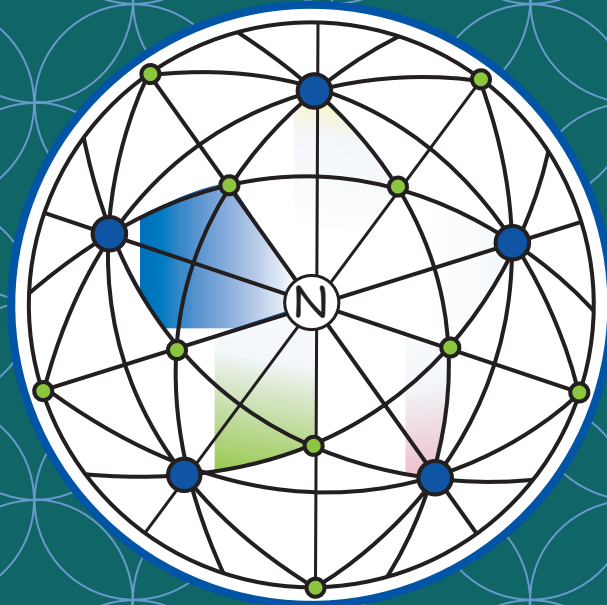


Temari Glossary

The Language of Temari



Glossary for teachers, students, and
artists of the art of Japanese temari.

Barbara B. Suess

Japanese Temari Glossary and Stitch Directory

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Temari Terms in Japanese

- Amime giku* - net stitching
Asanoha - hemp leaf
Bara - rose
Bin temari - temari in a bottle
Chidori kagari - herringbone stitch
Chokkei - diameter
Dan - row
Enshuu - circumference
Fusa - tassel
Gogaku - pentagon
Hachitobun no kumiawase - combination
8-division (C8 or 8CD)
Hishi - diamond shape
Hito hude gake - HHG
Hokkyoku - north pole
Hoshi kagari - star-5 pointed
Ito - thread
Ito mari
Jiwari - guidelines
Jutobun no kumiawase - combination 10 division
(C10 or 10CD)
Jyouge douji kagari - merry-go-round stitching
Kagari - straight stitch
Kagome - basketweave
Kai - round
Kiku - chrysanthemum
Kousa kagari - layered stitching
Kumiawase - combination division
Maki kagari - wrapped bands
Mari - ball
Masu kagari - stitching to form a square
Matsuba kagari - pine needle stitch
Mentai - face
Mitsubane kikkou kagari - trefoil or triwing
Mitsubishi - three diamonds design
Nankyoku - south pole
nejiri kagari - interlocking stitching
Obi
Obi kagari - obi stitching
Orime kagari - woven design
Renzoku kagari - continuous line stitching
Rokakku - hexagon
Sakasa kagari - inward stitching
Sakasa uwagake chidori kagari - reverse kiku
herringbone
Sangaku kagari - triangle stitching
Sankaku - triangle
Sekido - equator
Shikaku kagari - square stitching
Shitagake chidori kagari - Descending
herringbone stitching
Suichoku - perpendicular
Sujidagiku - ribbed kiku herringbone
Tamentai - multiface or multicenters marking
Tanjyun toubun - simple division
Temari
Tsumu kagari - spindle stitching
Uzu - swirl
Uwagake chidori kagari - kiku herringbone
stitching

Japanese Temari Glossary and Stitch Directory

As your temari stitching skills grow, so will your temari vocabulary. The language of the temari ball is so easy to learn. Many of the words compare directly to words we use when talking about our Earth - north pole, south pole, and equator, for example. To hide thread between stitches, place them underground - under the thread wrap.

Romanji Japanese language terms are in *italics*. “Romanji” means the Japanese word is sounded out and written in the English language. Japanese language symbols of kanji, hiragana and katakana are included where appropriate. Use these when you are studying temari books printed in Japan.

When the direct Japanese translation is awkward or long, a familiar English term is used. Otherwise, every effort has been made to follow the centuries-old tradition of temari in Japan by using translations which match the original Japanese as closely as possible. When necessary, the Japan Temari Association in Tokyo has been consulted on changes in terms from Japanese into English in order to preserve the integrity of this ancient craft and still make it easy to understand for English speaking stitchers.

All-over design - A design where the stitching covers the entire temari ball and none of the thread wrap shows. You'll need to begin with a ball that is perfectly round and marked accurately for an all-over pattern to end up right.

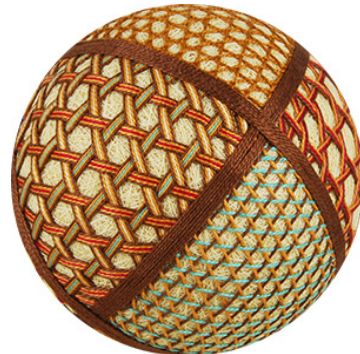


Asa no ha - see Flax design

Basket temari - design a basket temari by wrapping threads around the temari.



Basketweave (*kagome*)- fill shapes on the ball with basketweaving techniques used in other crafts



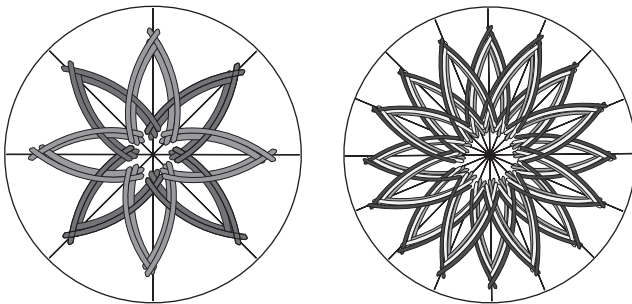
Bin temari - temari in a bottle.

Center - An intersection of several guidelines. As you stitch more temari, you will be looking at the shapes around these centers. What do you see? A square, a triangle, a pentagon or a diamond? A large circle? Seeing these shapes is part of the puzzle of stitching temari.

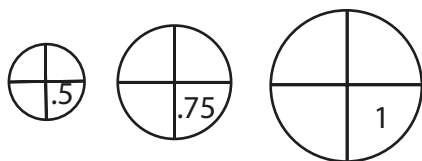
菊 (きく)

Chrysanthemum (*kiku*) - *Kiku* is pronounced "kee koo." This is a very popular design in temari and can be stitched in a variety of ways. The design spreads outwards from the center to resemble the multi-layered chrysanthemum flower and can be made with a number of different stitches.

