

Diamond Jubilee Sampler Treasures Pack



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The Embroiderers Guild, Victoria - Diamond Jubilee Sampler

The Diamond Jubilee Sampler is a counted thread band sampler with many original designs inspired by Australian flora, including Victoria's state floral emblem – the Pink Heath. An exciting range of embroidery techniques have been used including Assisi work, Bargello, Blackwork, Cross stitch, Drawn Thread work, Pulled Thread work, Reticella and Surface stitchery.

The sampler has been designed especially by a team of EGV members to celebrate the 60th (Diamond) Anniversary of The Embroiderers Guild, Victoria.




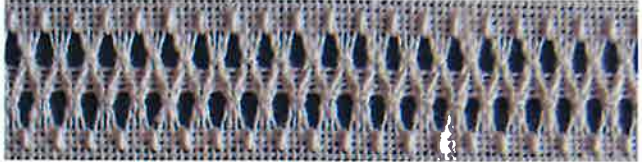









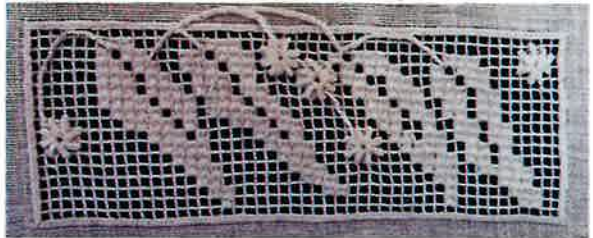
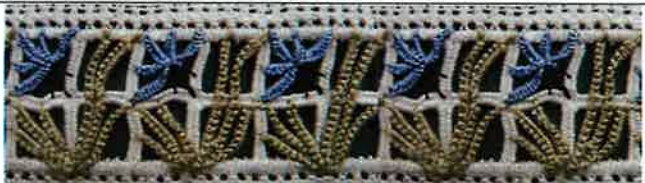
This Treasures Pack is for those who wish to use the Sampler Instructions in a different way. It includes construction information for a variety of Smalls and photographs of the Smalls created by the Diamond Jubilee Sampler Design Team to give you ideas for your own embroidery.



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<p>Band 1. Blackwork: Correa by Susan Davis</p> 	<p>Band 2. Bargello: Waves by Marg Freeman</p> 
<p>Band 3. Cross stitch: Flora by Rosemary Tonkin</p> 	<p>Band 4. Divided border with Chevron Stitch by Susan Davis and Carol Bateson</p> 
<p>Band 5. Blackwork: Sea Star by Christine Burton</p> 	<p>Band 10. Assisi: Corymbia Ficifolia, Red Flowering Gum by Penny Wolswinkel</p> 
<p>Band 7. Bargello: Joyful Diamonds by Joy Biancacci</p> 	<p>Band 8. Surface Stitch: Waratah by Lorna Law</p> 
<p>Band 9. Surface Stitch: Rosella and Pink Heath by Victoria Lane</p> 	<p>Band 6. Blackwork: Gum Blossom By Penny Wolswinkel, Surface Stitch: Coastal tea-tree by Sheryl Turton</p> 
<p>Band 11A. Figure 8 by Carol Bateson</p> 	<p>Band 11B. Dragonfly by Lorna Law</p> 
<p>Band 12A. Flowering Gum by Lorna Law</p> 	<p>Band 12B: Flowering Gum by Lorna Law</p> 
<p>Band 13. Black Anther Flax Lily by Lorna Law</p> 	

Stitcher's Folder By Sheryl Turton

The sample is stitched on 32 count linen (Belfast).

You will need one piece of linen 50cm X 45cm, or equivalent in smaller pieces.

This Stitcher's Folder has a divided long pocket for storing 3 packets of needles, a needlebook/pin-keep and another small pocket suitable for storing threads.

The construction method for this folder can be used/adjusted to suit your needs. This piece can be decorated by using any of bands in the sampler. The sample folder has been embroidered with elements of the Tea-tree band, a few extra leaves have been added.

Construction of this folder uses whipped buttonhole stitch to stitch the seams.

The key to minimising mistakes when working a counted thread piece is to TACK! TACK! TACK! With tacking threads in place it's much easier to recognise a mistake (hopefully before it's too late!). Use a thread you can see clearly, for instance hot/bright pink or turquoise, avoid using black, navy or red as they tend to leave thread fluff behind when the tacking is removed. All the pieces are tacked over four linen threads.

Preparing the Linen

Overcast your piece of linen by machine or hand (use a crewel needle and make sure stitch lengths are uneven and pierce the threads, this makes the edge very stable). Don't cut the linen until the embroidery is complete – it makes it a lot easier to work on a large piece. If you are using smaller pieces of linen stitch bands of homespun/scrap cotton to each side, then you will have a more manageable size to fit into your embroidery hoop.

Use the diagrams and photos on the separate page to tack the outlines.

Tack the centre lines, these will become the 'seam' between the front and back of each piece.

Tack the centre line of the design area for accurate placement of the embroidery.

On the main folder piece – tack the lines which later become the buttonhole lines where the needle-pocket pocket, needlebook/pin-keep and small pocket will be attached. These do not have to be in the exact same position as the sample, but they do need to be placed 8-10 threads in from the edge, and the needle-pocket pocket opening needs to face into the centre fold of the folder.

With tacking complete you are now ready to embroider your pieces.



The sample uses Sampler Band 6, Gum Blossom (Penny Wolswinkel) and Coastal Tea-Tree) for embellishment.

It is stitched on 32 count Belfast white linen.

Threads:

- *Flowers - Cottage Garden Threads
Stranded Cotton - Antique Rose*
- *Leaves - Cottage Garden Threads
Stranded Cotton - Thyme*
- *Branches - Cottage Garden Threads
Stranded Cotton - Blackwood*

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Buttonhole Edging

Once the embroidery designs are complete use a perle 12 thread and size 22 or 24 tapestry needle to stitch buttonhole around the outside edge of each piece. Use a thread colour of your choice to match your linen.

The 'sticks' of the buttonhole face into the centre.

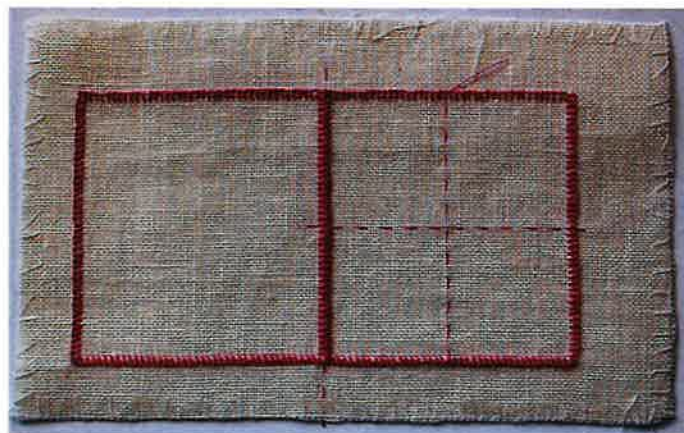
The straight edge of the buttonhole follows the tacking line.

The buttonhole stitch is stitched over 2 x 2 linen threads.

Use a waste knot to start the buttonhole, use a longer thread than usual to avoid too many joins.

When you reach a corner, turn the corner in the manner described on the separate page describing using buttonhole to join a seam (it makes a neat square turn).

Buttonhole stitches worked down the centre back-to-back are worked into the same hole.



Carefully cut out the pieces to separate each item. Leave a 1cm seam allowance (approximately 10 linen threads). Oversew the edge, as before, to stop fraying.

Small Items

The small items are constructed **first**, they need to be completed and attached with whipped buttonhole to the folder. The folder is then put together.

Lining the small pieces – use silk or soft cotton in a colour that matches your linen.

The lining piece is attached to the inside, this stops the back of the embroidery showing through the linen.

With wrong side facing you, measure and cut the lining pieces. Allow an extra centimetre all round for a folded edge.

Centre the lining piece on the wrong side of the embroidery, fold and finger press (iron if necessary), pin into position so that the lining edge sits on the inside of the buttonhole. The folded, raw edge of the lining is facing you.

Use matching cotton sewing thread to slip stitch the lining in place – stitch into the 'sticks' on the back of the buttonhole and the stitches will remain invisible.

When the lining is stitched in place you may like to stitch a piece of thin pella in to give a little padding.

In the sample only the needlebook/pin-keep is padded.



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Whipstitch the buttonhole edges.

Fold the linen edge in and pin together matching the buttonhole edge. Remove a small amount of fabric from the corners to prevent bulk.

Using the same thread as the buttonhole, attach the thread inside the seam where it will not be visible. Stitch the edge together, whip stitching matching buttonhole stitches. Make sure you stitch into every buttonhole stitch to ensure you get a smooth, even join.

Finish threads of using tiny invisible back stitch and bury the thread inside the piece, trim thread.

When all pieces are complete, pin the small pieces in position on the main folder.

Have you checked that the needle-pocket folder's opening is facing the centre fold? Have you checked that the needlebook/pin-keep opens the right way?

Now attach them into position on the main piece, whip stitching the buttonhole edges together as before.

For the needle-pocket pocket.

Divide the pocket into 3 (use your packets of needles as a guide) using a line of stitching. Leave 4 threads at the top of the pocket, stitch a seam of small running stitch or double running stitch through the pocket and the inside of the folder.

The 4 threads left at the top of the pocket makes it easier to get the packets in and out.

Needle book/pin-keep.

Form the pages by stitching 2 pages of doctor flannel, fine wool flannel or wool felt (cut to size) into position.

