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## All Day Beret with Debbie Stoller

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### Chapter 1 - Introduction

#### Overview

- Ever have a hat that was so cute and comfortable you just wanted to wear it all day long? The all day beret is a little bit like that. It's light but it's also kind of warm and it's surprisingly easy to make, I can tell you this project is a real crowd pleaser. I'm going to teach you how to cast-on on circular needles and how to join start knitting with them. I'm going to show you how to do some ribbing, after that, left leaning diagonal stitch, after that, ^we're going to do a little bit of a right leaning ^diagonal stitch. ^At the end I'm going to show you how to decrease rounds ^so that we close up the hat at the top and then you'll be all done, so let's get started. (light music)

### Chapter 2 - Materials

#### Materials

- So let me tell you what you're gonna need to make this hat. You're not gonna need very much yarn. We used one ball of Stitch Nation by Debbie Stoller Bamboo Ewe. Which is a bamboo/wool blend. It's worsted weight yarn. It's 177 yards and that's all you're gonna need of any kind of worsted weight yarn. As for needles, you're gonna need a circular needle size five, 16 inches long. You're gonna need a size eight circular needle also 16 inches long. You're gonna need four double pointed size eight needles. Some stitch markers. A tapestry needle. And some little form of scissors. And that's all.

### Chapter 3 - Shape Beret Body

#### Hat construction

- So I want to go over in a bit more detail exactly how this hat is gonna get made. We're gonna start by casting on with smaller circular needles and then we're gonna do some ribbing. We're gonna do the ribbing with the smaller circular needles because that's gonna make this part a little tighter and that means it will stay on your head better. After that, we're gonna switch to larger needles. And that's when we're gonna start doing the lace part. It's also good to do larger needles with lace because it will make the lace a little bit lacier. So this first lace pattern is four stitches that's gonna create a left diagonal pattern like this. The way it's done is we're gonna do a pearl stitch then we're gonna do a left leaning decrease a yarn over and then a regular knit stitch. That four stitches, those four stitches are gonna repeat all the way around. After we've done that for a certain amount of inches we're gonna switch to a right leaning diagonal lace. That's done by just doing a pearl stitch a knit stitch, a yarn over and then a right leaning decrease. So here, we're doing a pearl a decrease, a yarn over, and a knit stitch. And here we're doing a pearl, a knit stitch a yarn over, and a decrease. Weirdly enough, the reason that this part leans left and that part goes right isn't because we're using a left leaning decrease here and a right leaning decrease there. The reason it's doing that is because we're actually doing here we do our decrease before the yarn over and here we're doing our decrease after the yarn over. Strangely enough, that's what makes the pattern go this way and that way. Either way, it's super simple to do. At the top we're gonna start to do some decrease rounds. You just follow the pattern. I'll show you how to do it. And that's gonna bring all these stitches together. And then we're gonna put our yarn through all the remaining stitches, pull that tight put it to the inside. Work it away and we'll be done with the hat.

