

Remembrance Poppies

Finished: 6" x 6"

The remembrance poppy has been used since 1920 to commemorate soldiers who have died in war. Inspired by the World War I poem "In Flanders Fields", they were first used by the American Legion to commemorate American soldiers who died in that war (1914–1918). They were then adopted by military veterans' groups in the Commonwealth, especially the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Today, they are mainly used in the UK and Canada to commemorate their servicemen and women who have been killed since 1914. Small artificial poppies are often worn on clothing on Remembrance Day/Armistice Day (11 November) and in the weeks before it. Poppy wreaths are also often laid at war memorials.

This year (2020 the year of the pandemic), may Remembrance Poppies also be worn in remembrance of those who lost the battle against the Covid-19 virus, and in honor of all the heroes who are on the front lines waging war against this deadly virus.

Supplies:

- 7" x 7" square of background fabric
- 7" x 7" square of frame fabric
- Fat quarter of green for leaves and stems
- Fat quarter of red for flowers
- 3" square of black ultra suede, felt or wool for flower center
- 1 skein each black and red 6-stranded embroidery floss
- 50 wt. cotton thread to match red fabric



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future editions.

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THE GRAHAM CRACKER COLLECTION

Lesson One - Remembrance Poppies



The remembrance poppy has been used since 1920 to commemorate soldiers who have died in war. Inspired by the World War I poem "In Flanders Fields", they were first used by the American Legion to commemorate American soldiers who died in that war (1914–1918). They were then adopted by military veterans' groups in the Commonwealth, especially the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Today, they are mainly used in the UK and Canada to commemorate their servicemen and women who have been killed since 1914. The small artificial poppies are often worn on clothing on Remembrance Day/Armistice Day (11 November) and in the weeks before it. Poppy wreaths are also often laid at war memorials. (From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.)

Workbook techniques

Colonial Knot

Perfect Placement Appliquéd

Reverse Appliquéd

Traveler's Joy

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7" x 7" square of circular frame fabric

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Fat quarter of red for flowers

3" square of black ultra suede, felt or wool for flower center

1 skein each black and red 6-stranded embroidery floss

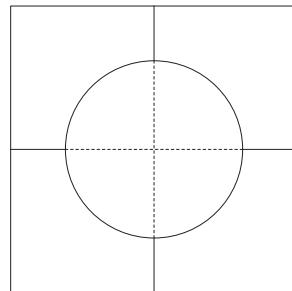
50 wt. cotton thread to match red fabric

Circle template

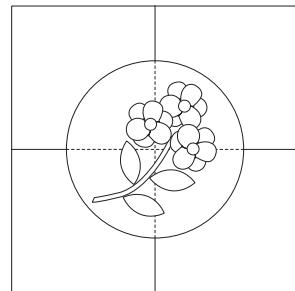
Embroidery needles

- 1 Use the small circle template on page 5 and the instructions for *Perfect Placement Appliquéd* on page 7 to center and transfer the circle to the wrong side of the 7" square of background fabric.

Transfer the *Remembrance Poppies* pattern to the wrong side of the background fabric following the transfer instructions for *Perfect Placement Appliquéd*. The instructions for *Perfect Placement Appliquéd* will center the design inside the circle.

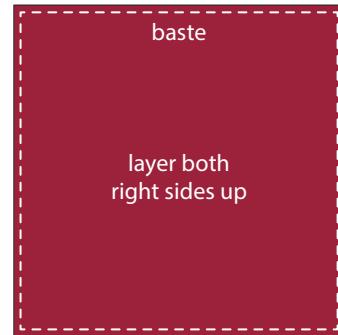


7" square wrong side

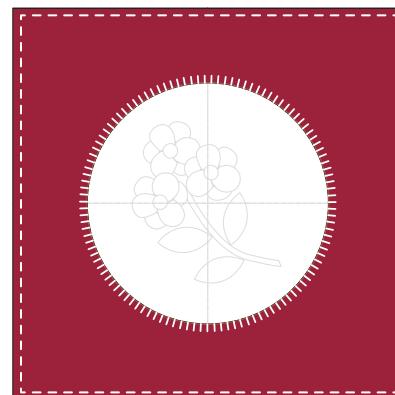


wrong side

- 2 Place a 7" square of the frame fabric on top of the 7" square of the background fabric, both right side up. Baste together along the outside edges.