Stitching the Folder Together

Line both wrong side pieces of the Stitcher's Folder. Cut 2 separate pieces of your lining fabric and attach them in exactly the same way as the small items. With two separate pieces of lining you will reduce the bulk when the folder is stitched together.

When the lining is complete use a cotton sewing thread that matches your linen to stitch a line of running stitch down the middle of each piece of lining, stitching through the linen as well. This line of stitching will secure the lining in place.

Fold all the raw edges in, trimming a small amount of fabric from the corners to avoid bulk. Line up the buttonhole stitches of the back and front of the folder and pin in place. Attach the perle 12 thread invisibly on the inside fold, bring the thread to the outside and whip stitch the buttonhole stitch together, once again being careful to accurately match the buttonhole stitches.

Closures for your Folder

The needlebook/pin-keep can be closed with a stitched buttonhole loop and a button of your choice or a pearl.

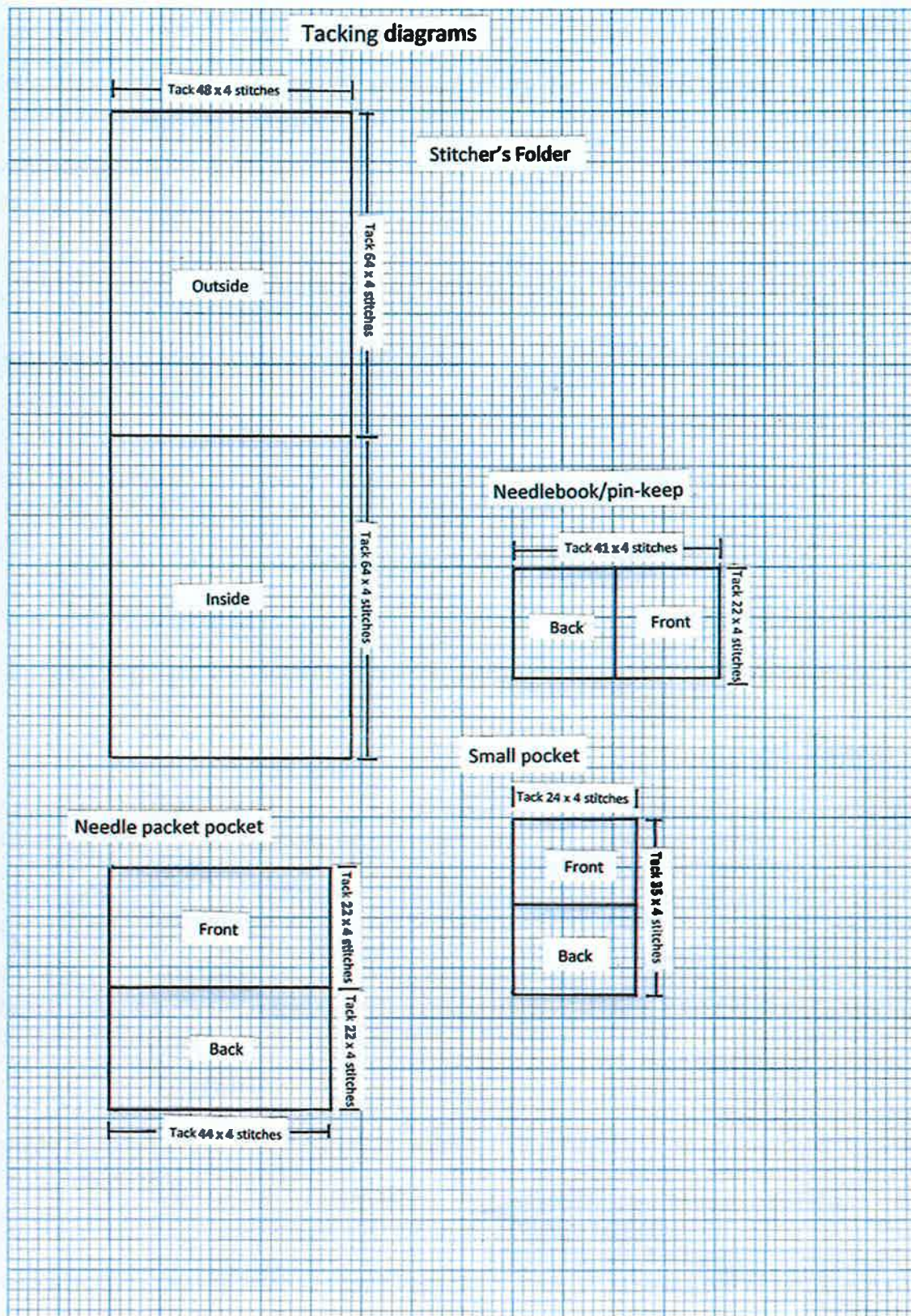
The folder can be closed with two buttonhole loops and buttons or pearls.

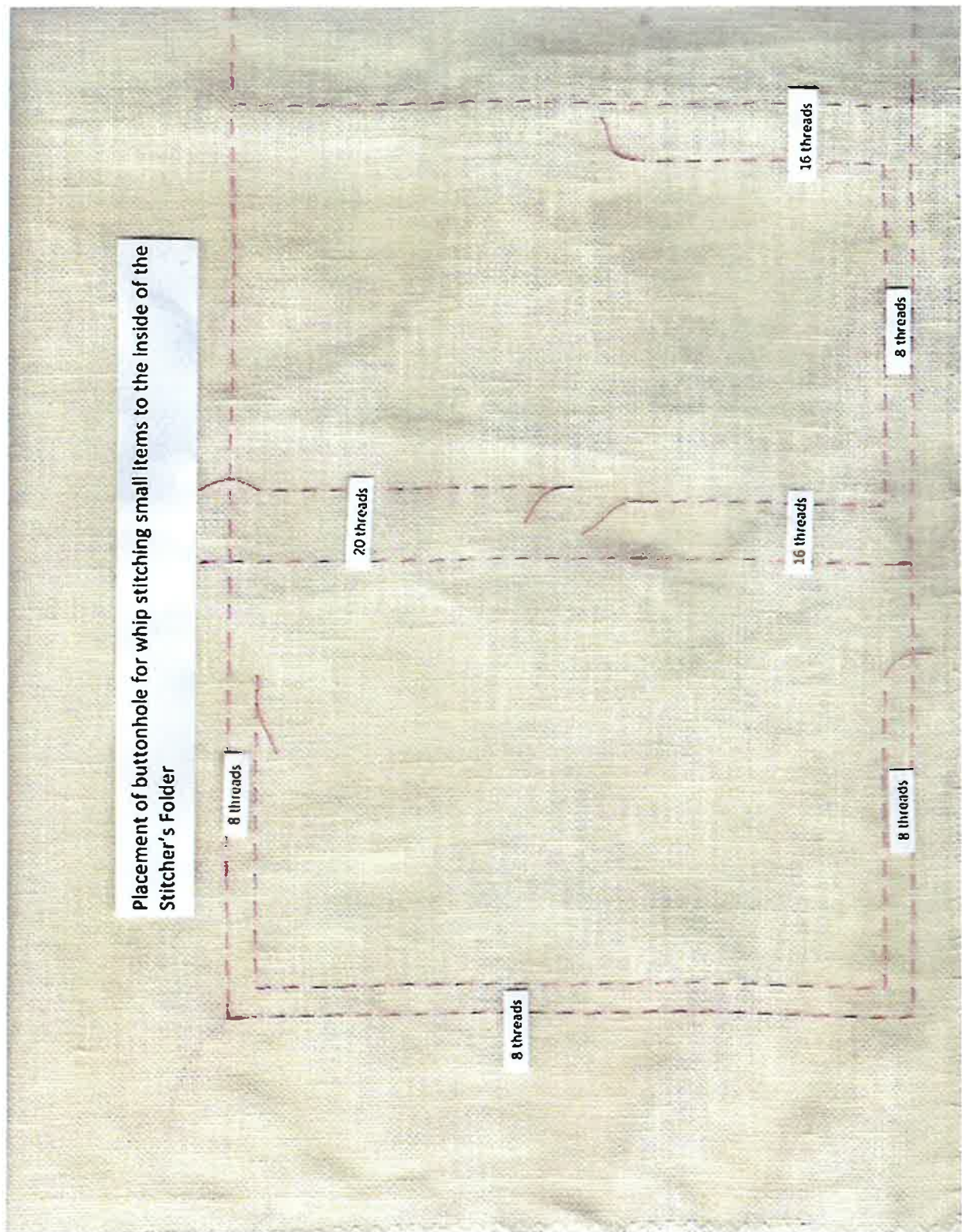
Alternatively, ribbons or cords can be attached for a tied closure.

Space the closures so that the folder will sit flat.

Delineate the 'spine' of the folder using perle 12 thread. Stitch a line of running or double running stitch down the spine.

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Using Whipped Buttonhole to Join a Seam

This method of joining seams can be used to great effect on all **evenweave** fabrics. Because **the seam is stitched on the outside** there is no need to turn the piece inside out.

A row of buttonhole stitch is stitched, in a square or rectangle, around the outside of the embroidery.

The stitches are worked so that the bar of the buttonhole is on the same side as the raw edge of the fabric.

Work the stitches over 2 fabric threads.

