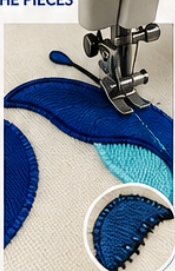


DOUBLE FACE BUTTERFLY APPLIQUÉ – STEP BY STEP TUTORIAL

SEWING & QUILT TECHNIQUES (US TERMS)

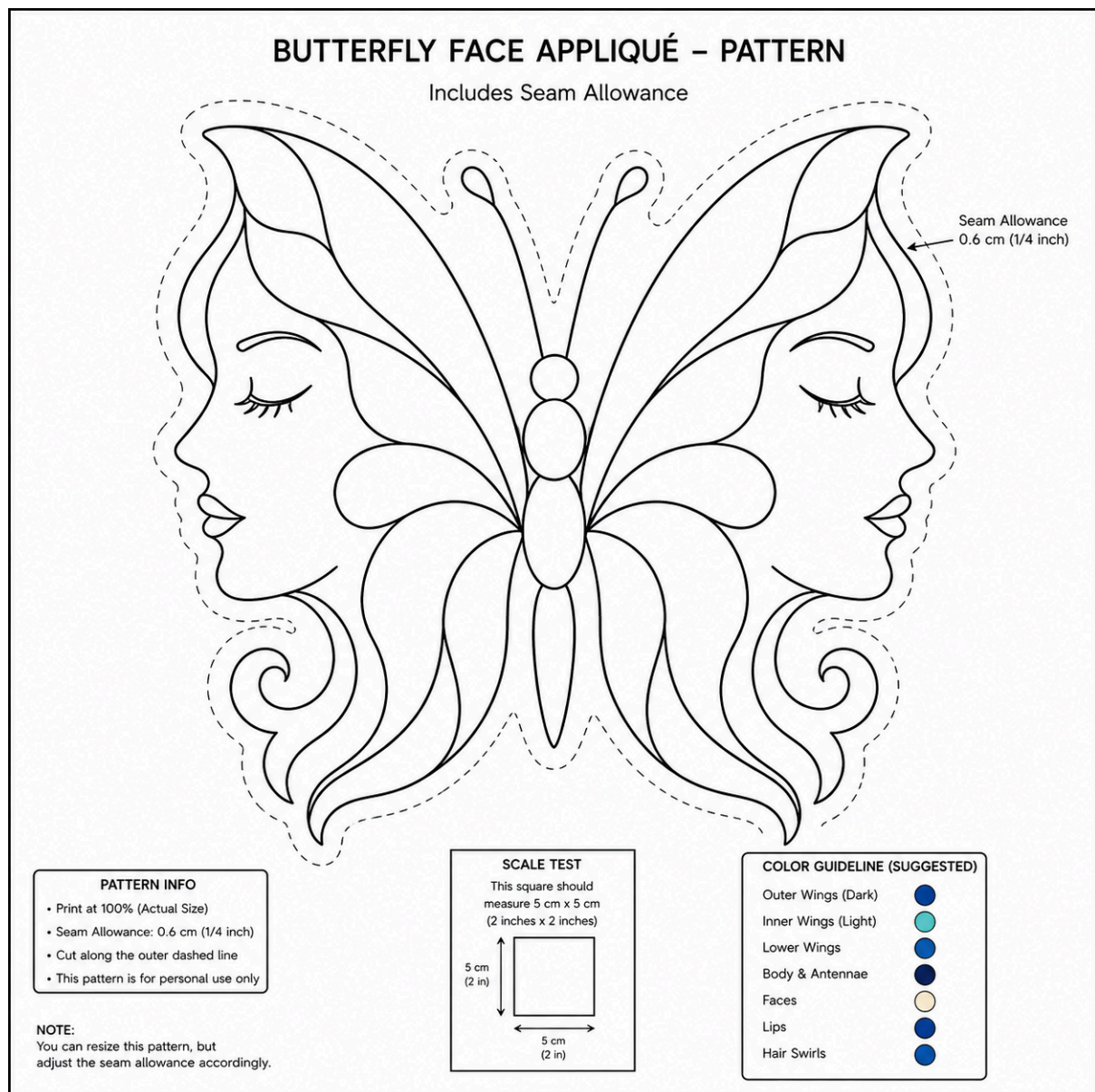
FINISHED SIZE 20.0 cm x 20.0 cm 	MATERIALS • Cotton fabric in 4 colors (dark blue, medium blue, light blue, turquoise) • Background fabric (light/cream) • Fusible web (lightweight) • Embroidery thread (black) • Embroidery needle • Scissors / Rotary cutter • Small sharp scissors • Iron and pressing cloth	FABRIC CUTTING (Add 0.7 cm seam allowance) <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>DARK BLUE</th> <th>MEDIUM BLUE</th> <th>LIGHT BLUE</th> <th>TURQUOISE</th> <th>BLACK (OUTLINE)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 pcs (Wings)</td> <td>4 pcs (Upper wings)</td> <td>4 pcs (Inner wings)</td> <td>4 pcs (Inner accents)</td> <td>1 set (All outlines as templates)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	DARK BLUE	MEDIUM BLUE	LIGHT BLUE	TURQUOISE	BLACK (OUTLINE)						8 pcs (Wings)	4 pcs (Upper wings)	4 pcs (Inner wings)	4 pcs (Inner accents)	1 set (All outlines as templates)
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STEP BY STEP INSTRUCTIONS			MAIN STITCHES (US TERMS)
1. PREPARE THE DESIGN Print or trace the butterfly design (actual size) on paper. Cut the paper patterns for all parts. 	2. CUT THE FABRIC Place the paper patterns on the fabric. Trace around and cut all pieces using fabric scissors or a rotary cutter. 	3. FUSE THE PIECES Iron fusible web to the wrong side of each fabric piece. Cut again carefully on the lines. 	
4. ARRANGE & POSITION Arrange all the pieces on the background fabric (right side up) following the butterfly design. 	5. APPLIQUÉ THE PIECES Use a small zigzag stitch or blanket stitch to appliqué each piece in place. Start from the center and work outward. 	6. OUTLINE DETAILS Using black thread, stitch all outlines and facial details (Satin stitch or Back stitch) 	2. BLANKET STITCH Great for appliqué edges. Keeps fabric secure and prevents fraying. 
7. ADD SMALL DETAILS Stitch the antennae and inner curls with black thread. 	8. PRESS Press the entire block from the back using steam and a pressing cloth. 	9. FINISHED BLOCK Your beautiful Double Face Butterfly Appliqué block is complete! 	4. ZIGZAG STITCH Use for raw edge appliqué or machine appliqué. Set stitch length short. 

