

# BLUE STOCKING



*Bluestocking: n. A derisive term originally applied to a group of 18th-century women with literary/intellectual interests. Later informally broadened to include women with a political or social agenda, women with ambitions beyond their traditional station. Uppity women. Proto-feminists, as it were.*

*Blue Stocking: n. A sexy, saucy, slightly silly sock with a more than passing resemblance to the fishnet stockings of yesteryear; a tribute to Knitters' Suffrage and the Power of Knitters. To women who Own Their Knitting. To Knitters Who Represent.*

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# BLUE STOCKING

## Size

Women's Medium(Large)

## Finished measurements

The Medium size is designed for a foot with 9" circumference, the Large for a 10" circumference; in each case there is about 10% negative ease for flexible fit. (The Half-Veil Stitch in which most of this sock is worked is so stretchy and forgiving that it seems to supply both positive and negative ease at the same time.) Adjust foot length as needed.

## Materials

- Jennifer's Flock Sock in Electric Slide Blue, at least 250(312) yards
- A few yards of waste yarn, about the same weight
- 1.5 yards dark blue satin ribbon, 1/4" wide
- 2-4 miniature pale blue satin roses, optional
- US #1 (2.25mm) needles: either two circular needles (any length) or one set of 5 DPNs
- US #2 (2.75mm) needles: either two circular needles (any length) or one set of 5 DPNs
- Crochet hook
- Tapestry needle
- sewing needle & thread
- 2 sew-on black snaps, size 4/0 (optional)

## Gauge

8 st x 12 r = 1" in stockinette

## Pattern Notes

This sock was inspired by... Virginia Woolf and Marlene Dietrich. Bess of Hardwick and Roxie Hart. Susan B. Anthony and Gypsy Rose Lee. Its roots are planted somewhere squarely between Seneca Falls and Frederick's of Hollywood. More specifically, the desire to create it was triggered by the Yarn Harlot's call to all knitters to Represent, which in turn was triggered by the undeserved banking woes of Blue Moon Fiber Arts. I'm not sure exactly how I drew the association, but - from Blue Moon to Blue Stocking is a pretty short step to the meandering mind. (One friend of mine, on seeing the finished sock, guessed that the satin ribbon rose on the cuff was intended to symbolize "Bread and Roses." I can't take credit for any such concept - I'm afraid I only did it because I thought it was pretty and looked "right." Nevertheless, I'm not above adopting the idea retroactively!)

*Note on needle size and numbering: “Needle #1” and “Needle #2” always refer to the identifying number of a needle, i.e. its position in the round, and not its size. I realize that this may give rise to some confusion, since the two needle sizes also happen to be US #1 and #2. I have made a point, therefore, of always referring to the Size #2 needles as the “larger” needles. If you still find it at all confusing, please let me know and I will try to come up with a more unequivocal system of needle nomenclature.*

*Note to experienced sock knitters: for the most part, I hope you'll feel free to substitute your own preferred needle configurations, and your favorite methods of short-rowing and provisional cast-on, for those I've specified. (Bear in mind, however, that working the optional mirror-image second sock on two different needle sizes will be particularly tricky on DPNs and impossible on Magic Loop.)*

## DIRECTIONS

*(Instructions for pattern stitches and specific techniques begin on p9, and are followed by a glossary of abbreviations.)*

### SOCK #1

#### Short-row Toe

Using the Crochet Provisional Cast-on and Needle #1 (*see p. 15*), CO 32(36) stitches in waste yarn. Changing to real yarn, k 1 row. Turn and p 1 row. You are now ready to begin short-row shaping.

R1 (RS): k31(35), s1 wyif

R2: s1 wyif, p30(34), s1 wyib

R3: s1 wyib, k29(33), s1 wyif, s the same st back to ln

R4: p28(32), s1 wyib, s the same st back to ln

R5: k27(31), s1 wyif, s the same st back to ln

R6: p26(30), s1 wyib, s the same st back to ln

R7: k25(29), s1 wyif, s the same st back to ln

R8: p24(28), s1 wyib, s the same st back to ln

This slipping back and forth is also known as "wrap and turn," because in effect you're wrapping the working yarn around the slipped stitch when you turn the work to go back the other way. Note that there is really no difference between the wrapping on the first three rows and that in the subsequent rows; I just find it easier to do the first couple of turns without having to clutch both needles when there's only a single stitch on one of them.

Continue in this manner until you have 9(10) "wrapped" stitches at each end of the row and 14(16) live stitches in the middle, ending with the wrap and turn at the end of a WS row. You're now going to reverse direction, picking up the wrapped stitches and forming the top of the toe. (See p. 15.)