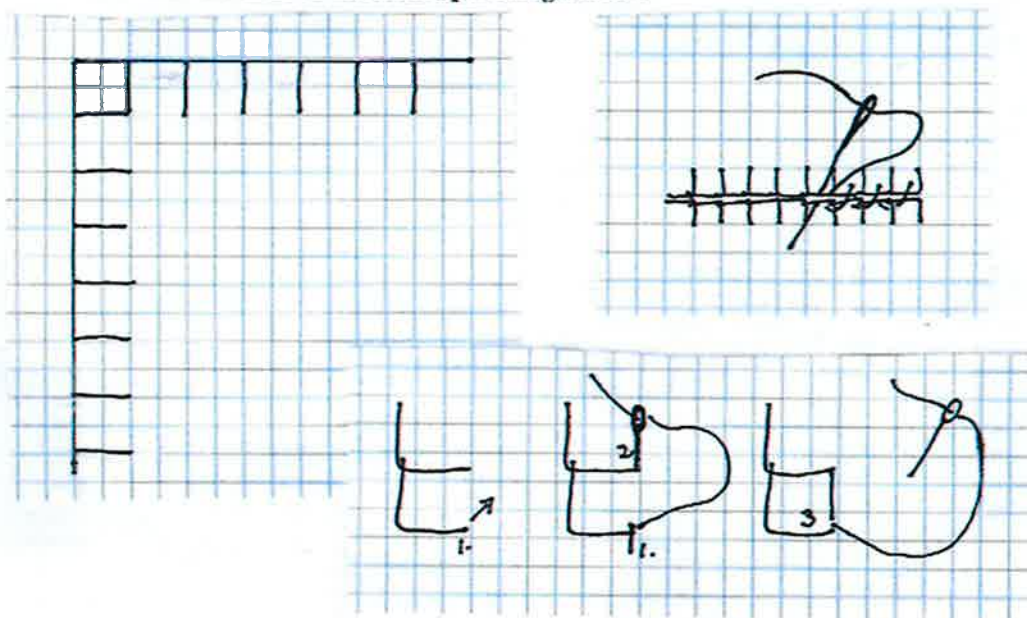
A square is worked to make a neat turn at the corners.

After the stitching is completed, cut away the excess fabric leaving 1cm.

Oversew this raw edge.

Fold the raw edges inside, bring the buttonhole edges together and use a whipstitch through the bar of the buttonhole to join the seam together.

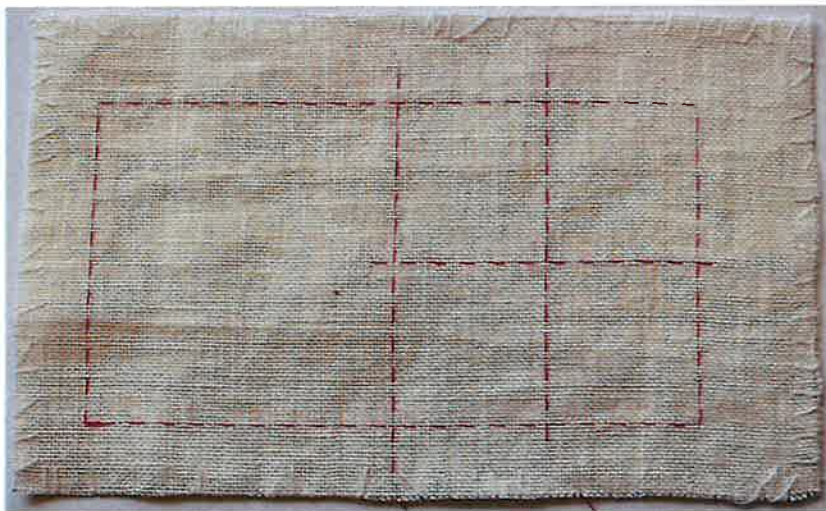
**** Make sure you count your stitches carefully so that you have the same number for each of the corresponding seams.**



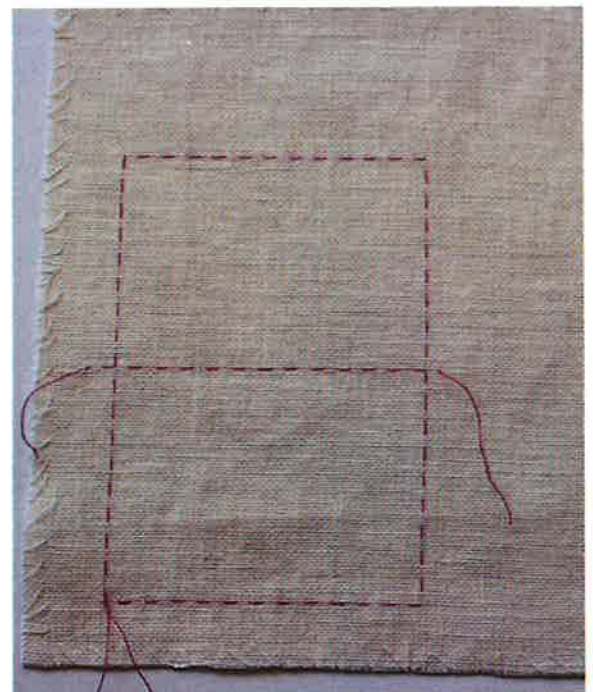
Tacking Guide for Stitcher's Folder Pieces



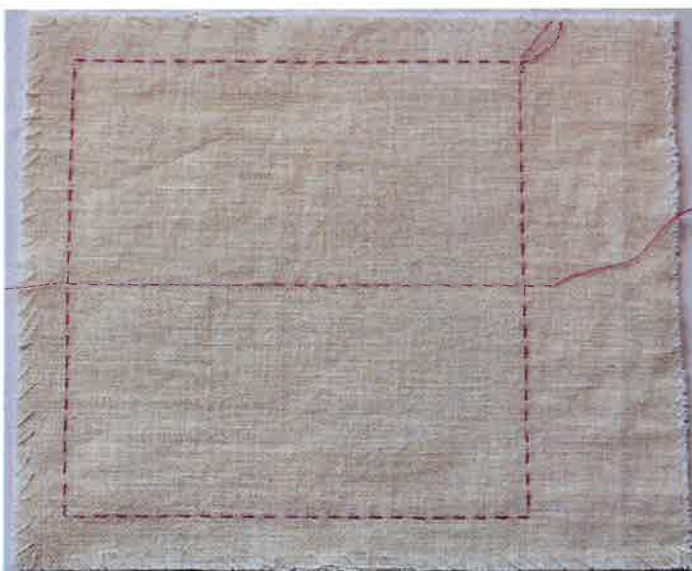
Stitcher's Folder



Needlebook/pin-keep



Small pocket



Needle packet pocket

Soft-Fold Needle-case By Susan Davis

- For this type of needle-book, start with a square of fabric.
- The bottom right quarter of the fabric square forms the front
- The bottom left quarter is the back
- The top half of the fabric folds down to create the inside of the needle-book.

The model was stitched on 28 count Antique White linen using stranded cottons in four shades of blue and a stitchable silver metal thread in the Bargello Waves pattern.

- Lettering is worked in cross-stitch over one thread.
- A half-size diamond logo has been stitched in the front panel.
- There is a single row of whipped Chain stitch around the open square
- Lettering has been added to the back - EGV, Diamond Jubilee, 1960 – 2020
- Whipped Chain stitch has been used to join the front/back and inside edges of the needle-book.
- A needle-page, and bead with buttonhole loop for a closure complete the needle-book

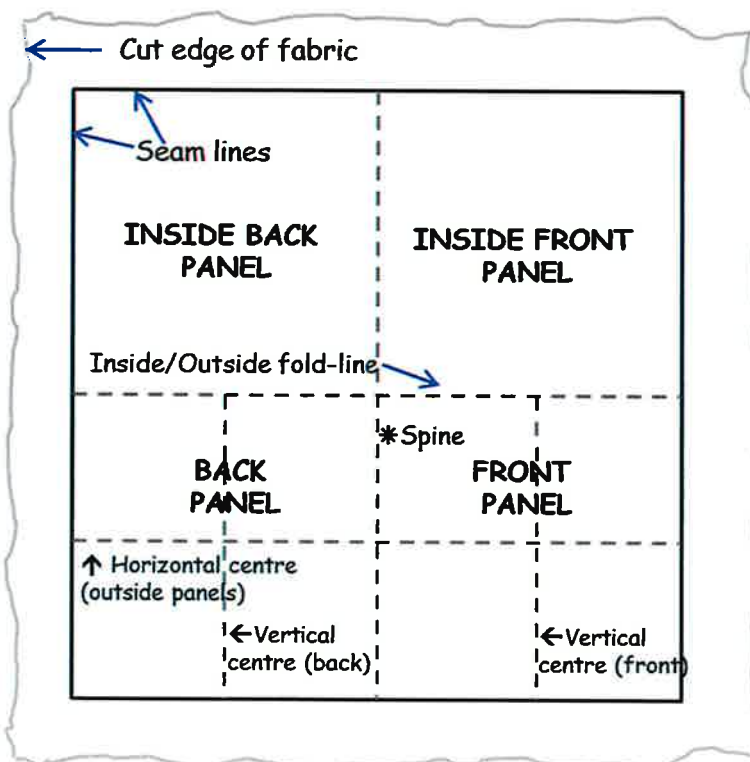


Requirements

1. A square of linen approximately 20cm square
2. OPTIONAL – a closely woven plain fabric the colour of your linen for interlining.
3. OPTIONAL - Pellon or scraps of linen
4. Doctor Flannel or felt for needle-pages
5. Optional – a button or large bead for closure
6. Embroidery thread – stranded cotton or Perle
7. Tacking thread in a bright colour (not red, black or navy which may leave thread residue)
8. Sewing thread to match the linen

Fabric Preparation

- To prevent fraying of linen edges neaten manually by over-casting with a crewel needle and machine sewing thread OR by over-locking / zigzagging on a sewing machine.
- Tack as in the diagram to minimise counting errors and to aid construction



Embroidery

- Embroider the front panel of the needlebook.
- Add your initials or a choice of wording to the back panel.
- Using a single strand of embroidery thread, work two rows of Chain stitch, one fabric thread apart between the front and back panels (the spine) of the needle-book and along the inside/outside fold-lines. Whip each of the two rows together.
- Work a single row of Chain stitch around the outer seam-lines of the needlebook.