QUILTING IDEAS (OPTIONAL)			TIPS
 • Free-motion swirl quilting around the design.	 • Crosshatch quilting for a modern look.	 • Echo quilting following the butterfly shape.	

CARE INSTRUCTIONS: - Hand wash cold - Do not bleach - Iron at low heat - Do not tumble dry	♥ PERFECT FOR QUILT BLOCKS, PILLOWS, WALL HANGINGS AND MORE!
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Double Face Butterfly Appliqué – Complete Step-by-Step Sewing and Quilting Tutorial

The Double Face Butterfly Appliqué is a decorative fabric block that combines the graceful profiles of two women with colorful butterfly wings. The finished design measures approximately 20 cm × 20 cm, or about 7⁷/₈ × 7⁷/₈ inches, and can be used for quilt blocks, pillows, tote bags, wall hangings, table décor, fabric panels, and many other sewing projects.

This tutorial follows the design, colors, materials, cutting quantities, stitches, and construction order shown in the reference chart. The project uses four shades of blue fabric, a light background, fusible web, machine appliqué, and black embroidered details.

The project is suitable for confident beginners and intermediate sewists. Take your time when cutting the curved shapes and stitching the facial details, since these areas create the distinctive appearance of the finished appliqué.

Step 1: Gather the Materials

Prepare all the supplies before you begin cutting. Having everything ready will make the assembly process easier and help you maintain consistent colors throughout the design.