The two drawings below use the *kiku* herringbone stitch. These are very common temari designs used to represent the chrysanthemum. They are called the 8-layered *kiku* and 16-layered *kiku*.



Circle guides - Pin a circle guide to a center and use the edges as a guide for placing your stitches. This is a quick and easy way to measure.



円周 (えんしゅう)

Circumference (*enshuu*) - The distance around the outside of the ball. To mark many designs, you'll use a narrow paper strip that is the length of the circumference of the ball. I use strips from a

shredder. Quilling paper also works well for some people. Make a new paper strip for each ball and keep it with the ball until you are done with all the stitching.

When you want to divide a simple 10 division ball or a ball with even more divisions, you'll need to purchase a narrow tape measure, about 3/8 inch wide, marked in centimeters on one side and inches on the other. Measure the equator in centimeters and divide into sections using a calculator.

組み合わせ

Combination division (*kumiawase*) - A temari ball is first marked in a simple division with north and south poles. Then more guidelines are added to create an C6, C8, or a C10 division.

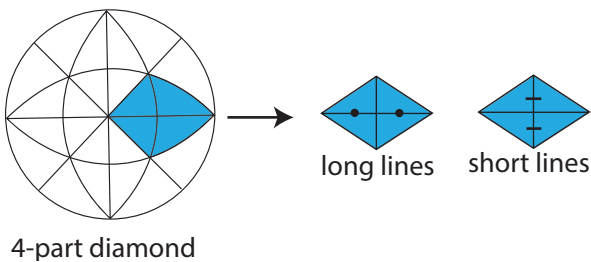
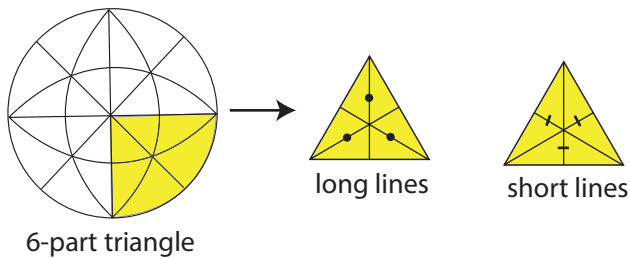
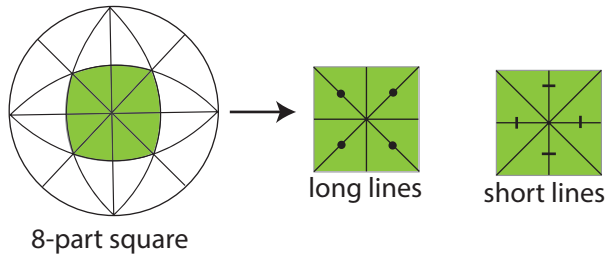
8等分の組み合わせ

Combination 8 division (C8) (*hachitobun no kumiawase*) - Begin with a simple 8 division ball (with a north pole, south pole and 8 pins around the equator). Add extra guidelines on the diagonals. To spot a C8 division temari quickly, look for triangles and squares. Also called complex 8, compound 8 or double eighths mark.

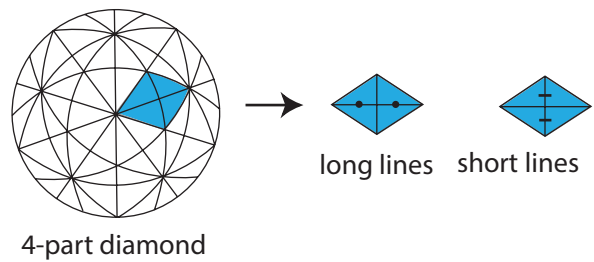
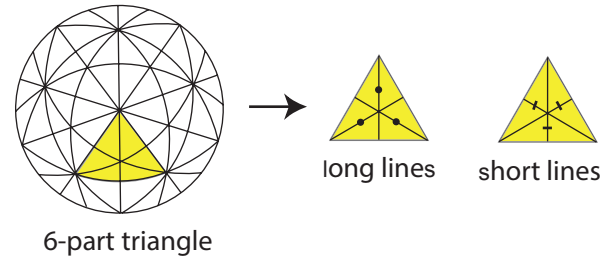
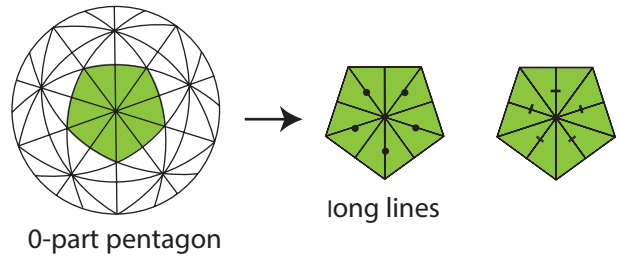
Can you find these shapes on your temari (see next page)? Look for the 8-part square (there are 6 of them). Then look for the 4-part diamond (there are 12 of them). And then look for the 6-part triangle (there are 8 of them). Directions for making temari often refer to these shapes and to the long or short lines inside the shapes.



Shapes on a combination 8 division:



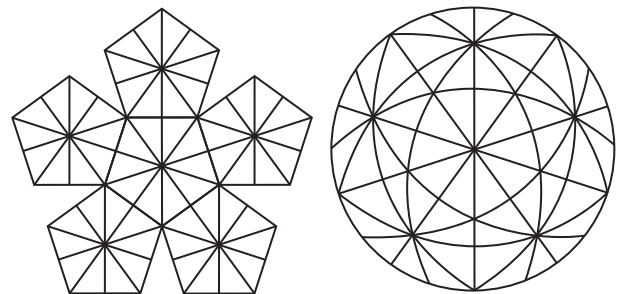
Shapes on a combination 10 division:



10等分の組み合わせ

Combination 10-division (C10) (jutobun no kumiawase) - Begin with a simple 10 division temari (with a north pole, south pole and 10 pins around the equator). Add extra guidelines to end up with 12 centers equally spaced around the ball. To spot a combination 10 division quickly, look for pentagons and hexagons. Also called a complex 10 division, compound 10 or a pentagons mark.

