Mosaic Knitting

Source: Mosaic Knitting by Barbara G. Walker, Schoolhouse Press, 2008

Background

- -Requires knowing how to knit and purl and slip a stitch purl wise
- -Only one strand worked at a time for 2 rows/rounds
- -Gauge stays even
- -Working yarn always held to wrong side when slipping stitches
- -Easy to count rows and stitches

Reading Mosaic Charts

- -Each horizontal line represents 2 rows or rounds
- -Beginning stitch color determines which color strand you use, the other color is slipped
- -Rows are numbered on the right and left side and numbering begins bottom right and goes up
- -Cast on with the other color than the one you work first
- -Vertical lines indicate repeats, stitches outside of the vertical lines are not repeated
- -You can ignore the chart for wrong side rows and only look at your stitches

Train yourself to see the black on white pattern and the white on black pattern equally

Patterns highlight rectilinear geometry and symmetry

"A pattern, like a joke, has a 'point' that you either see or you don't see. But unlike the point of a joke, it doesn't have to be perceived immediately in order to make its impression.

Try it yourself, using a light and dark color of yarn of similar weight

Cast on 35 stitches in the lighter color and knit one row.

Written

Row 1 (right side) dark yarn: k1 *sl1, k3, sl1, k3; rep from * end sl1, k1

Row 2 (wrong side) same yarn: knit or purl in the same color, slip opposite color while holding working yarn to the wrong side.

Row 3 light yarn: k1 *k1, sl1 k1, sl1, k4; rep from * end k2

Row 5 dark yarn: k1 *k4, sl3, k1; rep from * end k2

Row 7 light yarn: k1 *k1, sl1, k5, sl1; rep from * end k2

Row 9 dark yarn: k1 *k2, sl1, k3, sl1, k1; rep from * end k2

Row 11 light yarn: k1 *k3, sl1, k1, sl1, k2; rep from * end k2

Row 13 dark yarn: k1 *sl3, k5; rep from * end sl1, k1

Row 15 light yarn: k1 *k5, sl1, k1, sl1; rep from * end k2

Chart

