

Kenyon's Grist Mill Block

Celebrating Rhode Island

Felt/Wool Applique

To make pieces (without a kit)

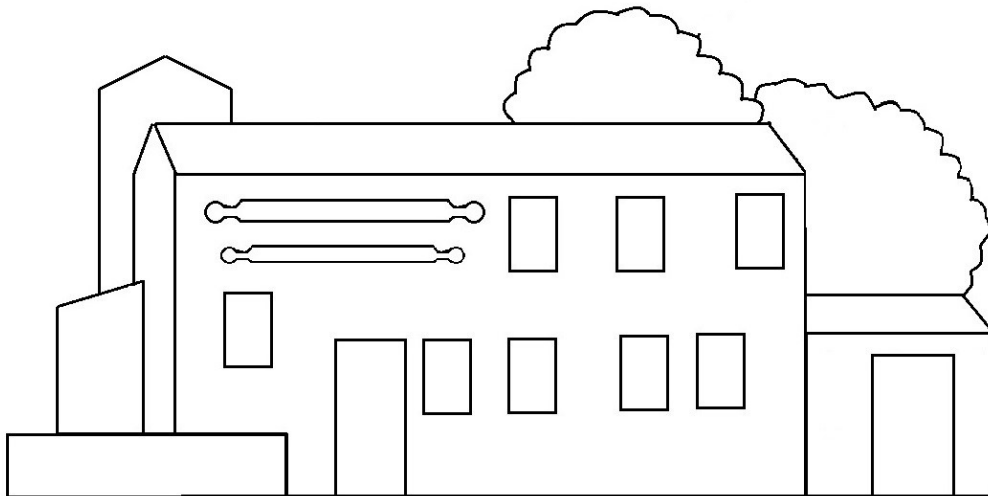
- 1) Trace all the parts shown on page 2 onto paper back fusible webbing, grouped by color (note that the pieces are a "mirror image" of the final design so they will be correct when flipped over after webbing is applied)
- 2) Cut tracings apart by color (do not cut on lines yet) and iron on to the indicated color of felt/wool, let cool
- 3) Cut out each piece on lines then peel off paper backing

To Layout pieces

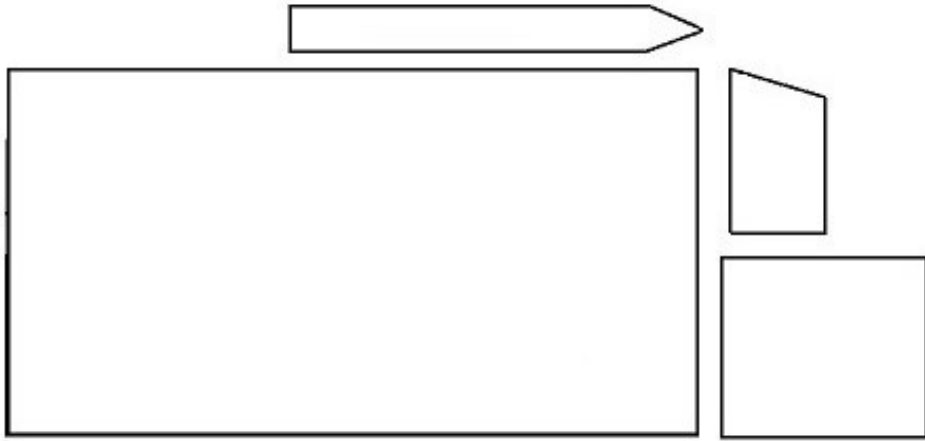
- 1) Using the picture below as a guide, put the pieces in place on the backing, starting with the red parts, then the black. The grey silo should be placed under the building parts as shown. The grey foundation piece should be placed on top of the main part of the building as shown. The bases of the green trees should be placed behind the black roof pieces as shown.
- 2) Using a pressing sheet or piece of scrap cotton fabric, iron the pieces in place
- 3) Place the white details (windows, doors, signs) in place as shown. (note the irregular spacing of the windows is based on the actual building). Using a pressing sheet or piece of scrap fabric, iron the parts in place to secure

To sew:

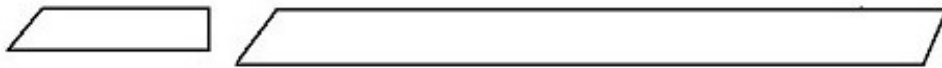
- 1) Blanket stitch (or whip stitch) around all parts using 2 strands of the corresponding floss color (except windows and signs)
- 2) Back or straight stitch a "cross" pattern on each window and a straight line through the signs to secure in place



