

'Sublime Stitches'

Part 5 - Evenweave



'Sublime Stitches' Evenweave Page 5 Patterns 62 - 74

Full Sampler Design Area: 16.07 x 29.57 inches worked on 28 count evenweave

225 x 414 stitches

Material: Minimum size - 26 x 40 inches to allow for embroidery frame and mounting

Suggested fabric:

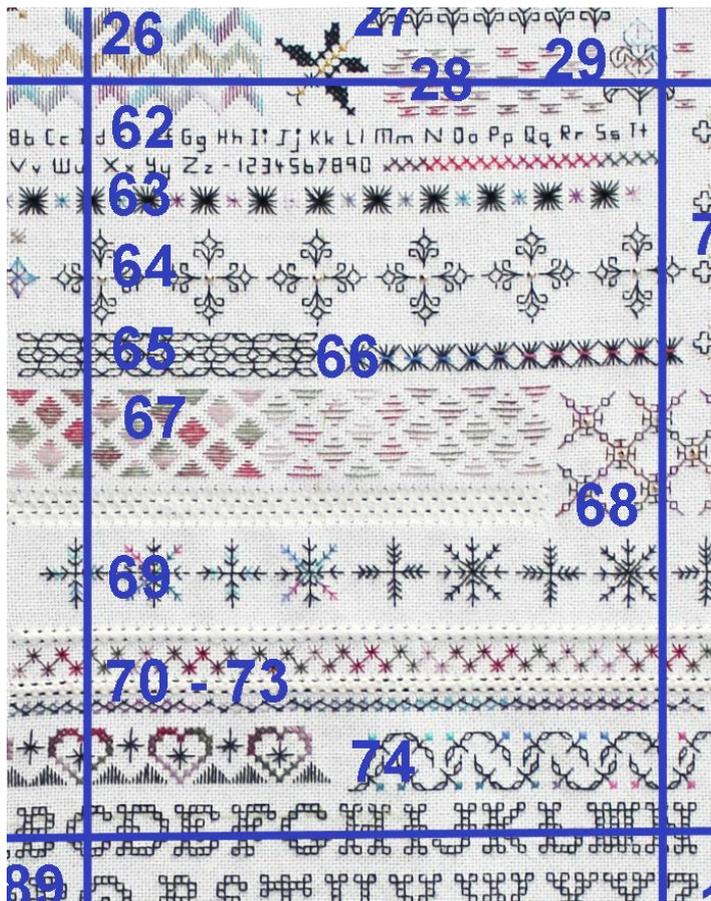
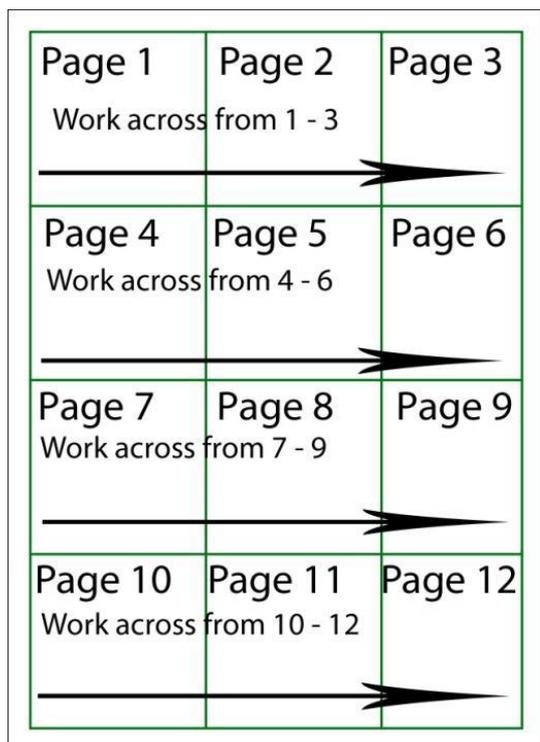
Zweigart 28 count evenweave, white, antique white or cream

Zweigart 25 count Lugana, white or cream

There are 12 pages of patterns. One page will be placed in 'Freebies' in Blackwork Journey every month.

Each pattern or group of patterns have their: Individual numbers, Technique, Threads and beads used, Chart, Picture and Method.

Each month join a printout of the chart to the one before. The final chart will consist of 12 pages arranged in the order as shown below.



Page 5 is worked underneath Page 2

The chart will be found at the back of this PDF.

Legend:

[2] DMC-310 ANC-403 DML- black
 [2] DMC-815 ANC-44 DML- garnet - md
 [2] DMC-996 ANC-433 DML- electric blue - md

Call Outs:

[2] DLE-E3852 Dark Gold DMC Light Effects

Backstitch Lines:

DMC-310 black
 DMC-815 garnet - md
 DMC-996 electric blue - md
 DLE-E3852 Dark Gold