- 3 Appliquéd the circle following the instructions for *Reverse Appliquéd* on page 8. DO NOT TRIM THE BACKGROUND FABRIC from behind the frame.





The Stem and Leaves

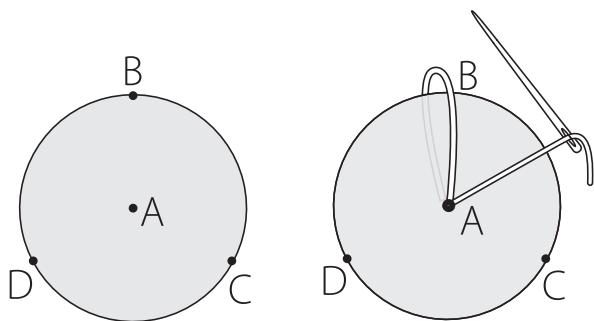
- 1 Use *Perfect Placement Appliqué* to appliqué the stem and leaves.



The Flowers

- 1 Mark three $2\frac{3}{4}$ " circles and three $2\frac{1}{4}$ " circles on the wrong side of the red fabric. Cut out each circle adding a $\frac{3}{16}$ " seam allowance.
- 2 Make three *Traveler's Joys* (page 9). Use two strands of the red embroidery floss to gather the each circle and to make the petals. Make three petals on each of the 6 circles, gathering the petals at B, C, and D.

NOTE: The Remembrance Poppies use larger circles and have six petals per flower versus the eight petals shown on the Traveler's Joy instructions.



The Flowers *continued*

- 3 Cut three $\frac{3}{8}$ " circles from the black ultra suede, felt or wool. Appliqué one circle to the center of each flower.



- 4 Use three strands of the black 6-stranded embroidery floss to stitch two rows of *Colonial Knots* around the outside edge of the black circles.



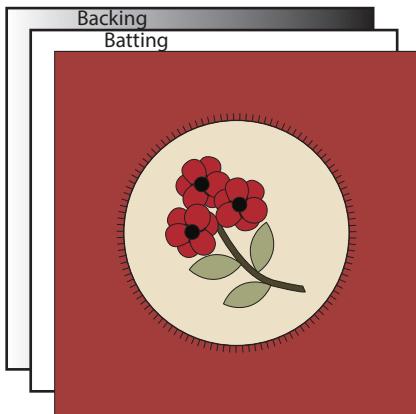
- 5 Stitch the flowers to the block with 50 wt. cotton thread in a color to match the flowers and small stitches hidden in the gathers of the flowers.





Finishing

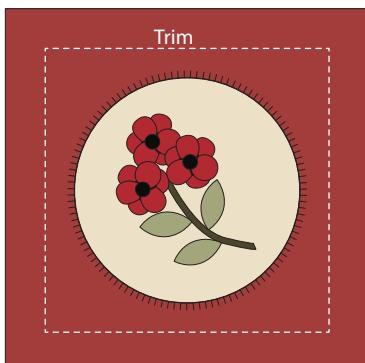
1 Sandwich the embellished block, 7" x 7" square of batting and 7" x 7" square of backing. Quilt as desired.



2 Trim the block to 6½" square:

Center a 6½" square ruler over the 7" embellished blocks. Lightly trace a 6½" square centered around the small block.

