**Knitting Sentences**

1. No one knows how old knitting really is.
   1. It is generally thought to be older than crochet and younger than weaving.
2. Many ancient textile fragments thought to be knitting have turned out to be *nålebinding*.
   1. *Nålebinding is* Danish for “binding with a needle.”
   2. This is an ancient form of needlecraft that is sometimes referred to as “single-needle knitting.”
3. The history of knitting is not well known because fabrics used for knitting are made of wool, silk, and other fibers that decay rapidly.
   1. Also, knitting needles are hard to distinguish from hair picks, skewers, spindles, or the other many uses of a sharpened stick.
4. Historians posit that knitting is a relatively recent invention.
   1. There are ancient legends of spinning and weaving, such as Arachne, Ixazaluoh, Nephthys, and Amaterasu.
   2. However, there are no ancient gods or goddesses who knit.
5. The earliest known types of knitting is from nomadic people in the desert places of North Africa.
   1. They used circular or narrow, oblong wooden frames.
   2. The knitting action was similar to “bobbin work.”
6. One of the earliest known examples of knitting was a pair of cotton socks found in Egypt from the first millennium A.D.
   1. The socks were formed on two sticks by pulling loops through loops.
   2. Many of the socks have kufic (a decorative Arabic script) with blessings, symbols to ward off evil, or both knit into them.
7. Knitting was initially a male-only occupation.
   1. In fact, when the very first knitting union was established in Paris in 1527, no women were allowed.
8. When the knitting machine was invented, hand knitting became useful but nonessential.
9. The world’s fastest knitter is Miriam Tegels of the Netherlands.
   1. She can hand knit 118 stitches in one minute.
10. Linda Benne has been the North American speed-knitting champ for the past 10 years.
    1. She can knit 253 stitches in 3 minutes.
11. The record for the most people knitting simultaneously happened September 2012 in Royal Albert Hall, London.
    1. 3,083 people knitted together for 15 minutes.
12. Mega knitting is a recent term that refers to the use of knitting needles that are greater than or equal to half an inch in diameter.
    1. Mega knitting uses needles that have been carved at the tips into hooks.
    2. The hooks help prevent stitches from slipping off the needles.
    3. Mega knitting usually creates more chunky, bulky fabric or an open lacy weave.
13. The knitting machine was invented in 1589 (during the reign of Queen Elizabeth) by William Lee, a clergyman.
    1. After the invention of the knitting machine, knitting was gradually taken over by guild-organized cottage industries in the 17th and 18th centuries.
14. Early knitting needles were typically made from bone, ivory, or tortoise shell.
15. Knitting is considered to have originated in the Arab world, and from there, spread with the Crusades into Spain.
    1. The term “to knit” wasn’t added to English until the 1400s.
16. David Babcock entered the Guinness Book of World Records when he finished the Kansas City marathon in 5 hours 48 minutes 27 seconds.
    1. While he was running, he knit a scarf measuring 12 feet, 1¾ inches long.
17. Live TV, a Norwegian public broadcasting network, plans to dedicate five hours of airtime in an attempt to break the knitting world record.
    1. The current nonstop record is held by Australia at 4 hours 50 minutes.
18. The longest French knitting is 16.36 miles (26.33 km) long by Edward Hannaford in Sittingbourne, UK.
    1. He has been working on the French knitting since 1989 and is working on it still.
19. Knitting first appeared in England during the 13th century in the form of felted caps that were worn by soldiers and sailors.
    1. However, knitting did not become a popular method for creating other garments due to the difficulty of producing quality steel needles.
20. Queen Victoria was a prolific knitter until her death.
    1. In fact, the reign of Queen Victoria (1837–1901) saw an explosion of all sorts of handwork, including knitting.
    2. This coincided with the development of trade with the woolgrowers.
21. During WWI, vast quantities of knitted socks, scarves, mittens, and helmets were sent to the soldiers in France.
    1. Knitting gave emotional comfort to the women who were at home waiting for news from the front.
22. Changes in fashion in the late 1980s and early 1990s, as well as the huge influx of cheap imported knitwear, led to decreased interest in knitting.
