

Three Worlds

Designed by: Lena Trost



These socks are inspired by the picture „Three Worlds“ from the artist M.C. Escher. When you look at the picture you can see three worlds: the fish in the pond, the surface with leaves on it and the reflection of the trees. The three worlds of the sock are the stranded colorwork pattern, the ladderback jacquard in the background and the roosimine leaves on the surface.

The socks are worked cuff-down. After some rounds of ribbing, you start with a stranded colorwork pattern. When you are used to it you incorporate the roosimine inlay technic from Estonia. There are special charts for the right and the left sock. The heel is worked with ribbing and slipped stitches, and the gusset is on the sole. The toe is worked with two strands of the same color to make it extra strong. Most parts of the socks are charted, with special charts for left handed knitters.

Supplies

Three colors of sock yarn (for size S light fingering weight, for size M and L fingering weight).

- 70 g (306 yards / 280 m) main color
- 40 g (174 yards / 160 m) contrast color 1
- 40 g (174 yards / 160 m) contrast color 2

For size S I used Jawoll Silk for main color in ecru, for contrast color 1 a dark grey and Fine Sock from Life in the Longgrass in the colorway apricot for contrast color 2.

US 0 (2.00 mm) needles

Stitch markers

Yarn needle

Abbreviations

st(s) = stitch(es)

BOR = beginning of round

MC = main color (shown as white in the charts)

CC 1 = contrast color 1 (shown as grey in the charts)

CC 2 = contrast color 2 (shown as orange in the charts)

RS = right side

WS = wrong side

rd(s) = round(s)

k = knit

k tbl = knit through the back loop

p = purl

p2tog = purl 2 sts together

k2tog = knit 2 sts together

ssk = slip 1 st knitwise, slip 1 st knitwise, slip them back to the first needle to knit 2 sts together through the back loops

sl = slip 1 st purlwise

wyif = with yarn in front

wyib = with yarn in back

S2KP2 = slip 2 sts as if to knit two together, k1 in MC, pass the two slipped sts over

Gauge and Sizing

For size S (7.5" / 19 cm circumference): 38 stitches and 42 rows = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm in stranded colorwork pattern.

For size M (8.5" / 21.5 cm circumference): 34 stitches and 40 rows = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm in stranded colorwork pattern.

For larger feet: (9.5" / 24 cm circumference): 30 stitches and 38 rows = 4 x 4" / 10 x 10 cm in stranded colorwork pattern.

The different gauges will achieve the different sizes. Always take care to produce a dense fabric. For bigger sizes use thicker yarn.

For every size: The length of the leg can be adjusted by repeating row 1 and the foot can be adjusted by adding some rounds after chart row 110. Please work the sole in the set up pattern and work the instep in MC. Use your gauge to calculate how long you want to knit the leg and the foot.

If you need to shorten the foot you can start the heel in a later row of the chart, but keep in mind that this will affect the length of the leg.

Preparations and informations about roosimine

Roosimine is a traditional Estonian technique, where you weave strands of yarn in the knitted fabric. If you want to learn more about the traditional technique you can watch a tutorial from Aleks Byrd (Videotutorial: [Traditional roosimine technique](#)).

In this pattern I combined the roosimine technique with ladderback jacquard. So I had to adjust some parts of the technique. (**Videotutorial: [How to incorporate the roosimine into the colorwork pattern](#)**)

You will work the roosimine with two strands of CC2 at a time, so they will show up better. Watch my videotutorial very closely to get all the clues how to incorporate the roosimine into the colorwork pattern. The orange bars in the chart will show you where the two strands are in front of the fabric. When you reach an orange bar in the chart, flip the two strands to the front. Knit the following stitches like shown in the chart. When you reach the end of the bar, flip back the two strands. You **do not** carry the yarn around for the rest of the round, always have a close look where you will have the next (and nearest) roosimine part in the pattern and take the strands to this position. Maybe you have to take the yarn a few rounds up. It is important to keep the strands between the roosimine leaves as short as possible. Avoid sections with long floats. When the strands in the back are too long, it will effect the stretchiness of the sock. It is better to incorporate three or more roosimine (double)strands, to avoid long floats. For preparation I precuted two strands with approximate 2.2 yards (2 m) and two strands with approximate 4.9 yards (4.5 m) for each sock.