You will need:

- Cotton fabric in four colors:
 - Dark blue
 - Medium blue
 - Light blue
 - Turquoise
- Light cream, white, or off-white cotton fabric for the background
- Lightweight fusible web
- Black embroidery thread or black machine embroidery thread
- Sewing thread in coordinating blue shades

- Embroidery needle
- Sewing machine
- Iron
- Pressing cloth
- Fabric scissors
- Small sharp embroidery scissors
- Rotary cutter
- Cutting mat
- Quilting ruler
- Fabric marking pencil or removable fabric pen
- Printer paper or tracing paper
- Straight pins or appliqué glue
- Optional tear-away or wash-away stabilizer
- Optional batting and backing fabric for quilting

Choose tightly woven quilting cotton for the best results. Avoid very stretchy fabrics because they may distort while being fused or stitched.

Wash, dry, and press all fabrics before beginning if you normally prewash your quilting materials. Prewashing helps prevent uneven shrinkage later.

Step 2: Prepare the Background Block

Cut one square of background fabric slightly larger than the final measurement. A square measuring approximately 22 cm × 22 cm, or about $8\frac{5}{8}$ × $8\frac{5}{8}$ inches, gives you extra room for trimming after the appliqué is completed.

The finished block should measure 20 cm × 20 cm, or approximately $7\frac{7}{8}$ × $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Press the background fabric until it is completely smooth. A flat background is essential because wrinkles can affect the placement of the butterfly pieces.

Fold the background square gently in half vertically and press lightly with your fingers. Open it again and repeat horizontally. These temporary creases will help you identify the center of the block.

Do not make deep ironed creases because they may remain visible after the appliqué is finished.

Place the prepared background on a flat work surface with the right side facing up.

Step 3: Prepare the Full Butterfly Design

Print or trace the complete butterfly design at its actual finished size. The full motif should fit comfortably inside the 20 cm × 20 cm finished block.

The design contains two mirrored female profiles, four upper wings, four inner wing sections, four lower or inner accents, antennae, a segmented butterfly body, facial details, and decorative hair curls.

If you are tracing the pattern manually, use a fine pencil so the outlines remain accurate.

Separate the design into individual appliqué shapes. Label each template according to its position, such as:

- Left upper wing
- Right upper wing
- Left inner wing
- Right inner wing
- Left lower accent
- Right lower accent
- Butterfly body
- Head section
- Antennae placement
- Left face

- Right face
- Hair curl details

Because the project is symmetrical, some pieces may be cut from reversed templates. Mark each template clearly so you do not accidentally cut two pieces facing the same direction.

Before cutting fabric, arrange all paper templates over the printed full design. This will help you understand how the pieces overlap.

Step 4: Add Fusible Web to the Fabric

Place the fusible web with the paper side facing up.

Trace each appliqué template onto the paper side of the fusible web. Remember that fusible appliqué pieces are usually reversed when traced. This is especially important for the two faces and directional wing shapes.

Leave a small space between each traced piece.

Roughly cut around every traced shape, leaving approximately 3 to 6 mm, or $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, of fusible web around each outline.

Place the adhesive side of each fusible piece against the wrong side of the appropriate fabric.

Use the following color arrangement to remain consistent with the reference design:

- Dark blue for the largest outer wing sections and selected body pieces
- Medium blue for secondary upper-wing sections and lower wing details
- Light blue for inner wing shapes
- Turquoise for bright inner accents

- **Black thread for outlines, eyelashes, facial features, antennae, and decorative curls**

Follow the fusible web manufacturer's heating instructions. Cover the fabric with a pressing cloth and press rather than sliding the iron.

Allow the fused fabric to cool completely before cutting the final shapes.

Step 5: Cut the Fabric Pieces

Cut directly on the traced lines using small, sharp fabric scissors.

The chart recommends adding approximately 0.7 cm, or a little more than ¼ inch, as a seam allowance when preparing fabric pieces. For traditional turned-edge appliqué, add this allowance around each template.

For raw-edge fusible appliqué, the pieces are normally cut directly on the finished outline without a turning allowance. Since the illustrated method uses fusible web and zigzag or blanket stitching, cutting on the traced line will create the cleanest result.

Prepare the following wing pieces:

- **8 dark blue pieces for the main wing sections**
- **4 medium blue pieces for the upper wing sections**
- **4 light blue pieces for the inner wing sections**
- **4 turquoise pieces for the inner accents**
- **1 complete outline set for the body, facial placement, and decorative details**

The exact division of the eight dark blue pieces may include outer upper wings, lower wings, body sections, or dark accent areas depending on how you separate the templates.