### Knit ribbed brim

- So, to start the hat we're gonna have to cast on 104 stitches onto the size five circular needles. There's lots of different kinds of ways to cast on stitches. You can use whichever one you like. I like to use what's called the long tail cast on. I find it fast, easy and it makes a nice firm base for any project. The long tail cast on is not incorrectly named. You really have to start with a long tail of yard. Usually about three times the width of the piece that you're gonna be knitting. Now I know that the circumference of this hat is 21 inches which is about this. So to do a long tail cast on, I have to start with three times, approximately, that. It's always better to overestimate than underestimate, 'cause it's terrible when you run out of tail. So, you're gonna start by making a slip knot at that point in the yarn right there. Easy slip knot. And put it on your circular needle. And just snug that up. I'm not gonna make it too tight, just snug. Alright, now if you've never done a long tail cast on, I'll show you how to do it. It's gonna seem a little tricky at first, but I promise it will get easier. You start by closing your lower three fingers over the two strands of yarn that are hanging down. One's coming from the tail, one's coming from the ball of the yarn. And then you take your thumb and your forefinger and you open those two strands up like a carton from behind. Now, put your pointer finger here on the needle to keep that slip knot in place and then bring everything down. And you'll look a little bit like you have a slingshot. You're gonna start by coming up under this loop that's on your thumb, then you wrap the loop that's on your pointer finger over it and then this big loop on your thumb goes over the needle and then you take your thumb out and snug that up and just put your thumb back in place, and you're gonna do another one. So, you bring your needle up under that strand that's on your thumb, wrap the strand on your finger around, take the loop that's on your thumb drop it over and remove your thumb, and tighten it up. I've got now three stitches on there. I'll show it to you again. And always keep your finger on here so those guys don't run away. Bring your needle down, pick up that strand from underneath, wrap this one around, take the whole loop on your thumb, pop it over the top, take your thumb out and snug that up. I've got four. Now I'm gonna start to speed it up a little bit. Five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten. Now, I have to do 104 of these which is a lot, and it's very easy to lose count, and you hate to have to go back and count all over again. So what I like to do is I put a stitch marker after every 20 stitches. That way if I lose track, I don't have to go back 20 stitches. So this is ten, that's eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty. Now I'm gonna put a stitch marker on there. You just put it right on the spot. It's just to hold a place, and I'm gonna do the next 20. And I'm just gonna keep doing that until I have 104 stitches on the needle, and then I'll show you how to do the next part. So, I've got here 20, 40, 60, 80, 100. I'm not gonna bother putting another marker because I just have to do another four. One, two, three, four. That's 104. The next part is a little tricky, because now I have to join and start working in the round. And there's a couple of things you have to be really careful of when you do that. Start off by takin the needle that has the yarn in it in your right hand, and can you see how all these stitches have sort of like a top and then a little bottom, a little butt? It's important, before I join, that the butts of all those stitches, are all hanging down in the same way. If this if these stitches are twisted in any way before I join, I'm just gonna end up getting an infinity mobius strip, and it's never gonna work. So, if I show it to you from the top here, you can maybe see that all of these butts are pointed down, and there's no twisting. And I'm ready to join. Now, just to make sure I don't accidentally use the wrong yarn, I'm just gonna snip this off, at about six inches of tail. Get rid of that guy. Okay. There's one other little trick I do before I join these, which is I swap the first stitch on this needle with the last stitch on this needle, and I do that by slipping this first stitch over to the right-hand needle, and then taking the last stitch on the

