

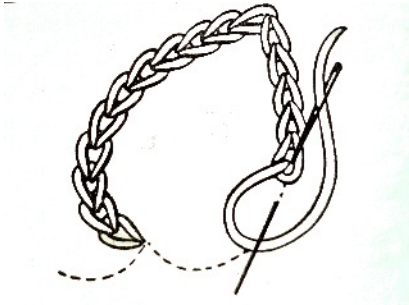


BUSTLE & SEW A COUNTRY YEAR



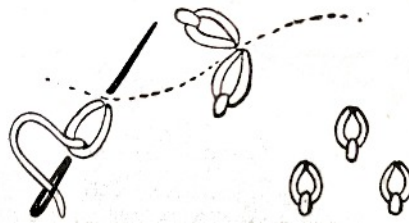
STITCH DICTIONARY

Chain Stitch



Bring your thread out at the top of the line to be covered and hold it down on your fabric a little to the left with your left thumb. Insert your needle into the exact spot where you brought the thread out and bring it out again a short distance along the line (according to the size of stitch you wish to make). Then draw it through the loop of working thread as shown in the diagram. Continue in the same way, always ensuring that your needle is inserted into the same hole through which the thread emerged and that your stitches are of equal length.

Detached Chain Stitch (Lazy Daisy)



Bring your thread out of the fabric at the required spot for the stitch and hold it down with your left thumb. Reinsert at the exact spot where your needle came out and bring it out again a little further below, the required length of the stitch. Then draw your needle through over the working thread. Secure the loop of thread you've just made by taking your needle through to the back over the end of the loop and just outside it.

the same movement is returning to the dotted line ready to work another detached chain stitch on the other side to look like leaves.

The needle in the diagram is just making the tying down stitch and in

Feather Stitch



Bring your thread out of the fabric at the top of the line you want to cover. Then take a stitch a little lower down to the right of the line and at an angle, as shown in the diagram. Then pull your needle through over your working thread. Make a similar stitch on the left hand side of the line and then continue in this way alternately to right and left.

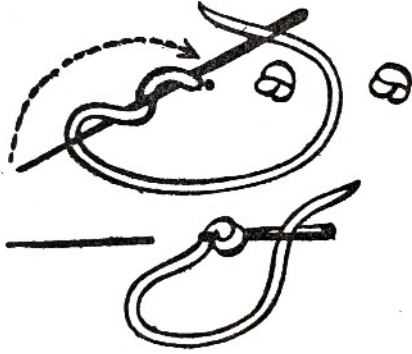
Fly Stitch



This is actually a kind of open detached chain stitch. Imagining that it is worked upon a V-shape, bring your thread out at the top of the left arm of the V and re-insert it at the top of the right arm. Then bring it out again at the base of the V and pull it through over the working thread as shown in the diagram. The loop you have formed must be tied down with a small stitch taken into your fabric just below. This final "tying"

stitch can vary in length to produce different effects. A very tiny tie stitch is shown on the detached fly stitches to the right and longer ones in the group to the left.

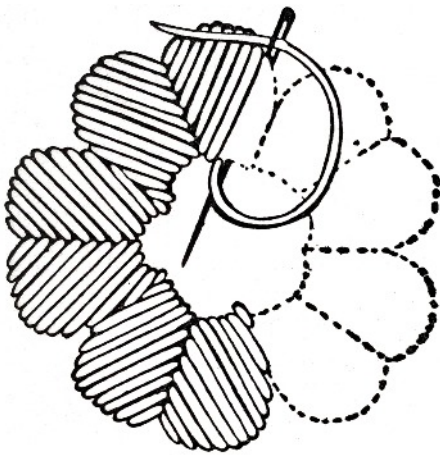
French Knot



Bring your thread through the fabric, then hold it firmly with your left thumb and first finger. Wrap the thread two or three times around the needle (first part of diagram above) and then, with the twists pulled quite tightly upon your needle and your thread still held firmly in your left hand, turn your needle round and reinsert it close to the spot where your thread first emerged (shown by dot in diagram). Your French knot will sit over this point and not the point where you brought your needle out of the fabric.

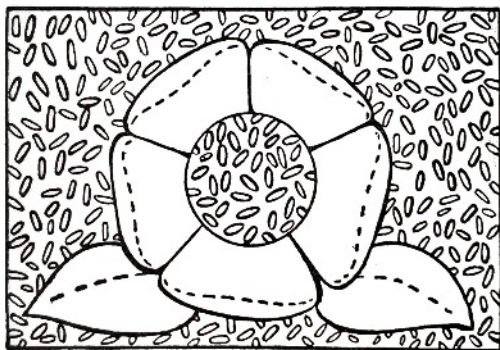
The secret of success when working this stitch is to keep your thread taut at all times.