To achieve a neat inside please keep the CC2 between the front layer of the fabric and the ladderback stitches. You do not have to trap the floats like you do in stranded colorwork.

The video tutorial will help you to learn different ways to carry the yarn between the layers of the fabric. And to deal with the problem, when the yarn is on the wrong side of the bar.



Cuff

Start the cuff with the long-tail tubular cast-on like shown here: [Long tail tubular cast on for left handed knitters](#) and for right handed knitters .

Using the long-tail tubular cast on, cast on 72 sts in CC2. Turn work.

Work the first row like this: Slip the sts that appear as purl sts with yarn in front and knit the sts that appear like knit sts: *sl1wyif, ktbl1* repeat from * to * to the end of the row. Do not turn work.

Join for working in the round, be careful not to twist. Add a BOR marker. I suggest to divide the sts on two needles, 35 sts on the first one and 37 on the second.

Setup rd: Work this rd like the previous row. *sl1wyif, ktbl1* repeat from * to * to the end of the rd.

Now everything is prepared for the cuff with 1x1 ribbing: *p1, k1*, repeat from * to * to BOR.

Work the 1x1 ribbing pattern above for a total of 18 rds, or until desired length.

Top of Leg

Setup rd (with CC2): K around and setup the ladder back sts shown as orange lines in the pattern. This video will help you to set up the ladder back sts (Videotutorials: [Ladderback Jacquard for left handed knitters](#) and for right handed knitters) .

Cut CC2 and attach MC and CC1. Start following Chart A1 and for the second sock Chart A2, always holding CC1 dominant. Be careful to pick the right charts, because there are charts for left handed and right handed knitters.

(Videotutorial: [Thoughts about stranded colorwork and color dominance](#))

In chart A1 row 14 (for the second sock in chart A2 it is row 15) you start with the roosimine leaves, shown as orange horizontal lines in the pattern. (Reminder of the Videotutorial: [How to incorporate the roosimine into the colorwork pattern](#))

For right handed knitters:

Use the two longer precutted strands of CC2 for the leaves. You start the first bar in the middle of these two strands. So you will get two long tails on each side of the first roosimine bar. These long ends will be used for the roosimine stitches on the front of the leg and the instep.

Take the two shorter precutted strands of CC2 for the roosimine bar to insert the strand that will be used for the roosimine strands on the back of the leg.

For left handed knitters:

Use the two longer precutted strands of CC2 for the leaves. You start the first bar in the middle of these two strands. So you will get two long tails on each side of the first roosimine bar. One of these long ends will be used for the roosimine stitches on the back of the leg, the other one will be used on the front of the leg and the instep.

In row 36 of chart A1 (stitch 63-64) (for the second sock in chart A2 (stitch 53-56)): Take the two shorter precutted strands of CC2 for the roosimine bar to insert a second strand that will be used for the roosimine strands on the front of the leg the instep.

For everyone:

Continue in rds following the chart A till row 55. When you finished this rd stop for working the heel flap.

Heel Flap

Attach CC2. Leave MC and CC1 at BOR.

The heel flap is worked back and forth in rows with CC2 only.

Row 1 (RS, setup row): k35. Decrease the ladder back sts (k2tog the ladder back st with the next knit st). Turn

Row 2 (WS): sl1wyif, *p1, k1* repeat from * to * to end. Turn

Row 3 (RS): sl1wyif, *sl1wyib, k1* repeat from * to * to end. Turn.

Repeat rows 2-3 for a total of 18 times.

Heel Turn

The heel turn begins on a WS row, and uses CC2 only.

Row 1 (WS): sl1wyif, *p1, k1* repeat from * to * for a total of 9 times, p2tog, p1, turn.

Row 2 (RS): sl1wyib, *sl1wyib, k1* repeat from * to * for a total of 3 times, ssk, k1, turn.