Preparation for Construction

- Remove remaining tacking stitches from within the design area.
- Cut excess fabric back to 10 fabric threads from the chain stitching around the perimeter of the needle-book
- **OPTIONAL:** Whip around the edges of the fabric to prevent fraying within the seams. Use a fine sewing thread to match the linen.
- To prevent seam lines shadowing through, interlining is added to the back and/or front panels of both the inside and outside of the needlebook. To avoid bulk at the spine each panel should be interlined separately. **NOTE:** If the front panel is heavily embroidered interlining may not be necessary.
- Cut interlining fabric 1 – 2mm smaller than the area of the panels.

Construction

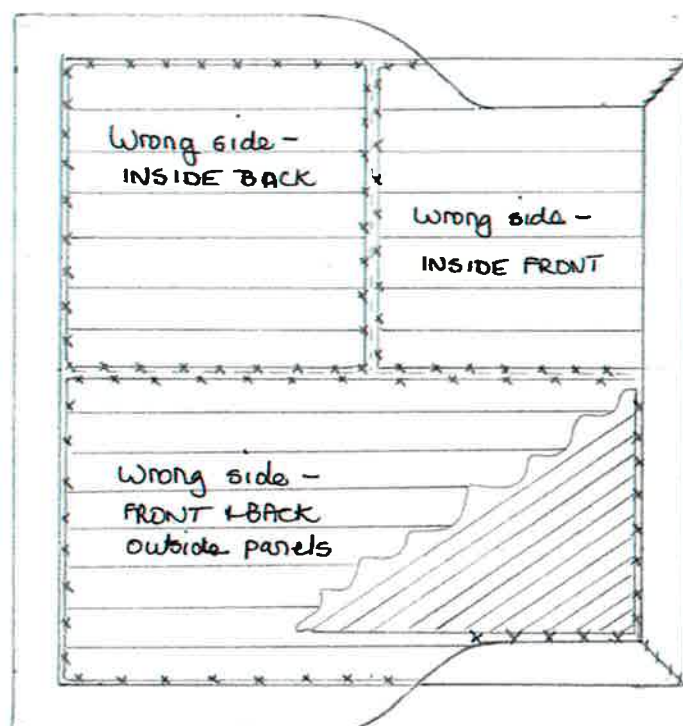
Interlining

- Attach interlining to the wrong side of each part of the needle-book either by tacking in place **OR** with herringbone stitches between the lining and straight edge of the chain stitches. Herringbone stitches need to be a little loose and need not be close together.
- For the inside panels lightly catch the interlining to the linen down the inside spine making sure the stitches do not go through to the right side.

Securing Corners and Seam Allowances

- Fold seam allowances to the back along the edge of the Chain stitches. Mitre the corners and finger-press firmly. Secure mitres with a few small stitches.
- Tack seam allowances in position
- **OPTIONAL** - For a neat, flat finish, herringbone seam allowances to the interlining.

OPTIONAL - Cut a thin piece of Pellon or scrap linen to fit inside the seam allowance. Secure with small stitches. This compensates for the bulk of the seams and gives a smooth, flat finish. Use separate pieces for front and back of the needlebook.



Interlining



Herringbone stitches



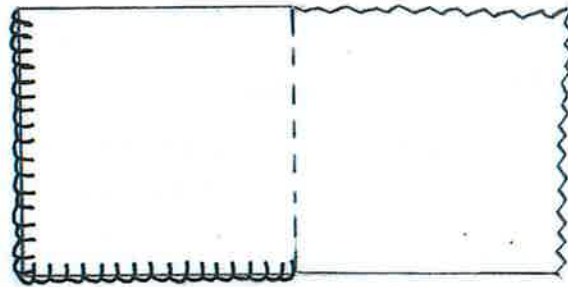
Scrap liner or pellon

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Needle Pages

- Cut a piece of doctor flannel slightly smaller than the finished width and depth of the front and back panels. Adjust the size as needed to fit within the folded needle-book.
- Neaten the edge with pinking shears or buttonhole around the fabric for a decorative finish.
- Attach needle page to the needle-case at the centre tacked line of the inside panel. Use a sharp needle and sewing thread the colour of your background fabric.

*Needlepage: Buttonhole stitched
or pinked to neaten*



Final Construction

- Fold the needle-case in half along the inside/outside fold line.
- Tack the front and back sections together.
- Using a single strand of embroidery cotton whip the edges of the Chain stitches tightly together. Whip twice around the stitches on each side of a corner.
- Remove any remaining tacking stitches.

Closure

- Add a bead or button to the centre of one short edge
- Work a buttonhole loop on the other side to fit over it.



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Needlebook: Hardcover with Laced Spine By Christine Burton

Using the tried and true construction methods for fabric box-making, this adaptable Needlebook is perfect for showcasing your favourite Diamond Jubilee Sampler Band in a Small project.

The sample uses Band 5, Sea Star.

Fabric

- 32 Count Permin Linen 'Lambswool'
- Green Silk Dupion for the Lining Fabric
- Doctor's Flannel
- Stiff Batting such as Floriani 'Stitch and Shape'

Threads

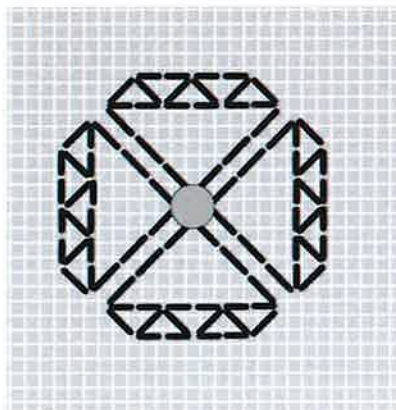
- DMC Perle 12 'Ecu'
- DMC Coloris Variegated: 4518 'Cottage'
- YLI Fine Metallic 601 'Gold#1'

Extras

- One 2mm bi-cone bead
- Four petite seed beads 'silver'
- 1 metre 5mm matching ribbon
- Fine sewing thread to attach beads

Two design elements from the Diamond Jubilee Sampler Header Band have been used in this design:

1. the 'Diamond Outline' has been used on a smaller scale to create a central feature on the front
2. the 'Dates and Letters' have been charted on a smaller scale to create a central feature on the back. (Note: this could easily be replaced with the embroiderer's initials.)



Layout

Needlebook: Hardcover with Laced Spine
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The size of your Needlebook will be determined by the Sampler Band pattern you would like to use.

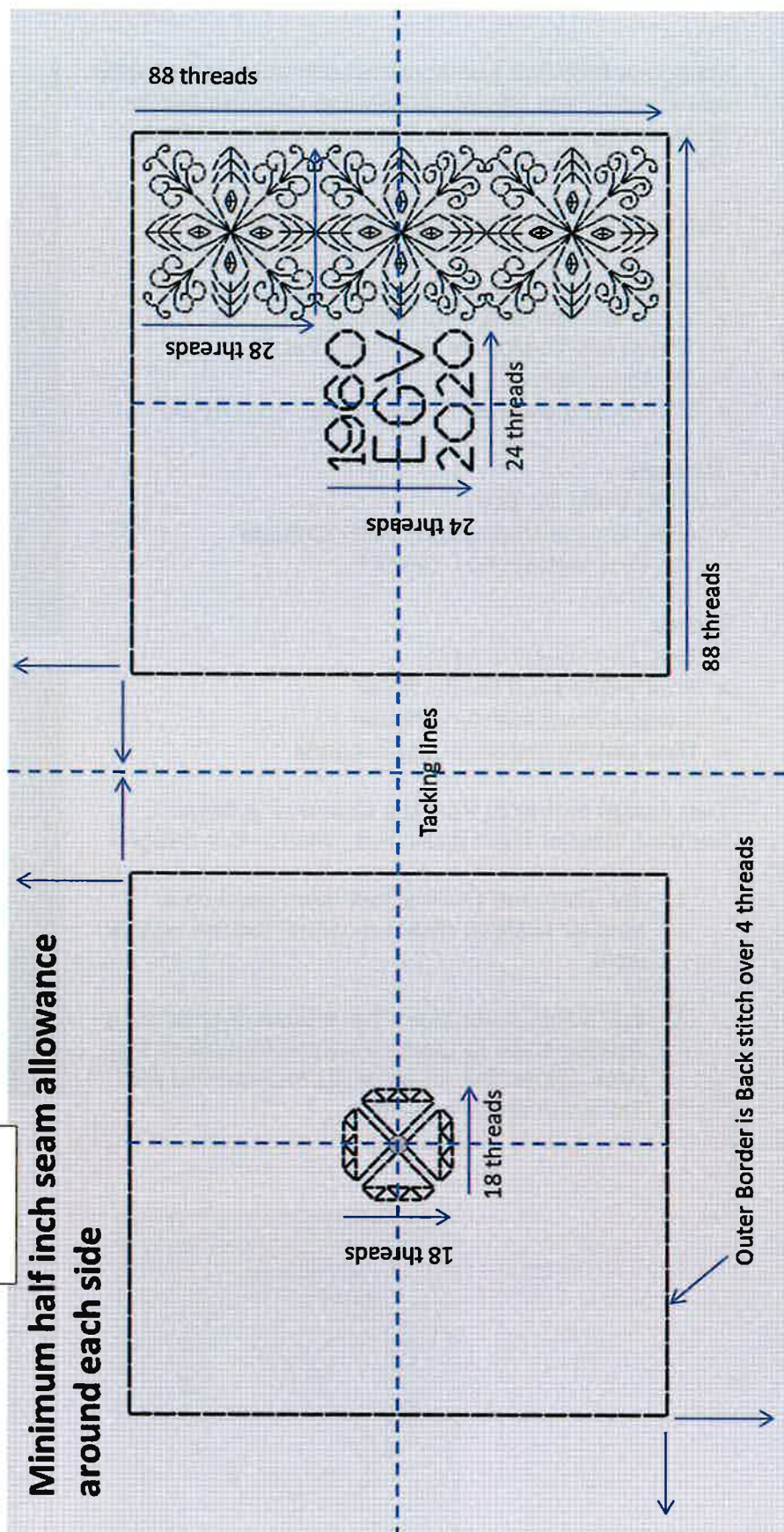
Any of the Sampler Bands could be adapted to this Small project.

