repeat box, work stitches in pattern repeat box 11 times, work to end of row. Follow subsequent charts until row 542.

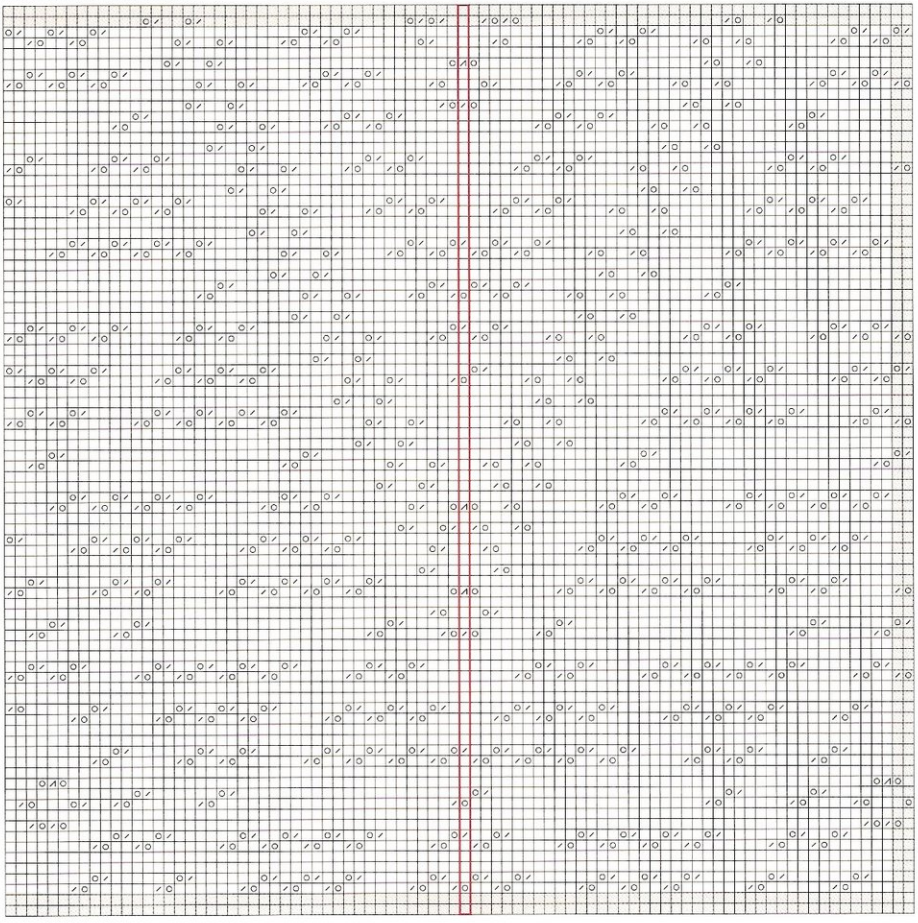
Medallion Square Shawl - 2.2 left