Satin Stitch



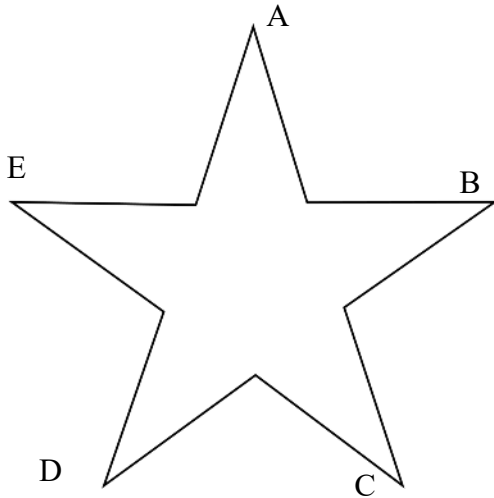
This is actually quite a difficult stitch to work correctly and neatly. As you can see in the diagram, the stitch consists of carrying your thread across the space you want to fill and returning beneath your fabric to the starting point again. The whole art lies in making the stitches lie evenly and closely together and making a neat firm edge to the shape which is being filled. Satin stitches can be worked in any direction, and be as long as you like, but the longer you make your stitches the more clumsy and untidy they will appear. For this reason if you're filling a large shape with satin stitch then it should be split up as much as possible. Changes in direction of the stitch tend to give an effect of light and shade.

Seed Stitch



This is a very simple stitch to work consisting of tiny stitches of more or less even length made at all angles and in any direction. The stitches must be placed quite irregularly and without any thought of making a pattern.

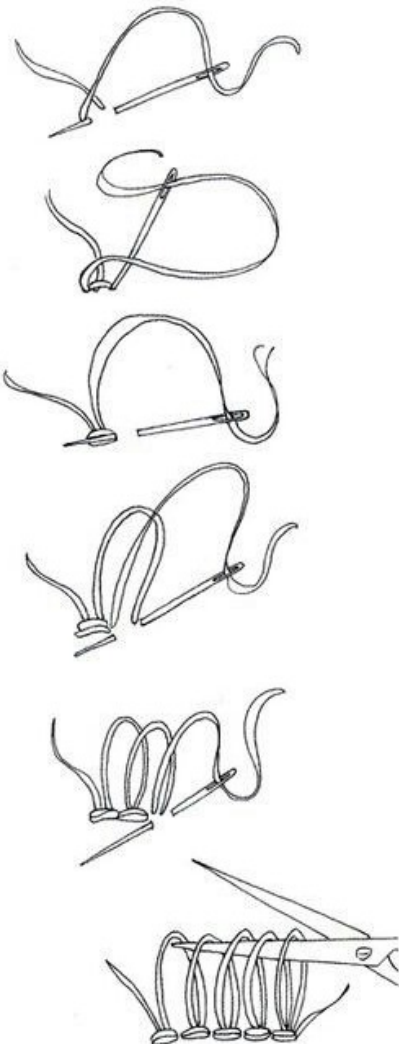
Star Stitch



Bring your needle up at A. Skip over point B and bring the needle down at C creating a single straight stitch. Now bring your needle up at B and in again at D, up at C and down at E etc until you've been up and down at every point.

To form the second layer of the star, bring the thread up again at point A. This time come up just a bit to the left of the original stitch. Following the same pattern as the first time, skip point B and bring the thread down at point C just to the left of where the star point forms. Continue this pattern around the star. Each time you bring the thread up and back down stay on the left side of the point and move down the star points. As you stitch around the star and move the thread down the points a tightly woven star will form. Continue until you reach the centre then take your thread through to the back and finish.

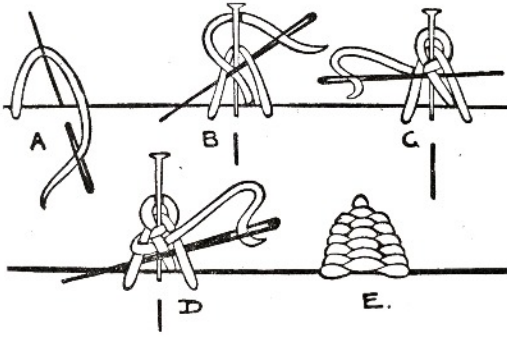
Turkey Knot Stitch



This is worked as shown in the diagram on the left by making small stitches - the first leaving a loop on the surface of the fabric and pulling the second one securely to secure the loop in place.

When the area is covered trim the loops and fluff the ends of the thread with your needle.

Woven Picot Stitch



Make a loop as shown at A. Then create an anchor point for your stitch by slipping a pin over the loop and into the fabric, passing your working thread behind the top of the pin from left to right. The head of the pin will be at the pointed end of the stitch and where the pin re-enters the fabric will be the base of the stitch. The length of pin exposed is therefore the length of your woven picot stitch.

Bring your needle up again directly to the right of the exit point of the anchor pin and hook the thread around the top of the pin. Now begin weaving in between the three threads (B, C and D).

I usually turn my needle around and pass the eye between the threads so avoiding splitting the threads or accidentally catching my base fabric with my needle point.

Keep weaving (D) going over and under the threads until you've reached the exit point of the pin, alternating between starting on an under or an over.

Once the shape is filled, insert your needle back through the fabric and the base of the stitch and secure your thread at the back.

Remove the pin (E).