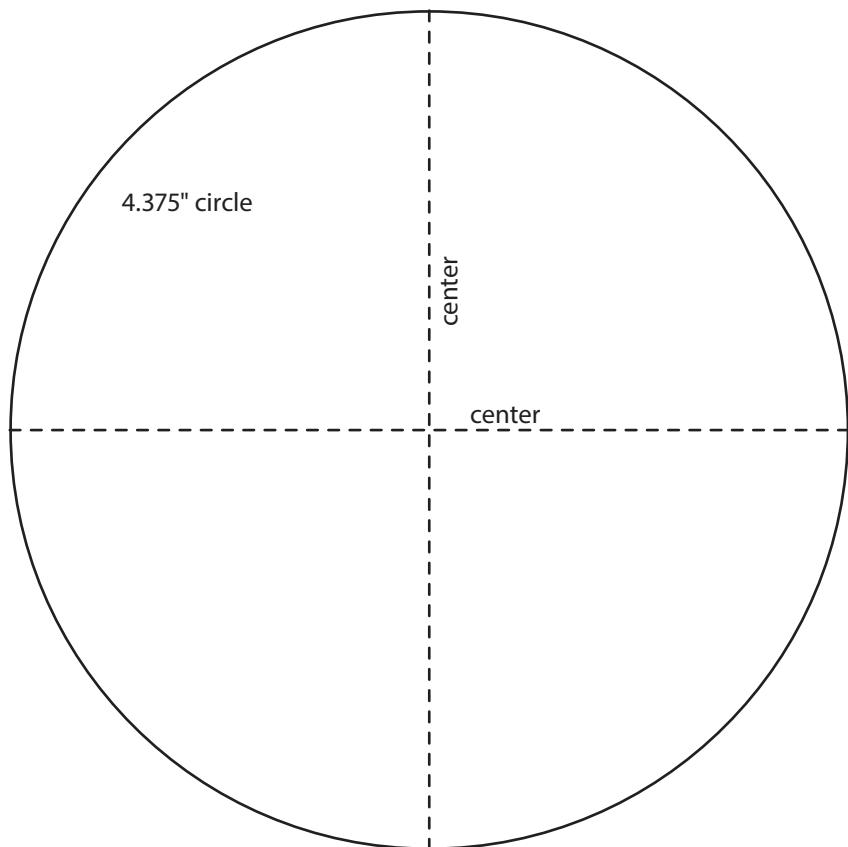
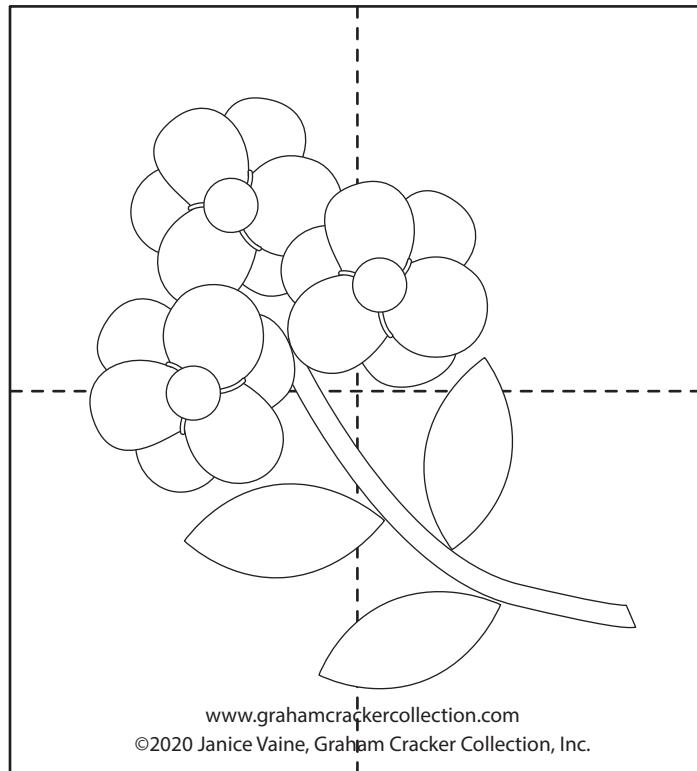
Because of the raised embellishment, it may not be possible to trace a perfect square. Therefore, place the block on a rotary cutting mat. With a 6½" x 12½" ruler and rotary cutter, use the traced markings as a guide to trim the blocks to size.