Keep all left-side pieces in one labeled group and all right-side pieces in another group.

Lay the cut pieces over the full paper design as you work. This prevents small parts from being misplaced.

Step 6: Create the Two Face Shapes

Cut two mirrored face profile shapes from the light cream or background-colored fabric.

The faces should look toward opposite sides of the block. The forehead and nose curves should point outward, while the back edges of the profiles should meet the butterfly wings near the center.

Place the paper template over each fabric face and transfer the important facial guidelines using a removable fabric marker.

Mark the following details lightly:

- **Closed eye line**
- **Eyelashes**
- **Eyebrow, if included**
- **Nose contour**
- **Lips**
- **Jawline**
- **Chin**
- **Hairline**
- **Decorative lower curl**

Do not make the lines too dark. They only need to remain visible until the embroidery is completed.

For extra stability, apply a small piece of lightweight fusible web to the wrong side of each face shape.

Step 7: Arrange the Appliqué Pieces

Place the background square right side up on your work surface.

Position the butterfly body along the vertical center crease. The body should remain balanced from top to bottom.

Arrange the two face shapes on opposite sides of the center. Their backs should face the butterfly body, and their profiles should face outward.

Place the dark blue outer wings first. These pieces establish the overall silhouette of the butterfly.

Add the medium blue wing sections over or beside the dark blue shapes according to the full-size pattern.

Position the light blue inner wings next.

Add the turquoise accents last. These brighter shapes create contrast and make the layered wings more dimensional.

Arrange the lower wing shapes and decorative hair curls so they appear to flow naturally beneath the faces.

Place the antennae above the butterfly body, but do not attempt to cut extremely thin fabric antennae unless your pattern specifically includes them. They are easier to embroider after the larger pieces are secured.

Stand back and examine the design before fusing. Confirm that:

- **Both faces are level**
- **The wings are symmetrical**
- **The butterfly body is centered**
- **The upper wings are the same height**
- **The lower curls are evenly positioned**
- **The design fits inside the planned finished block**

Take a photograph of the arrangement before removing any pieces. This gives you a visual reference during fusing.

Step 8: Fuse the Appliqué Pieces

Begin fusing with the pieces that sit underneath the others.

Remove the paper backing from the fusible web attached to the first fabric shape.

Place the piece carefully on the background and press it lightly with the tip of the iron. Do not complete the full pressing time yet.

Continue adding the remaining pieces in layers.

A practical order is:

1. Face shapes
2. Large dark blue outer wings
3. Medium blue upper-wing sections
4. Light blue inner wings
5. Turquoise inner accents
6. Lower wing sections
7. Butterfly body sections
8. Small decorative accents

After all pieces are correctly positioned, cover the entire design with a pressing cloth.

Fuse the pieces according to the fusible web manufacturer's instructions. Lift and reposition the iron instead of sliding it across the appliqué.

Allow the block to cool on a flat surface.

Check every edge with your fingertip. If a section has not bonded, cover it with the pressing cloth and press again briefly.

Avoid excessive heat because it may cause the adhesive to harden, discolor the light fabric, or make the block difficult to stitch.

Step 9: Stabilize the Block for Stitching

Fusible appliqué can become puckered during machine stitching, especially when many small curved pieces are involved.

Place a piece of tear-away, cut-away, or wash-away stabilizer behind the background block.

The stabilizer should extend beyond the entire appliqué design.

Secure it with a few pins placed away from the stitching lines, or use a temporary fabric adhesive.

Install a new sewing machine needle. A size 75/11 or 80/12 universal or embroidery needle works well for quilting cotton.

Thread the machine with a color that coordinates with the appliqué piece you will stitch first.

Use matching bobbin thread or a lightweight neutral bobbin thread.

Test the selected stitches on a scrap made from the same fabric, fusible web, and stabilizer. Adjust the stitch width and length before working on the final block.

Step 10: Appliqué the Fabric Pieces

Stitch around each fabric shape using a small zigzag stitch or blanket stitch.

Begin with the pieces closest to the center and gradually work outward. This helps keep the design flat and balanced.

For a satin-style zigzag edge, use a narrow stitch width and short stitch length. The stitches should cover the raw fabric edge without creating a thick, rigid border.