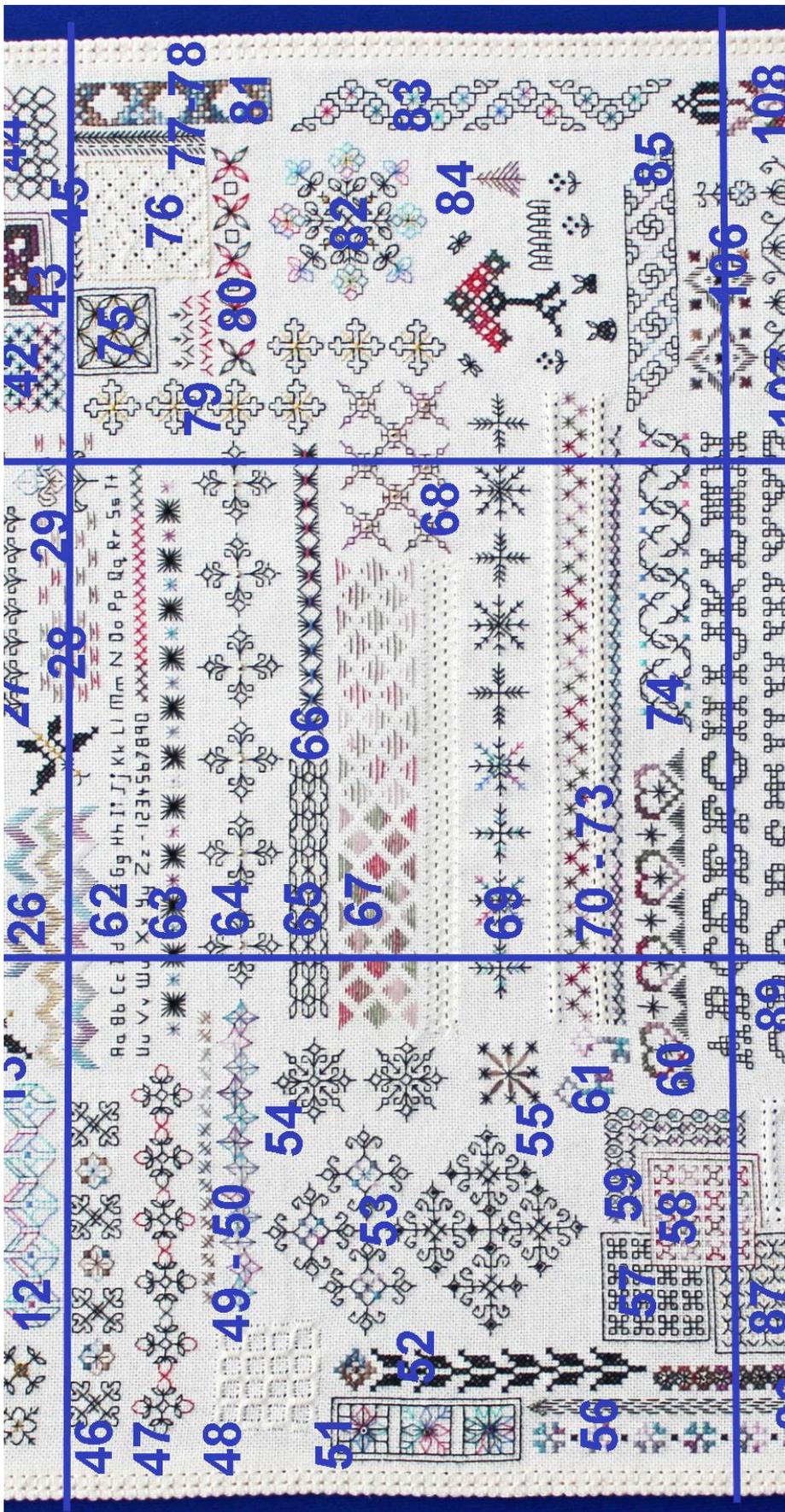
French Knots:

DMC-310 black
 DMC-815 garnet - md

Beads:

MHG-557 Mill Hill Glass Beads-Gold

Evenweave Sampler Threads: DMC 996 electric blue is used on the chart to show DMC Cotton Pérle No.12, ecru



The evenweave sampler was worked in DMC Coloris floss in six shades plus DMC 310 as the base colour.

DMC Coloris variegated threads coordinate with DMC Embroidery Floss.

'Sublime Stitches' Evenweave Pages 4 - 6 Patterns 46 - 85

To help position the patterns correctly on the fabric and to see how they relate to each other look carefully at the embroidery. If only a small part of a pattern is shown on one page leave it until the following month and work the pattern as a whole.

The patterns to be added this month are the remaining ones from Page 4 and Patterns 26 - 29 from Page 2

Complete any patterns from Pages 2 and 4 as you work across the chart

Samplers are built up from different motifs and bands which work in relationship to one another. By looking at each element and seeing how they are constructed it is possible to use the patterns in many different ways, to build new designs and extend existing ones. The smaller samplers which have been added to 'Charts' in Blackwork Journey have been developed from single pages from 'Sublime Stitches'

Note: Finish each band or motif before moving on to the next one. Do not take threads across open spaces between bands as the threads will show through on the front of the work.

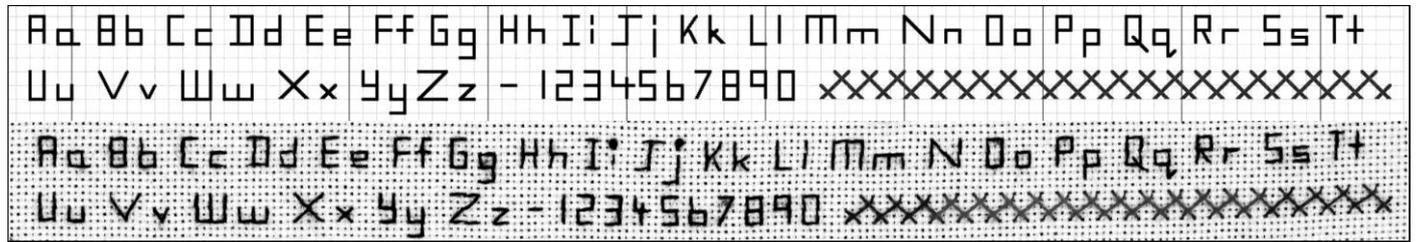
Use Page 5 to examine the patterns carefully. Most of them can be altered in some way by adding or removing stitches. Apply these ideas to your own work.

Pattern 62 Small Alphabet

Every needlewoman needs a small alphabet in her stitch library. This is ideal for naming and dating small projects or for adding to cards or gift tags where space is limited

Technique: Blackwork

Stitches: Back stitch one strand, French knot one strand Threads: DMC 310



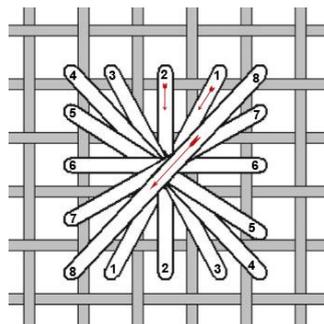
Method:

Finish each line before moving on to the next one. Do not take threads across open spaces between lines as the threads will show through on the front of the work. The pattern after the alphabet is herringbone stitch.