    1. The cost of buying yarn compared unfavorably to buying ready-made clothes.
23. The word “knit” is derived from the Old English cnyttan, which means “to knot.”
24. Knitting acts as a natural antidepressant and can help ease anxiety, depression, and chronic pain.
    1. It can also protect the brain from aging.
25. “Properly practiced, knitting soothes the troubled spirit, and it doesn't hurt the untroubled spirit either.” -Elizabeth Zimmermann
26. “Ravelry” is a social networking site for those who knit, crochet, spin, and weave.
    1. In 2013, the site had over 3 million members worldwide.
27. Famous people who knit include Julia Roberts, Vanna White, Cameron Diaz, Sarah Jessica Parker, Julianna Margulies, and many others.
28. It is important to knit a sock with “negative ease.”
    1. This means the circumference of the sock is smaller than the circumference of a leg and foot to keep the sock from slouching or shifting.
29. For the first four or five hundred years of knitting’s history, the most common knitting materials were cotton and silk, not wool.
30. Some scholars argue that further proof that knitting was invented in the Middle East is found in the way knitters work their stitches.
    1. Even though English speakers write from left to right, knitters work the stitches from right to left.
31. Jeannette Huisinga owns the world’s largest knitting needles.
    1. Each needle weighs 25 pounds and stands at 13' .75.''
    2. Huisinga had to knit a 10X10 square with the massive needles to qualify for the title.
32. If I’m sitting, I’m knitting.

Source: <https://www.factretriever.com/knitting-facts>

**Knitting Words Definitions**

1. **Purl**: The word used for the second foundation stitch in knitting.
   1. It dates back to the 1300s.
2. **Gauge swatch**: Often before knitting something, people knit up a gauge swatch.
   1. A swatch is a small square of fabric that is knit up in the given pattern using the needles and yarn intended for that project.
3. **Raglan**: A raglan sleeve is a sleeve that extends in one piece fully to the collar, leaving a diagonal seam from underarm to collarbone.
   1. It is named after the first Baron Raglan (Raglan is a village in the UK).
   2. The first Baron Raglan is said to have worn a coat with this style of sleeve after the loss of his arm in the Battle of Waterloo.
   3. The Raglan sleeve was invented by coat producer Aquascutum for Lord Raglan to allow him room to use his sword in battle.
   4. It gave greater movement to the wearer, instead of the usual sleeve head which was prefixed.
4. **Yoke**: The fitted or shaped piece at the neckline/shoulders of a garment.
5. **Intarsia**: An artistic technique in which colored yarns are used to illustrate pictures and designs within the knitting project.
6. **Frogging**: Knitting slang for "ripping out" knitting.
7. **Backstitch**: A straight line stitch along a selvage, often used to seam two pieces together.
   1. This stitch creates a fluid, circular motion as the needle is inserted under two rows, and then backwards one row, and so on.
8. **Blocking**: Used to complete the finishing edge of a knitting project, it requires one to first purl each loop before passing it over the next loop.
9. **Blanket stitch**: Commonly used as an ornamental edge finish, it is a basic stitch of broadly spaced, interlocking loops or purls.
10. **Bobble**: The bobble stitch is a series of stitches in one specific spot that create a bump or ball-like decoration.
11. **Brioche**: A combination of tucked stitches (such as a yarn over or a slipped stitch) which form a ribbed pattern in knitting through a particular repetition of the stitches.
12. **Make 1**: A technique for increasing stitches, carried out between two existing knitted stitches.
13. **Ribbing**: The intended outcome when one combines knit and purl stitches in the same row to create a stretch fabric ideal for sleeves and neck holes.
14. **Selvage**: A practice in which a reinforced edge is formed on a knitted project by alternating the stitch pattern at the start and finish of each row, creating a finished edge or one prepared for seaming.
15. **Tink**: A term used to fix a mistake by unknitting back to the incorrect stitch and fixing it.
    1. This is typically recommended only for short distances, not entire rows.
    2. Tink is knit spelled backwards.
16. **Whipstitch**: This is a visible seamed stitch created by working the threaded needle from back to front down the entire length of the knitted piece.
17. **Cable cast-on**: A technique of casting on where a new loop is drawn through the two previous loops and added to the needle creating a denser, corded edge.