Think of either the number of repeats of a design you would like or perhaps decide on the size you would like your Needlebook to be.

Then consider the count of your choice of fabric to determine your layout and the amount of linen you will need.

- It is recommended that your Outer Border thread count is an even number and preferably divisible by 4 threads.
- The Sea Star sample is 88 x 88 threads and measures 2.75 inches square to fit three repeats of the Sea Star motif.
- You will also need to allow for a seam allowance of a half inch on all four sides of the front and back pieces.

Sea Star sample layout – minimum amount of 32 count linen is 8.5 inches wide by 5 inches high to be comfortable.



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Set Up

Each piece can be stitched independently if you have smaller pieces of linen. You can extend them using an inexpensive fabric such as calico if needed.

It is preferable to work in a hoop, on stretcher bars or a small frame.

To start, find the centre of your piece of fabric. Do this by gently folding two corners together to find the centre thread then tack the length of the fabric along this thread using a running stitch over and under four threads. Repeat using the other corners.

Note: Guiding tacking is always very helpful. Using dressmaker pins as counters, counting out from the centre point by the desired number of threads helps you find the starting point for your stitching.

The more complex the design the more guiding tacking you are likely to do. You can add extra tacking at any time.



Sea Star sample setup on one piece of linen pinned onto stretcher bars.

Stitching Instructions

Border

1. Thread up the Perle 12 in a #24 Tapestry needle.
2. Find your starting point and start with an Away Knot at least 5cm away.
3. Back stitch over four threads to create the Outer Border. Turn the corners using a Running Back stitch.

Once you have enough stitching completed, snip off the Away Knot. Weave all tails into your stitches on the back of your work with a #10 Crewel needle. It is recommended you pierce the thread a number of times to achieve a secure finish.



Filling Design

1. Refer to the Diamond Jubilee Sampler Instructions and Charts for detailed information on stitching your preferred Band.
2. Attach any embellishments.

The Sea Star sample over-stitched the Outer Border Back stitch with one strand of the YLI Fine Metallic. Satin stitching features in the centre diamond motif as well. The metallic thread was conditioned for ease of use. The petite beads were attached with a Lazy Daisy stitch with the larger bead oversewn into place, all with a fine sewing thread.



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Note: To condition the metallic thread, run it firmly across Thread Heaven or pure beeswax twice from end to end. Then run your fingers gently along the length to remove any excess.

Construction

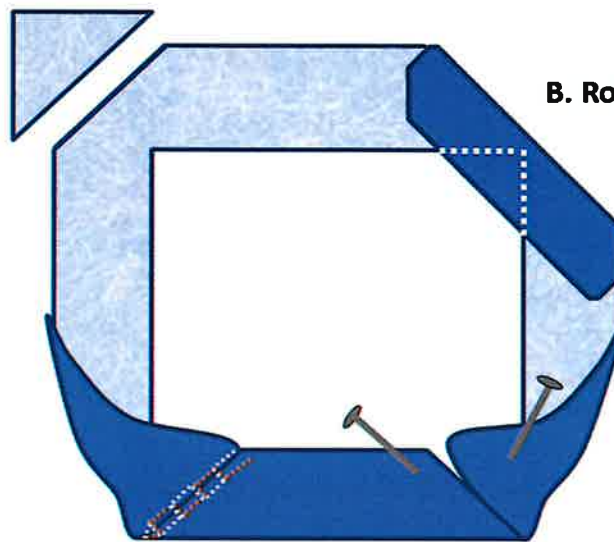
The Lining and the Embroidery are both prepared in the same way.

Embroidery

1. Carefully cut out the back and front embroidered pieces with a half inch seam allowance all around.
2. Cut 2 pieces of stiff batting so that they sit snugly just inside the Outer Border.

3. Check that your embroidery is position correctly on the front then finger press the seam allowance over the stiff batting
4. Mitre each of the four corners:
 - A. Trim the corner on the diagonal leaving adequate seam allowance
 - B. Roll over the edge and finger press maintaining the 45 degree angle by following a thread
 - C. Fold both sides inwards and pin in place
 - D. Ladder stitch the seam working from the inner edge to the tip and return.

A. Trim on the diagonal



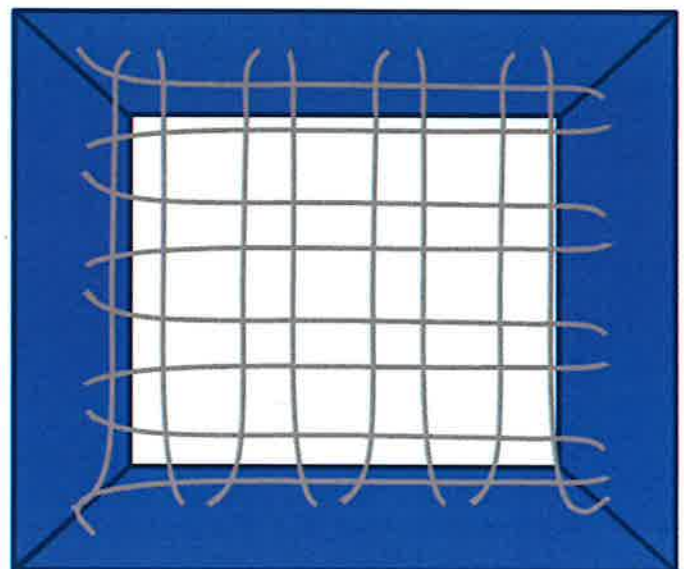
B. Roll over the edge

C. Fold and pin in place

D. Ladder stitch the seam

5. Lacing the sides of the embroidery over the stiff batting will ensure the best finish.

- A. Work a Ladder stitch from side to side horizontally. A strong buttonhole twist thread is often recommended for lacing however for a piece this size a good quality polyester sewing thread (eg Gutermann) should be adequate.
- B. The stitches should be approximately one centimetre apart
- C. Secure one end of the thread then tension it by gently tightening each loop one by one.
- D. When you see the Ladder stitch starting to 'pull' it is tight enough. Secure the other end of the thread.
- E. Repeat the same steps vertically.



Ladder stitch lacing in both directions

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Silk Lining

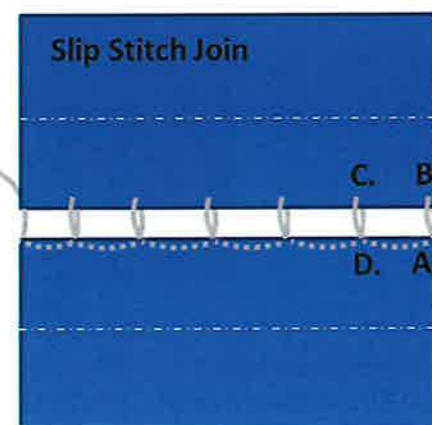
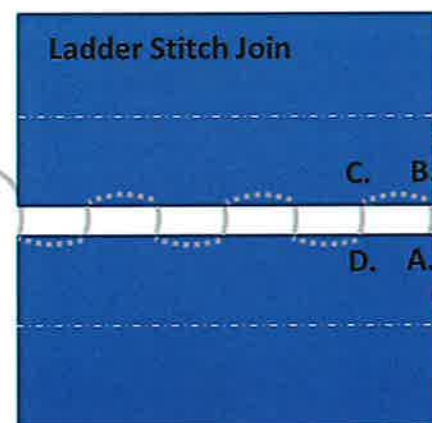
1. Cut 2 pieces of stiff batting the same size as your laced embroidery pieces ie so the two pieces line up when the right sides are facing
2. Cut 2 pieces of silk lining the size of the batting plus a half inch seam allowance all round
3. Finish in the same way as the embroidered pieces.



Joining the Embroidery and Lining

1. Taking an embroidered piece and a silk lining, align all four edges with the wrong sides facing each other. You are now ready to join the two pieces together.
2. Traditional box making recommends Ladder stitch to invisibly join the edges together however using Slip stitch can be a good alternative for a more decorative effect.
3. Use the diagrams below to familiarize yourself with each stitch.
4. For either stitch you will work in and out of the 4 thread Back stitch of the Outer Border as the invisible (dotted line) holding part of the stitch.
5. Generally use a thread that is the same colour as the linen. For the Slip stitch the thread will be visible so thread selection is important and offers the option of a using contrasting colour. The Sea Star sample used Perle 12 to match the Outer Border and the Slip stitch joining method.
6. Cut your thread longer than usual, ideally long enough so joins aren't necessary.
7. Start in one corner, usually the bottom left to hide your start/finish, and work your way carefully around.

Work four or so stitches with open tension before pulling tightly stitch by stitch to close the seam.