A C10 division is diagramed two different ways. Each of these shows six centers or half of the ball:

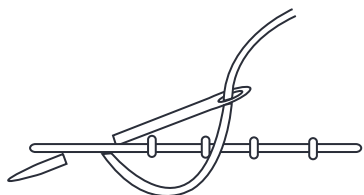


Continuous line stitching (*renzoku magari*) - a more advanced technique of stitching where you stitch a path through several steps and end up where you began to complete part of a design. Stitch through more paths to totally complete the design. These two temari demonstrate renzoku stitching through diamonds on a C10.

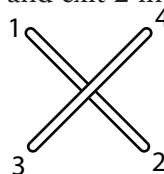


Core - The middle area of the temari under the thread and yarn layers. Traditionally made of fabric scraps, thread scraps, or rice hulls. You can recycle just about anything by using it for the core of your temari: plastic bags, laundry dryer lint, wadded up paper, Styrofoam balls, bits of old clothing or potpourri. Put a rock in the middle to use as a door stop. Yes, Peggy, who drew the watercolors for our book Japanese Temari actually did this! Or add a rattle to the core to delight the ear. Try out different fillings until you find your favorite. Hint: it's MUCH easier to make a round ball with a pliable core. Styrofoam is not pliable.

Couching stitch - Couching is an embroidery technique used to attach a heavy, decorative thread to the temari when it is too difficult to pull it through the thread wrap. Lay decorative thread on the ball's surface and tack in place with a series of small, regularly spaced straight stitches with thinner thread that is the same color.



Cross stitch - An embroidery technique. To make a single cross stitch, come up at 1, down at 2, up at 3, down at 4 and exit 2 inches away.



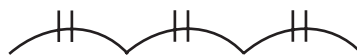
Design threads - pearl cotton, embroidery floss, bunka, silk, or other threads used to decorate the surface of the ball. Patterns are usually geometric or floral.

直径

Diameter (chokkei) - The distance straight through the middle of the temari. This measurement is not used much in temari making. It is more useful to rely on a circumference measurement. However, Styrofoam balls are purchased by the diameter measurement.

Divisions (divide the temari) - After making the core of your temari and wrapping it with yarn and thread, you may decide to embroider freely on the ball's surface without dividing it first. Or you may decide to divide it into parts for exact placement of geometric or floral designs. There are several divisions that are all part of the temari puzzle. Begin with the easiest, a simple 4 division. After mastering the simple divisions, try a combination 6, a combination 8, and a combination 10.

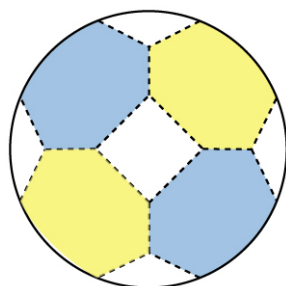
Equal lengths symbols - each of these sections is the same length:



Ending stitch - To end off, stitch away under the thread wrap a short distance (about 2 inches). Come up and clip off thread close to surface of ball. If necessary, poke the tail of thread down into base wrap and adjust threads of wrap to cover tail of stitching thread. If your stitching thread is slippery, make a few underground stitches back and forth before clipping. Try this: pull on the thread a bit before clipping. It will retreat back down into the ball when you cut it. Also called "escape the thread" or "exit the thread."

Equator (*sekido*) - Just like the equator of the Earth, the equator of a temari is a line around the fullest part of the ball between the north and south poles. When you add an obi to a temari, you wrap a band of threads around the equator.

Face or facet- a shape on the temari. For example, a 14 faces temari is made up of 6 squares and 8 hexagons.



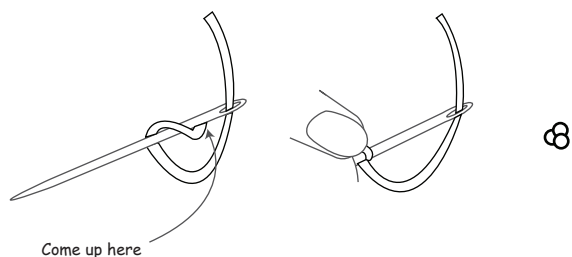
French knot - an embroidery technique.

1. Bring the thread up where you want to place the knot.
2. Wind the thread once around the needle (or wind more than once for a larger knot).
3. Insert needle back into temari very close to the spot where you began and come up 2 inches away in any direction. Slowly pull thread through, holding the knot gently with thumb to keep knot in place. Clip thread close to surface of ball.

地割り

Guidelines (*jiwari*) - After placing pins at the north pole, south pole and around the equator, a guideline thread is wrapped around the ball next to these pins. Tack the intersections in place, then use these threads as guides when stitching the temari design. Guidelines are often metallic thread, but any kind of decorative thread may be used. Guidelines that are the same color as the ball's base make the design appear to float on the surface of the ball - a magical effect! The thread used for this "invisible" marking should be a different weight or texture than the thread wrap (but the same color). Guidelines are also called "marking threads."

Guide pins - Pins placed in the ball at the poles

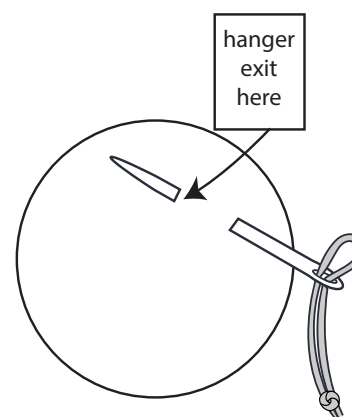


and around the equator to serve as guides when adding guidelines to the ball. Use different color glass-headed or plastic-headed pins to keep yourself oriented in your little temari globe. Guide pins are also used to place designs on the ball.