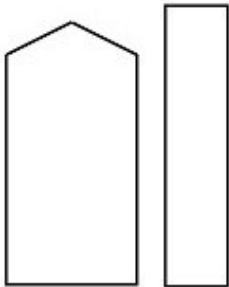
Red



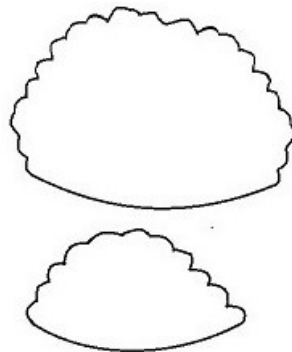
Black



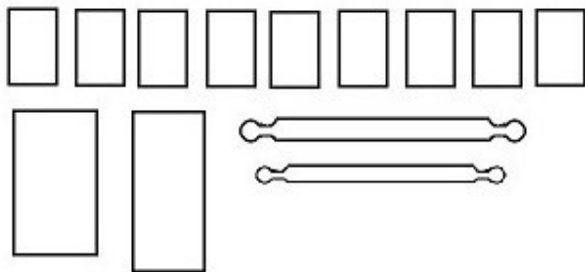
Grey



Green



White

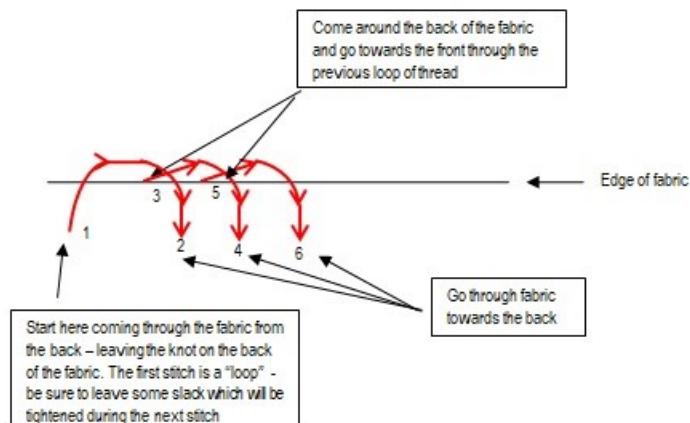


Stitching Guide

To make a "traditional" Penny Rug type ornament, use the blanket stitch, back stitch, and French knots as described below. But if you are in a hurry or do not feel confident of your stitching skills, skip to the "Quick & Easy Stitching" section. No matter what stitch you use, the key to a professional looking end result is keep your stitches EVEN – try your best to make each stitch the same size and see what a difference it makes in the final project.

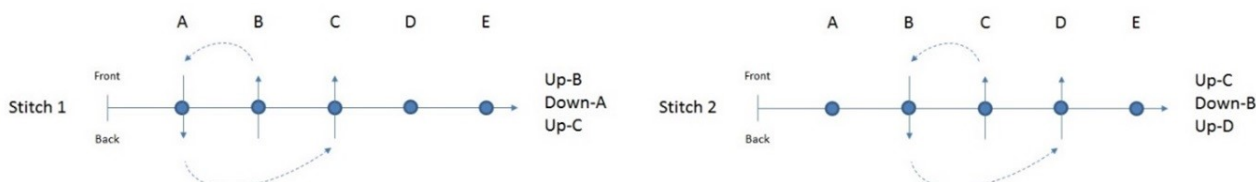
Blanket Stitch

Please note that if you have tried or done this stitch before, it seems that I do this differently than some people (I looked at someone else's instructions and I do it "back to front" but they do it "front to back") but it works for me, is easy, and yields nice results. Start with an approximately 12" long piece of floss and put a knot in it about 1/2" from the end and thread the other end through the needle leaving a long tail (6" or so). Push the needle through the backing at the edge of the fabric (1) and pull the entire length of the thread through to the knot. Move over about 1/4" and put the needle back through both layers and pull it through (2) but do not pull it tight – leave a loop that extends a little beyond the edge of the fabric. Now thread the needle between the loop and the fabric (3) and put it through both layers about 1/4" over and down from the last stitch (4). Repeat the process, threading through (5) and through to the back (6) and tighten the previous stitch (made by 3 to 4) so it lays flat against the edge of the fabric. Keep repeating this process of stitching and tightening the previous stitch. When you have too floss left to stitch further pull it through (like in 2, 4, or 6) and leave the tail (do not knot). Start another piece of floss (no need to knot) by threading it through the loop and back through – make one more stitch and then tie the two tails together on the back of the fabric, tightening so that the stitch looks correct on the front of the design.



Back Stitch

This is a very simple stitch that is made to look more complicated by some diagrams that show a needle "spanning" the stitch. It is a simple up and down stitch that takes "one step back" and "two steps forward". Start with an appropriate length piece of floss. See the diagram below but basically start about 1/4" away from the "end" of the design being stitched and come up through the fabrics (B). Go "back" 1/4" to the "end" of the design and go down through the fabric (A). Now go forward 1/2" (1/4" beyond the start of the last stitch) and come up through the fabrics (C) – and then go down next to the start of the last stitch (B). The result is a line of stitches with no gaps – this line can go straight or follow any pattern of curves and proceed in either direction.



French Knot

Start with a piece of 2 strands of floss with a knot at the end and pull it through the fabrics to the knot in the exact position where the finished should be. Wrap the floss around the needle 3 times and place the point of the needle back on the face of the fabric right next to where the floss came up through the fabric without allowing it to come unwrapped. Pull the floss so that there is no slack in the wraps and then push the needle through and pull the entire length of pearl cotton through the knot while holding the cotton taut. If not held taut you will end up with a messy baggy knot – sometimes it is best to just cut it off and try again. French knots take a little practice but are easy once you get the hang of them

Quick & Easy Stitching

Looking for a faster and easier way to stitch your project? Well, then use the simple whip stitch! The results are less traditional/fancy but if you keep your stitches even, the results will still look nice. You may use the whip stitch anywhere the instructions call for the blanket stitch. The whip stitch is simple – make diagonal stitches across the fabric edge as shown in Figure A by coming up at 1, going down at 2, up at 3, down at 4, up at 5, down at 6 and so on. This same stitch can be used for the edge of the ornament by simply wrapping the floss around the edge of the 2 felt circles as shown in Figure B, coming through both thicknesses of fabric at A, B, C etc

Figure A



Figure B