right-hand needle and lifting it up and over that stitch, things are a little tight here, and putting it on the other side. So those guys are crossed. That just makes my join a little smoother. There's less of a, like, little jog. You can't see that there's really a change there. So there's just one more thing I need to do before I can start knitting here, and that's to put a stitch marker here to mark the beginning of the round. I'm using a red one, that's just to differentiate it from these blue ones that I was using to just help me count my stitches. So this hat starts with what's called two by two ribbing, which is just two knits, two purls, two knits, two purls all the way around. So we're gonna start with a knit, and then another knit, and then two purls, and another two purls, another purl, and we just continue that. Knit, knit, purl, purl... another two purls. Oops. It's a little tight usually this first round. But it gets easier after that. And now every time I get to these markers that I put in just to count my stitches, I'm gonna get rid of it. Now, I put those every 20 stitches, right? So, I should always end with two purls, if I'm doing right. If I find that I'm at the marker, and I didn't just end with two purls, then I did something wrong. It's time to go back and correct it. And then we're just gonna do that all the way around for that first round, taking out the stitch markers as we come to them. But just leaving the one that shows where the end of the round is. And then you'll end up with something like this. Now here I've done the ribbing stitch all the way around. There's my end of round marker. I have one more purl to make. Now I'm ready to start my second row. The second row again, is gonna be two knits and two purls. And it's gonna be really important in ribbing, that your knits are landing on top of knits from the prior row. And your purls are landing on top of the purls from the prior row. And, that's easy to do, because the stitches can actually show you whether they're knits or purls. I'll do these two purls and then I'll show you on the next two knit stitches. So, the next two stitches on the needle here are knits. You can tell that they're knits because if you look really closely at the stitch below them, it's like these two stitches on the needle are wearing little scarves. And that means that I have to knit them. So I'm gonna knit them. The next two stitches are purls, and you can tell that they're purls, because they have these little bumps at the base of the stitch. It's like they're wearing a little noose. So, that means I have to purl them. Now, again, the next two stitches are wearing little scarves, I have to knit them. And then I have to purl the next two. It's easier to be able to recognize the stitches than to have to keep counting two knits, two purls, two knits, two purls, because if you make a mistake, if you're off by even one stitch and you keep going all the way around, you'll completely mess up the ribbing. So, you can say two knits two purls to yourself as you're going around, but you'll always wanna keep checking that the stitches that you're knitting are really knit stitches and the stitches that you're purling are really purl stitches. That way you'll never fall off pattern. And if we take a look at what's going on here, we can probably see that we're beginning to get something that looks a little bit like a ribbing. There, it's a little bit like a corrugated, with knits and then purls and then knits and then purls and so on. And then you just keep doing that around and around, until you have about an inch of ribbing on your needles. You just do that by measuring. It doesn't matter how many rows it takes you to get there. It's more important that you have about an inch of knitting.

#### Left diagonal pattern

- Now that I've done about an inch of ribbing, it's time to start with the left diagonal stitch. But first, I'm gonna move the center of my round over by two stitches. I started my ribbing with two knits and then two purls, but it's gonna best to start this left diagonal stitch with a purl stitch. I'm just gonna take my stitch marker out. I'm gonna knit two stitches. Then I'm gonna put my round marker back in. Now I'm ready at the new beginning, which starts with a purl. There's one other thing we

have to do at this point, which is we're gonna change from working on these smaller-sized needles to working on the larger size 8 round needles. We don't have to move all the stitches over. We're just gonna work them a stitch at a time onto this needle, and then we'll continue working with this needle. The left diagonal lace stitch is four stitches, and it goes like this. The first stitch is a purl. It's a little tricky here because I've got two needles happening, right? But the first stitch is a purl onto the larger needle. The next stitch is a left leaning decrease, which you do like this. It's a slip. You slip one stitch from the left needle to the right, as if you were gonna knit it, and then another slip. Then you insert your left hand needle into those two stitches from left to right and knit them together. Then I'm gonna do a yarn over, which is simply bringing my yarn to the front between the needle points and over that right hand needle. Then another knit stitch. But don't worry. I'm gonna show it to you all over again. It starts with a purl. The next stitch is called left leaning single decrease, and the name of it is slip, slip, knit. You do it by slipping the next stitch from the left hand needle to the right hand needle. Then slip another one. Note I'm inserting my needle as if I'm gonna knit it. Then instead of knitting it, I just slip it from one needle to the other. Then you insert your left hand needle into the front of those two stitches like that. Then you can knit them together. That's kind of weird. You usually never insert your left hand needle into stitches on your hand hand when you knit. You usually take your right hand needle and insert it into stitches on your left hand needle. But with a slip, slip, knit you do do it the other way around. Then you do a yarn over, which means bringing your yarn to the front and over the needle. Then another knit stitch. Now we're ready to start the next four, which is the same thing. It's a purl, and then the decrease, which is slip, slip, knit. Slip, slip. Put your needle in the front of those two stitches from left to right. Then knit them together. Yarn over, and then another knit. Those are four stitches, and it starts every time with a purl. I can tell that I'm in the right place according to my ribbing, which is also done in a repeat of four stitches- purl, purl, knit, knit. If I'm always ready to start at a purl stitch again. If that's not lining up, then I've messed something up here. Best to fix that right away. Here we're gonna go again. We're gonna purl, and then we're gonna slip, slip, knit. Insert the left hand needle into those stitches on the right hand needle and knit them. Yarn over, and then knit. This left diagonal is typical of almost every lace stitch in that every time I make a yarn over we're increasing a stitch because a yarn over is adding a stitch. Every time we do slip, slip, knit, we're decreasing one stitch. That means that we're starting out with 104 stitches, we're gonna end it with 104 stitches, because for every stitch we increase we're also decreasing a stitch. So, a purl, slip, slip, knit. Yarn over and knit. You just keep doing that all the way around- purl, slip, slip, knit, yarn over and knit- until all the stitches from the small needle are on the big needle. Because I'm decreasing a stitch for every stitch that I'm increasing, I'm gonna start out with 104 stitches, and I'm gonna end up with 104 stitches. Now I'm just about to finish up the last few stitches from the small needle onto the big needle. Finishing up my little four stitch pattern. There's the last four. Purl, slip, slip, knit. Yarn over and knit. Now I can get rid of this small needle. Everybody's on the big needle. I'm gonna put my round marker again. That's the first row of this left diagonal stitch. The second row is super easy, and this is also the case with almost all lace patterns. The first row you have to pay attention. The second row you barely have to pay attention. The second row goes like this. You purl one stitch, and then you knit the next three stitches. You knit into this yarn over just as if it were any other kind of regular old stitch. One, two, three, and then purl. This purl, of course, is gonna land on top of the purl from the prior row. Then three knits. One, two, three, purl. This row is gonna go a lot faster. Then knit three. Purl; make sure that it always lines up so you can catch your mistakes before it goes any farther. Knit three, and you're gonna do this all the way around. Those two rows basically make the entire stitch pattern of this left diagonal lace