Trim the small block to 6½" x 6½" with seams.



Remembrance Poppies

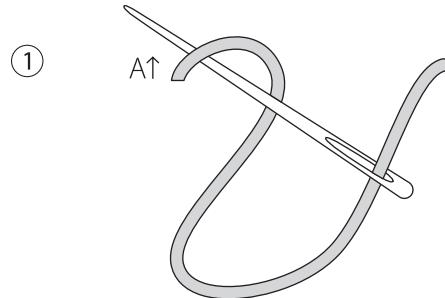


Colonial Knot

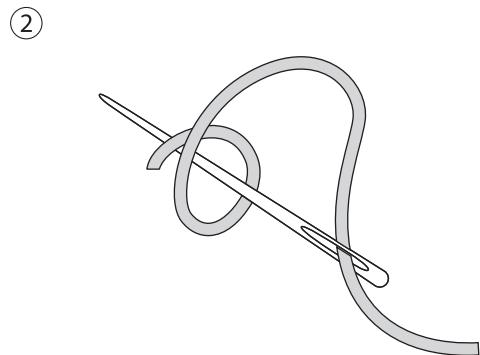


The Colonial Knot, also known as the Candlewicking Knot, is similar in appearance to the French Knot and can be worked alone or to fill a shape. It is easier to work this stitch with the fabric in a hoop. This leaves your hands free to position stitches and to wrap the thread around the needle.

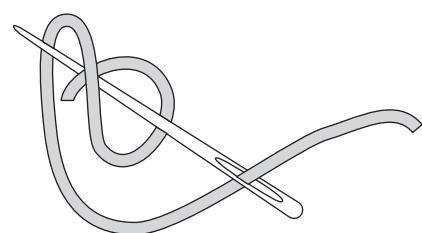
- 1 Bring needle and thread to front at A. Make a backward "C" with the thread. Place the tip of the needle under the top of the "C" close to A.



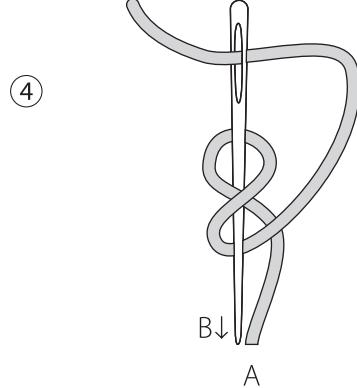
- 2 Lay the thread from the end of the "C" over the tip of the needle and shorten the loop around the needle.



- 3 Take the thread under the tip of the needle. The thread looks like it is forming an almost closed figure 8.



- 4 Take the tip of the needle to the back at B, two threads away from where the thread originally emerged at A. Pull the wrapped thread firmly against the fabric and pull the needle and thread through to the back.



TIP:

When pulling the needle and thread to the back, hold the knot and loop of thread on the fabric with your thumb until only the knot lays on the fabric.

