Knit Gifts for Baby with Faith Hale

Chapter 1 - Knit Gifts for Baby

Overview

- Oh, look. (humming) (laughing) Hi, I'm Faith Hale, I'm the staff artist here at Creativebug. And in my previous life, I worked as a professional knitter and a knitwear designer. I'm also the best person to have at a baby shower because I love knitting baby things. They're tiny, they take much less time, and they're so cute. In this class, I'm gonna do three of my favorite patterns. We're going to start super easy with a basic bandana for your super chic baby. Then we're going to do a knit hat with optional kitty ears, but they're so cute you're gonna wanna add them. And then finally, we'll do some tall baby booties. We're going to be using a really beautiful hand-dyed yarn to add a pop of color to any infant outfit. Even though I've been knitting for over 20 years, I still really love working with the basic garter stitch. I find it's a great stitch to use for baby goods because it's really stretchy and it grows with the baby. And it can also look really chic when paired with the right yarn. (gentle music)

Materials

- My favorite part is picking out the yarn, and you're going to want something that is a worsted weight or a DK weight. You wanna make sure you can get five stitches per inch in garter, and make sure it is washable. I made this mistake too many times of making non-washable or handwashed gifts, giving them to expectant parents and then them confessing later that they had taken one photo and sent it to me and then never used the garment again. So if you want your garment to be beloved, use washable yarn. I really love this Malabrigo Rios. It's beautifully hand-dyed and it's multi-ply, which means it won't pill as quickly, and it's super, super soft and, of course, washable. So I'd highly recommend this yarn. I get size seven needles to obtain gauge. I also really like circulars, but you can use straights if you want. And the metal is nice and slippy on this yarn, but if you prefer working with bamboo, that's totally fine. I used a clear ruler to find gauge. A size six crochet hook can be helpful for picking up stitches in our bonnet. It's not required, but it's useful. Also you'll need some size seven DPNs for making our I-cords. You'll want four split stitch markers. You can use round stitch markers, but I really like the split stitch markers because I can always move them if I have messed them up a little bit. You'll need a yarn needle. I really prefer these, 'cause they're very lightweight. These are kind of heavier, but any of these will do. Small scissors, you'll need a 3/4 of an inch button for our bandanna, and you'll want to have a needle that can go through the eye of your button. So if none of your yarn needles can fit through here, you'll need an additional needle that can. And of course, you'll wanna print out your pattern PDF.

Bandana

Knit the bandana

- This bandana consists of a small tab, then we increase it to a point, decrease it back down, and then make our button holes. It'll fit up to a year. When they're a brand newborn infant you can roll it down to make it a little tighter, but the two buttonholes gives us a little bit more versatility. We'll also be slip stitching the very first stitch of every single row. This gives us a really clean finish edge.