Row 3 (WS): sl1wyif, *p1, k1* repeat from * to * until 2 sts before gap, p1, p2tog, p1, turn.

(After this row and every odd row you have the same sts number on both sides of the heel turn.)

Row 4 (RS): sl1wyib, *k1, sl1wyib* repeat from * to * until 1 st before gap, ssk, k1, turn.

Row 5 (WS): sl1wyif, *k1, p1* repeat from * to * until 2 sts before gap, k1, p2tog, p1, turn.

Row 6 (RS): sl1wyib, *sl1wyib, k1* repeat from * to * until 1 st before gap, ssk, k1, turn.

Repeat rows 3-6 until you have 22 sts at the heel turn. (You end with row 5, with one st unworked on each side.)

Finish the heel turn with:

Last RS row: sl1wyib, *sl1wyib, k1* repeat from * to * until 1 st before gap, ssk. (Now you have 21 sts at the heel turn). Cut CC2.

Gusset Setup

The gusset will be on the sole. Markers on each side of the gusset will indicate the decrease columns in CC1, the columns will converge at a point, with the pattern of chart B in between; outside the gusset, the pattern continues with the second part of Chart A row 56. On the instep will be the big fish pattern and on the sole will be a fish scales pattern.

Rd 56 (Sole set up):

Go back to BOR. Here are waiting MC and CC1. Take MC and let CC1 stay at BOR.

Using MC:

- pick up and knit 1 st in the corner between instep and heel flap,
- then pick up and knit 17 sts at the side of the heel flap (or 1 st for every 2 heel flap rows),
- place marker X (shown as the red line in Chart A),
- pick up and knit one more st (next round this will be the first st of Chart B),
- k 21,
- pick up and knit 1 st at the side of the heel flap,
- place marker Y (shown as the red line in Chart A),
- pick up and knit 17 sts at the side of the heel flap (or 1 st for every 2 heel flap rows),
- pick up and knit 1 st in the corner between instep and heel flap,
- work row 56 of Chart A as established over the next 37 instep sts with slipping the ladder back sts with yarn in front.



Now take a moment to check your stitch count. There should be 73 knit sts and 9 ladder back purl sts outside of the markers X and Y. And you will have 23 sts between markers X and Y. The 23 sts in the region between markers X and Y will be decreased away until only 1 stitch remains.

Rd 57 (Decrease)

Place new BOR marker and take out the old one.

k2tog with CC1. This will be the first sts of chart A row 57, k 16 sts of chart A, slip marker X, work chart B, k the next 16 sts of chart A, ssk to decrease the extra st in the corner in CC1 (that's the last sole st in chart A). Continue with chart A till the end of the row.

Foot

Work the sole in pattern of chart A until marker X, slip marker X, work chart B until marker Y, slip marker Y, work in pattern of chart A to end.

Repeat until the end of chart B, there are 3 sts between markers X and Y left. In rd 78 you will decrease these 3 sts, like written in the chart. You can remove markers X and Y.

Now that the gusset decreases are done, continue to work chart A till round 110. Decrease all ladder back sts, with k2tog. Cut MC and CC1, leaving tails long enough to weave in.

Toe

The length of the toe will be approximately about 1,6“ (4 cm).

The toe will be worked entirely in CC2. Take tow threads of CC2 to knit an extra strong toe. Knit both threads alternating for the whole toe. To keep it short, it will not be mentioned in the descriptions for every rd.

Always knit the thread you hold dominant over a dominant knit st of the previous rd to get a one color pinstripe effect (maybe you have to watch the tutorial about color dominance again).

You could use the yarn from inside and outside the ball or cake.

Setup rd 1 (normal): knit around.

Setup rd 2 (decrease): k35 sts, set halfway marker, k1, ssk, k until 3 sts before BOR, k2tog, k1.

Rd 3 (normal): knit around.

Rd 4 (decrease): k1, ssk, k until 3 sts before halfway marker, k2tog, k2, ssk, k until 3 sts before BOR, k2tog, k1.









Repeat rd 3 and 4 until 50 total sts remain, and then repeat rd 4 only until 30 total sts remain.