stitch. It's all you need to do. As you keep going, you'll see that all of the yarn overs that you made turn into little holes, little eyelets, and the knits and the decreases are gonna become a couple of lines of left leaning stitches, like you can see in the hat here. Each of these little eyelet holes here is what you created with yarn overs, and here's the panel of left leaning decreases and the panel of regular knit stitches, and the purl is in there in between. Then you just keep doing that until you have about four inches of fabric from where you started. We began with one inch of ribbing. That means you're gonna be working this left diagonal stitch for about three inches. Then you stop, and then you're ready to do the next part.

#### Right diagonal pattern

- So now I've got about four inches of work done. An inch of ribbing, and then three inches of the left diagonal stitch. You finish with the second row of the diagonal stitch and we're ready to start the right diagonal stitch, which is almost the same but a little bit different. So it starts like the other stitch with a purl. And here things switch around a little bit. Before the next stitch was a decrease. This time the next stitch is gonna be a plain knit. After that, a yarn over. Now we're gonna do the decrease, and instead of it being a left leaning decrease, it's gonna be a right leaning decrease, which is made by doing a stitch called a knit two together. It's just like what it sounds. We're gonna insert the needle into the next two stitches together, and we're gonna knit them. That's it. So, to see again, you do a purl then the plain knit stitch, then the yarn over, and then the knit two together. And like I said, what really makes this lean to the right is the fact that the yarn over comes before the decrease, whereas before, the yarn over came after the decrease. It's weird, but it really does work. So, a purl, a knit stitch, a yarn over, and knit two together. Again, all your purl stitches are gonna line up on top of each other, so you want to check for that because if that starts to not happen, it means you've made a mistake and you wanna fix it as soon as you can. Yarn over, knit two together. Do that all the way around, and then you'll be ready for row two of this pattern. Now I'm at the end of the round, and here's how you do the second row of the diagonal stitch, couldn't be easier. It's just purl one, and then three knit stitches. One, two, three. So purl one, and then knit three, including through the yarn over that we made in the prior round. And just like with the left diagonal, you're just gonna do that all the way around. And the yarnovers that we made turn into holes, and these new decreases start to make the pattern head in the other direction. That's what the right diagonal looks like. Here's our purl stitch, there's the knits, there's the yarn overs, there's the right leaning decreases, the knit two together. And you're just gonna keep working rows one and two until you have six and a half inches of work from the beginning. And you're gonna always end with row two. And then we're gonna go on.