R1 (RS): k14(16), k next st tbl together with its wrap, s l wyif, s the same st back to ln

R2: p15(17), p next st together with its wrap, s l wyib, s the same st back to ln

R3: k16(18), k next st tbl together with its two wraps, s l wyif, s the same st back to ln

R4: p17(19), p next st together with its two wraps, s l wyib, s the same st back to ln

Continue in this manner until you have re-wrapped the last st at each end, again ending with the wrap and turn at the end of the last WS row. Turn work and k31(35), then k last st tbl together with its wraps as above.

Using Needle #2, pick up the stitches from the provisional CO. You are now ready to begin working in the round. Needle #2 will carry the stitches for the underside of the foot and then the back of the ankle; it will also be used to work the short-row heel. Needle #1 will be used for the instep and the front of the ankle.

## Finish the short-row toe

Working with Needle #2, insert rn from above through the wraps of the last st on Needle #1; place these loops on ln and k them tbl together with the first st; k to last st on Needle #2; s this st to rn; insert rn from below into the wraps of the first st on Needle #1; s these loops and the remaining live st from rn to ln and k all three together tbl. Working with Needle #1, insert rn from above through the two wrapped loops belonging to the first st (the same loops you just knitted together with the last st on Needle #2); place these loops on ln and k them tbl together with the first st on Needle #1; k all remaining stitches on Needle #1. Finish the round, except for the last two stitches.

## Foot

Slip the last 2(3) sts on Needle #2 to the beginning of Needle #1. Slip the first 2(3) sts on Needle #2 to the end of Needle #1. You should now have 36(42) sts on Needle #1, 28(30) sts on Needle #2.

The sole (Needle #2) is worked in stockinette, the upper (Needle #1) in Half-Veil Stitch.

**IMPORTANT:** Throughout the foot, all stitches of the upper are worked in pattern (i.e. using the Veil Stitch twist), including all increases and decreases, even in the setup row.

## Setup round for Half-Veil Stitch

Half-Veil Stitch being much wider and stretchier than stockinette, in this first pattern row you're going to decrease to 2/3 the original number of stitches on Needle #1.

\* k2tog, k1, repeat from \* to eon.

You should now have 24(28)sts on Needle #1.

## Patterning for foot

Half-Veil Stitch travels laterally, so to keep it from distorting the edges of the sole you have to adjust for it in alternate rows with strategically-placed increases and decreases.

**R1:** m1, k to last 2 sts, k2tog-b

**R2:** k across

Continue until foot nearly reaches a point directly below the ankle bone, stopping about 2-1/2" short of the end of the heel. (Note that the shaping on the upper part of the heel is unusually snug and foot-hugging, so you may want to allow an extra 1/4" of ease in the length here.)

## Setup Rounds for Short-Row Heel

Work 4(6) more rounds, continuing in pattern on Needle #1, and increasing in the first and third (and fifth) rounds at the beginning and end of Needle #2 as follows:

**Increase round:** k1, m1, k to last st, m1, k1

You should now have 32(36) sts on Needle #2

## Short-row heel

Work on Needle #2 only.

The first half of the heel - up to the turning point - is worked exactly like the short-row toe, except for the last RS row, which is worked as follows:

**k to middle of row, m1, k to eon**

This creates the base stitch for the seam. If you are working the heel according to stitch count (as opposed to just barreling along till you hit a wrap and responding accordingly), note that this increments all stitch counts by one. The seam stitch is always going to be twisted on the RS; I like to twist it on the WS as well, by working it as pl-b.

The second half of the heel is exactly the same as the toe as regards the picking up, re-wrapping and turning. Within that framework is added the preliminary shaping for the inverted-wineglass heel, which is worked as follows:

**RS Rows:** k1, m1, k to 1 st before center st, s2-k1-p2sso-b, k to 1 st before next wrap to be picked up, m1, k1, pick up wrap and continue normally with wrap-&-turn

**WS Rows:** work normally, optionally twisting the center st as discussed above

Once you have worked your way back, picking up and re-wrapping/turning until you have re-wrapped the last stitch at each end (WS), turn once more and work across (again making the increases at beginning and end and the double decrease at center) to the last re-wrapped stitch. K that st tbl together with both its wraps. You're now ready to resume working in the round, bringing Needle #1 back into play.

*Note:* from this point on you are no longer bound by the straight edges of the sole, so you will not be working the alternate increase/decrease rows on Needle #1 as you did for the foot. The final heel shaping does call for a few more such increases and decreases, but those will be specified. So from here on out "working in pattern" refers only to the use of the Veil-Stitch Twist.