18. **Centered double decrease**: A decorative stitch that results in a symmetrical pattern and requires three stitches where the center stitch is concealed by the stitch on either side of it.
19. **Chain stitch**: A decorative stitch that resembles chain links in which each stitch forms a loop through the end of the next stitch.
20. **Continental knitting**: A style of knitting in which the yarn is held in the left hand, instead of the right.
21. **Couching stitch**: Sometimes used as an outline to a design for greater dimension.
    1. It's a method in which a piece of yarn is placed on top of the knitted piece, and fastened down with tiny stitches.
22. **Attached i-cord**: A thick, cord-like knitted tubing for hems, borders, and edging using double sided needles.
23. **Backward loop cast-on**: A common and simple form of casting on that includes a slip knot and a chain of half stitches.
24. **Bind-off knit**: Used to complete the finishing edge of a knitting project, it requires one to first knit each loop before passing it over the next loop.
25. **Bind-off purl**: Used to complete the finishing edge of a knitting project, it requires one to first purl each loop before passing it over the next loop.
26. **Daisy stitch**: A stitching technique used to make the petals of a flower.
    1. By bringing the needle up from the bottom of the project and back down in the same spot (which will become the center of the flower) leaving a tiny loop in the length of the desired petal, and finally securing the edge of the petal with a small stitch at the outer edge.
27. **Double cross-stitch**: Following the method of the cross-stitch, this stitch adds an additional two crossing stitches which result in an 8 pointed design.
28. **Double point needles**: Knitting needles with points on either end of needle instead of just on one end.
    1. These needles make circular knitting easier for projects such as socks.
29. **Drop stitch**: This technique gives the knitting project a light and airy illusion by utilizing additional loops around the working needle.
    1. These elongated stitches create an appealing ribbed effect.
30. **Duplicate stitch**: Process by which a stitch is duplicated on top of an existing stitch to add dimension or to emphasize a particular aspect of the knitting project.
31. **English knitting**: The opposite of Continental knitting.
    1. In English knitting, the yarn is held in the right hand and wrapped around the right needle before pulling the stitch through.
32. **Garter stitch**: An effect that is created when every row of the pattern is knitted.
    1. The result is a ridged piece that looks identical on both front and back.
33. **I-cord bind-off**: The process of creating an attached i-cord as one is binding off, creating an appealing cording finished edge.
34. **I-cord cast-on**: This gives the same corded finished edge as the I Cord Bind-Off.
    1. This process is created during the beginning of the project as one is casting on.
35. **Jogless join**: The process of changing colors in one's knitting process seamlessly.
36. **Kitchener stitch**: This stitch, also referred to as grafting, is a means to join two separate knitting pieces that have not yet been completely cast off.
    1. This creates an invisible seam at the two edges.
37. **Knitted cast-on**: A simple method of casting on using the actual knit stitch to do so.
38. **Lifted increases**: A method of subtly adding stitches, one stitch at a time, so the finished technique is nearly invisible.
39. **Live stitch**: A stitch that has not yet been cast off.
40. **Long-tail cast-on**: A method of casting on in which one starts with a long tail of yarn and forms stitches that include the tail as well as the other side of the yarn.
41. **Loop cast-on**: A method of casting on by forming loops and sliding them onto your needle.
    1. Often used when finishing buttonholes to cast on new stitches.
42. **Magic loop**: The magic loop method is ideal for knitting socks or other knitting projects in the round with small circumferences.
    1. It is accomplished with a circular needle.
43. **Mattress stitch seam**: A stitch used in the joining of two knitted pieces right along their edges in such a way that the seam is nearly invisible to the eye.
44. **Overhand seam**: A very simple way to seam two knitted pieces together by placing them together with edges lined up and taking the threaded needle through both pieces close to the edge creating a winding seam down the outer edge of the joined sections.
45. **Pick up and knit**: A process of picking up stitches on a finished knitted project to add edging, ribbing, and extended pieces, taking the needle and literally picking up a stitch at the edge to begin knitting new addition.
46. **Provisional cast-on**: A manner of casting on in which the waste yarn used can then be pulled out permitting one to continue knitting in the opposite direction.