DMC 4519 Herringbone

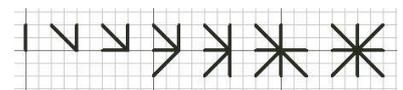
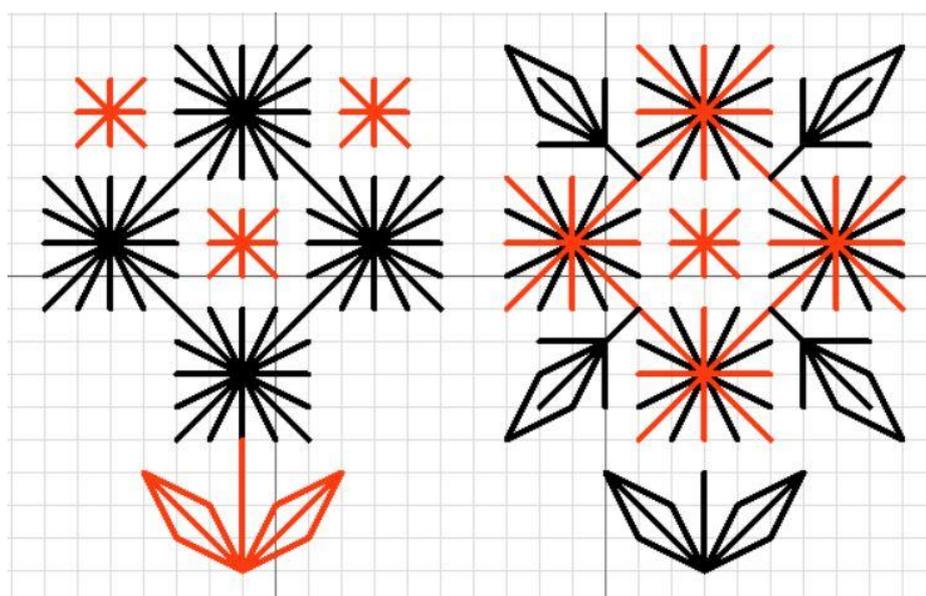
Pattern 63 Double Leviathan and eyelet stitch band



Technique: Blackwork Stitches: Back stitch, one strand Threads: DMC 310, DMC 4519

Method:

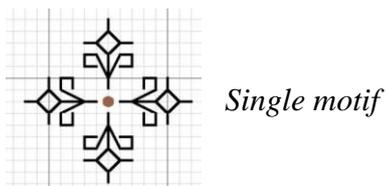
Leviathan stitch is worked over four threads and consists of eight long stitches worked in a counter clockwise direction. The last stitch (8) lies diagonally from right to left and always faces in the same direction. Follow the numbers carefully. Because the stitches overlap the centre of the stitch is raised. This contrasts with the smaller, flat eyelet stitch which consists of 8 stitches worked into the centre.



Eyelet stitch - work the eight arms from the outside to the centre.

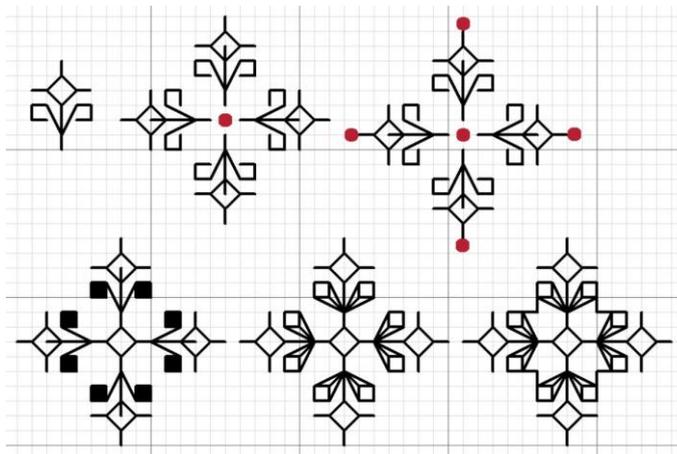
This is also a band which can be expanded and developed as a block, diamond design or even flowers! Introduce another colour to add another dimension to the stitch.