## Finish the corners of the short-row heel and begin final heel shaping

Working with Needle #1, insert rn from above through the wraps of the last st on Needle #2; place these loops on ln and k them tbl together with the first st. On Needle #1, work across in pattern to 1 st before eon; s this st to rn; insert rn from below into the wraps of the first st on Needle #2; s these loops and the remaining live st from rn to ln and k all three together tbl. Working with Needle #2, insert rn from above through the two wrapped loops belonging to the first st (the same loops you just knitted together with the last st on Needle #1); place these loops on ln and k them tbl together with the first st on Needle #2; apply the pattern twist to this stitch; work remaining stitches on Needle #2 as follows:

k2tog, k1, k2tog in pattern; place stitch marker; k1-b; k plain to center st; k1-b; k plain to 7 sts before eon; k1-b; place stitch marker; k2tog, K4 in pattern

The second marker now becomes your end-of-round mark. From this point on until the heel shaping is finished you will work the following alternating rounds:

R1: work in pattern until marker; m1 in pattern (before marker); k1-b, k plain to 1 st before center of heel, s2-k1-p2sso-b, k plain to 1 st before marker, k1-b

R2: work in pattern until marker; k1-b, k plain to center of heel, k1-b, k plain to 1 st before marker, k1-b

(For an extra-fancy touch, you might like to twist that last k1-b in the opposite direction so it is more symmetrical with the first one; this is the kind of crazy thing I do myself, and I don't suppose anyone ever notices it, but I still like it.)

In the final round of heel shaping there will be nothing left between the markers but a single twisted stitch (the result of the final double decrease). Your total stitch count should now be 44(52); you no longer need the markers.

## Ankle

From here on out you will be working exclusively in pattern. The positions of your needles will continue to rotate in relation to the sock as the pattern stitch continues to spiral. This is normal.

Continue working in pattern until ankle measures about 6" from upper point of wineglass heel, or desired height. (Note: future versions of this pattern will include optional knee-sock or thigh-high shaping.)

## Cuff

Folding the sock in half, locate the back of the round - the spot that falls directly above the upper point of the heel. The twisting of the pattern stitch can be deceptive; if possible, confirm the spot by trying on the sock. This is going to be your new end-of-round point, so work your last pattern round to here, and then redistribute stitches on the needles accordingly. From this point on all stitches are worked plain - no more twisting.

### Cuff increase round

For Medium: \* (k2, m1) 10 times \*\*, k3, rep from \* to \*\*, k2

For Large: \* (k2, m1, k3, m1) 5 times., k1 \*\*, rep from \* to \*\*

This should bring you to a total stitch count of 64(72).

Work 4 rounds plain stockinette.

### Eyelet round

\* k2, k2tog, double yo, rep from \*

### Next round

k plain, making one stitch for every double-yo (i.e. dropping the second loop and not changing the overall stitch count)

Work 4 more rounds plain stockinette.

### Picot edge

k2tog, yo around

### Next 2 rounds

k plain

### Inside ribbing (optional)

I like a little ribbing in the turn-under of this picot edge - I think it makes for a snugger fit. If you prefer a smooth inside, work 8 rounds plain stockinette. Otherwise, work the next 8 rounds in 1 x 1 twisted rib (k1-b, p1 around).

## Bind-off

Knitter's choice. The cuff folds under at the picot edge, and is hemmed to the inside of the sock. I like to work the hem as part of the bindoff - for each stitch on the needle I pick up one through the fabric at the base of the cuff, pull that through the next st on the needle, and slip the original st over it, until I run out of stitches. You may prefer to bind off separately - use any good stretchy bind-off (such as *Elizabeth Zimmermann's Sewn Cast-Off*, p. 14, or *Russian Lace Knitters' Bind-off*, p. 14) and break the yarn leaving a good long tail, maybe a yard or so; then use the tail to hem the edge to the inside of the base of the cuff.

## Back seam

The seam runs up the back of the sock from the point of the heel to the back of the cuff (the same spot as your last end-of-round point), but of course it doesn't simply climb from stitch to stitch, as the pattern stitches keep meandering sideways. The path of the seam will follow a more or less regular pattern as it crosses the intersections of the Half-Veil net, but occasionally you'll need to improvise a bit to keep it "straight." Before working the seam itself you may find it helpful to run a length of ribbon or waste yarn through the net fabric first as a guide.