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And I have an example of what not to do, because it is what I did for so long. When you slip the yarn you'll want to slip with the yarn in front. If you slip with the yarn in the back you end up getting this ridged edge that I think is a little less appealing. So here is our slip stitched edge. It almost looks braided. From the front it's really clean, it's really good for picking up stitches. And if you don't do the slip stitch it's a little bit trickier, it's a little less clean, it's a little bit more corrugated or serrated. So our edges are all going to look like this, they're not going to look like this. We'll begin by casting on seven stitches. Use your preferred method. I like the long tail. So make our slip knot. And stitch one, two, three. Now let me show you what I mean about slipping that first stitch. We'll hold our working yarn to the front, so when we slip it the yarn ends up wrapping around. Now that looks kind of clumsy, because it is the first stitch, which is always a little clumsy. When I do it for the next round it'll be a little bit clearer. It's one of those things too when it's in slow motion it looks more complicated than it is. So let me show you one more time. We begin with the yarn in front, slip, bring the yarn in between the two stitches to the back, and begin knitting. We're going to begin with 10 rows. This will give us five ridges. That's another reason why I love garter stitch is because you can count the ridges instead of the rows. It's a little bit easier. So I have one, two, three, four, five, that means I've done 10 rows. And I usually keep the tail to the right of me. I know that that means I'm working on my right side. And if the tail is to the left I'm on my wrong side. Garter it's really hard to tell, 'cause it's the same on both sides. But one trick I've learned is if you use your split stitch marker you can hook it into the front, so you know the rows that you need to do your increases. So we're only gonna be doing increases on the right side. Begin by slipping your first stitch as usual and then we will work what's on your pattern is KFB, which means you knit into the front and the back. So we have the legs of our stitch, we knit into the front stitch, but instead of pulling it off we twist around and knit into the back. So this gives us an increase of one. It also gives us this teeny little bump, but that becomes harder to see. And then we knit to the end. Now our next row is a wrong side row, so when we flip it around no increases are being made. We just knit across. Slip, bring yarn forward. We're going to repeat our increase row. If this first stitch seems a little baggy that's totally fine. Slip and then do knit front and back again. Knit in the front, knit, I use this finger to kind of help me brace that stitch in the back. It's a little cumbersome, but you get the hang of it. And then repeat knitting all the way across once more. So we're going to continue like this, increasing on the right side row and knitting straight across on the wrong side row until the piece measures eight inches all the way across. I've got eight. And it should measure eight inches all the way down to the point. In the interest of time I've made mine four inches, but you can see how the increase shapes up. We have that nice slipped edge on both sides. And now we will begin a decrease row. And just the same as increasing, the action happens on the right side and on the wrong side we're just knitting. That's why it's such good TV knitting. We'll slip our first stitch and then we'll work an SSK, which means slip, slip, knit. Slip a stitch, slip a stitch, knit the two together. So that has decreased and it's a left leaning decrease, so it fits really nicely with the shape of our bandana. And we knit all the way across. As you can see, the decrease is already changing the shape of our bandana. I'm going to show you one more. Slipping, slip, slip, knit. And keep going until you have seven stitches left. And then you'll do five more rows. So right now you have your longer tab, a point, yours will be eight inches long, this will be 16 inches wide with five rows. And we're gonna make our first buttonhole. I probably sound like a broken record, we're going to, say it with me, slip the first stitch. Knit two. Yarn over, knit two together, knit two. And the other side. Slip, and we're going to knit across. So we get to this yarn over, we're just going to knit it. So we have four more rows to go until we make our second buttonhole. And we're going to repeat our buttonhole

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row. Slip, knit two, yarn over, knit two together, knit two. Then we'll knit four rows and bind off. And even when we're binding off we're still slipping that first stitch. The second one, lifting the first over the second. So a regular, good old fashioned bind off. And we're gonna pull the yarn through and cut, leaving a tail at least six inches long just for weaving in. So you can use your teeny tiny sample scarf for your super cool American Girl doll or your full sized scarf for actual gifting. Now a word about buttons. Young children shouldn't be left unattended with clothes that have buttons, 'cause they could pose a choking hazard if they become detached. That being said, we're going to do our very best to attach it as firmly as possible. I've woven in this tail just to get it out of the way and you'll see that a 3/4 of an inch button is the perfect size. I'm gonna center in this tab. And you'll want at least 24 inches. We're gonna go in from the back and we're making elevenses. Instead of X, an 11 is much more secure. So leave maybe four inches in the back and take a stitch down. And I'm just checking the back to make sure I'm going over more than one thread. So right now it looks like it's over a stitch and 1/2, so when I go back up I'm gonna come up a little bit aside from where I came up the first time to provide a sturdy base. And now I'm gonna make a double knot with my original thread. So here sturdy is the answer. Knot it once, knot it twice. You might be tempted to use a smaller thread, but I find that when you use a thin thread against a thickly knit fabric it can kind of saw through it. So I like using the same yarn I've used. And I'm just poking around until it comes through to be honest, there's no secret to it. Once. Twice. And I'm gonna do a double knot with the tail again. So two little knots. And then I'm just gonna give myself a tiny shank, so I'm gonna come back up underneath the button, but not through the button hole, and I'm gonna wrap it around two or three times just to give some loft to it. And then through, right through the middle of the stitches. You can't see it, but trust me, that's what I'm doing. Pull it through. One more loop around, but I'm leaving this loop free, so I can go back through it, so we're making another knot. See how it pops up a little bit? That's 'cause of the shank we made. And then I'm going to go back through to the back. I'm going to weave in the ends and with garter it's pretty easy. Sometimes I'm tempted to just go straight up under the bumps. You can do that if you don't mind it being a little bit visible. Or you can go up a bump and move to the side. I find zig-zagging it makes it a little less visible. Go through. Because we have this really sharp needle we can split stitches and that can be really helpful for weaving in the ends. And then finally, once I've taken five or six stitches I'll go back through one I've just done and intentionally split it, that helps to anchor it a little bit. And then I'll clip it close. You'll weave in the second tail exactly the same way and your loose yarn from your cast on. Sometimes if it's too long it can be kind of cumbersome, so let's trim it down. Maybe six inches. I'm using my big needle again, 'cause that other one was hard to thread. And now we know which side is our wrong side, so we're gonna hide the tail on the wrong side. And there we have it. It's so cute. Look at that cool kerchief. It's amazing for collecting drool and you can toss it in the washing machine.