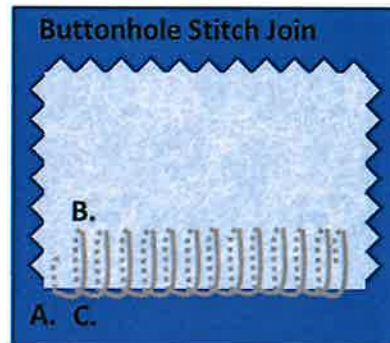


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Adding the Internal Pages

4. Cut 2 pieces of Doctor's Flannel or good quality wool felt with a one centimeter clearance from the edge of your lined pieces.
5. Attach to the lining.

The Sea Star sample used pinking shears to create a decorative edge and Buttonhole stitch for joining.



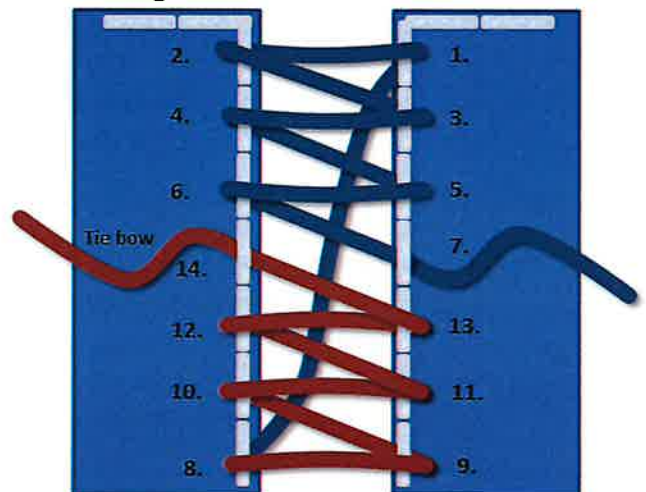
Lacing the Spine

There are lots of fun ways to work the lacing of the spine. Many of them are well practised from tying shoelaces. Even so it is worthwhile trying out your preferred design before lacing your Needlebook.

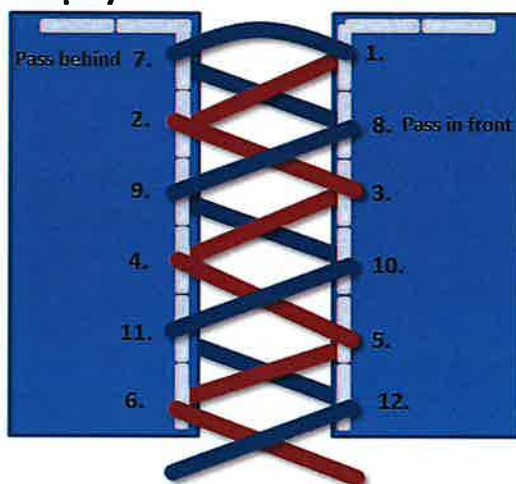
Using a generous length of ribbon (4 – 7 mm wide depending on the width of your 4 thread Back stitch) weave under and over as per your preferred style. The two colours in the illustrations represent the two ends of the same ribbon to help show the right path for each end.

The Sea Star sample used a 5 mm Mokuba silk ribbon laced in the 'Display' style and finished with a bow that was glued to hold in place.

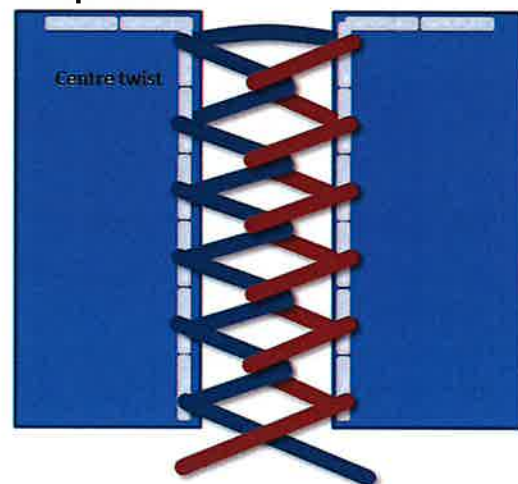
Riding Bow



Display



Loop Back



References:

Embroidered Boxes by Jane Lemon (Batsford)

Willing Hands by Betsy Morgan (Inspirations)

Ten Ways to Lace Creatively by Lifehack

(<https://www.lifehack.org/articles/lifestyle/10-ways-lace-your-shoes-creatively.html>)

Needlebook: Hardcover with Laced Spine

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Pin Cushion By Carol Bateson

Any of the sampler bands could be used to decorate a Pin Cushion such as this which could be made into a shape or size to suit.

For the model, blue 32 count linen was embroidered with a variation of Band 11a) from the Sampler. Blue Perle 8 and 12 threads were used for the embroidery.



Requirements

- Linen fabric
- Perle 8 and 12 threads
- Closely woven coordinating fabric for a cushion insert
- Polyfill or other stuffing

To work this Variation of Band 11a)

- Threads have been withdrawn and retained as in Band 11a)
- There are 60 fabric threads from side to side of the band.
- Pairs of threads have been withdrawn to the edge of the band with one pulled out completely and its pair rewoven into the vacant channel, right to the edge of the fabric.
- The horizontal edges of the band have been worked with hem stitch over 3 x 2 threads.
- Figure-8 stitch has been worked over the retained threads within the band but each stitch is worked over 3 rather than 4 horizontal fabric threads.
- Coral Knot has been worked in the centre of the band catching just one bundle of three fabric threads each time. Another option would be to catch two bundles of three fabric threads within each Coral Knot.
- Count 10 threads out from all sides of the embroidery and tack a line at this point to mark the outer edge of the pincushion
- Make a second piece for the back which could be embroidered, initialled or left plain
- Buttonhole around the tacked line.

Buttonhole Stitch

- Each stitch goes over two fabric threads horizontally and vertically. The purl edge of the buttonhole faces the cut edge of the fabric.



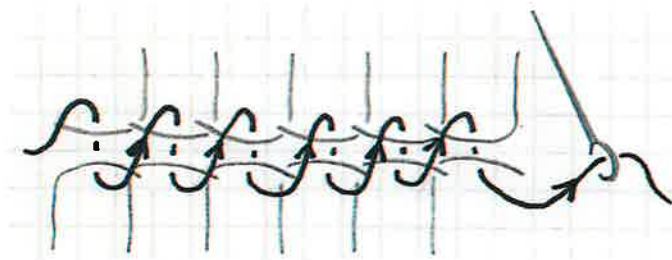
Buttonhole Stitch

Cushion Insert

- Use the coordinating fabric to make an insert to fit within the cushion.
- Fill firmly with stuffing and secure the opening.

Whipped Buttonhole Join

- Whipped buttonhole stitches create a decorative accent when used to join a seam.
- After completing the embroidery, buttonhole around the outer edge of the pincushion with a strong thread such as Perle 12 in a tapestry needle.
- Count at least 10 threads out from the buttonholed line and cut away the excess linen.
- Oversew the linen edges with a matching sewing thread.
- Fold the seam allowances back and finger-press at the seam line.
- Mitre corners and secure with several small stitches.
- Line up the two halves of the seam, butting corresponding purl edges of the Buttonhole stitches together. Tack seams together around three sides of the pincushion for security.
- With matching thread in a tapestry needle whip the purl of the Buttonhole stitches together around the tacked three sides of the pin cushion and part way into the fourth side.
- Before completing the fourth side place the cushion insert inside the pincushion.
- Whip the remaining Buttonhole stitches together to complete the Pin Cushion.



Joining with Whipped Buttonhole



Bookmarks By Joy Biancacci

The design, Joyful Diamonds, as charted, makes a nice bookmark.

The sample uses:

Fabric: white 28 count evenweave

Threads:

Non-cord version - Semco pearl cotton size 12,
Jap silver thread and Green Purl purl.

Cord version – single strand DMC 909, 34, 3837,
3765 (equivalent to the shades of Semco pearl
cotton), Jap silver thread and Green Purl purl.

Twisted cord: is made using all the DMC
threads and Jap silver thread.

There are two methods of making up described,
both needing the same basic requirements.

These are:

1. Piece of linen – twice the stitch width (88 threads) by 196 threads plus a minimum 6 threads all around for turning in with the design stitched on.
2. Piece of thin card or template plastic cut to fit within the stitched area of the design.
3. Ordinary sewing thread to match linen.

Optional:

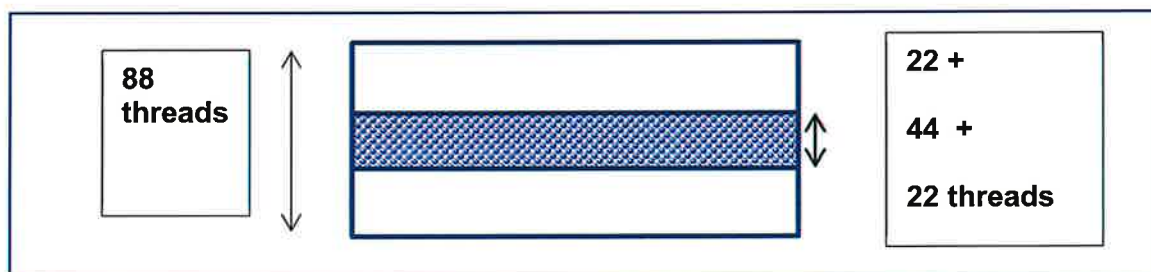
1. Twisted cord and tassel



Option 1 Making Up (without tassel)

This option provides an embroidered line down the back of the bookmark by placing the joining seam in the middle of the back.

1. Beginning at the short end of the embroidery, work a row back stitch around the shape over 2 stitches. The shape should extend 22 stitches past the end of each side. Use any of the colours from your embroidery. If using Perle only one strand is required, but if using stranded cotton, then 4 strands should be used.