Pattern 64 Floral band

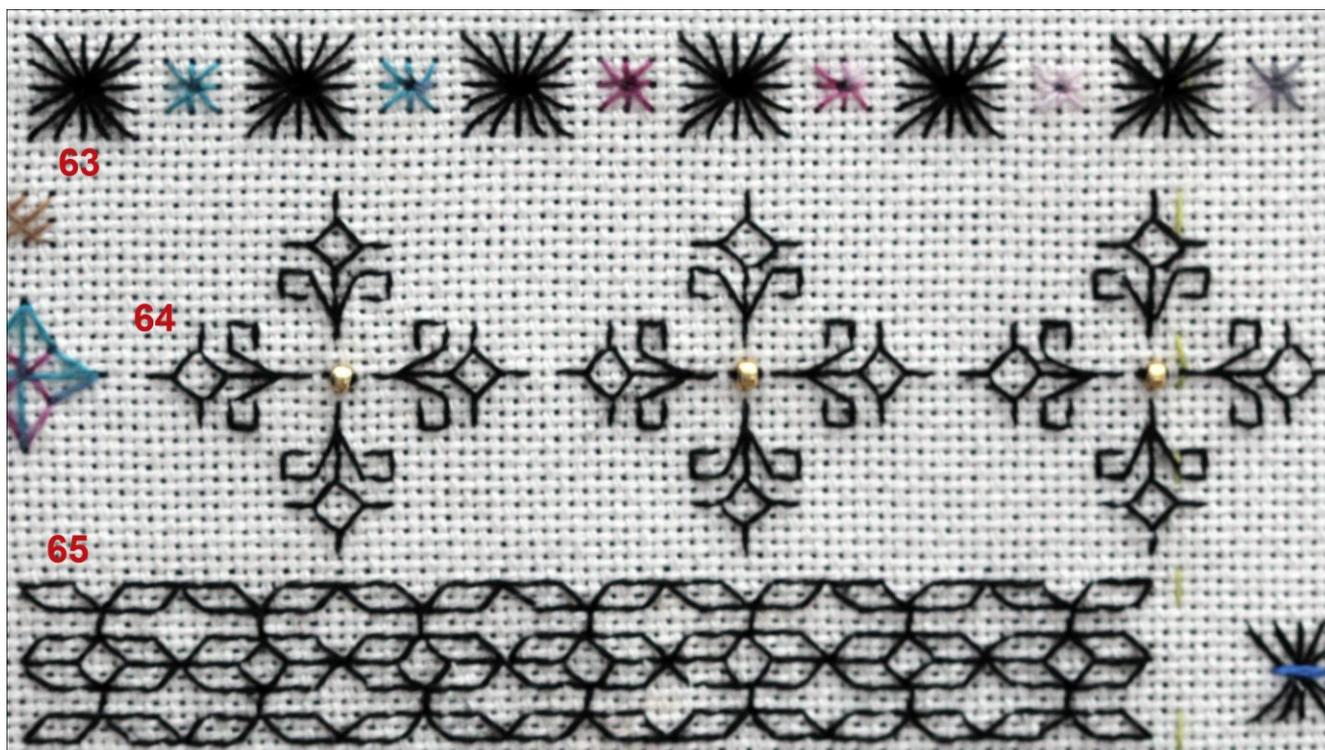


Single motif

This is also a band which can be expanded and developed as a block, diamond design or even flowers! Introduce colour to add another dimension..



More complex variations

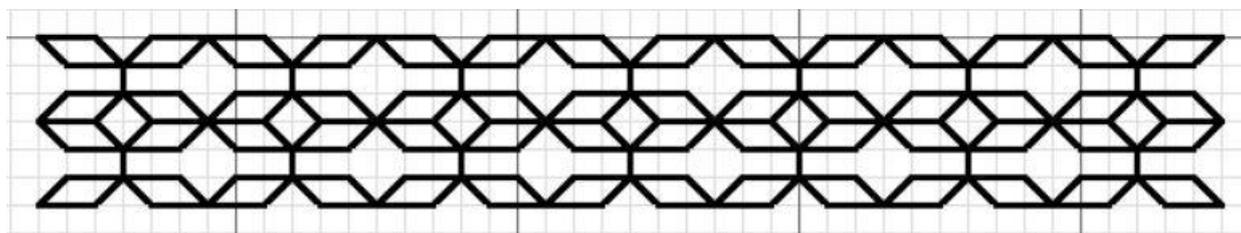


Patterns 63 - 65 The patterns fall into three categories: heavy, light and medium. Pattern 64 can be made into a medium weight pattern by adding lines or a heavy pattern by adding cross stitches.

Technique: Blackwork Thread: DMC 310, one strand.

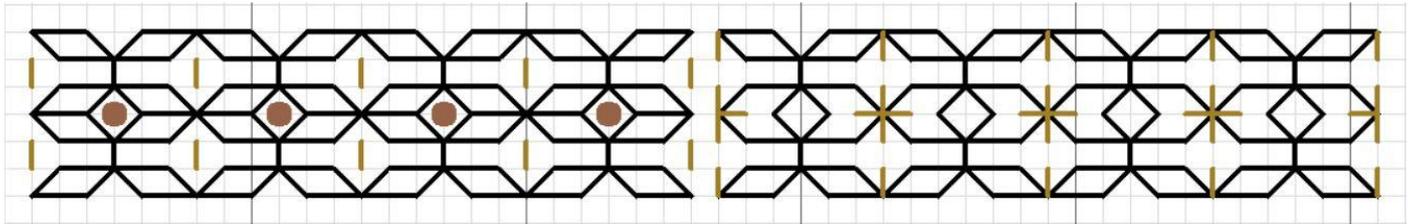
A very simple motif adds a light touch to the sampler. By adding or removing stitches the weight of the pattern can be changed. Decide whether you want to use the simple pattern or develop it further by following the diagram above.

Patterns 65 Ironwork lozenge band



Technique: Blackwork Thread: DMC 310, one strand

Simple bands are an important part of designing a sampler. They can be used as borders to frame a motif or joined together to create blocks of their own.

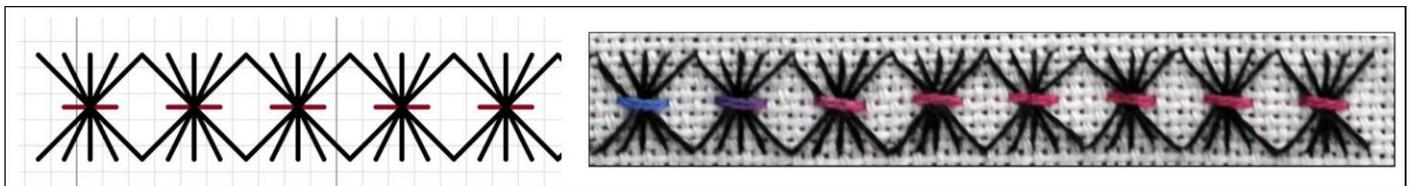


This pattern can easily be changed by adding colour and stitches.

Pattern 66 Wheatsheaf band

Technique: Embroidery

Stitches used: Back stitch Threads: DMC 310, 4507



Method:

Stitch five vertical stitches over eight threads. Pull the threads together with a horizontal band over four threads. Optional: Add a bead or a vertical metallic stitch into the diamond.

Variation: Stitch three vertical stitches and pull together with a horizontal band over two threads.