Bonnet

Knitting the bonnet

- I love this bonnet, because it begins super simply, it basically starts off as just a rectangle, and then you do a couple of quick, exciting, interesting things, finish it off with an applied I-cord and it looks really polished. So to begin with you'll want to take your pattern PDF and see your size. This comes in three sizes. Zero to three months, three to six months, and six to 12 months. I'll be making the

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newborn size, so I've cast on 61 stitches and worked for four inches. Now it's very important this time around that you slip the first stitch of every single row. We slipped the first stitch back in the bandana, but I'm going to show you again just as a reminder. And when you slip it you'll slip it purlwise with the yarn in front. So slip it purlwise and move the yarn to the back. That gives us this really crisp, clean edge and we'll be picking up stitches along the edge, so we want this to be as tidy and visible as possible. Then we'll just continue knitting all the way across. Now at this point we're going to decrease super rapidly, so this will be the front of our bonnet and this will be the back of our bonnet. If we were making a hat we would decrease gradually, so it would be peaked, but because we want the back to be kind of flat we're decreasing really quickly. So we're going to take away 10 stitches in each of these decrease rows, because I have 61 stitches. I'm slipping the first stitch, then knitting four, one, two, three, four, and knitting two together. I'm going to repeat this all the way across. One, two, three, four, two together, one, two, three, four. So to make it a little bit more complicated we're decreasing one stitch every six stitches. Two, three, four. Your last two stitches in each of the decrease rows should be a knit two together, that's how you know you're in the right place. And let's count our stitches just to be sure we have the right number. 10. 50, 51, so that's exactly where we need to be. Now we're going to knit three rows plain. This is for all the sizes. Now we're going to work another decrease row decreasing by 10 stitches. So this time we'll be knitting three, knitting two together. And of course, slipping our first stitch. And if you take a look at your work you'll see that the first decrease is right underneath your second decrease. So it just travels right up. Here's our first one, these two stitches together, and then our second one. And when we've done a few more you'll see it goes like in a straight line. Just like with our other decrease round we're going to end with a knit two together. So our knit twos are ending up here. Then we'll do another three rows plain. Continue these four rows, decreasing every fourth row, and also removing one stitch between the knit two togethers. This might seem a little complicated, but you've just seen me do it. And you'll end up with 21 stitches. In this decrease row we're just going to knit two together all the way across, after first, of course, slipping that first stitch. And then we're just gonna knit two all the way across. I always feel very enthusiastic about these kinds of rows, 'cause something happens every stitch. This also is a very good finger workout, 'cause it's not the easiest thing to do. Once we get to the end we have four, eight, nine, 10, 11 stitches. We're going to do the three rows once more, almost there, home stretch. Slipping that first stitch. And for our final row we're gonna slip one and knit two all the way across again. Leaving us with a mere six stitches. Give yourself a probably 18 inch tail and trim. This is one reason why I like the circular needles versus straight needles is I'm going to go into the stitches from the right side, so I can just pull my needle through and thread these on and pull it tight. And then we'll use this tail to seam up the back of the bonnet. Your instructions will tell you how far up you need to seam it, so because I'm doing the newborn size I'm going to make a mark at 3 1/2 inches and I'm going to use my split stitch marker to go in through this edge stitch that was at 3 1/2. And now I'm going to seam up to that point. To seam I'm going to go underneath my slipped stitch, so I have the slip stitch on the edge and here is the next stitch, so I'm going to go between the two on that side and then on this side. Should be one to one on each side. When I get to the marked point I'm going to snug up my stitches, so you can see they're kind of loosey-goosey here, so when I pull it tight it will pull them together a bit more. See that, they just kind of zip up. And here is the back of our bonnet. And I'll just make a double knot at this point. It's easier if you remove this guy. So loop through, go back out, pull through twice. And then weave in this end. I like weaving it in this seam, 'cause it remains hidden. See how cute. Weave in that tail from your cast on edge and we'll be ready to move on to

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our I-cord and ears.