Using a crochet hook, and threading the yarn from inside the sock, pull a loop of yarn through the top loop of the final double-decrease of the heel. Chain your way up the back as evenly as you can; I like to twist each loop as I go to make it blend in more with the twisted stitches on the heel. Tie off discreetly to the underside at both ends.



## Finishing

Weave in ends.

Thread a piece of satin ribbon through the eyelets, beginning at one side of the sock (I wear my bow on the outside, and I start threading just behind the middle eyelet on the side), tie in a bow and trim to taste. Put the sock on before tying the ribbon, to make sure it will fit on and off! Even if you tie it loosely, the ribbon loop may be too tight to fit over your foot, in which case you have two alternatives: you can leave the ribbon loose and tie it every time you put it on; or if you want to make a sewn decorative bow with an embellishment (such as a small satin rose or other froufrou), sew a snap to its underside and one to the corresponding end of the ribbon so you can snap the whole thing together when you put it on.

## SOCK #2

Half-Veil Stitch give a distinct clockwise spiral effect to the patterning on this sock, and I think it makes the pair more attractive if they mirror each other, with the second sock spiraling counterclockwise. To do this you must reverse both the stitch itself and the increase/decrease schemes in the foot and heel. Reversing the increases and decreases is fairly simple (details follow), but reversing the stitch can be a little disconcerting, because of the effect on the twist of the yarn. When you work the clockwise version of the stitch you are twisting each loop by 360 degrees in the same direction as the twist of the yarn; the effect is similar to that of winding a spring, adding elasticity to the stitch. (There may be exceptions here and there, but most commercially-spun sock yarn that I know of is plied in the same direction.) Working the stitch counterclockwise produces the opposite effect: it partly untwists the plies, making the stitches tighter and less elastic. To compensate for this I recommend using a larger needle for working the pattern stitch on Sock #2; I found that going up a size from a US #1 (2.25mm) to a US #2 (2.75mm) was enough, but you may need to experiment. It's a little awkward to work (especially on DPNs), but it's worth it: in the finished sock the difference in texture is so subtle as to be barely noticeable. The drape of the counterclockwise fabric can be deceptive when you're not wearing it, so when you come to determine the length of the ankle before starting the cuff, make sure you put the socks on and compare them that way rather than just measuring the empty socks off against each other.

Work as for Sock #1, with the following exceptions:

### Setup Row for Half-Veil Stitch

Begin using larger (2.75mm) needle; you will use the larger needle for the patterned top of the foot while continuing to use the smaller needle for the stockinette sole (confusingly enough, this means the US Size #2 is used as Needle #1, and vice versa!).

### Alternating Pattern Rows for Foot

R1: k2tog-b, k to eon, m1

R2: k across

## Heel shaping

Work short-row heel and finish "corners" as for Sock #1. After twisting first pattern stitch on Needle #2 (this is the stitch worked together with the final set of wraps), slip that st to Needle #1. In the course of this round all the pattern sts will be shifted to the larger needle(s) while the heel sts will remain on the smaller needle, so there is no need for markers. Slip the next 5 sts to a larger needle and work them with Needle #1 as follows:

(k3, k2tog) in pattern

On Needle #2, work the heel stitches as follows:

k1-b; k plain to center st of heel; k1-b; k plain to 7 sts before eon; k1-b

Slip remaining 6 sts to Needle #1. Working all sts in pattern on Needle #1,

k2tog, k1, k2tog, k to eon

The end of Needle #1 now becomes your end-of-round mark. From this point on until the heel shaping is finished you will work the following alternating rounds:

R1: k1-b, k plain to 1 st before center of heel, s2-k1-p2sso-b, k plain to 1 st before eon, k1-b; on Needle #2 m1 in patt, work in patt to eon

R2: k1-b, k plain to center of heel, k1-b, k plain to 1 st before eon, k1-b; on Needle #2 work in patt

As the number of stitches on the heel needle decreases and the number of stitches on the pattern needle increases the rounds will become more awkward to work. About half-way through you will probably want to divide the pattern stitches onto two (larger) needles. In the final round of heel shaping there will be nothing left on the heel needle but a single twisted stitch (the result of the final double decrease). Slip this to the larger needle; your stitch count should now be 44(52), and you will be working exclusively in pattern, on the larger needles, until it is time to work the cuff.

## Cuff:

Use the smaller needles to work the cuff increase round; continue cuff and finishing as for Sock #1.

# STITCHES AND TECHNIQUES

## Half-Veil Stitch

Blue Stocking is worked in a variant on Veil Stitch - and that requires some explanation.