    1. This method creates a continual with no boundaries.
47. **Knit 2 together**: Method by which the right needle is inserted simultaneously into two stitches and treated as one single stitch.
    1. Used to decrease stitches.
48. **Purl 2 together**: A method to decrease stitches in which one purls two loops on the left needle resulting in the two stitches becoming one.
49. **Reverse i-cord**: Uses the same technique as the regular I-Cord, the difference being that the thread will be pulled up towards the front of the piece.
50. **Reverse single crochet**: Often referred to as the "crab stitch," this process requires one to crochet single stitches in the opposite direction of the common method.
    1. It produces a sturdier edging to projects and provides a decorative ridge along afghans and blankets, sweater necklines, and other pieces.
51. **Running stitch**: A straight, over-and-under stitch which can run diagonally or horizontally and vertically over a knitted piece.
52. **Satin stitch**: A series of flat stitches embroidered close together on top of a knitted project, used to make decorative designs and embellishments.
53. **Sewn bind-off**: A good bind off to pair with the long tail cast-on and ideal for toe up socks and neck edges.
    1. The sewn bind off is a loose knitting bind off that requires one to leave a tail of yarn that is then sewn through the stitches as they are dropped creating a clean, finished edge.
54. **Slip knot**: This functions as the first stitch in your knitting project, the starting point.
55. **Slip, slip, knit**: A method of decreasing stitches by slipping, this slants to the left.
56. **Slip, slip, purl**: A method of decreasing stitches by purling, this slants to the right.
57. **Slip stitch**: A practice in which a stitch is moved from one needle to the other and eliminating the knit or purl stitch.
58. **Stem stitch**: This delicate and decorative stitch emerges as a thin line and is ideal for outlining shapes in curved or straight lines.
59. **Straight stitch**: Sometimes referred to as the stockinette stitch, it is created by alternating between a row of knit stitches and a row of purl stitches.
    1. The knit side emerges as smooth, while the purl side is ridged and bumpy.
60. **Stocking stitch**: A decorative embroidery stitch in long, straight lines for outlining or grouped together for form patterns and shapes.
61. **Suspended bind-off**: While this technique of binding off is very similar to the standard method, the suspended bind off leaves a more loose and flexible edge.
62. **Three needle bind-off**: This method of binding off uses a third needle to remove two pieces of knitting at the same time.
    1. The result is that they are automatically stitched together in a nice, neat seam.
63. **Twisted cord**: Another type of cord used for drawstrings, ties, purse straps or handles.
    1. It is a process of tightly twisting several strands of thread and allowing them to naturally form a decorative, twisted patterned cord.
64. **Twisted knit stitch**: A decorative way of stitching that creates cables and ribbed looking designs.
    1. It is the result of a regular knitting stitch but performed from the back of the loop instead of the front.
65. **Twisted purl stitch**: A decorative way of stitching that creates twisted and winding cable patterns and ribbed looking designs.
    1. This look is the result of having the yarn in front and inserting right needle through the back loop to completing as a purl stitch.
66. **Work even**: This is the process of working the pattern straight without any increases or decreases, with no shaping.
67. **Wrap and turn**: A technique ideal for short row knitting.
    1. In place of turning around the piece and knitting back the in the other direction, one wraps the yarn around an adjoining stitch.
68. **Yarn over drop stitch**: A yarn over creates a hole, either for decoration or as a functioning buttonhole.
    1. The yarn over drop stitch is accomplished by knitting one stitch, yarning over twice to create an extended stitch.
69. **Yarn over knit**: A yarn over creates a hole, either for decoration or as a functioning buttonhole.
    1. The yarn over knit is accomplished by bringing the yarn around the right-hand needle from back to front, wrapping yarn counter-clockwise around needle, and taking the yarn around to the back, then knitting the next stitch.
70. **Yarn over purl**: A yarn over creates a hole, either for decoration or as a functioning buttonhole.
    1. The yarn over purl is achieved by taking yarn from front to back over the right-hand needle, wrapping counter-clockwise until the yarn is in front, then purling the next stitch.

Source: https://www.free-knitpatterns.com/pages/knit\_glossary.html