I-cord and assembly
- At this point, I will knit the I cord and attach it. I like to use a contrasting color for teaching purposes, of course, because it makes it easier to see, but also because you can get a little matchy matchy with your other accessories, and I'm using this gorgeous saffron ochre color for the booties. I'm going to do it for the tie, as well. This will be a four-stitch I cord. So to make that, you'll cast on four stitches and you'll definitely need your DPNs for this. You can use circulars in a pinch, but they're just a little bit too long. I think this hastens the process, and once you've cast on, instead of turning your work like you normally would, you're just going to slide it to the right hand edge, and this will be the first time we're not slipping the first stitch, we're just knitting it. Knit four stitches. Give it a little tug on the bottom and don't turn your needle. Just slide it to the other side. And you're gonna pull this first stitch a little tight so it makes a round two. Slide it back over, and we're going to continue this until our tube measures eight inches. I'm gonna show you just a little bit more so you can see how it's taking shape. In the beginning, the back is a little loosey-goosey looking. And you can see the wrong side, but once you've knit it a little bit further, it'll start really coming together. So we've got about an inch and a half there, continuing exactly this way until you have eight inches. Then you're gonna put this on pause for just a moment. We're going to get our circular needles again and a piece of the contrasting yarn that's about 30 inches and we're going to go and pick up one stitch per garter bump. So it's essentially one stitch for every two rows, and this is why this crisp edge is really important. You can see how easy it is to pick up stitches here, and so I like to begin with essentially, if I was wearing this tiny bonnet, the left hand side, and we're going to leave maybe a four, four to six inch tail and we're going to pick up this yarn through every single one of these. So you can go in, loop the yarn over and pull it through. Of course, this first one is the most awkward. And then we'll pick up a second one right here and continue all the way down. If this seam is really counterintuitive and clumsy to you, you can use your crochet hook. So you can go into these stitches, pick up the yarn, oops, and it just all slides right off. And when you get to this part, try to pick up a stitch in the knot, as well. It's definitely clunky and cumbersome, but it's nice to have that little extra space, the delicate nape of a baby's neck. The hook definitely helps here. And you'll continue this way all the way until you reach the other edge. And so we have one stitch for every two rows. And here's where it gets really wild and cumbersome and clumsy and good luck. You'll be a little sweaty at first, but once you get the hang of it, it'll be super, super lovely on your edge. So bring back your double-pointed needles. We're working with three needles at this point in time. Hopefully, you're doing this in a public place so that a passersby will see it and say, "Holy smokes. "What is even happening there?" But then you'll tell them, "Shush, shush, I can't explain. "I have to concentrate." So here's how you should be set up. You have your bonnet with the edge showing, we have our I cord, it's slipped to the other edge, but we haven't begun the new row yet. We'll do, we'll knit one stitch, two stitch, three stitch, slip this last one, and go to your hat, knit this one, pass the slipped stitch over, and then you might want to tug on the tail. And here's where we really have needles all over the place. We're going to repeat that, knit three stitches, slip one. One, two, three, slip one, knit one that was picked up, pass the slipped stitch over. This is where the I cord really comes in handy because at least you're facing the right side the whole time so we're not flipping back and forth, and also it's good to be doing this on a table versus a lap, so that this can stay kind of stable and consistent. And truth be told, if I'm not knitting this on a table, the non-working needle usually ends up in my mouth, so this is the hygienic version. So you'll see now the I cord is