Veil Stitch is a twisted elongated form of garter stitch. As with garter stitch, you work it flat by using the same stitch on both sides; to work it in the round you would have to use the purl equivalent in alternate rows. The Half-Veil Stitch used in Blue Stocking bypasses this because it's worked in the round using only the "knit" form: essentially Half-Veil is to Veil what stockinette is to garter.

The stitch itself, as described in stitch dictionaries, appears a lot more complicated than it really is. The traditional method involves a lot of winding the working yarn over and under and around both needles, following a convoluted path which in my experience usually leads to frustration and dropped stitches. The result once executed, however, is simplicity itself: a knit stitch which is twisted 360 degrees.

To date, I've found five different ways to accomplish this. I know which one I prefer, but your mileage may vary widely, so I suggest a little experimental swatching. No matter which one works best for you, it will take a little practice to work up a rhythm and a comfort zone.

## Reversing the Stitch

If you are making the mirror image second sock, read the section on compensating for the effect on the spin of the yarn (p. 7) and choose your needle size accordingly. Then take whichever method you used for twisting the stitches, and simply reverse the direction of the movement (and/or of the arrows in the illustrations), so that the twist is 360 degrees counterclockwise instead of clockwise. (I have to admit I have not yet figured out how to do this based on Method #1.)

## Method #1: The Original

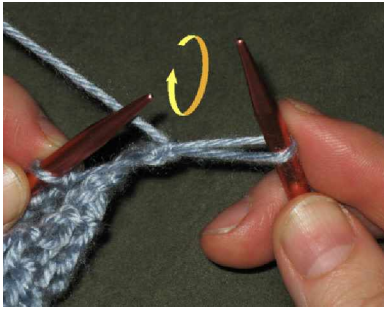
I can't presume to improve on Barbara Walker's description of this method; if anything on earth can make it intelligible (which in my view is open to question) it is her directions:

Every stitch on every row is worked as follows: insert needle into the stitch as if to knit, then bring yarn from under the right-hand needle forward between the crossed needle points (i.e., to a "purl position" beneath the left-hand needle); then up in front of, and over the top of, the left-hand needle; then to the back over the top of the right-hand needle, then down in back and under the right-hand needle. Then knit the stitch, bringing out the last strand that was passed under the right-hand needle, and passing the point of the right-hand needle, as it is removed from the stitch, beneath and clear of the crossed strands still on the left-hand needle. As the stitch is completed, these strands are dropped off the left-hand needle to form the twisted base of the stitch.

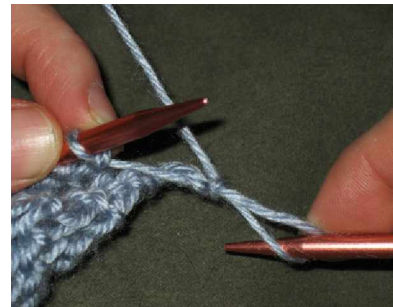
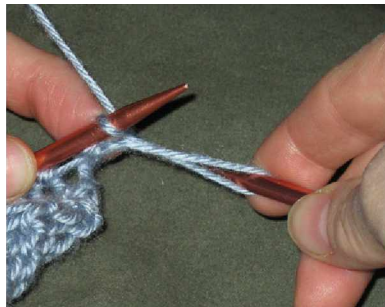
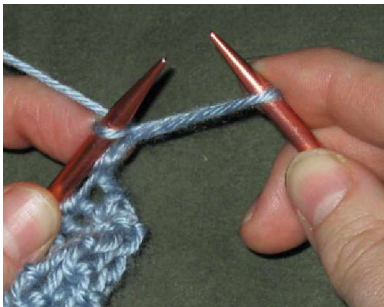
- Barbara G. Walker,  
*A Treasury of Knitting Patterns*

## Method #2: Twisting the Needle (only applicable at beginning of row)

For the first stitch of a row, you can do the whole thing with the right needle only. You've just worked the plain knit stitch:



and the tip of the right needle is going to circle in the direction of the arrow, that is, up and back behind the stitch, then coming forward and up underneath it.



What's on your right needle now is a completed Veil Stitch. All you have to do is pull back the slack on the working yarn, and you're ready to move on.

### Reverse

Instead of going up and back, then coming forward underneath, the right needle moves forward and down, then back and up.

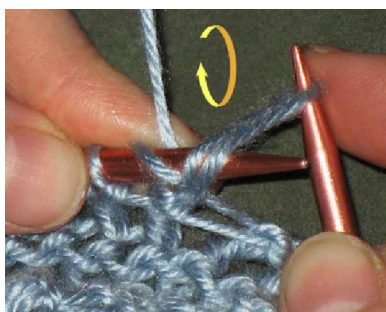
Of course, as a rule you won't have room to execute this maneuver anywhere else in the row - you can't pull your right needle far enough away from the work. So you have to use the two needles together. I have two methods for that, and they are entirely interchangeable.