Pattern 67 Pattern darning Japanese style

Technique: Pattern darning Threads: DMC 4518

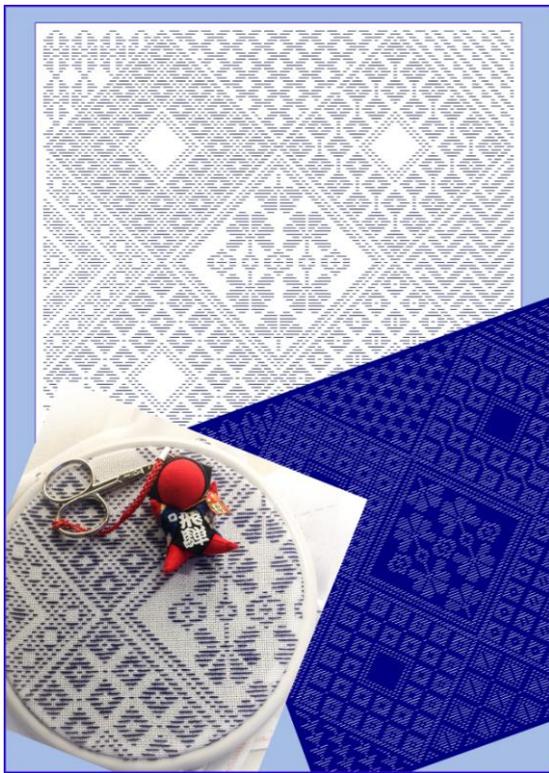


What is pattern darning?

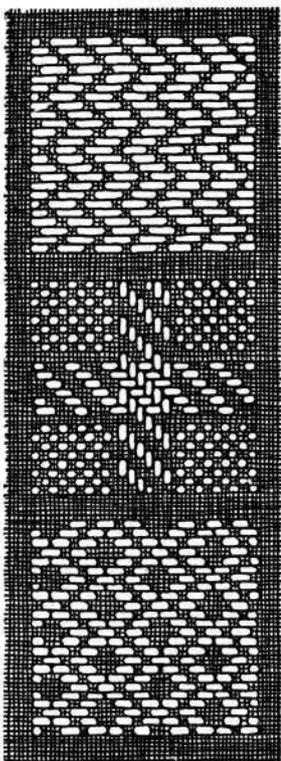
Pattern darning is a simple and ancient embroidery technique in which contrasting thread is woven in-and-out of the ground fabric using rows of running stitches which reverse direction at the end of each row. The length of the stitches may be varied to produce geometric designs. Traditional embroidery using pattern darning is found in Africa, Japan, Northern and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Mexico and Peru. Pattern darning is also used as a filling stitch in blackwork embroidery.

Example of Kogin style pattern darning from Japan





CH9340 Sumiko and CH0334 Kyoto Kogin from Blackwork Journey are examples of Japanese style pattern darning.



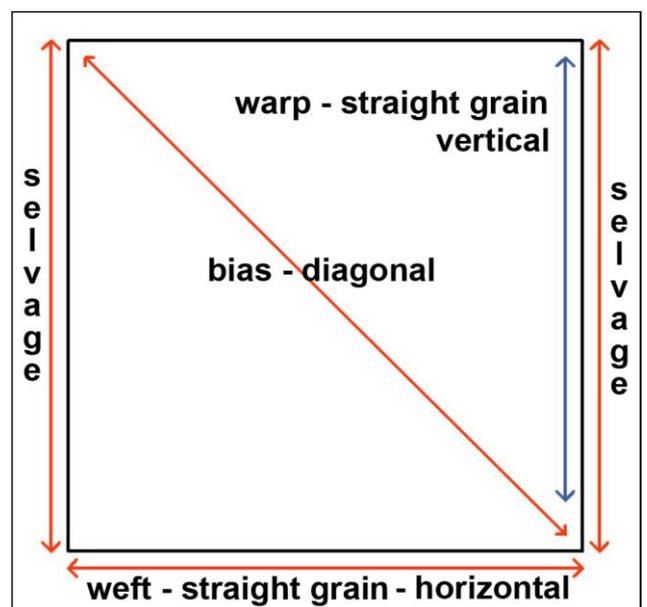
Pattern darning is really simple and effective. The density of the stitches, the number of strands of floss used and the ground fabric determine how the pattern appears.

It can be used to make a border, frame a design or form a pattern in its own right. Careful counting is required and the pattern is worked along the weft of the fabric in rows.

What is the warp and weft of a fabric?

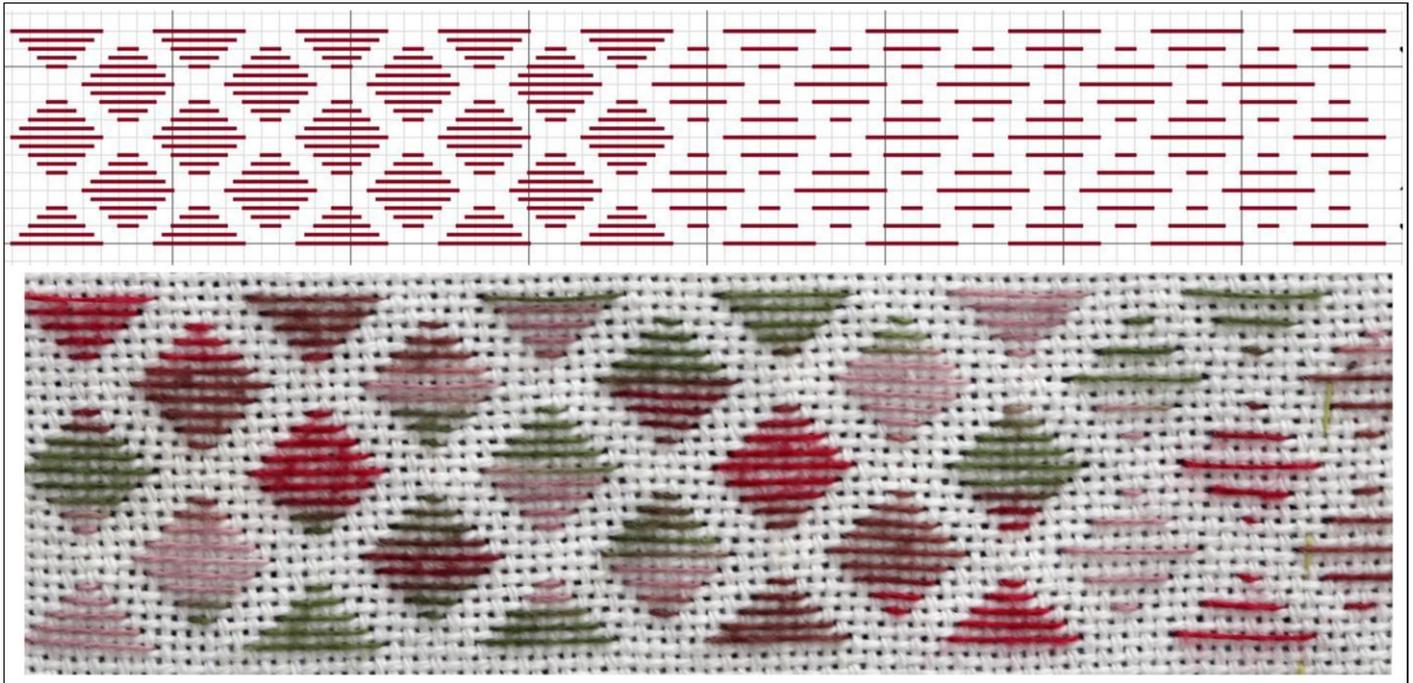
Woven fabrics are made up of a **weft** - the yarn going across the width of the fabric - and a **warp** - the yarn going down the length of the loom. The side of the fabric where the **wefts** are double-backed to form a non-fraying edge is called the selvedge.