For a blanket stitch, position the straight portion of the stitch just outside the appliqué piece and allow the perpendicular stitch to enter the fabric shape.

Stitch slowly around the curved wing edges.

When you reach an outside curve, stop with the needle down near the outer edge, lift the presser foot, pivot the fabric slightly, lower the presser foot, and continue.

When you reach an inside curve, make smaller pivots. Frequent small adjustments will produce a smoother line than one large turn.

At sharp points, stitch to the tip, stop with the needle down, lift the presser foot, rotate the block, and continue along the next edge.

Do not pull or push the fabric while sewing. Allow the feed dogs to move the block naturally.

Change the upper thread color when moving to a different blue fabric. Matching thread creates a polished blended appearance.

Use black thread only where a bold outline is intended.

Step 11: Stitch the Butterfly Body

The butterfly body is formed from stacked oval or rounded sections along the vertical center of the design.

Begin with the upper head section.

Stitch around each body segment using a narrow satin stitch, small zigzag stitch, or blanket stitch.

Keep the segments aligned so they form one continuous body.

The upper sections should be slightly rounded, while the lower body should taper into a narrow pointed shape.

Use dark blue fabric with dark blue or black thread for a defined center.

Make sure the wings meet the body cleanly without visible gaps.

If small gaps remain, they can be covered later with a narrow satin-stitched outline.

Step 12: Embroider the Facial Details

Thread an embroidery needle with black embroidery floss. Two strands usually create a delicate line, while three strands produce a stronger outline.

Use a backstitch for the facial profile, eye, eyebrow, nose line, and decorative hair contours.

Begin at the forehead and work gradually around the nose, lips, chin, and jawline.

Use short stitches around tight curves. Short stitches produce smoother facial features.

For each closed eye, stitch a gently curved line.

Add three or four small eyelashes angled outward from the eye.

Create the lips using dark blue, black, or a contrasting blue thread. A small satin stitch can fill the lip shape.

Outline the lips lightly in black if additional definition is needed.

Avoid making the facial lines too thick. The butterfly wings should remain the strongest visual element.

Repeat the same process on the second face, mirroring the placement of the features.

Compare both faces frequently to maintain consistent eye height, lip position, and jaw shape.

Step 13: Add the Antennae and Decorative Curls

Use black embroidery thread for the butterfly antennae.

Begin at the top of the butterfly head and work upward using a backstitch or stem stitch.

Curve the antennae gently away from each other.

Add a small rounded stitch, French knot, or satin-stitched oval at the tip of each antenna.

Embroider the inner curls beneath the faces using black thread.

Follow the marked lines carefully so the curls flow smoothly into the lower butterfly design.

Use a backstitch for narrow curls and a satin stitch for thicker filled areas.

Keep the left and right curls similar in size and direction.

Tie off the thread securely on the back without creating large knots.

Step 14: Outline Important Areas

Black outlining gives the appliqué its graphic, illustrated appearance.

Use a narrow satin stitch, small zigzag stitch, or hand-worked backstitch around selected areas.

Outline:

- **Outer facial profiles**
- **Closed eyes and eyelashes**
- **Nose and lip details**
- **Butterfly body**
- **Antennae**
- **Major wing divisions**
- **Decorative lower curls**

Do not outline every turquoise and blue section heavily. Too much black stitching may make the design appear crowded.

Use the outline mainly to separate shapes that blend together.

When machine stitching with black thread, reduce the speed and guide the fabric carefully.

Test the thread tension before beginning. Black bobbin thread should not pull visibly to the front.

After stitching, inspect the design and trim any loose thread ends.

Step 15: Add Small Wing Details

Review the reference design and add any remaining decorative lines inside the wings.

These details may be completed with:

- **Backstitch**
- **Narrow zigzag stitch**

- **Satin stitch**
- **Straight machine stitch**
- **Hand embroidery**

Use dark blue thread for details inside turquoise or light blue fabric.

Use black thread only for the strongest divisions.

Add small interior curves that follow the natural shape of the wings.

Avoid placing too many details near the faces. Leave enough open space for the facial profiles to remain recognizable.

Press the design lightly after all embroidery is complete.

Step 16: Press the Finished Appliqué Block

Place the finished appliqué block face down on a thick pressing towel.