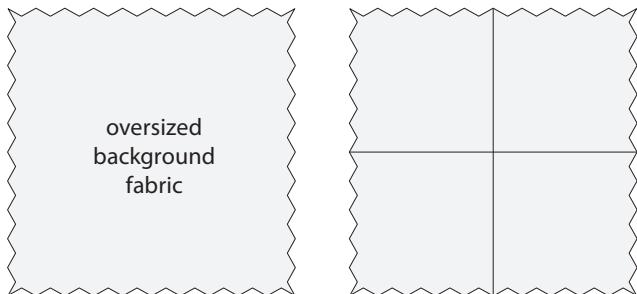
Perfect Placement Appliqué



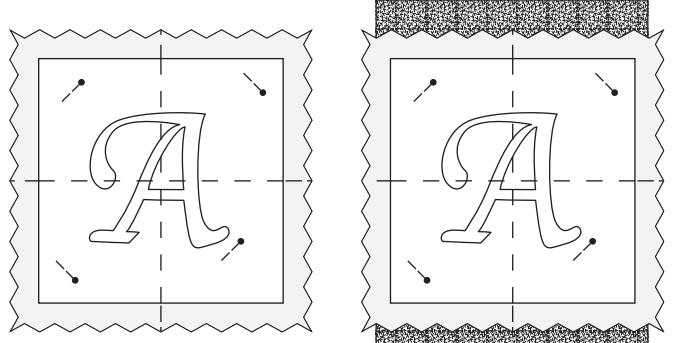
Perfect Placement Appliqué is an efficient method in both time and materials to prepare fabric for hand needleturn appliqué. This method offers accurate results. It makes working on your blocks convenient and portable, affording you less preparation time and more stitching time. Refer to "Appliquéd & Embroidery Fundamentals" by Janice Vaine for more detailed instructions on hand appliqué.

Preparing the Background

1 Cut a piece of background fabric using a pinking rotary cutter blade. Using a pinking blade will stop the edges of the fabric from fraying as you work on the block. Fold the fabric in half vertically and horizontally. LIGHTLY finger press centerlines.

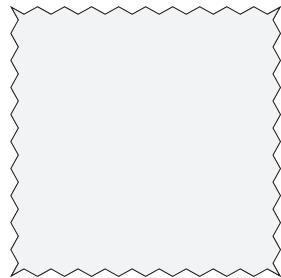


2 Place the background fabric on a flat surface right side up. Center the pattern on top of the background fabric, right side up, matching the pattern's horizontal and vertical lines with the finger pressed lines on the background fabric. Pin in place. Place a piece of Loew Cornell transfer paper on a flat surface, carbon side up. Place the pinned fabric and pattern on top of the transfer paper. Using a stylus, trace the entire pattern.



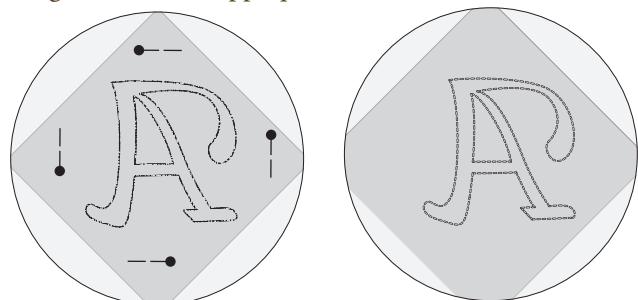
Loew Cornell transfer paper carbon side UP.
Background fabric right side UP.
Pattern right side UP.

3 Check the wrong side of the fabric to be certain the full pattern has been transferred. The pattern is reversed and ready to appliqué. When completely traced, remove pins.

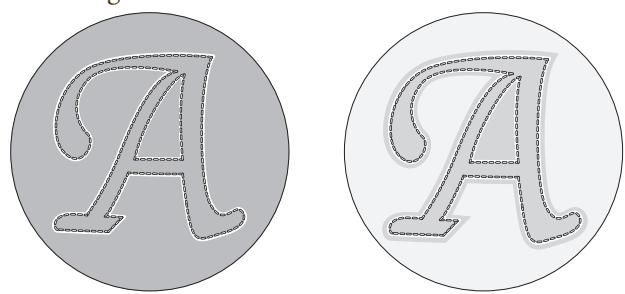


The Appliqué Fabric

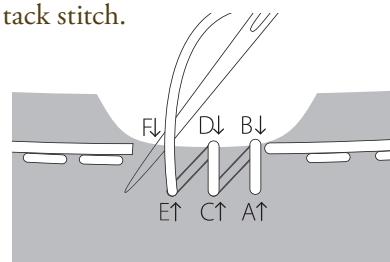
1 Cut a square of fabric for the A. Place it on a flat surface right side down on the diagonal. Place the background fabric, right side down, on top of the appliqué fabric. Pin in place. Hold up to light to assure appliqué fabric covers the design plus seam allowance. Thread a #10 Sharps needle with quilting thread in a color easily seen on the appliqué fabric. Knot the end of the thread. Baste stitch the appliqué fabric and background fabric together on the drawn line. The knot and a short length of thread are on the right side of the appliqué fabric.