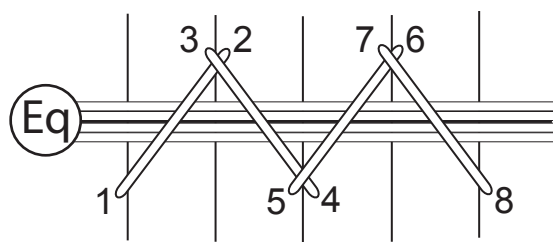
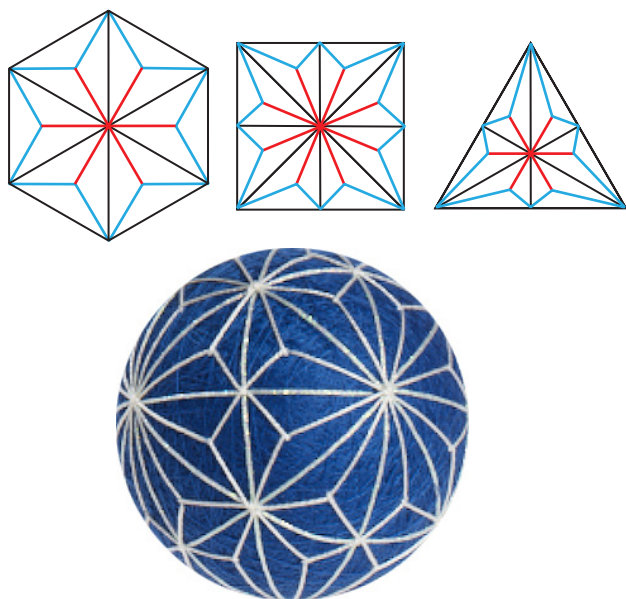
Numbered guide pins are used to stitch design shapes in a specific order. There are several ways to make them:

1. Write numbers on small pieces of paper and pin them to the ball.
2. Purchase flower head quilt pins and write numbers on them.
3. Create a color-coded pins pattern. Stick a different color pin in each design shape. Line up a row of pins the same color on your pin cushion and follow that order when you stitch.

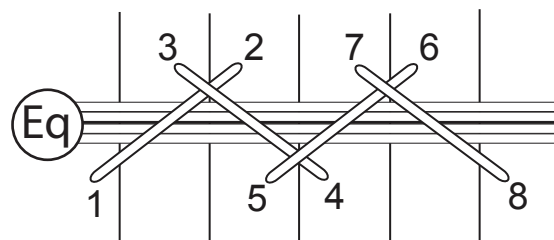
Hanger - To make a simple hanger for a temari: cut a piece of #5 pearl cotton about 8 inches long. Bring the two ends together and tie an overhand knot right next to the ends. Cut the tail very short. Thread the folded end (the loop) through a needle. Enter the ball 1 inch away from the spot where you want to place the hanger. Come up at that spot, pulling the thread gently. Remove the needle. Tug on the hanger until the knot pops down into the thread wrap. Also see "twisted cord hanger."



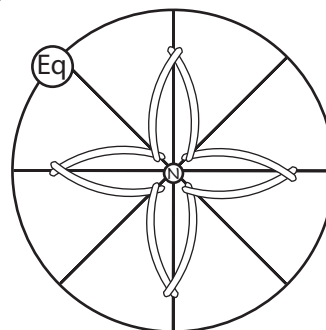
Hemp leaf (*asanoha gake*) - geometrical design representing the flax or hemp leaf. The design takes on a different appearance depending on the division and the shape that it fills.



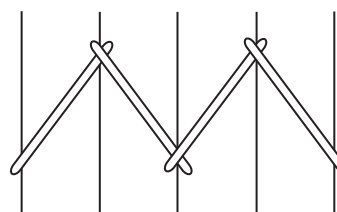
Or take larger backstitches to form decorative X's:



Or stitch around the ball to form a flower. Here is a 4-petal flower formed by stitching one row herringbone stitch around the ball on a simple 8 division:



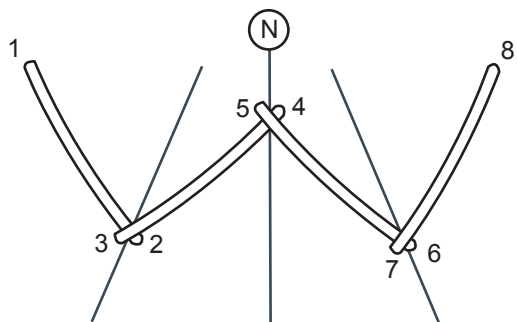
Single herringbone stitching - Stitch 1 time around the temari with a herringbone stitch.



千鳥かがり

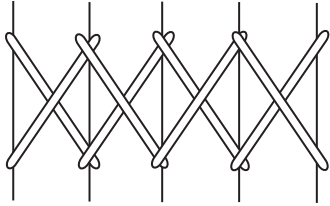
Herringbone stitch (*chidori kagari*) - This stitch makes a fascinating, kaleidoscopic design, circling the ball and drawing our eyes into the center and out again following the layers of color. It can also be stitched over a band of threads (like an obi around the equator) for decoration and to hold them in place.

The basic herringbone stitch goes like this: Come up at 1, down at 2, up at 3, down at 4, up at 5, etc.



To form the points you so often see in temari, keep the backstitch part of the pattern (for example, from 4 to 5 in the next drawing) small so a point is formed:

Double herringbone stitching - Stitch 2 times around the temari with a herringbone stitch with the points reflected. Use to secure a thread wrapped obi.



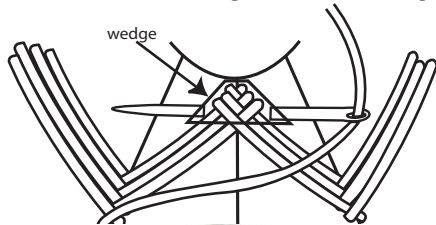
Direct translation of chidori kagari is “up and down like the little plover bird stitching.”

上掛け千鳥かがり

Kiku herringbone stitching (uwagake chidori kagari)

- Begin by stitching one row using a herringbone stitch (see above). For each row after that, on the inside points stitch under and around all previous stitches. Like magic, a braided-looking diamond shape will form automatically as you add more rows. When making your kiku herringbone stitch, look for the wedge shape formed with the needle as the bottom of the wedge. Try to keep the shape symmetrical. On the inside points, take a longer and longer stitch for the kiku herringbone under and around all previous stitches. However, on the outside points, stitch a regular herringbone and keep the backstitch small so a point is formed.