## Chapter 4 - Finish Hat

### Start Decreasing

- After you've done enough right diagonal stitch so that you have six and a half inches of fabric altogether, you need to go back and do another couple of inches of left diagonal stitch so that you have eight and a half inches of fabric altogether. Then finish with the second row of the left diagonal stitch two row pattern and then it's time to start decreasing. So to do this decrease, first decrease row. It starts with a purl. Then the familiar left leaning slip, slip, knit. And then it's just a knit. We're not gonna put in the yarn over this time. And as a result we'll be decreasing one stitch every time I do this repeat because we're still gonna keep the increase in there which is the slip, slip, knit. So it's purl. Slip, slip, knit. That's why we're decreasing the stitch. And then just a knit. And we're gonna do

that all the way around. And I'm just finishing up that round, the first round of decreases. The second row of this decrease is gonna be a plain round. A purl and then two knits. Purl stitch and then two knit stitches. Now because we did decreases we only have two stitches between every purl stitch. We used to have three, remember? So, once again, the purl stitches are all gonna line up on top of one another round after round. And we knit two, this decrease works like many other decreases do where you're gonna do one round that has decreases and then the next round is plain. At this point we are decreasing every other round. And then do this all the way until we get back to the beginning and then we're gonna be ready to start the next decrease round. After you're finished those first two decrease rows, rounds, you'll see that you have fewer stitches. Now we're gonna do another two decrease rounds and we're gonna decrease our stitches even more. We're gonna take three stitches and turn them into two. It starts with a purl and then a slip, slip, knit again. That's the decrease and now just another purl. And slip, slip, knit. And you do that all the around. The purl stitches are still lining up. And now after that, but it's real simple. It's just a purl and then the decrease. And you're gonna do that all the way till the end of this round.

#### Decrease and Finish

- I'm just finishing up that decrease row around and as we had before, the next round is gonna be plain. In this case, we're just gonna have one purl and then knit. No decreases this time. Purl, knit. Those four stitches we started out with are now down to just two stitches. You do that all the way to the end of this round. Once you've finished those four decrease rows, you'll have decreased your stitches by half from 104 to 52. And, at 52 stitches, things are getting a little tight on this circular needle, so at this point I'm gonna transfer from the circular needle to three of my four double pointed size 8 needles before I decrease any further. Now, I've got 52 stitches, I know what's coming up, so I want to keep an even number of stitches on each of these three needles, so I'm gonna put 16 on each of two, and then the remaining 20 stitches will go on the third needle. The way I do this is I just slip the stitches from the circular needle onto the straight needle without changing their orientation. It means I'm inserting my needle as if I'm gonna purl, but instead of purling, I just slip the stitch from one needle to the other. Just make sure that the stitches don't get twisted or change in any way, other than going off of the circular needle and onto a double pointed needle. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 on that one. This thing's gonna become a little bit like an octopus for a couple of minutes, but we can manage. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. And then the remaining stitches are gonna all go onto this third double pointed needle. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Now, the reason we're changing from circular needles to double pointed needles is because circular needles can only get so small before you just can't knit anymore, but double pointed needles, as you'll see, they can really go to, you can still knit on them to a small of a little group of stitches as you need. You can even knit only four stitches on three double pointed needles if you had to. After that, we're gonna knit similar to the way we knit on circular needles, but we're gonna use the fourth double pointed needle and knit all of the stitches off of one needle onto this one and then that's gonna free this needle for us to knit all the stitches off of here with. It sounds tricky, trust me, it isn't. Just watch, check it out. Now, this is a row where we're gonna actually be decreasing stitches again. You're gonna slip the first stitch purlwise, then you're gonna purl the next stitch on the needle, and then you're gonna pass the purled stitch that you just slipped over the stitch that you just made. It's like casting off, if you've ever done that, but because it's purl stitches, we're gonna be picking up the stitch from the back instead of from the front. I'll show it to you again. So we're going to slip the next stitch purlwise, then we're gonna purl the stitch after that, and then we're gonna grab that purled stitch, the one