### Method #3: Stitch Still on the Needle

You've worked your knit stitch but you haven't yet pulled it off the left needle.

Holding the old stitch securely in place with your left hand, pull the new one up in front of the tip of the left needle.

Again the tip of the right needle is going to follow that same trajectory, but this time it's going to describe its circle around the left needle, wrapping the worked stitch back over, and then forward under, its tip.



This puts the same twist on the stitch itself. Once that's done, pull the stitch off the left needle and take up the slack.

Slight hazards of this method: if you're working at very close quarters you may catch the working yarn (or the running loop between stitches) at the back/bottom of the circle; also if you're too close to the end of the left needle you may drop the stitch.

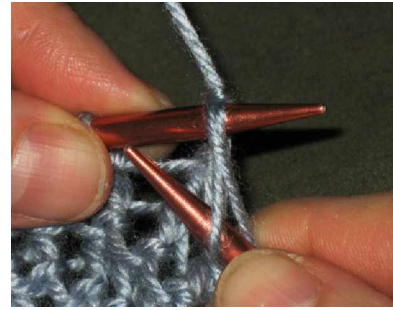
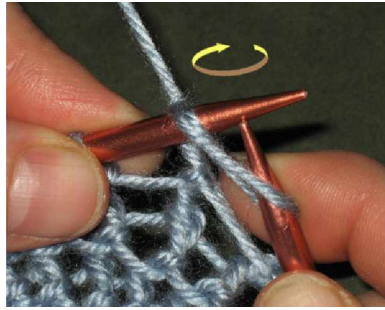
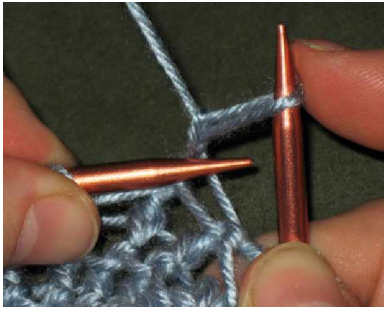
#### Reverse:

Instead of bringing the new stitch up in front of the left needle, bring it up behind the left needle, and circle the right needle up toward you, wrapping the stitch forward and over, then under and back, before pulling it off.

## Method #4: Stitch Already Off the Needle

You've worked the stitch and pulled it off the left needle. Now bring the tip of the left needle to the right, so that it's in front of the new stitch.

You're going to pull the stitch forward over the left needle, and then, holding the right needle so it points upward, move the right needle in a clockwise circle underneath the left needle, so that the needle crosses from right to left behind the stitch; meanwhile you prevent the stitch from slipping off by keeping the point of the right needle always in contact with the underside of the left needle.



## Reverse

Move the right needle counterclockwise, instead of clockwise, when you make the twist.

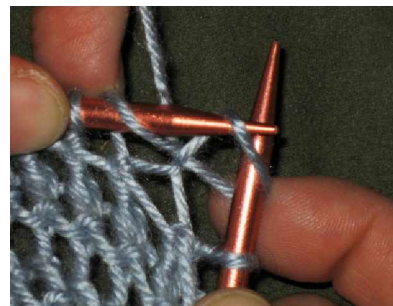
## Method #5 - Two-Step

My thanks to blog-reader Pam, who found all my circular twiddling still overbusy and overcomplicated, and came up with her own technique. It uses two separate moves, which may seem awkward at first - but once you get up a rhythm it works smoothly.

You've worked the basic stitch but not pulled it off the left needle yet. Now bring the left needle in front of the new stitch -



and insert the left needle into the stitch from right to left,



pulling it off the right needle. Then bring the right needle around behind it and insert the right needle into the back of the stitch from left to right,



pulling it (and the stitch below it) off the left needle.

You've now turned the new stitch the requisite 360 degrees without having to do all that twisty contorting.

### **Reverse**

Bring the left needle behind the new stitch and insert it into the back of the loop from right to left, pulling it off the right needle. Bring the right needle in front of the new stitch and insert it into the front of the loop from left to right, pulling it (and the stitch below it) off the left needle.

# MI

Use the raised bar increase: inserting rn from back to front, raise the strand running between the current stitch and the next in the row below; place this loop on ln; k tbl.

## Sewn Cast-Off

Thread yarn tail onto tapestry needle.

### Set-up stitch

Insert needle from right to left through first 2 sts on ln, pulling yarn through. Insert needle from left to right through first st on ln, pulling yarn through. Place this st on rn.