2. Trim the embroidery to size – leave a minimum of 6 threads all around the shape. Work a row of buttonhole stitch using sewing thread to prevent linen from fraying.

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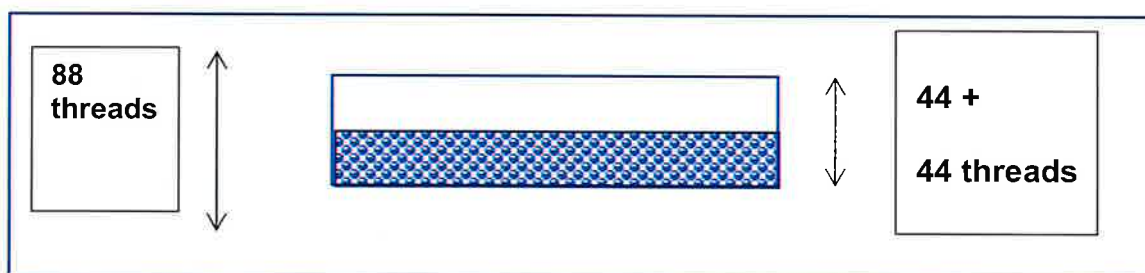
3. Place the card or plastic within stitched area and fold the seam allowances in.
4. Whip the backstitches together forming a neat seam. Do not pull too tight as this will buckle the bookmark.



Option 2 Making Up (with tassel)

This option provides corded edging and tassel and the join is at the edge of the stitched area.

1. Beginning at the short end of the embroidery, work a row back stitch around the shape over 2 stitches. The shape should extend 44 stitches past the end doubling the stitched area. Use any of the colours from your embroidery. If using Perle only one strand is required, but if using stranded cotton, then 4 strands should be used.



2. Trim the embroidery to size – leave a minimum of 6 threads all around the shape. Work a row of buttonhole stitch using sewing thread to prevent linen from fraying.
3. Place the card or plastic within stitched area and fold the seam allowances in.
4. Whip the backstitches together forming a neat seam. Do not pull too tight as this will buckle the bookmark.
5. Attach the cord centering the tassel in the middle of the bottom edge.
6. The back is left blank.



Small Drawstring Bag By Lorna Law

This little bag is suited to your choice of band from the 2020 sampler designs, or several if you wish.

The drawstring mechanism consists of 8 or 10 covered metal rings stitched on to the bag with 2 cords threaded through them.

There are 2 choices for the makeup of the bag.

The samples use Perle 12 in a matching colour for construction unless otherwise noted.

Please read all notes through before starting.

Bag A

Fabric is hemmed on all 4 sides, then folded in half across the bottom and slip stitched or overcast up each side.

This bag does not need lining

Bag B

Fabric is turned under at the edge which is buttonhole stitch through both layers of fabric.

The excess fabric on the inside is cut away thus leaving a raw edge.

Thus bag needs to be lined.

Fabric size

The **shorter bag** was constructed to use as a magnifier cover, therefore measures 15cm x 15cm, plus a header at the top.

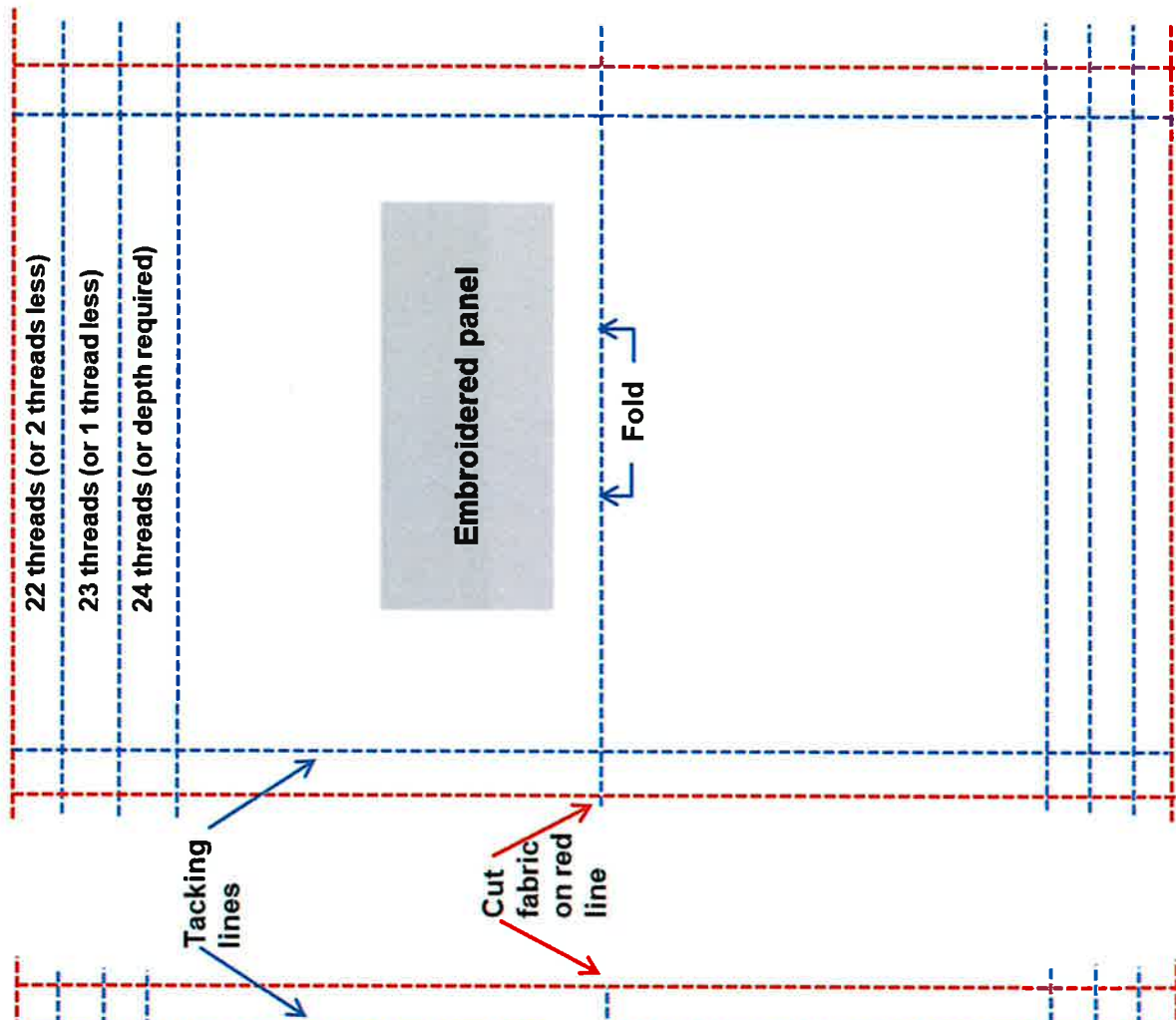
- Total fabric size needs to be approx 45 cm long and 25 cm wide
- It is much easier to work the embroidery before hemming the edge.

The **longer bag** has been designed to fit 3 bands on the front, but because they are Drawn Thread bands it needs lining.

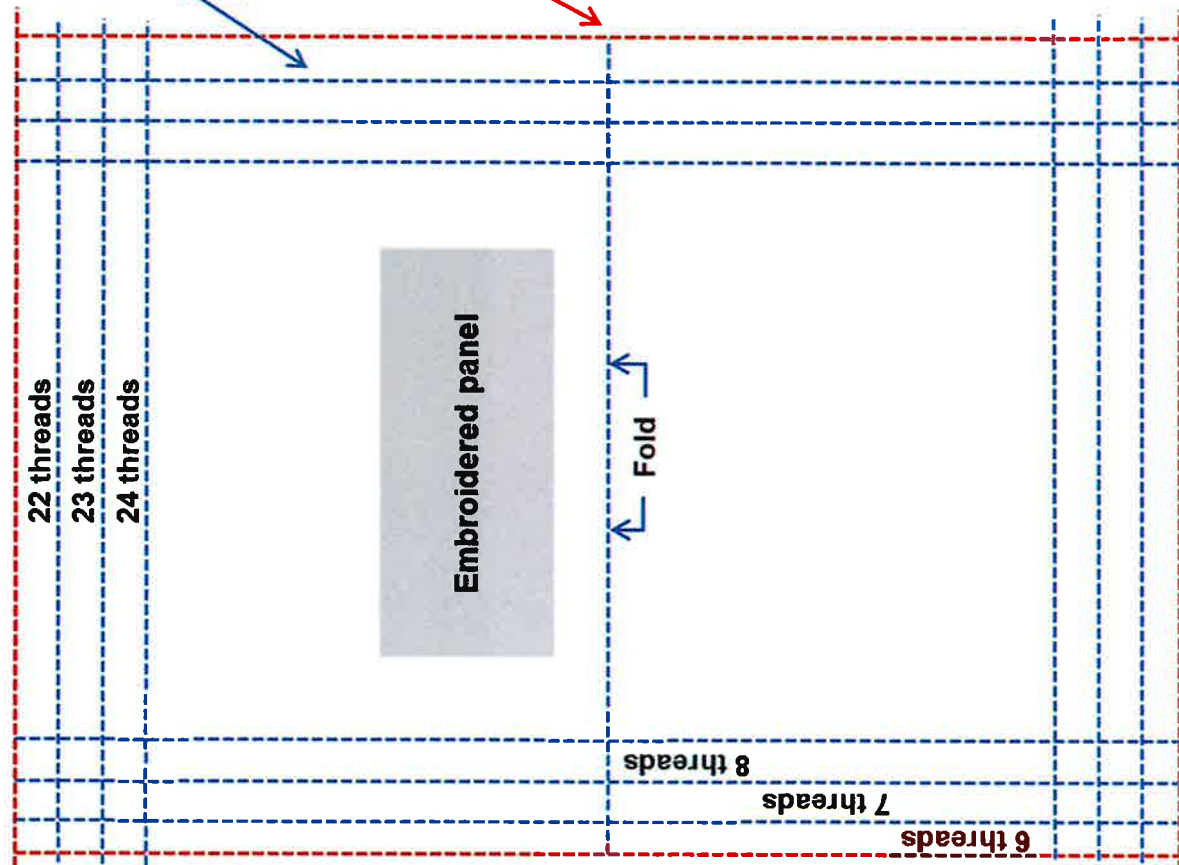
Please follow tacking diagrams on the next page to start.