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seamlessly knit onto our bonnet. So we'll continue this way all the way until we've reached the end. These last few stitches, they get super slippy. You might want to tighten your original tail a little bit. We're so close. It's our final stitch from the bonnet. Ooh, tightened it a little too much. You can see this crisp edge. I really love how the stockinette I cord meshes with this garter, and we're going to continue knitting an I cord with just these four stitches until it measures our beginning I cord, which is eight inches. Then cut it, leaving about a six-inch tail. And you'll thread it onto your yarn needle. And we'll pull it through. I like to go from the opposite end, so we're little bit making a loop. Then pull it snug before you pull it through. And then I like to weave in the ends by going straight into the tube and then up about three stitches away, go around the stitch three stitches away. Through, and then go up maybe an inch. And so the end will just be floating around inside our I cord. Repeat on the other end, and then finally, we're gonna take an extra stitch to secure where we had the cord we picked up. Going to go around. Tail's a little long there. Take a stitch and bury this in your I cord. And you can see how this is the original piece of yarn we used to pick up stitches. You could have done this in the base color and then you'd have just a little bit smaller of a segment of color. That's a personal preference. It's also easier to see on camera, and now we are ready for our ears. The ears are the same size for each of the size hats. We'll begin by casting on 11 stitches and working four rows, slipping our first stitch before doing a decrease row. Let me show you a finished ear. So we decrease down, this is actually knit in one piece, and then we increase back up and cast off. So for our first decrease row after first knitting four rows, slip one, SSK, so slip, slip, knit together. We're going to knit to the last three stitches. Knit two together and knit one. So this gives us a left-slanting decrease, a right-slanting decrease, and we're going to knit three rows plain. This is my third knit row. Repeating our decrease row, slipping the first stitch. SSK. Knit to the last three. Knit two together. Knit one, and we'll repeat all these four rows once more. This is our final decrease row. You have five stitches left, and now we're going to work just one plain row. Now we're going to increase back out by doing a knit front and back in the second of the second to last stitch. So slip one, knit front and back, knit one, knit front and back and then knit three rows, so it's kind of like we're reversing our journey, so you want it in, then we go back out. Gonna increase row again, so knit one, knit front and back. This time, we'll be knitting one, two, three, knit front and back. Knit one, three more knit rows. This is our final increase row. You should have 11, so three more rows and then we'll bind off. Pull through, giving yourself about a 12-inch tail. And take off your stitch marker. Thread your yarn needle, and I'll be folding this in half and whip stitching the edges together. So we're going to go through. You can see here, it's kind of a V, and then this side, it's upside down, but it's our slipped stitch. Start on the very edge stitches. Now here, I like to pinch it tight so it's more of a kitty cat ear. You could leave it kind of rounded if you wanted to go for a teddy bear look. This is a very versatile ear. We're gonna make a kitty cat, so for that, I'm gonna go in from the other side, up and down through the stitches until I get back to the beginning and cinch it tight. See, that really gives it a good little ear peak. And then continue whip stitching it back down the other side. If your stitches got kind of lost in the cinching, just make sure that the bottoms line up. Cute little ear. You can double knot it to the other tail. This is another place where your stitching really determines personality, so you can flip it inside out, which will let it stand up a little bit more on the hat. Think that's your best bet, but if you do like it flatter, or if you want to kind of tuck in the inside a little bit, oh my gosh, that's so cute. Here, it'll be easier to see on here on our hat, right? So if this is right side out and flat, it looks like this. If it's a little pinched, I can't seriously handle that. That's cute as heck. Or flipped inside out, it'll stand up from the surface a little bit more. And then as far as sewing location, you'll fold in half, and we're gonna measure two inches back and then half an inch down,