that we slipped, pick it up, just from behind, hard to grab, and drop it off the needle. Lift it up and over the stitch we just purl and then drop it off. So, we're slipping this purl stitch purlwise. We're purling the next stitch, and then we're gonna grab this purl stitch and carry it up and off the needle. So we do that to the last two stitches. This needle that was empty before is now full of stitches. So now this needle is empty, and we're gonna use this one to work all the stitch off of our third, last needle full of stitches. Same way, though. Slip the first one purlwise and then pass that slipped stitch over. Slip, purl, and then pass that slipped stitch over. After that last round of decreases, look, we still have even fewer stitches. It's a good thing we have them on double pointeds now. This would be impossible to work on a circular needle. As before, the next round is just a plain round of purl stitches all the way around on those three double pointed needles. There aren't very many stitches left, so it's not gonna take very long to do this. That's the second needle. And now I'm up to the third and last needle of this plain round of purl stitches. The round after this is gonna be another decrease round and it's gonna be our last decrease round. On this round, we are gonna purl two stitches together. This is just like the knit two together, except, as it sounds, you're gonna insert your needle into the next two stitches as if you were gonna purl them and then you purl them together. So, you insert your needle into the next two stitches at the same time purlwise and then purl them. That's called purl two together, and it results in half as many stitches. So, now we just have four stitches on this needle. We're gonna do it again on the next needle. Insert your needle into the next two stitches purlwise. Purl them together. Then the next two. Next two. Whoops. Next two. And we've got one more needle to do that with. We're so close to having this hat finished. Can't you just feel it? This is gonna be on your head pretty soon. Purl two. Purl two together. Purl two together. I'd say purl two together is not my favorite stitch in the world of stitches, but it'll do. Okay, so now we have four stitches on each of two needles and five stitches on the third needle. We have only 13 stitches left. We don't have to do any more decreasing. In fact, we are just going to take a tail of yarn and cut it, and then we're gonna thread a little tapestry needle, which basically means a needle with a large eye and a blunt end. We're gonna put that on, the yarn through it, and we're gonna, starting with the next needle, we're just gonna basically transfer each stitch onto this needle. So one purlwise, two, three, four. We can pull that through. You don't need this anymore, next one. One, two, three, four. Don't need that one anymore. Pull that through. And then one, two, three, four, five. That's all 13 stitches. Pull that through, and now I can just pull that tightly and it closes up the top entirely. Then we're gonna take the needle, put it through that hole, pull that yarn through to the inside of the hat. And I'm actually gonna turn the hat inside out for a minute, because now I just want to work away this yarn and I want to make sure that it doesn't get loose. There's any number of different ways you can do that. I just like to run the needle through a couple of stitches here in the back and then also maybe a couple of stitches going back the other way. You can even sort of stab through the yarn here a little bit so that it's invisible on the other side. Okay, that's that. Then we're just gonna cut that. So that's done. And then you just have to do the same to hide away whatever other yarn tails you have. There's gonna be one at the beginning where you cast on. If you ended up having to start a new ball of yarn or broke your yarn anywhere along the way and had to add new, you may have some other tails of yarn you want to work away, but you work them all away just by threading them onto a tapestry needle and then just taking some stitches anywhere where you can hide them, along the inside of the hat, the wrong side of the hat. I'm just working up along here, until you have about a couple of inches of yarn worked away. It's just so it doesn't let loose. And then cut. You'll prolly have some other ends you'll want to work away, as well. You have one thing left to do, which is turn the entire hat inside out to the nicer side. It prolly didn't take you

all day to make, but now you have an all day beret.