The towel protects raised embroidery and prevents the stitches from becoming flattened.

Cover the back of the block with a pressing cloth.

Press from the wrong side using steam or dry heat according to the fabric and fusible web instructions.

Lift the iron rather than moving it from side to side.

Allow the block to cool completely before trimming.

Remove the stabilizer carefully. Tear-away stabilizer should be removed in small sections while supporting the stitches with your fingers.

Do not pull strongly around the facial details or antennae.

After the stabilizer is removed, press the block once more from the back.

Step 17: Trim the Block to Its Finished Size

Place the completed block on a cutting mat.

Use a quilting ruler to locate the center of the butterfly.

Trim the block evenly to 20 cm × 20 cm, approximately $7\frac{7}{8} \times 7\frac{7}{8}$ inches.

Confirm that the butterfly body remains centered.

Leave an even amount of background around the top wings, outer faces, and lower curls.

Trim one side at a time, checking the alignment after every cut.

For a quilt that uses standard U.S. block measurements, you may trim the piece to 8 × 8 inches instead. Keep the same measurement for every block in the quilt.

Do not trim too closely to the appliqué stitching.

Step 18: Use Satin Stitch for Smooth Filled Areas

A satin stitch is a very short, dense zigzag stitch.

It works well for:

- Butterfly body segments
- Lips
- Small dark accents
- Thick outlines
- Filled decorative areas

Set the machine to a zigzag stitch and shorten the stitch length until the stitches sit close together.

The stitch width should be wide enough to cover the raw edge without extending too far into the background.

Test the stitch on scrap fabric first.

Sew slowly to keep the satin stitch even.

Because satin stitching is dense, always use stabilizer behind the fabric.

Step 19: Use Blanket Stitch for Appliqué Edges

A blanket stitch creates a traditional appliqué finish.

The straight part of the stitch follows the edge of the fabric, while the small perpendicular stitches enter the appliqué piece.

Blanket stitch is ideal for:

- Large wing sections
- Light blue inner wings
- Turquoise accents
- Face shapes
- Lower wing pieces

Use a short stitch length for small pieces and a slightly longer stitch for the large outer wings.

Match the thread to the appliqué fabric for a subtle result.

Use contrasting dark thread for a folk-art or illustrated appearance.

Pivot frequently around curves.

Step 20: Use Backstitch for Fine Outlines

A backstitch creates a strong, continuous embroidered line.

It is the best choice for:

- Facial profiles
- Eyes
- Eyelashes
- Nose details
- Antennae
- Hair curls
- Fine wing lines

Bring the needle to the front slightly ahead of the previous stitch.

Insert the needle at the end of the previous stitch and bring it forward again at an equal distance.

Keep every stitch approximately the same length.

Use smaller stitches around the lips, nose, and tight curls.

Backstitching can be completed by hand or with a sewing machine's reinforced straight stitch.

Step 21: Use Zigzag Stitch for Raw-Edge Appliqué

A zigzag stitch secures raw fabric edges and helps prevent fraying.

It is especially useful for this project because the wing sections contain many curves and pointed ends.

Choose a narrow zigzag for small pieces.

Use a slightly wider zigzag for large outer wings.

Set the stitch length short enough to cover the edge but not so short that the fabric becomes stiff.

Position the stitch so one side falls inside the appliqué fabric and the other side falls just outside it on the background.

Slow down when approaching narrow points.

Practice on scrap fabric until the zigzag appears smooth and balanced.

Step 22: Add Optional Batting and Backing

To turn the appliqué into a quilted block, cut a piece of batting and backing fabric slightly larger than the finished block.

Layer the materials in this order:

- 1. Backing fabric with the wrong side facing up**
- 2. Batting**
- 3. Appliqué block with the right side facing up**

Smooth each layer carefully.

Secure the quilt sandwich with safety pins, basting spray, or hand-basting stitches.

Begin quilting near the center and work outward.

Avoid stitching directly over the embroidered facial details unless you intentionally want a heavily quilted appearance.

Step 23: Try Free-Motion Swirl Quilting

Free-motion swirl quilting creates flowing curves around the appliqué design.

Attach a darning or free-motion quilting foot.