Direct translation of uwagake chidori kagari



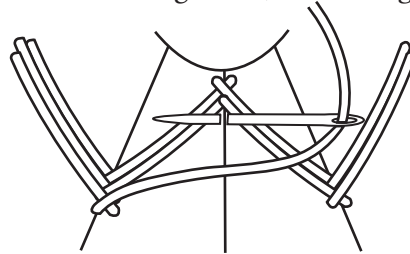
from Japanese into English is “upper-hooked arrangement of up and down like the little plover

bird stitching.”

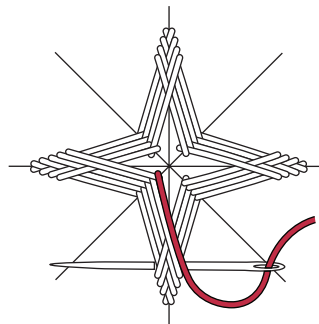
下掛け千鳥かがり

Descending herringbone stitching (*shitagake chidori kagari*) - Stitch rows of herringbone stitches close together but not overlapping. Make your stitches small to form points. This design is not easy to do. It looks better when stitched with the thread doubled. On the inside points, place stitch as close as you can up against (almost under) the previous row.

Reverse kiku herringbone (*sakasa uwagake chidori*

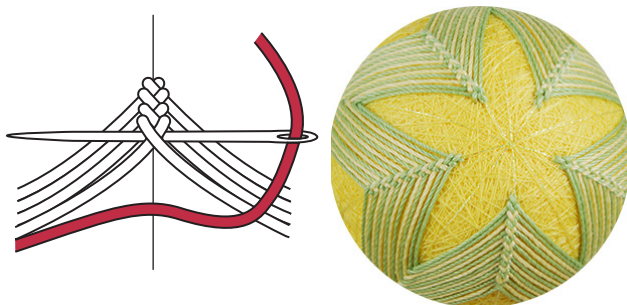


kagari) - flip the techniques at the points. Stitch the outside points so all new rows are under and around previous rows.



Ribbed kiku herringbone (*sujidagiku*) - This

variation of the kiku herringbone requires you to focus on tension and careful placement of the stitches at the inside points to create a ribbed or braided look.



Hexagon (*rokkaku*) - 6 sided figure. The hexagon represents a tortoise, symbolic of very long life.

HHG (*hito hude gake*) - “One stroke of the brush” - This name comes from the technique of writing a kanji character in one stroke from beginning to end, where your pen does not leave the paper and you end up back at the starting point. A complete design is formed with one stroke. Examples in temari are the 5-point star, triwing (trefoil), and a design formed by stitching a kiku herringbone following a path from north to south pole and back.

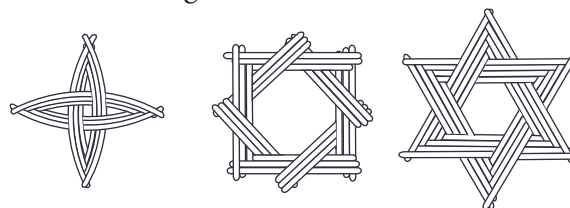


ねじりかがり

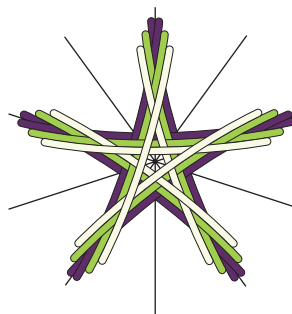
Interlocking stitching (*nejiri kagari*) - A design in which one shape is stitched completely and then, a second shape is stitched so that it weaves in and out of the first shape. When weaving, turn your needle around and slip the eye end under the design threads without catching the ball’s thread wrap. Direct translation of *nejiri kagari* from

Japanese is “twisted stitching.”

Invisible marking - see Guidelines



Inward stitching (*sakasa kagari*) - For continuous motifs, begin at the outside of the design and fill in towards the center.



糸まり

Ito-mari - A temari wrapped with thread and stitched with thread. Other styles of temari exist such as balls with a fabric surface (*kimekomi* style).

Keeper pins - Two pins placed close together as anchors to hold a group of design threads together. They keep design threads in place until they can be tacked down.

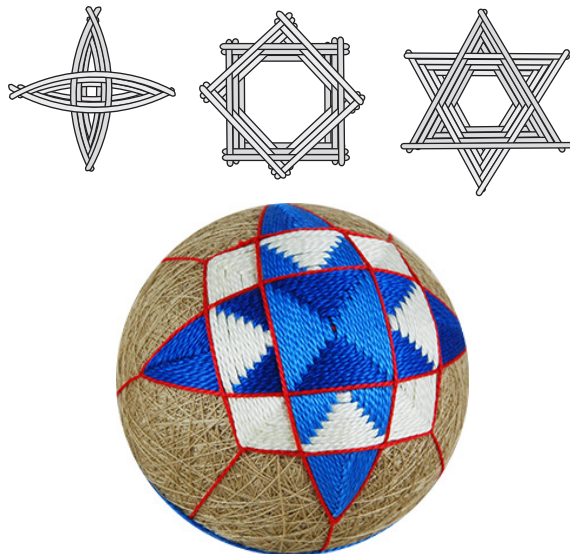
Kiku - see *Chrysanthemum* Pronounced “kee koo.”

When talking about temari, we usually use the Japanese word kiku instead of chrysanthemum. It's shorter and so fun and easy to say!

交差かがり

Layered stitching (*kousa magari*) - A design made by building up layers by alternating stitching between different shapes. For instance, to make a layered triangles design, stitch first around one triangle (1 row), then around another triangle (1 row). Continue alternating between the two triangles (stitching one or more rows at a time), making them larger and larger as you stitch. The final result will amaze you in its complicated, interwoven look! Also, translated from Japanese as "crossed" stitching or interwoven stitching.

まり



Mari - The Japanese word for ball.

Mari-tsuki - Bouncing the ball game played with a temari.

Marking pins - see guide pins.