Remove markers and cut CC2, leaving a long tail, and graft the toe. You can smoothen the edges by treating the 2nd and 3rd st from each end as a single st when grafting.

Finishing

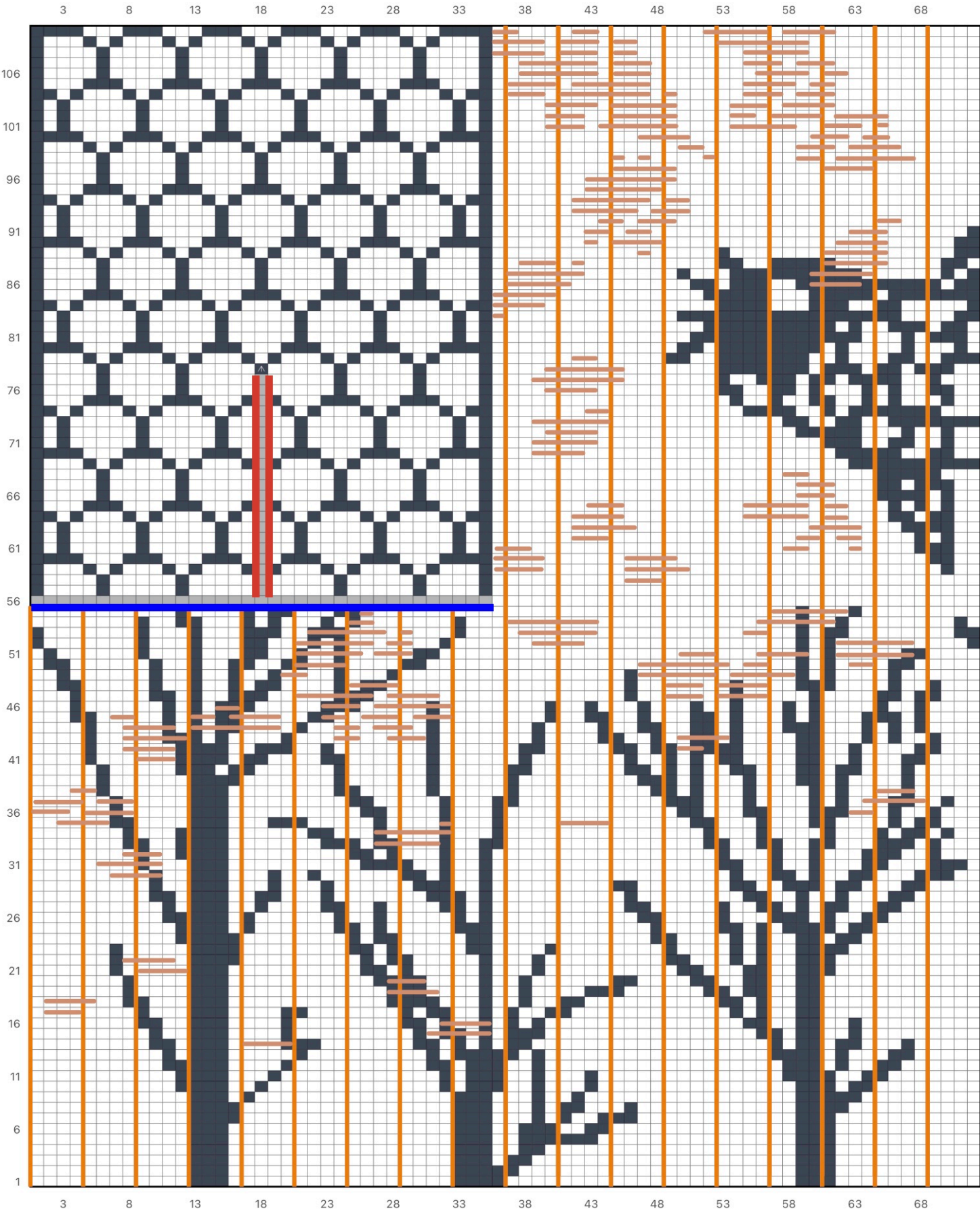
Weave in all ends and block.