Understanding the fabric you are stitching on is important. There is almost no stretch on the warp and a little stretch on the weft. The bias has a lot of stretch so if you are working diagonal rows of embroidery take care not to distort the fabric by pulling too hard.



Fabric construction

Pattern 67 The dense diamonds are worked over 2,4, 6, 8 and 10 threads. The lighter diamonds are worked over 2, 6 and 10 threads. Pull gently so as not to pucker the fabric.



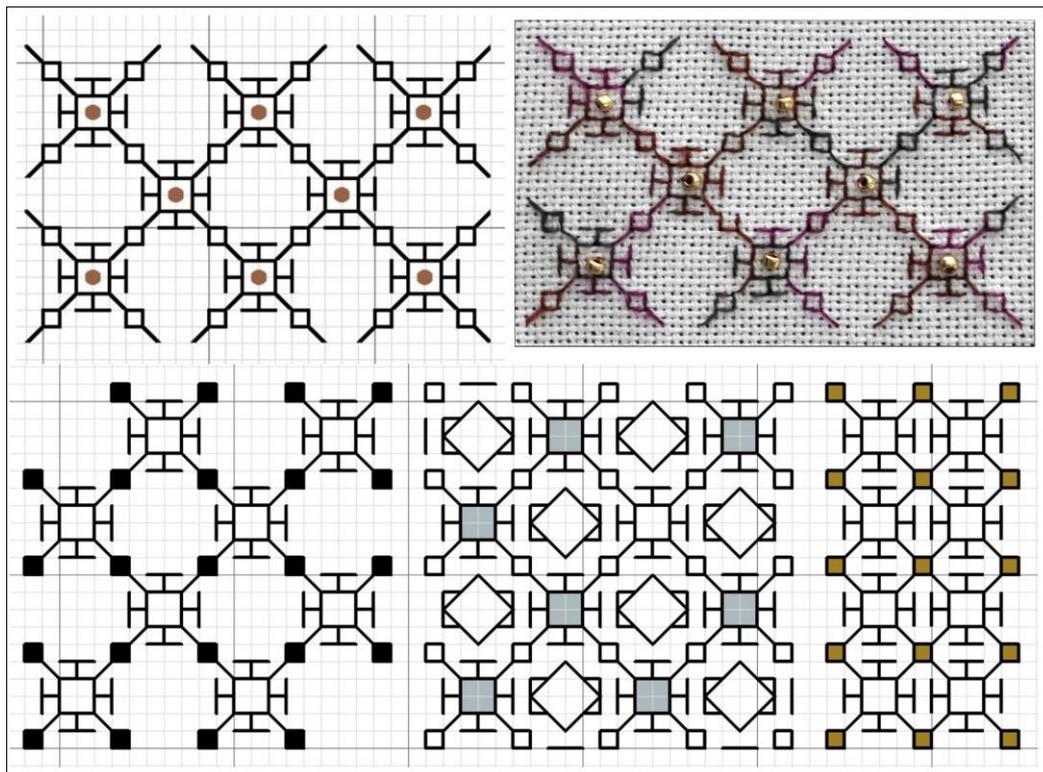
Coloris DMC4504 was used for this example of pattern darning

Pattern 68 Take a simple motif and?

Technique: Blackwork one strand, cross stitch two strands
DMC 310 and 4522

Method:

Work the basic motif and then add cross stitch or additional filler stitches if desired. Placing the motifs together creates a much denser pattern.