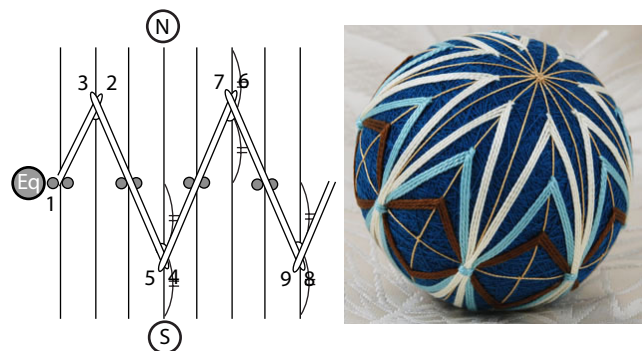
Marking strip - A piece of paper about 1/4 inch wide by 11 inches long used to place the guide pins on the ball. This is such an easy way to mark the ball without a tape measure and a calculator! To make a marking strip, you can cut the edge off a sheet of paper or run the sheet through a shredder to quickly get a fistful of marking strips.

For larger balls, use legal size paper or tape 2 lengths together. Quilling paper also works well. The paper strip will be folded and notched as you use it to place guide pins in the ball. Use a new paper strip for each ball. Do not discard paper strip until you are finished with the design.

Marking threads - see *guidelines*

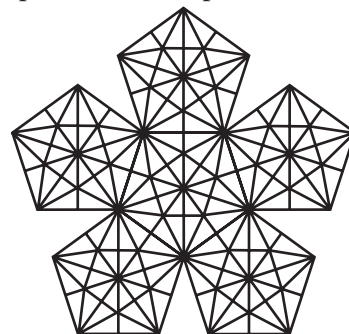
上下同時かがり

Merry-go-round stitching (*jyouge douji magari*) - A stitching design that travels from the northern hemisphere to the southern hemisphere and back. The stitches can be herringbone, kiku herringbone or descending herringbone so long as they travel over the equator between stitches. Direct translation of *jyouge douji magari* is "up and down at the same time stitching." Also called concurrent north-south stitching.



Multicenters marking - First divide the ball into a C10. Then divide it even more. You will need to be very accurate in adding guidelines for the multicenters division to come out evenly. It's easier to do this type of division on a large ball, at least 4 inches in diameter. Also known as multipole.

Negative space - (white space) The empty,



background space around a stitched shape. As you stitch your design, keep an eye on the negative spaces to see that they are the same size and shape. When the design stitching is done, you may fill the negative space with starbursts or other embroidery to jazz up your temari. Sometimes the negative space on the temari is left unadorned and is actually the main design.



Net stitching (*amime-giku*) - Use a herringbone stitch to create the illusion of a net.



北極

North pole (*hokkyoku*) – The center at the top of the ball. Place the first guide pin anywhere in the ball, and you have found your north pole! Always choose the same color for the north pole pin, and leave it in place until you are finished stitching the design.

Numbered guide pins – See guide pins.

帯

Obi – In temari, an obi is the band of thread, decorative stitching, or fabric strip wrapped

around the equator. In Japanese clothing, the obi is the sash wrapped around one's waist over a kimono.

帯かがり

Obi stitching (*obi kagari*)- herringbone stitching made over the obi to hold it in place.

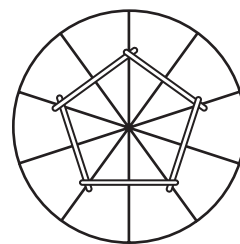
One Stroke - see HHG

Outline stitch - similar to stem stitch.

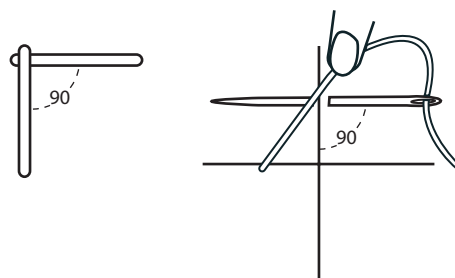
Paper marking strip – See Marking Strip

五角

Pentagon (*gokaku*)- 5 sided figure
垂直



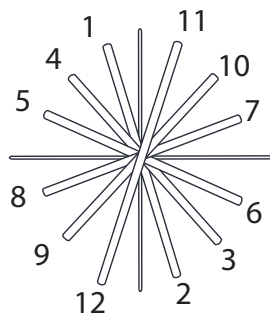
Perpendicular (*suichoku*) – Right angle (90 degrees)



松葉かがり

Pine needle stitch (*matsuba kagari*) – Fills an open space with sparkle. Stitch a group of evenly spaced straight stitches, crossing through the center of an open (negative) space, then tack the center. Also called starbursts.

Come up at 1, go down at 2, up at 3, etc. The order of stitching will vary according to the space you are filling.



Pole – There are 2 poles on each temari, north and south. To help you find your way around the ball, choose a different color pin to mark each pole and leave them in place until you are finished stitching. I use a white pin for the north pole (lots of snow!) and a blue pin for the south pole (it's cold there!).

Power wrapping – To quickly cover the yarn wrap with thread, wrap using several spools of thread at once. When the yarn layer is no longer visible, switch to a single thread to give stitching surface a fine finish. Power wrapping is also an excellent way to make a beautiful background for the temari design. Wrap with a single sewing thread and another decorative thread (i.e. blending filament or fine metallic thread) together. Or power wrap with several different colors of thread and stitch the design in a single color.

Rose (*bara*) - a design made by stitching squares whose points alternate on guidelines. You can also stitch roses on other shapes.



Round (*kai*) - A series of rows stitched around different shapes makes up a round (or a layer).



Row (*dan*) - as in “stitch one row.”

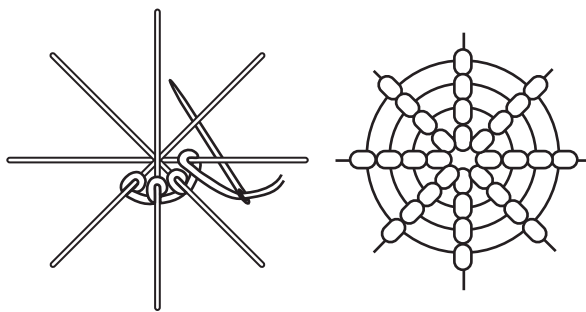
Running Stitch – A line of straight stitches.

Simple Division – A ball marked with a north pole and south pole and then divided into sections vertically (like an orange). When learning temari, begin with a simple 4 division.