2 On the right side of the appliqué fabric, use a marking pencil to trace along the *outside* edge of the basting stitches. Trim the appliqué fabric only, leaving a $3/16$ " seam allowance – smaller than a $1/4$ " but larger than an $1/8$ ".



3 Appliqué the appliqué fabric to the background fabric with a tack stitch.



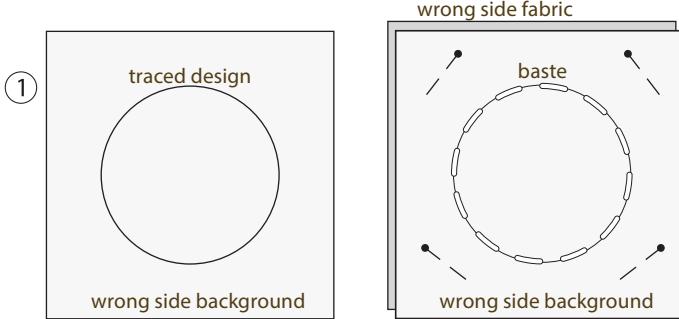
Note: Occasionally parts of a design, such as leaves and stems, need to be transferred to the right side of the fabric for embroidery. Simply baste on the traced line and mark along the basting stitches on the right side of the fabric.

Reverse Appliqué

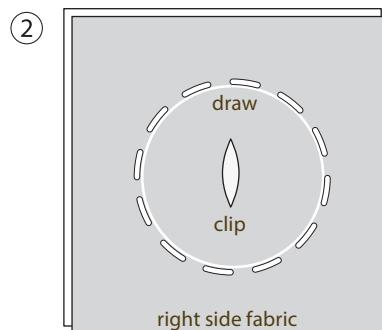


Appliquéd is the technique of stitching a piece of appliquéd fabric on top of background fabric along the outside edges to make a design on top of the background fabric. Reverse appliquéd is the opposite. It cuts away the appliquéd fabric, turning under and appliquéing the cut edges to reveal the background fabric underneath.

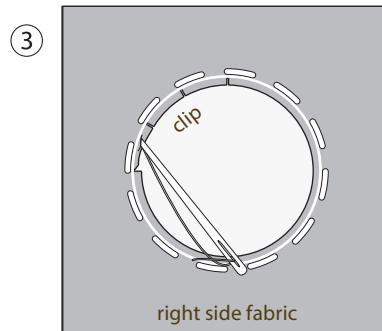
- 1 Trace the design onto the wrong side of the background fabric using Perfect Placement Appliquéd.
Place the appliquéd and background fabrics wrong side up and pin together. On the wrong side of the background fabric, baste the appliquéd and background fabric together on the traced line of the shape to be reverse appliquéd.



- 2 On the right side of the appliquéd fabric, mark a line next to the *inside* edge of the basting stitches.
Make a small clip in the middle of the *appliquéd fabric only*.

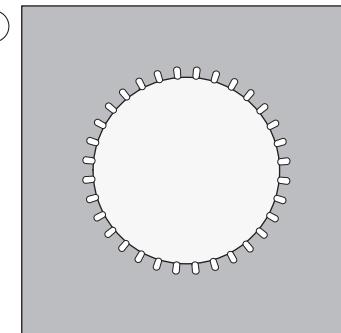


- 3 Trim the seam allowance inside the basted shape.
Clip tabs on a quarter of the shape. Be careful not to clip past the marked line.
Slide the needle between the background and appliquéd fabric. Bring the needle and thread to the front hiding the knot between the two fabrics. Place the tip of the needle in the center of the first tab and sweep the appliquéd fabric underneath. *Always place the tip of the needle on the tab to sweep under the seam allowance. Never put the needle in the clip to turn under the seam allowance.* Appliquéd the first quarter of the shape.



Continue appliquéing around the shape a quarter at a time, cutting tabs in each quarter.