Lower or cover the feed dogs according to your machine instructions.

Begin near the butterfly and quilt smooth swirling lines through the background.

Echo the curves of the wings, hair, and facial profiles.

Avoid quilting too close to delicate embroidered details.

Maintain an even movement speed so the stitches remain consistent.

This quilting style gives the block a decorative, artistic appearance.

Step 24: Try Crosshatch Quilting

Crosshatch quilting creates a clean and modern background.

Use a removable fabric marker to draw diagonal lines across the background.

Space the lines evenly, such as 1.25 cm, or approximately ½ inch, apart.

Draw a second set of diagonal lines in the opposite direction to create diamonds.

Attach a walking foot to the sewing machine.

Stitch along the marked lines, beginning near the center and working outward.

Do not stitch through the main appliqué pieces unless desired.

Remove the marked lines according to the fabric pen manufacturer's instructions.

Step 25: Try Echo Quilting

Echo quilting follows the outer shape of the butterfly.

Begin approximately 6 mm, or ¼ inch, away from the appliqué edge.

Stitch around the entire silhouette.

Add additional rows of quilting, keeping the same distance between each row.

Follow the shape of the upper wings, faces, lower wings, and decorative curls.

Echo quilting highlights the butterfly shape and creates attractive texture around the motif.

Use a walking foot for gentle curves or a free-motion foot for tighter curves.

Stop frequently to reposition the block instead of twisting it under the needle.

Step 26: Turn the Block Into a Pillow

Cut a pillow backing to match the final dimensions of the front panel.

For an envelope closure, cut two backing rectangles that overlap by approximately 10 cm, or about 4 inches.

Hem one long edge of each backing piece.

Place the appliqué panel right side up.

Position the backing pieces over the front with their right sides facing down and the hemmed edges overlapping in the center.

Pin and stitch around the block using a 0.7 cm, or approximately ¼-inch, seam allowance.

Trim the corners and turn the pillow cover right side out.

Insert a small pillow form.

Step 27: Turn the Block Into a Wall Hanging

Add batting and backing fabric to the appliqué block.

Quilt the background using your preferred technique.

Square the block carefully.

Prepare double-fold quilt binding.

Sew the binding around all four sides.

Create a hanging sleeve from a strip of fabric.

Hand-stitch the sleeve to the upper back edge of the wall hanging.

Insert a small wooden dowel and hang the finished piece away from direct sunlight.

Step 28: Important Sewing Tips

Always test the thread tension and stitch settings on scrap fabric before sewing the final block.

Press every fabric piece before attaching the fusible web.

Use a pressing cloth whenever working with fusible adhesive.

Choose matching blue threads for a seamless appliqué finish.

Use black thread carefully so the outlines remain elegant rather than heavy.

Work slowly around the faces and pointed wing tips.

Keep the sewing machine needle in the down position while pivoting.

Replace the needle if it becomes dull or begins skipping stitches.

Use small, sharp scissors for accurate curves.

Check the symmetry of the design before fusing permanently.

Avoid stretching the background fabric while stitching.

Allow every fused section to cool before lifting or moving the block.

Step 29: Care Instructions

Hand-wash the finished project in cold water.

Use a mild detergent without bleach.

Do not twist or wring the fabric.

Press excess water out gently with a clean towel.

Do not use chlorine bleach.

Do not tumble-dry the appliqué project.

Lay the piece flat to dry.

Iron from the back using low heat.

Place a pressing cloth between the iron and the fabric.

Avoid placing the hot iron directly over the embroidery or fusible appliqué.

Store the finished block flat or loosely rolled to protect the detailed stitching.

Step 30: Final Inspection

Examine all appliqué edges and make sure they are completely secured.

Check the antennae, eyelashes, lips, and facial outlines for loose threads.

Confirm that the butterfly body is straight and centered.

Compare the left and right wings for visual balance.

Trim any visible thread tails from the front and back.

Press the project one final time from the wrong side.

Your Double Face Butterfly Appliqué is now complete. The combination of dark blue, medium blue, light blue, and turquoise creates a striking layered butterfly, while the mirrored female profiles give the block an elegant and distinctive appearance. The finished design is perfect for quilt blocks, pillows, wall hangings, fabric bags, decorative panels, and handmade gifts.

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