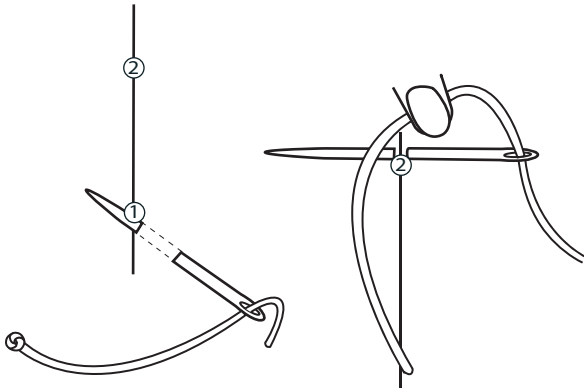
South pole (*nankyoku*) – The bottom center of the ball, directly opposite the north pole. The distance between the north and south pole is half the circumference of the ball. It is also half the length of the paper marking strip.

Spiderweb backstitching - An embroidery technique. Stitch around a center to form visible ribs along the guidelines.



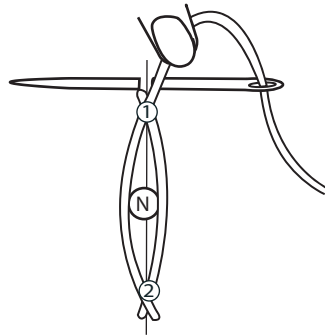
つむかがり

Spindle stitching (*tsumu magari*) – A design stitched around two pins. It has an oval shape. Come up at the starting point (to the right and slightly below pin #1). Lay the thread to the left of the vertical guideline. Hold it in place with your thumb. Take a small stitch from right to left, under the guideline and pearl cotton thread.



Rotate the ball so pin 1 is at the top.

Lay the thread along the left side of the vertical guideline. Take a stitch from right to left under the guideline and pearl cotton thread.

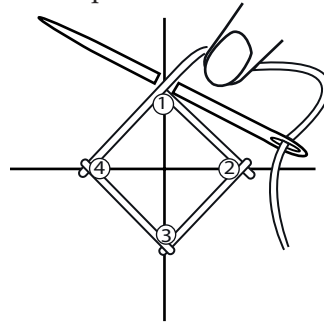


Continue rotating the ball and stitching until the spindle is the desired length.



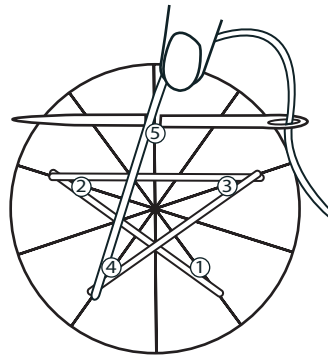
ますかがり

Square stitching (*masu magari, shikaku magari*) – stitch around four points to form a square. In the diagram below, the needle is set at an angle to begin the second row. Keep needle perpendicular to the guideline when stitching the other three corners of the square.



星かがり

Star-5 pointed (*hoshi magari*) – You will stitch on 5 guidelines for the 5 points of the star. It is easier to mark a 10 division ball and just use half the guidelines.

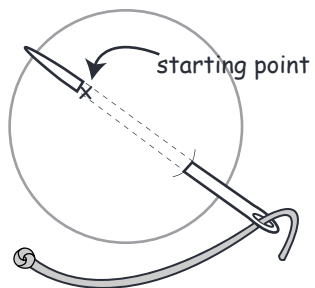


Starburst - See pine needle stitching.

Starting stitch – Stick the needle, with thread knotted, into thread wrap, 2 inches away from

the starting point. Come up at the starting point and tug on the thread until the knot pops down into the thread wrap. Some temari stitchers prefer not to knot. Because the balls I make are handled, I like to have extra security of beginning with a knot.

Hint: leave a pin near your starting point. When you come back to that pin, you will know you have completed an entire row.



かがり

Straight stitch (*kagari*) – An embroidery term for a simple, single stitch.

Stretch your points - A very important technique for getting threads to lay flat against the ball in several designs (especially spindles and kiku herringbone). If your threads bunch up, space your stitcher further apart. Do not actually stretch the thread; just leave extra space between rows of stitching. This can be as much as 3/8 inch depending on the design. Sharper angles require more open space between stitches. For example: leave more space between stitches of a spindle than between stitches of a square.

Here's a tip from Judy Shorten: lay the design thread in a straight line for the stitch. Hold it in place. Then look for the point where the thread crosses the guideline. THAT's where you take the stitch.

Swirl (*uzu*) - fill a shape with single stitches from the outside to the inside.

Support lines - Extra guidelines added to a basic division for a more intricate design.

Tacking stitch – A small, inconspicuous, deep stitch made around guidelines or other threads to hold them in place. Tip: after tacking, carefully lift out the guide pin to make sure you have secured the intersection.

Tassel (*fusa*) - For an elegant touch, stitch a tassel to the bottom of a temari which you plan to hang. Purchase tassels in the home decor department of fabric stores or make your own from the threads used to stitch the ball. Formal temari from Japan often have very long and prominent tassels.

Te – Japanese word for hand.

手まり

Temari – Japanese word for handball. It's a toy that has become an art form. Caution: stitching temari can be highly addictive!

糸

Thread (*ito*) - Many different kinds of threads are suitable for stitching on a temari. Pearl cotton #5 is most common but it's fun to experiment with other threads.

Thread wrap – The final wrap of sewing thread. It is a background for the stitched design. This outer layer of thread should be wrapped very randomly and snugly so your stitches stay in place.

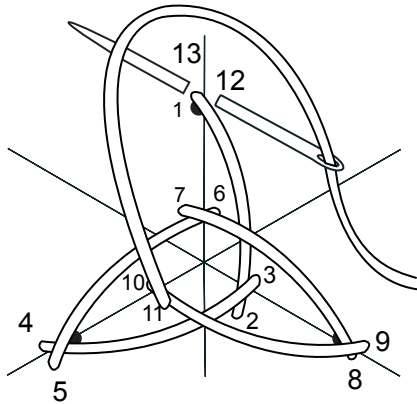
三菱 (みつびし)

Three diamonds (*mitsubishi*) - A design with three diamond with their points meeting in the center. Three diamonds, 5 diamonds, and 4 diamonds:



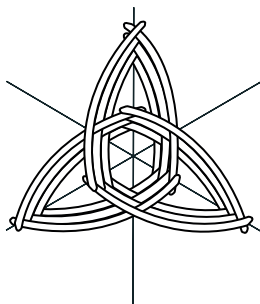
三つ羽根亀甲かがり

Trefoil or triwing (*mitsubane kikkou magari*) - Trefoil is pronounced “tree-foil” in English. A trefoil design may be familiar to you from Celtic art. It is stitched on 3 division lines but it’s easier to mark a 6-division temari.