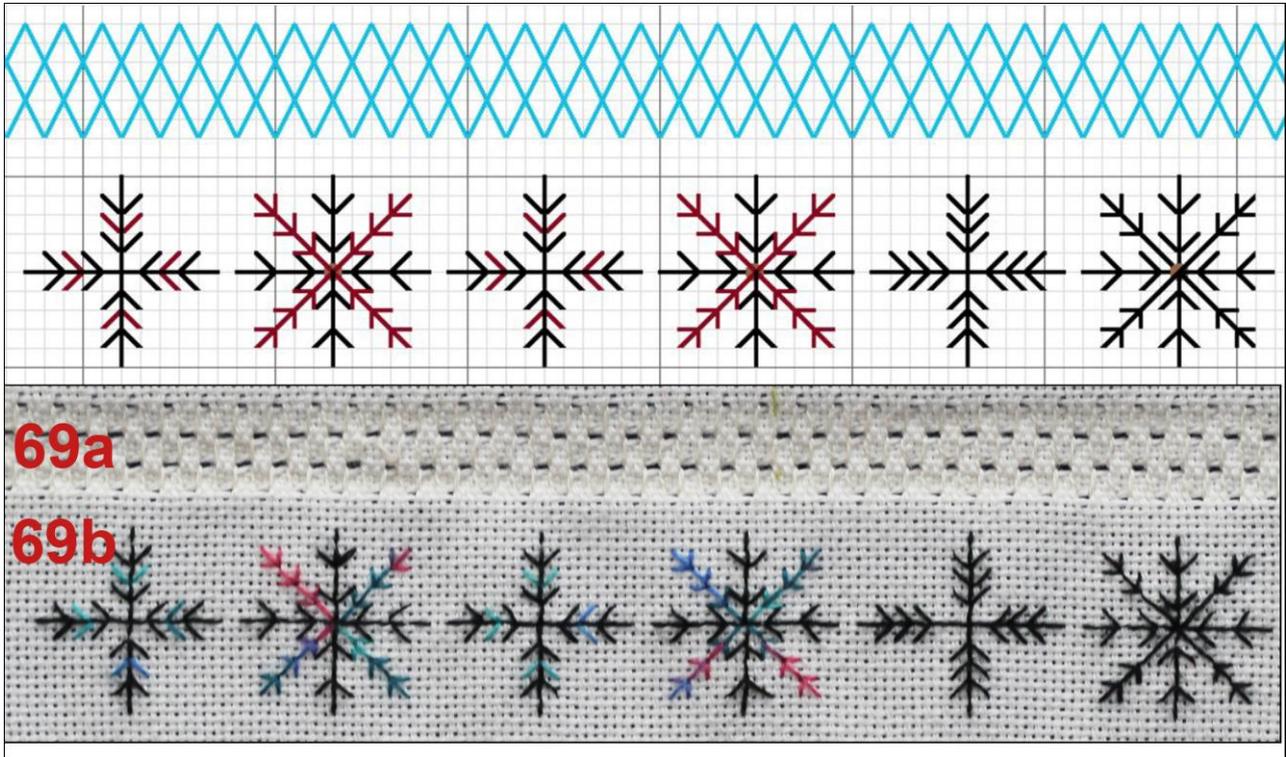
Pattern 69 Take two techniques - how do they work together?

69a Wave stitch, Pulled thread work

69b Coloured blackwork

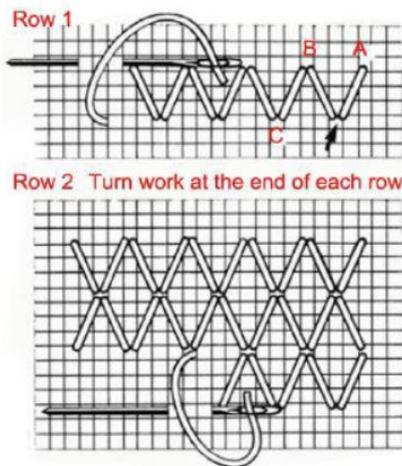
Different techniques are used throughout 'Sublime Stitches' to complement each other. Wave stitch is a pulled thread work technique worked in Cotton Perle No 12 in rows across the fabric. The holes create the texture and interest.

Row 69b is a lighter weight pattern using colour to make the impact. Contrast the coloured motifs with the plain black ones. Which one do you prefer?



69a Wave stitch, pulled thread work 69b Coloured blackwork

Pattern 69a Wave stitch



Row 1 Insert the wave stitch pattern working from right to left over four threads, starting at the arrow

Work the full width of the pattern. Pull each stitch tightly to draw the fabric and create the hole.

Row 2 Turn the work 180 degrees and repeat until the whole area has been completed.

The secret of successful pulled thread work is to 'pull' the stitches tight to open up the holes. Many of the stitches can be worked as embroidery stitches on Aida by not 'pulling' the threads.

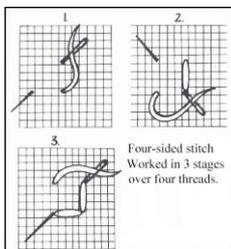
Pattern 69b Coloured blackwork Threads: DMC 310, DMC 4507

Work the blackwork motifs in one strand of floss. Optional: Add beads to the centre of the motifs after the embroidery has been completed.



Patterns 70 -73

Pattern 70 Four-sided stitch, one row.



Technique: Pulled thread work Thread: Cotton P rle No 12

Method:

This consists of 3 straight stitches, to form the end, the middle and the top of the 'square'. Work from right to left over 4 threads. Always put the needle in at one corner and come out at the opposite one. Follow diagrams 1-3. Pull tight to create the holes.

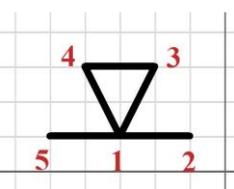
Pattern 71 Detached eyelets

This can be worked as an embroidery stitch or a pulled thread work stitch. Thread: DMC 4518, one strand

Pattern 72 Three-sided stitch

Technique: Pulled thread work Thread: Cotton P rle No 12

Method:



Work from right to left following the diagram. The stitch covers four threads, with two diagonal and one straight stitch. There are TWO stitches to each side and the straight stitch making 6 stitches to each three sided stitch. Pull each stitch tight to create the holes,

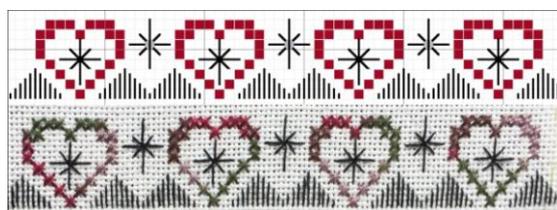
The stitches share holes!