Symbols of the following charts

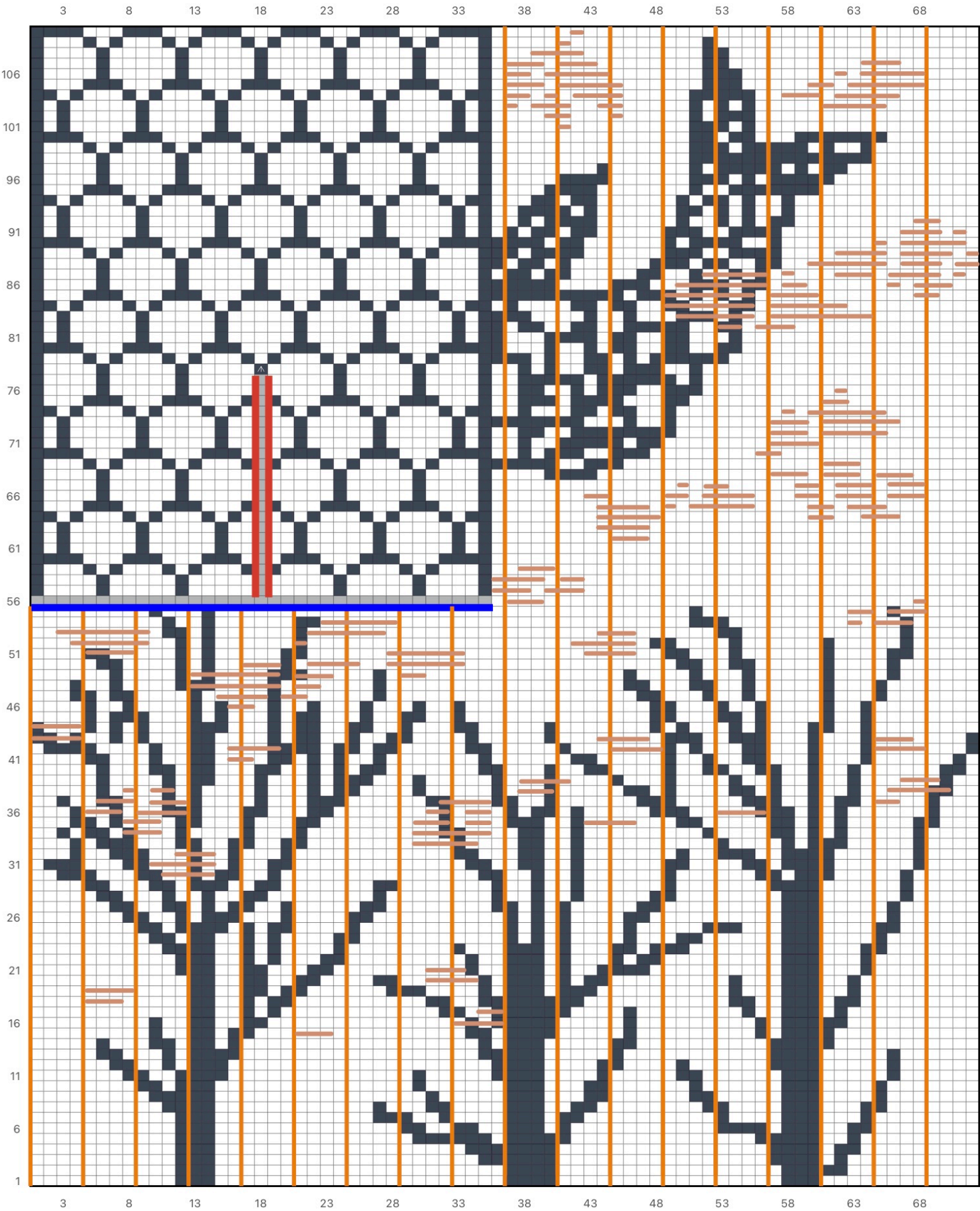
	k with MC
	k with CC1
	k2tog with CC1
	SSK with CC1
	S2KP2 with CC1
	no stitch
	roosimine with CC2 with CC1 in the background
	roosimine with CC2 with MC in the background

There are charts for left handed and right handed knitters, be careful to pick the right charts. The lefty pattern will affect a different placing of the trees on the legs. Do not be afraid of this.