- 4 When the appliquéd is completed, on the wrong side of the *background fabric only* trim a $\frac{3}{16}$ " seam allowance.

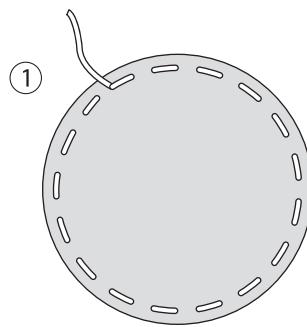


Traveler's Joy



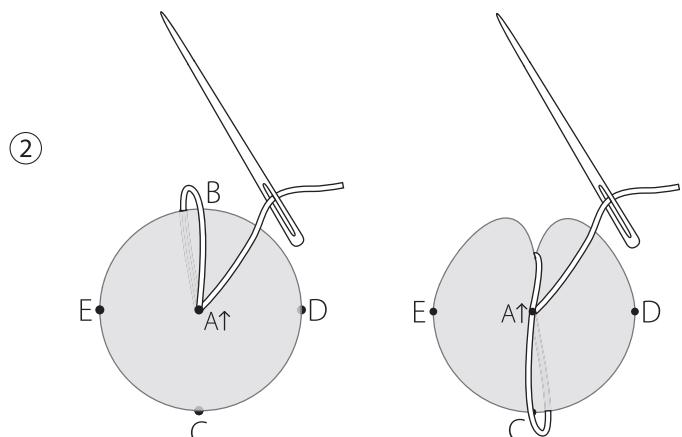
This little flower is a combination of two flowers, one placed on top of another. It may also be worked individually beginning with a smaller circle, making tiny grouped blossoms for lilacs or hydrangeas.

1 Trace a 1½" and a 2¼" circle onto the right side of the flower fabric. Cut out the circles adding a 3/16" seam allowance. Placing the thread knotted thread on the wrong side of the fabric, run a gathering stitch along the traced line of the circle. Pull the thread, gathering it tightly in the center of the circle. Knot to secure the gathers. **DO NOT CUT THE THREAD.** Flatten the gathered circle.



2 Bring the needle and uncut thread to the front at A in the center of the circle. Lay the thread over B and bring the needle and thread back up at A. Place your thumb over the thread and pull tightly making a petal indentation. Repeat a second time.

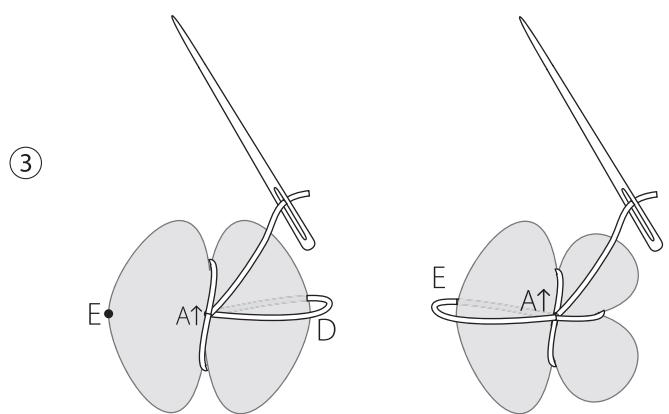
Lay the thread over C and bring the needle and thread back up at A. Place your thumb over the thread and pull tightly making a petal indentation. Repeat a second time.



3 Lay the thread over D and bring the needle and thread up at A. Place your thumb over the thread and pull tightly making a petal indentation. Repeat a second time.

Lay the thread over E and bring the needle and thread up at A. Place your thumb over the thread and pull tightly making a petal indentation. Repeat a second time.

Knot and secure. The lower flower is made.



4 Repeat steps 1-3 for the 1½" circle. **DO NOT CUT THE THREAD** after this second flower is made.

5 Place the small flower on top of the larger flower, taking the needle and uncut thread through the center of the larger flower. Knot and secure the two flowers together. Stitch a Colonial Knot in the center of the flower and attach to the background.