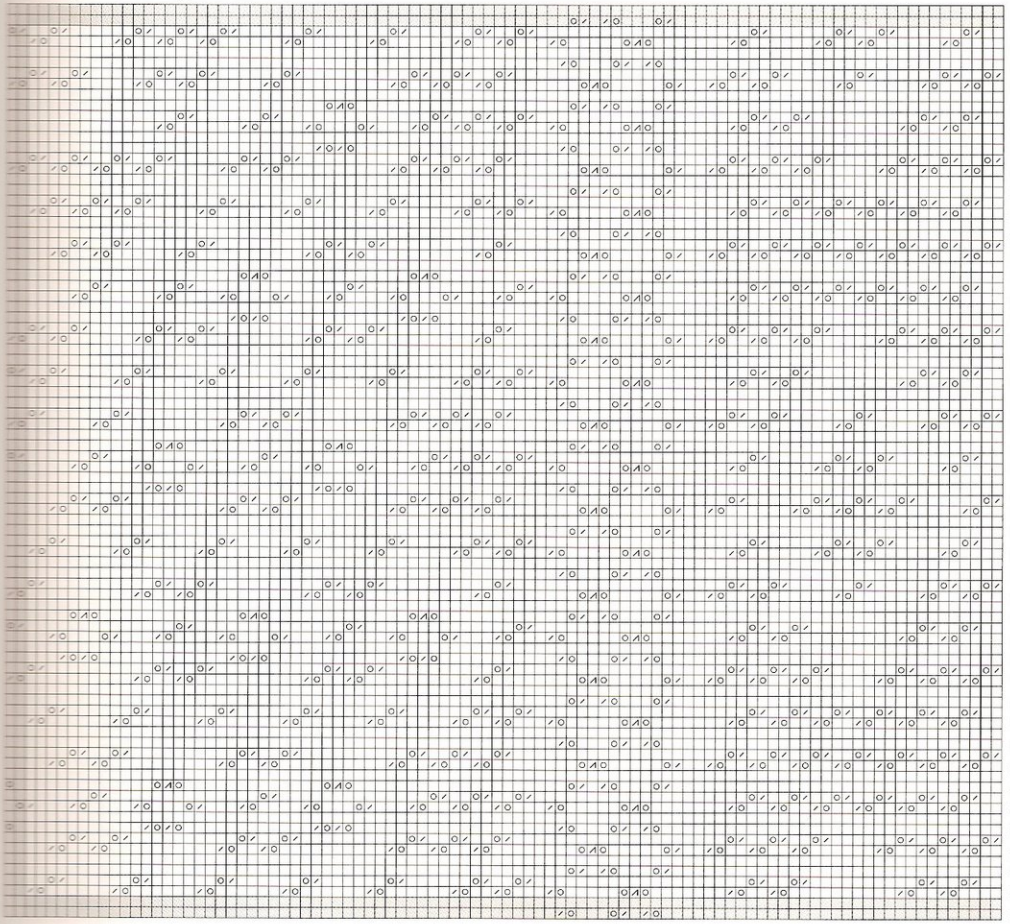
Medallion Square Shawl - 2.1 right



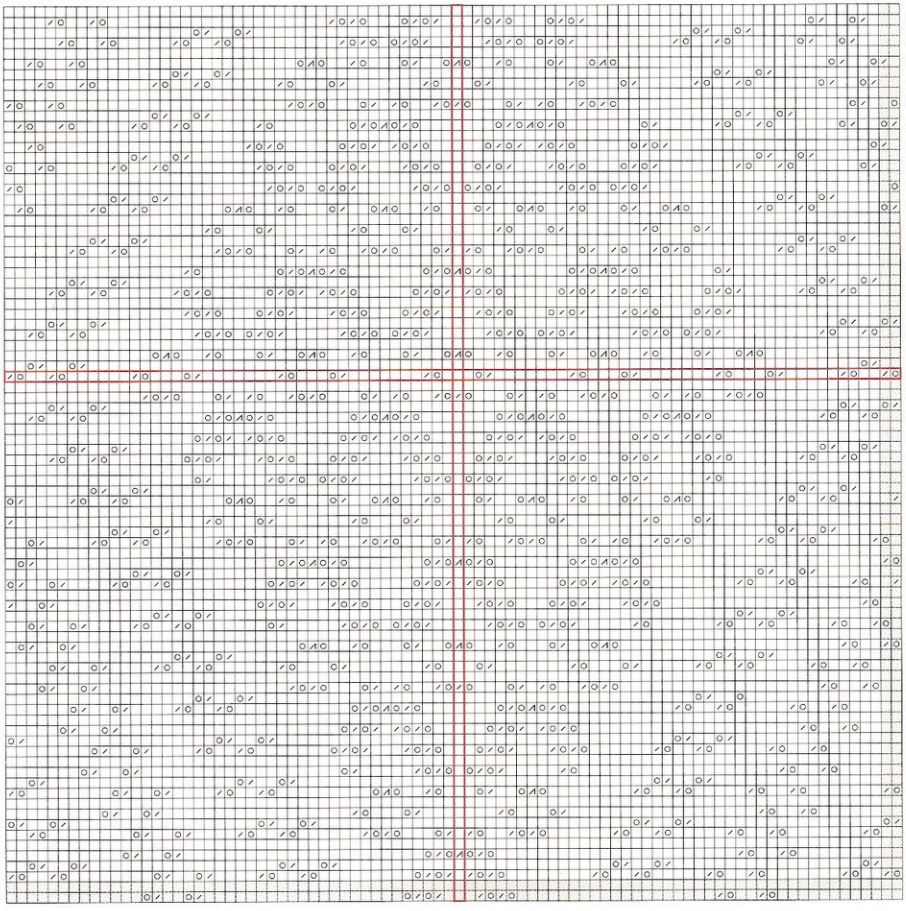
Medallion Square Shawl - 3.2 left