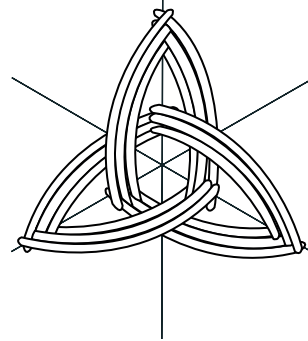
Direct translation of *mitsubane kikkou magari* is “three feathers” (like on the end of an arrow), “tortoiseshell stitching.”

Layered triwing - Don’t weave as you stitch around the design. Just cross over the thread of previous stitches and lay new thread to the outside, making the trefoil larger and larger. This arrangement is sometimes called “triwing and hexagon” because of the hexagon that automatically forms in the center as you stitch the layers.



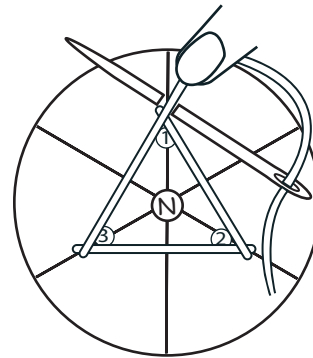
Interlocked triwing - As you stitch this one, weave under and over to create the interlocked effect.

Triangle stitching (*sangaku magari*) - stitch a three-



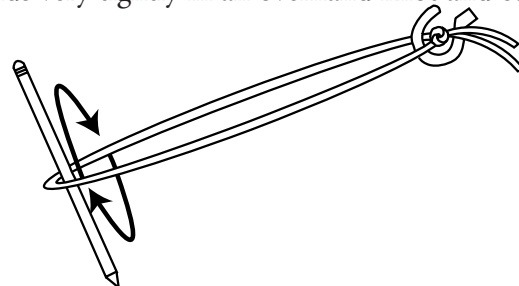
sided figure.

Triwing - see trefoil.



Twisted cord hanger - Cut thread or group of threads three times as long as the length of twisted cord desired. This is about 30 inches long for a temari ball hanger. Use at least 3 threads in your group. Gather the ends together and tie an overhand knot in the ends. Slip a pencil or other straight object in the loop end then and hook the knotted end over a cup hook (or get someone to hold it for you). Twist until the cord begins to kink. Hold the midpoint with thumb and index finger and bring the loop end to knotted end. The cord will twist around itself.

To use the twisted cord to make a hanger, tie ends very tightly in an overhand knot and cut



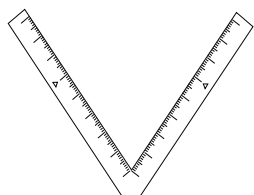
tail short. Stitch to temari ball with thread that matches the cord. This can be tricky to do. I've found that if I press the large knot of the twisted cord firmly against the ball while I'm stitching, it's easier.

Underground stitches – When stitching with the design thread, slide needle under thread wrap when you need to travel from point to point on the ball and the thread will not show. If you need to cover a long distance, you can take several stitches underground between the two points. Come up and dive back in at the same place to continue stitching underground. Begin and end your design stitching by taking one or two stitches underground to anchor the design threads down into the temari yarn layer.

Uta – A song sung while playing with a temari ball.

V-Ruler - small plastic ruler in the shape of a “V” supplied by the Japan Temari Association in Tokyo. It is a very handy tool to have in your temari box.

Vertical division line – A guideline running from



north to south pole.

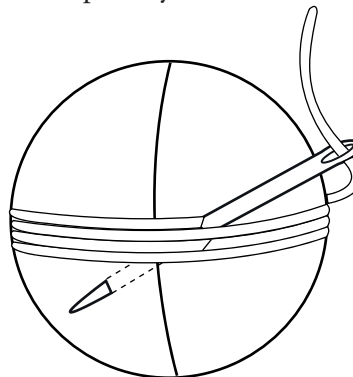
Woven pattern - Weave through a previously stitched shape.

巻きかがり



Wrapped Bands (*maki kagari*) - Wrap design threads around the ball, usually next to a guideline to create bands of color. Wrapped designs are quick and easy.

Yarn wrap – Wrap soft yarn around the core



to make a good base for stitching. It usually takes about 30 yards of soft yarn to cover a 28 centimeter circumference temari ball. Soft yarn is important to create a pliable ball.

Zabuton - This is a pillow used for sitting on the floor. Temari are often displayed resting on a tiny pillow which matches the colors on the ball. Instead of batting, fill with rice, rice hulls, buckwheat, or small beans. Then the temari ball won't roll off the pillow.

English	Romanji	Japanese
1	ichi	一
2	ni	二
3	san	三
4	shi	四
5	go	五
6	roku	六
7	shichi	七
8	hachi	八
9	ku	九
10	ju	十

English	Romanji	Japanese
black	kuro	黒
blue	ao	青
brown	cha	茶
gold	kin	金
green	midori	緑
purple	murasaki	紫
red	aka	赤
white	shiro	白い
yellow	ki	黄

Iroha

Numbering in the old Japanese temari books is sometimes based on the iroha system.

From Wikipedia:

The iroha is a Japanese poem most likely written sometime during the Heian era (AD 794–1179). Originally the poem was attributed to the founder of the Shingon sect of Buddhism, Kukai, but more modern research has found the date of composition to be later in the Heian Period. The first record of its existence dates from 1079. It is famous because it is a perfect pangram, containing each character of the Japanese syllabary exactly once. Because of this, it is also used as an ordering for the syllabary.

English	Romanji	Japanese
A	i	イ
B	ro	ロ
C	ha	ハ
D	ni	ニ
E	ho	ホ
F	he	ヘ
G	to	ト

English	Romanji	Japanese
guidelines	jiwari	地割り
diamond		菱形
pentagon		五角
triangle		三角