Tacking diagram for Bag B



Tacking diagram for Bag A



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Method for Bag A

1. Tack the hemstitch line around all 4 sides of the fabric, over 3, under 3. (Because hem stitch will be worked over 3 threads.)
 - Finished hem on long sides will be 8 threads deep
 - Finished hem at the top edge, back and front will be 24 threads deep.
2. Fold hems carefully and tack. The 24 thread hem at both front and back top edge will be folded over the side folded hems.
3. Hem stitch 1 long side, across 1 top edge, down second side and across the other top edge.
4. Work a line of satin stitch over 4 threads across from side to side of front and back to mark where the rings will be attached.
5. Press carefully.
6. Fold up, carefully matching top edges and oversew each side seam from point of satin stitch line down to lower edge. Use matching cotton sewing thread or 1 strand matching stranded thread. Do not use polyester sewing thread.



Method for Bag B

- A. Tack the 2 long sides of the bag where the finished edge will be.
- B. Tack the hem lines at the front and back of the top as per the diagram on the previous page.
- C. Fold under the fabric at the 2 long sides.
- D. Work buttonhole stitch over 4 threads into every 2nd thread through both layers of the fabric. This will leave a raw edge on the inside of your bag.
- E. At the front and back of the bag, at the top edge, fold the hem down in the usual manner and hem stitch along both tops separately, burying the raw edge of the side seam in the hem.
- F. Slip stitch or over stitch up the sides of this hem with cotton sewing thread.
- G. Stitch a line of satin stitch over 4 threads across below the hem stitch where you want to attach the rings.
- H. Cut away excess fabric from the sides.
- I. Press carefully.
(continued over page)

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- J. Fold up on the bottom matching top edges carefully.
- K. Starting at the satin stitch line and working downwards, stitch each side together by whipping into the twisted edge of the buttonhole stitch. (Into every stitch).
- L. Make up a lining pocket from your choice of fabric, making sure that it fits exactly into your bag.
- M. Turn under the top edge of the lining and stitch carefully into the back of the satin stitch lines.

Both Bags

Using a long thread (approx 80 cm each) cover 10 small rings with buttonhole stitch, covering the starting thread with buttonhole stitches when you have only about 1 cm to go, working over this to end off the starting thread which can then be trimmed.

Do not cut off the starting thread.

This is now used to attach the ring to your bag along the satin stitch line.

Finish off each ring securely.

Cords

Make 2 twisted cords from either No. 8 Perle or no. 12 Perle thread. Each cord needs to be approx 55 cms long.

Thread each through the rings as in the diagram below before knotting ends together and finishing with beads or tassels.



Rings attached to satin stitch line

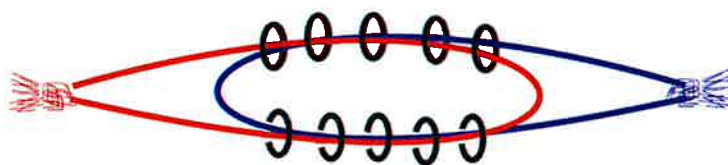


Diagram of cords threaded through 10 rings.

Small Pouch By Penny Wolswinkel

A pouch such as this could be worked in any size or shape to suit a particular purpose and any of the bands on the Diamond Jubilee Sampler could be used to decorate it.



The Sample was made to fit a mobile phone and accommodates a full repeat of Band 10 Assisi: Red Flowering Gum. On each side Penny has stitched the blackwork pattern used in Band 6. It is stitched on 32 count Ecu linen using a Cottage Garden shaded thread - Vintage Rose and a coordinating DMC stranded cotton

Requirements

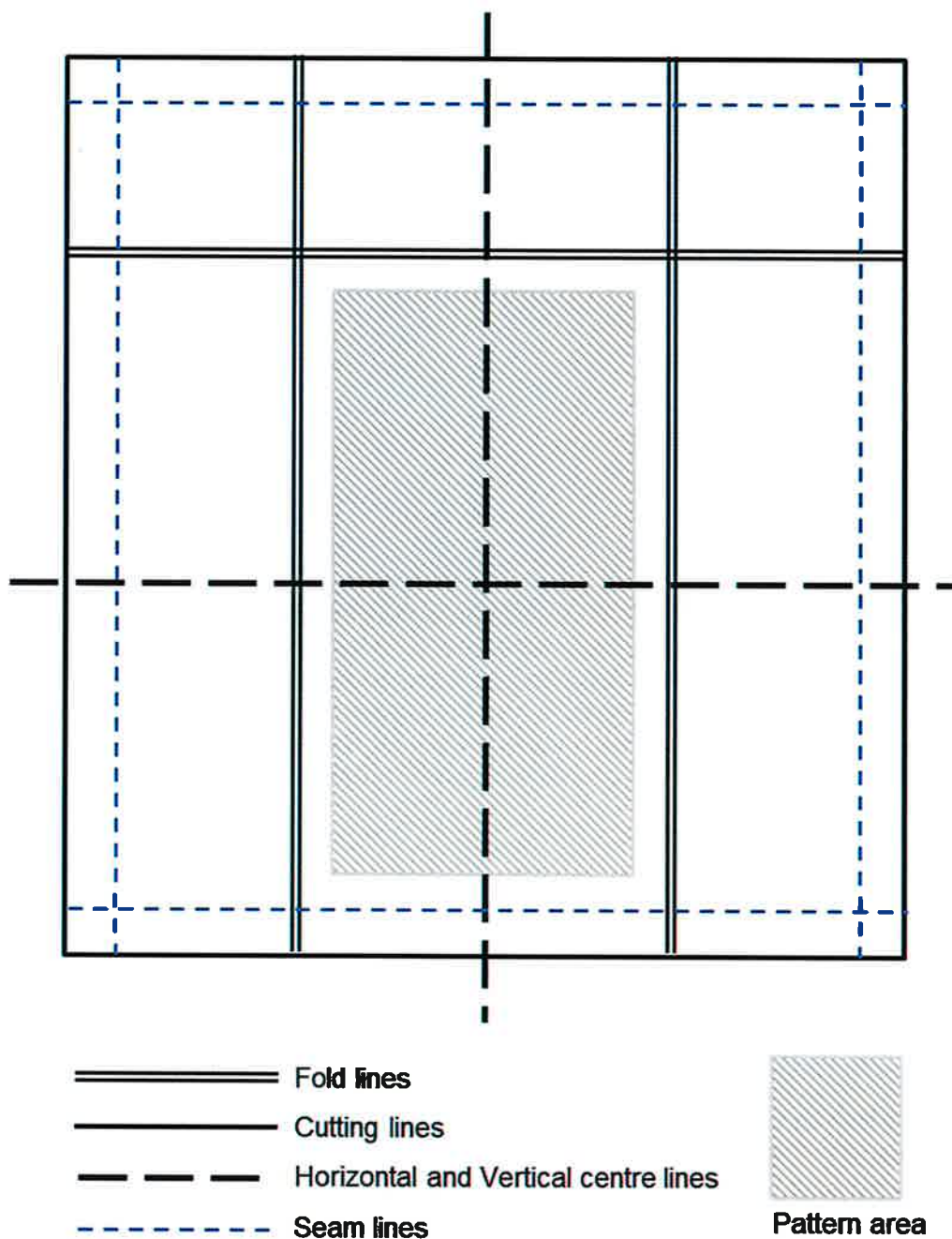
- Even-weave linen
- Embroidery threads in plain or shaded colours
- Coordinating lining fabric
- Tacking cotton in a bright colour
- Sewing cotton to match the linen

Preparation

- To prevent fraying of linen edges neaten manually by over-casting with a crewel needle and machine sewing thread; or by over-locking / zigzagging on a sewing machine.
- Tacking will assist in construction and help avoid counting errors in the embroidery.
- Tack all the lines in diagram to prepare for the embroidery. Tip: using different colour threads for side and top Fold-lines; Seam-lines; and Horizontal and Vertical centres may save confusion.
- Once embroidery is complete cut excess fabric back to 10 fabric threads from the seam-lines.
- To prevent fraying overcast the cut edges using a machine thread the colour of your fabric.

Construction

- Cut a piece of lining fabric to fit and attach to the top edge of the bag piece
- Fold the embroidered rectangle in half right sides together and ladder or machine stitch along the back seam of both linen and lining, leaving a 5 cm gap in the lining to turn through.
- Press the seam open.
- Ladder stitch the bottom seam of the linen, stitch the bottom seam of the lining
- Turn the bag right side out and tuck the lining inside the bag, folding the linen down to the tacked fold line.
- Press the top edge firmly.



Ladder Stitch

- Used for the centre-back seam and bottom seam of the linen bag
- Each stitch goes over two fabric threads



Work a few stitches loosely, then tighten to draw the fabric edges together