### All other stitches

Insert needle from right to left through first 2 sts on ln, pulling yarn through. Insert needle from left to right through first st on ln, pulling yarn through. Pull this st off ln.

Repeat until all sts are bound off.

## Russian Lace Knitters' Bind-Off

\* p2tog loosely, then place this st on ln; repeat from \* until all sts are bound off and only one st remains live.

Break yarn and pull tail through this st.

### Variations

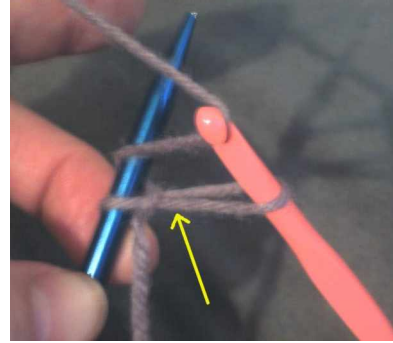
Work k2tog-b instead of p2tog, or alternate when binding off ribbing "in pattern."



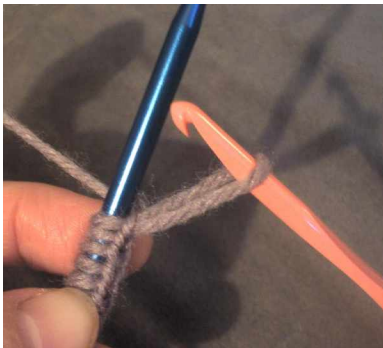
# Crochet Provisional Cast-On

The crochet hook isn't strictly necessary for this—I often just use my fingers—but it's a little more efficient. What you're doing here is creating a single crochet chain in waste yarn as a base for your “real” knitting; building the loops directly on the knitting needle makes it much easier to knit into them.

Make a slip knot near the end of a piece of waste yarn. Put the loop around a crochet hook and draw it snug but not tight. Holding the crochet hook in your right hand and the knitting needle in your left, bring the working yarn around behind and over the knitting needle, then hook the yarn and pull it through the loop on the hook to form the first stitch on the needle. (You can now tighten the initial loop at the base of the stitch.)



*Forming second stitch - arrow points to base loop*



*Continue to form stitches*

Continue to form stitches on the knitting needle by passing the working yarn around behind and over the needle and hooking it through the live loop on the hook.

When you have cast on the desired number of stitches, chain a few more loops without putting them around the needle, then cut the waste yarn and pass the end through the last loop of the chain. Don't pull it too tight—you'll want to unravel it later.



*Chain a few more loops*

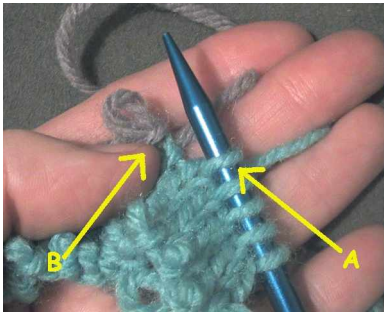
## Knitting into a Crochet Provisional Cast-On

Knit normally but make your stitches tight; otherwise when you pick up and knit the stitches on the other side there will be a little slack and a noticeable “seam” line.

If you begin knitting at the end where you finished the Provisional Cast-On (i.e. the end which has the extra chained loops), later when you come to pick up the stitches the waste yarn will unzip neatly, but you will be picking up the stitches from the purl side. If you begin knitting at the other end, later when you come to pick up the stitches you will be picking up from the knit side, but you will find the waste yarn wound around and through the first stitch to be picked up and will have to pull it free before you can begin unzipping. Either approach, therefore, has its minor advantages and disadvantages, so choose whichever works best for you; there is no important practical difference.

## Picking up stitches from the Crochet Provisional Cast-on

Undo the last loop of the crochet chain and gently pull on the waste yarn to release the chain. Once you've pulled out the "empty" extra stitches, each released loop of the chain will free up a knit stitch; as you come to each of these, slip it onto a knitting needle.



*A: newly-live stitch;  
B: next stitch still held by waste yarn*



*Slip it onto a knitting needle*

*Note:* count the stitches after you pick them up, and don't be surprised if the number comes up short by one. There is a loop at the end which may not look quite like a stitch, and it's not unusual for this to get lost in the shuffle. (It doesn't run like a dropped stitch, so it really is nothing to worry about.) If this happens, just make a stitch (m1) in that spot to bring the count up to where it belongs. Since you are at the end of the "seam" where the two directions join, the increase will not be noticeable.