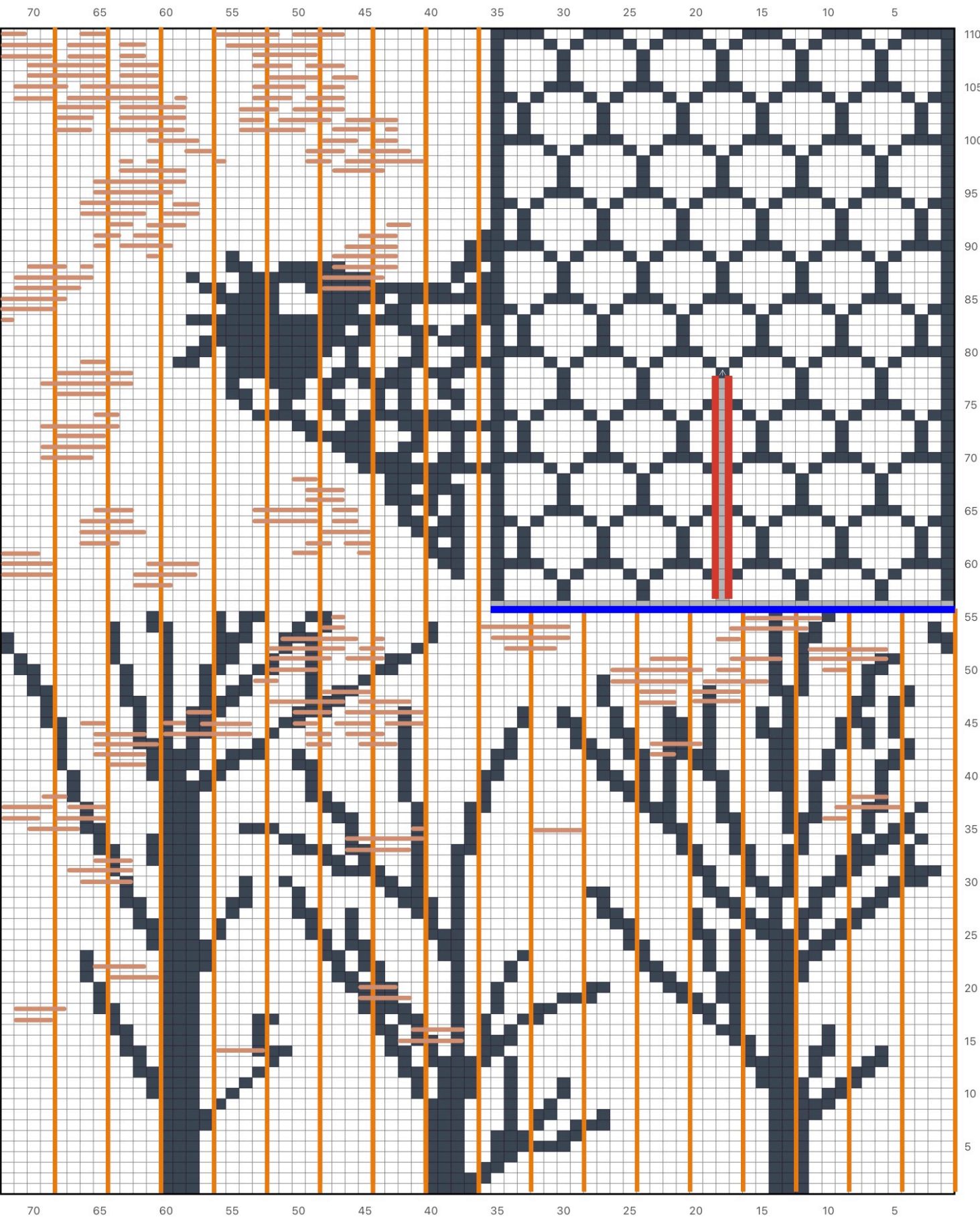
Left handed knitters chart A1 - (left sock):