Pattern 73 Herringbone stitch

Technique: Embroidery Thread: DMC4514

Pattern 60 Hearts

Start or complete the band which was started in Part 4 before starting Pattern 74



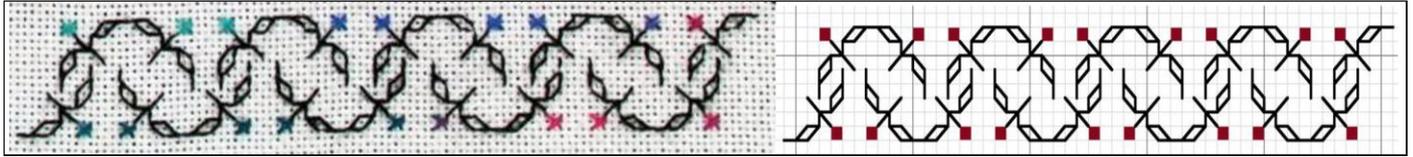
Technique: Pattern darning, Cross stitch

Threads: DMC 310, DMC 4518 Stitches used: Back stitch, one strand Cross stitch, two strands

Add the beads after the embroidery has been completed.

Pattern 74 Interlocking leaves

Technique: Blackwork Threads: DMC 310,DMC4514



Verses in Traditional samplers

The introduction of moral verses into samplers is another indication of their role, well established by the middle of the 17th century, as part of a girl's education.

Many of the embroidered motifs used on the samplers held a special meaning, such as acorns meant fertility and life, carnations for maternal love, the lily for purity, chastity and innocence



Mary Christian Law. 1808

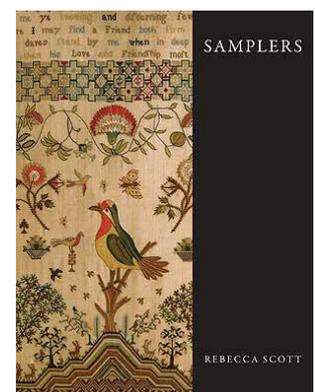
A sampler worked with coloured silks consisting of numerous individual small motifs surrounding a central verse within an inverted honey suckle border. The base consisting of a country scene with a shepherdess, her flock, farm buildings, assorted animals all placed on a distinctive green chequered ground. Contained in the original maple frame.

If you are in England visit Witney Antiques, 100 Corn Street, Witney, Oxfordshire, OX28 6BU, England, They have a themed exhibition of 17th to 19th century samplers in their gallery and many samplers can also be viewed on line.

<http://www.witneyantiques.com/samplers>

'Samplers' written by Rebecca Scott, and well illustrated with samplers from Britain and the United States.

Shire Books: Paperback; December 2009; 128 pages; ISBN: 9780747807063



Alice Lydia Dunn. Aged Thirteen years. Circa 1835

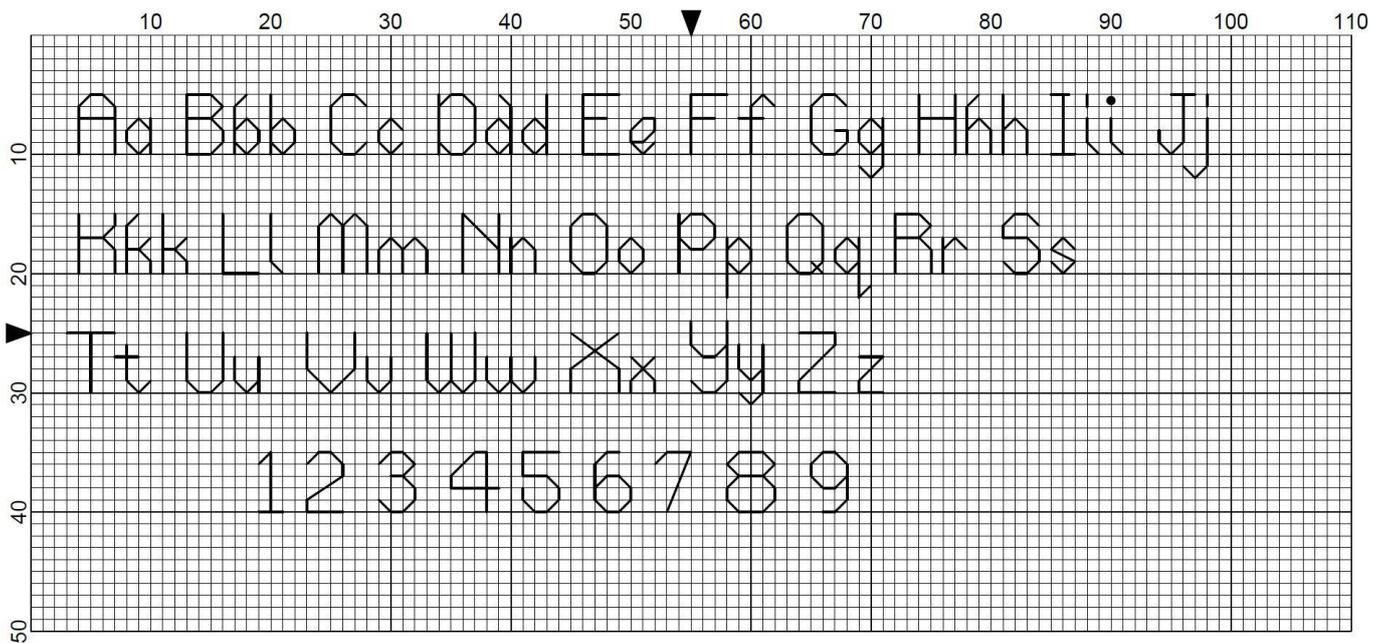
This sampler clearly states at the bottom of the sampler that Alice was taught her needlework skills by her mother. Worked with coloured silks and contained in a period maple frame. The sampler is not dated but the style of needlework indicates the period.

Additional alphabets:

Upper and lower case backstitch alphabets over 5 threads are useful for creating verses in samplers so an additional alphabet has been included for your personal use.



Alphabet over 5



This completes Part 5 of 'Sublime Stitches' Evenweave

Sublime Stitches Evenweave