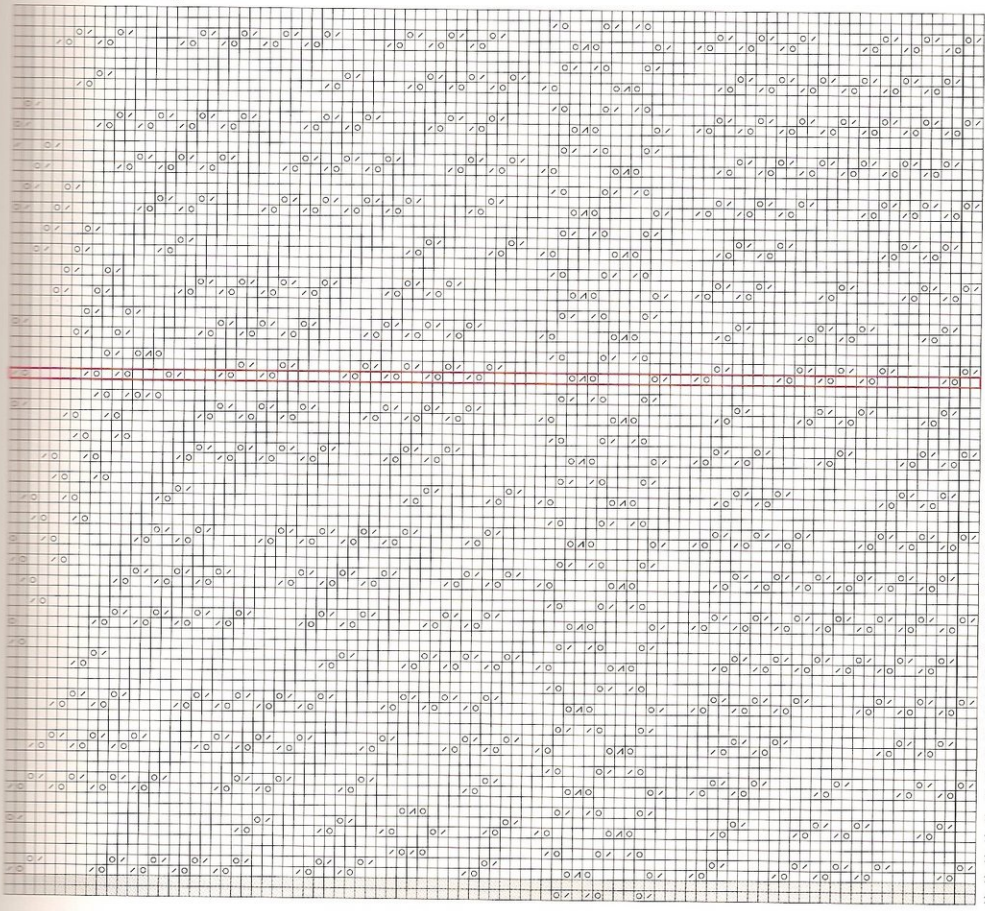
Medallion Square Shawl - 3.1 right



Medallion Square Shawl - 4.2 left



Medallion Square Shawl - 4.1 right



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