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it's that stitch right there and I wouldn't go much further back. Think about, if this is a really tiny baby, they're gonna be in a carrier and so any, any stuff towards the back of the head, they're gonna end up lying on, which might not be totally comfortable. And if you have another stitch marker, go ahead and mark the other side, as well and then give it last, one last visual. I kind of like them closer together on the top of the head. Oh, that's so cute. Whereas if there's a little more sideways, well, I guess that's also the difference between a kitty and a bear. If you want more of a kitty cat look, you can put them closer together. Or if they're a little bit further apart, they're more of a teddy bear. It's totally up to you, and then you'll be using your long tails and I like to start stitching on the inside and go out. You'll thread one of these long tails. And I'll begin stitching where my stitch marker is going down to the side, and you'll use one stitch. Beginning is always the trickiest. And we'll go up through the inside and one stitch on the ear. So we're going in a circle. Through a stitch, through a stitch. See that? Keep it in the same row. I went the wrong direction. So, forward, through the hat. From the inside out on the ear. Front to back, inside to outside. Front to back, inside to outside. I think we got the hang of it. Oh, that's so cute. I can't even. When we get to this edge because there's the extra bulk of the seam, you can just go through both layers. And then we're going to continue to the back, repeating the same thing except for we're going to separate it by a row. It also gives it a little bit more of a base to stand up on. Make sure you pull tight every few stitches. When you get to the end, be sure it's all accounted for, so see this? It's poking up just a little bit. Gonna make sure it's down. Move our stitch marker, making sure this edge is totally down. And running it through. And now I'm gonna tie a double knot. Actually, maybe a single knot. And then I'll weave in both these ends and I'll repeat on the second side. I'm burying the tail inside the ear, so it's not even going through stitches. It's going through the inside and I'm pulling it out and so when I snip it, it'll just flop around here. It's so cute. Now of course, you don't have to attach ears, but when they're this adorable, why wouldn't you?

Booties

Knitting the booties

- If you thought that the hat with ears was cute, wait until you check out this tall bootie. Part leg warmer, part bootie, but they stay on the feet really well because of the knit I-cord. Here is our shell of the bootie or preassembled bootie. We'll begin by casting on this bottom edge. We work a series of increases on the sides and the center. And that gives us our toe. And we sew this together for the sole. And we knit for the toe box, decrease for the instep, and then here is our eyelet row. So, it ends up looking something like this. And unlike the last two projects, the beginning is the fiddly part, and then it's smooth sailin' for the last half. Check your pattern for your specific size. I'm going to be knitting in a newborn size. This comes in three different sizes. The third size is six to 12 months. If you do think these are going to be worn by a walking baby, they are very slippery, so you wanna reinforce the bottom with some leather or even some puffy paint, but I was a late walker, so I'm gonna assume that these babies are taking their time as well. I'm casting on 24 stitches as called for in my pattern. And this, of course, can be worked on circular needles or on flat, love circulars. And we're not actually going to slip our first stitch, unlike our other two projects, we're just going to knit it plain. And we'll notice a new abbreviation in our patterns, PM, which is place marker. I have three split stitch markers. You don't have to use split stitch markers, but I love them. And I also like having three of one color and one of a different color. I'll use this white one to mark the beginning of