## Note on Traditional Short-Row Shaping Technique

Picking up and working the wrapped stitches is a slightly fiddly maneuver, and there are many ways to go about it. This is how I like to do it:

At end of RS row: wyib, slip the “wrapped” st from ln to rn; insert ln from underneath into the horizontal loop(s) formed by the wrap(s), slip the actual st back to ln; insert rn r-l into both (all three) loops and k them together, essentially forming a k2tog (k3tog) tbl.



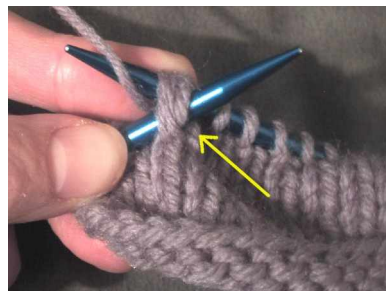
*Wraps on ln*



*insert ln into wraps*



*k<sub>3</sub>tog tbl*



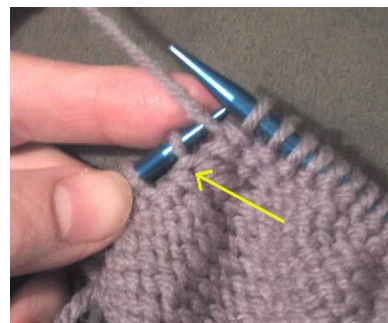
*Insert rn into all three loops*

Continue in this manner, incrementing the number of stitches worked plain in each row, until you have re-wrapped the last st at each end, again ending with the wrap and turn at the end of the last WS row. Turn work and k29, then k last st tbl together with its wraps as above.

At end of WS row: wyif, slip the “wrapped ” st from ln to rn, insert ln from underneath into the horizontal loop(s) formed by the wrap(s), slip the actual st back to ln; insert rn r-l into both (all three) loops and p them together; essentially forming a p2tog (p3tog).



*Insert ln into the wraps;  
thumb traps working yarn*



*Wraps on next st before slipping*



*p3tog in progress*

# GLOSSARY

-b	through back loop; same as tbl
BO	bind off
cluster	wyif, s the designated number of sts l-r; pass yarn to back; slip same sts r-l; work sts
CO	cast on
eon	end of needle
eor	end of row/round
k	knit
k2tog	knit two together
k3tog	knit three together
kfb	knit into front then back of st
k-wise	knit-wise; as if to knit
ln	left needle
m1	make one (see pattern for specific increase style)
p	purl
-p	purl-wise; used in m1-p to mean "make a purl stitch"
p2tog	purl two together
p3tog	purl three together
pb	place bead
pm	place marker
pssso	pass slipped stitch over
p-wise	purl-wise; as if to purl
rep	repeat
rn	right needle
RS	Right Side
s	slip
s1-k2tog-pssso	slip one, knit two together, pass slipped stitch over
s2-k1-p2sso	slip two as if to k2tog, knit one, pass two slipped stitches over
ssk	slip stbl through back loop
WS	Wrong Side
wyib	with yarn in back
wyif	with yarn in front
yo	yarn over

# Version Notes

## 1.0 @ 04/10/07

### Changes from previous version:

- Correction to eyelet round in cuff
- Mirror-image second sock, Half-Veil Stitch Tutorial, and illustrations have been added.

To the best of my knowledge the pattern is now complete and correct (though I still hope someday to write knee-high and over-the-knee variations, and would be glad to discuss this possibility with anyone who is interested). If you encounter any errors, however, please let me know and I will hasten to set them right!

## 1.1 beta @ 03/20/07

### Changes from previous version:

- Correction to increases in second half of short-row heel
- Directions for wineglass heel shaping have been simplified and completely rewritten (and now include calculations for larger size).

### Still T/K:

- Mirror-image instructions for second sock
- Illustrations
- Unified generic needle notation
- Half-Veil Stitch Tutorial. Please note, however, that I have added some material on this to the blog! In addition to the original post, “ Behind the Veil ” at <http://www.tsocktsarina.com/blog/?p=61> - you will find discussion of a fourth method, and some other clarifications, in “ More Unveiling,” at <http://www.tsocktsarina.com/blog/?p=67>.

## 1.0 beta @ 03/18/07

### Still T/K:

- Completed heel calculations for Large Size
- Verified heel calculations for both sizes
- Mirror-image instructions for second sock
- Illustrations
- Unified generic needle notation

### T/K under separate cover at first (these sections already exist in different formats):

- Half-Veil Stitch Tutorial; for now please refer to the blog post “ Behind the Veil ” at <http://www.tsocktsarina.com/blog/?p=61>