Left handed knitters chart A2 (right sock):



Right handed knitters chart A1 (left sock):



Right handed knitters chart A2 (right sock):

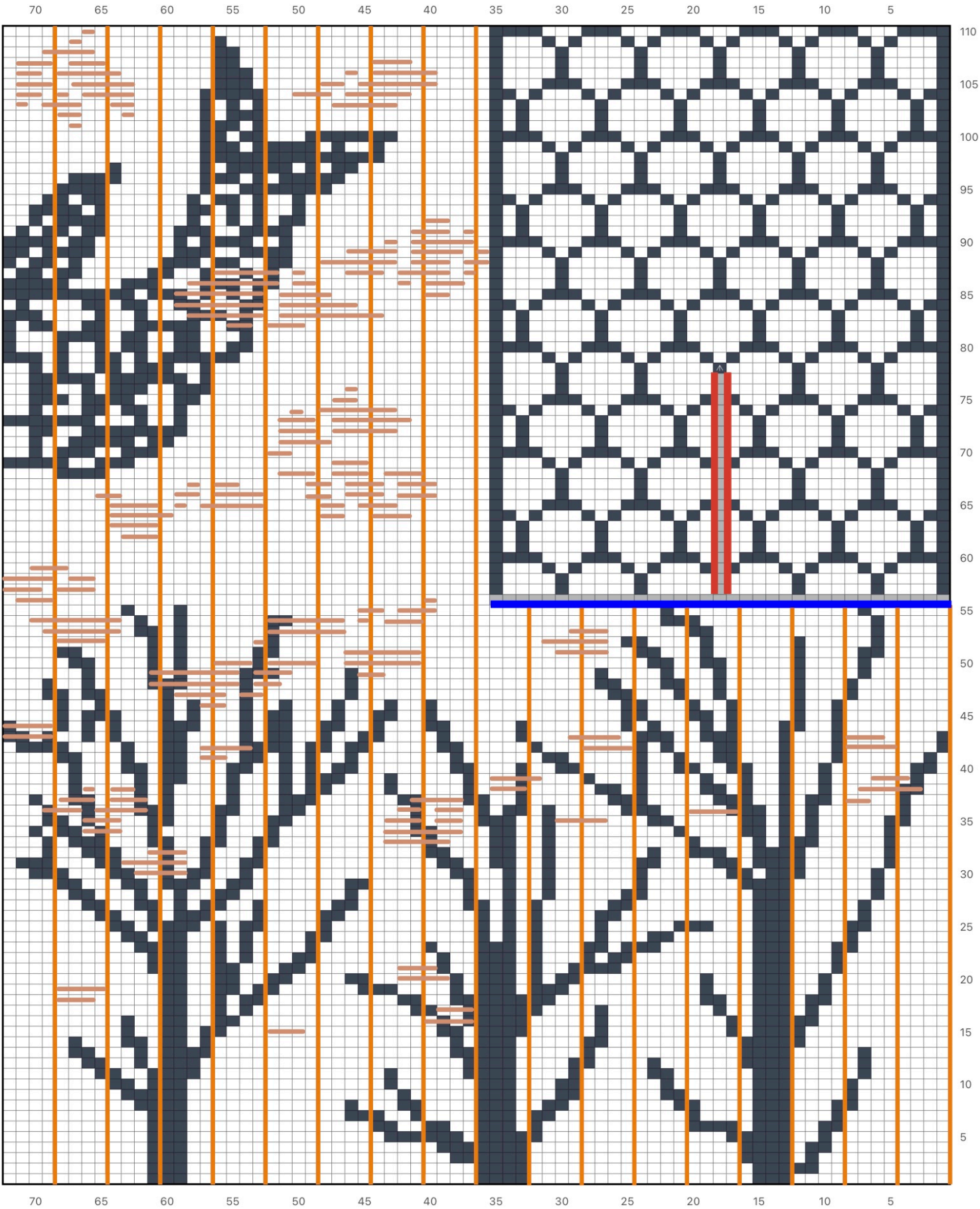


Chart B (gusset) for left and right handed knitters