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my knitting, so that I know that I'm on the right side. And we'll start by increasing immediately. So, knit front and back. Place the marker. Knit 10. And that's just for the newborn to three months size, so the other sizes will be a different number. One, two, three, four, five. Seven, eight, nine, 10. We'll place another marker. Knit front to back. Knit front and back. Place another marker. If you make sure they're closed, it's a little easier. Knit 10. And these are in fact symmetrical. So, if you did it on the way up, you're gonna do it on the way down. That's how I always try to think of it. One, two, three, four. When we get to 10, there should be one stitch remaining, so I'll add my final stitch marker. And we'll knit in the front and back. So, this might feel like a super clumsy first row. It is a little bit, but that's okay. We'll get used to it, I promise. The next row we're just knitting plain. So, slip the stitch markers when you get to them. Now, we're going to work another increase row. And these stitches here are heel stitches. These are our toe stitches. So, we're going to knit one stitch. Knit into the front and back. Slip this marker and knit these 10 stitches. So, there won't be any increases in these 10 stitch segments. We'll slip the marker. Knit front and back. Knit two. Knit front and back. Slip the marker. And knit these 10 stitches. Slip the marker. Knit front and back. Knit one. Just like we did on the last wrong-side row, we're just going to knit back. We have one final increase row, which we're kind of increasing as established. So, we'll knit two. Increasing just before the marker by knitting front and back. Doing our stretch of 10. Flipping the marker. Knitting front and back. Knitting four. Knitting front and back. Knitting 10. Knitting front and back. Knitting two. So, we'll knit a wrong-side row plain. Slipping our stitch markers. And actually, we can lose the side stitch markers as long as we keep our toe markers. It'll make it a little bit easier. We're keeping this one. We're gonna keep this one. Dropping this one. And we're back on our right side. Because we're knitting the newborn size, we're going to do eight additional rows which will give us four more ridges. So, one, two, three, four. When you're done with the eight rows, you'll have eight ridges total. Now, we'll begin decreasing for the top of the foot. We'll be decreasing one stitch on either side of our stitch markers. So, these eight toe stitches are gonna remain intact, but we'll be decreasing along here when we work the right side. And I find it handy to keep in mind that I'm working the right side when I have the tail to my right, or you could put on one of your stitch markers on the front. We'll work to two stitches before the marker. Then, I'll slip, slip, knit through decreasing by one. Slip our marker. Knit the eight toe stitches. Slip the marker. Knit two stitches together, that gives it a symmetrical decrease. And knit to end. Then, I'll knit across. And then, I'll repeat those two rows five more times removing the stitch markers on the final row. This is going to a different number of repetitions per size, so make sure you check out your pattern. But for the newborn size, we do a total of six decrease rows. If you find it easier to count stitches rather than rows, at this point in time, you'll have 24 stitches for the newborn size, and we have gotten rid of our stitch markers. We're going to begin the eyelet row. We'll knit two. Yarn over. Knit two together. Knit two. And we'll repeat from the yarn over across. So, yarn over. Knit two together. Knit two. And for the newborn sizes, we'll end with the yarn over, knit two together. So, when we seam it up, these two eyelets will be really close together, but I am not too bothered by that. Now, we're going to continue in just plain old garter knitting every single row until it measures 3 1/4 inch from the eyelet row. For me, this is 18 rows, but your gauge might be different. It'll look a little like this. And now, we're going to work the cuff in knit two, purl two rib. Now, you probably know how to do a purl, but since we haven't done it yet this whole class, I figured I would give you a little refresher. So, we knit two. Purl two. All the way across. And this will be the same no matter what the size because we're working with multiples of four. And when you get to the next row, it will also begin with a knit two, purl two. Work four rows total of knit two, purl two rib. Because garter gives us such a nice stretchy

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fabric and because some babies have chunkier calves than others, we wanna make sure that our bind off is nice and stretchy as well. For this technique, we'll knit two stitches together through the back loop. So, knit two together TBL. Make a stitch. Now, we're going going to return this stitch to the left-hand needle. Go through the two stitches. And we're gonna repeat that all the way across. So, return it to the left-hand needle, go through the back loop. This is another one of those things that looks super awkward in slow motion, but once you get the hang of it, it's not a problem. I'm leaving myself an extra long tail so we can use that to seam up the back. And we have one last step before we can assemble it, and that's making another I-cord. This time we're doing three stitches instead of four. We did the I-cord in the last segment with our baby bonnet. It's made exactly the same way, but cast on three stitches instead of four, and work it to 15 inches long. And then, we'll use our tail to seam up our bootie. So, get your long tail and lay it down flat in front of you, and you're going to go through these two stitches. Back from where we started from. And then, I'm just gonna go up through two. Up through two. This rib portion will not be the most elegant part of our bootie, but I'm not too worried about that. And then, now we're at the garter portion, so I'm just gonna take one garter bump to one garter bump. We're gonna do this all the way to the bottom. You wanna snug it up a little bit as you go along, maybe every four or five stitches. Give it a little tug so it zippers together. I love that sensation. We don't wanna pull it too tight, so there's still a little bit of stretch. And if we've done it correctly so far, our eyelet row will line up exactly. Look at that. Good job, Faith. Once we get to the bottom of this garter panel, we'll see where we increased for the heel, and you'll wanna line up these stitches here. We'll weave in this end later, I'm not too worried about it right now. I'm almost there. Trim your end so it's six inches, and we'll weave them in. And because this one was used to seam up our whole bootie, I'm just gonna make a little anchoring knot to be sure it doesn't come unraveled. Lookin' like a bootie. Turn it back right-side out. And then finally, we'll thread our I-cord through the eyelets. And I like to start with the front center ones, 'cause I know I want them to come out to here, so they can be good ties. So, I'll start here. Oh, my goodness. I've seamed both these up and threaded in our cords, and stuffed them a little bit so you could get some idea of volume, and honestly, couldn't be cuter. These are so adorable. You could use a different color I-cord if you wanted to mix and match with your other projects and make the ultimate modern layette set.

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