

**ARTS & CRAFTS**



**WORCESTERSHIRE  
GUIDE ASSOCIATION**

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|                            |          |                            |    |
|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----|
| 3D Pictures                | 13       | Necklace                   | 14 |
| Bamboo Flue                | 17       | Neoprene Flowers           | 11 |
| Bead Making                | 214      | Origami                    | 7  |
| Bird Feeders               | 23       | Paper Bags                 | 5  |
| Boxes                      | 5        | Paper Butterflies          | 4  |
| Bubble Painting            | 3        | Paper Cup                  | 5  |
| Candles                    | 24       | Pen Holder                 | 16 |
| Chinese Weaving            | 27       | Pencil Tops                | 20 |
| Cross Stitch               | 31       | Plastic Canvas             | 30 |
| Cross Stitch Charts        | 32,33,34 | Pop Up Cards               | 4  |
| Ear-Rings                  | 14       | Pyrography                 | 35 |
| Egg Shell Mosaic           | 20       | Quill Pens                 | 17 |
| Encaustic Wax Painting     | 35       | Quilling                   | 6  |
| Finger Puppets             | 28       | Rag Rugs                   | 27 |
| Friendship Bracelets       | 22       | Ribbon Weaving             | 28 |
| Friendship Necklace        | 21       | Salt Dough                 | 13 |
| Glass Painting             | 18       | Salt Jars                  | 20 |
| Keyfobs                    | 15       | Silk Roses                 | 12 |
| Kites (Chinese Carp, Sled) | 8        | Snow Storms                | 20 |
| Latin Bracelets            | 21       | Spring Daffodils           | 11 |
| Letter Rack                | 16       | Templates - Glass Painting | 19 |
| Macramé                    | 25,26    | Templates - Mobiles        | 10 |
| Magnetic Ladybird          | 15       | Winter Hyacinths           | 12 |
| Marbling                   | 3        | Wool Cards                 | 13 |
| Mobiles                    | 9        | Wozzle                     | 28 |
| Mother's Day               | 13       |                            |    |



# PAPER MAKING

## Materials:

Newspaper or other unfinished paper (i.e. no glossy/coloured paper), Flat bottomed container Larger than the Mold), water, whisk, Deckle and Mold (See Below), Smooth Cloths, 2 Boards (larger than the Mold), 2 G Clamps.

## Method:

Tear the paper into SMALL pieces and put into the water with a drop of washing up liquid. Leave to stand overnight if possible.

Stir and whisk the paper and water until it is a smooth thin paste.

Slide the deckle and mold into the mix and shake gently to bind the fibres together. Lift and allow excess water to drain. Remove the the deckle and place a clean, damp smooth cloth over the pulp.

Place a board on top of the cloth and holding the mold and board tun over.

Remove the mold, the paper should stay attached to the cloth\*\*. Put a damp cloth on top of the paper to form a sandwich.

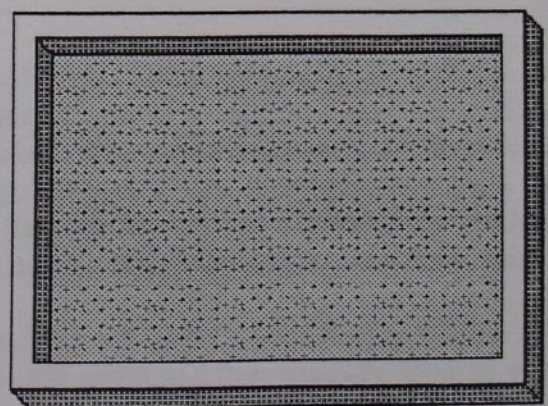
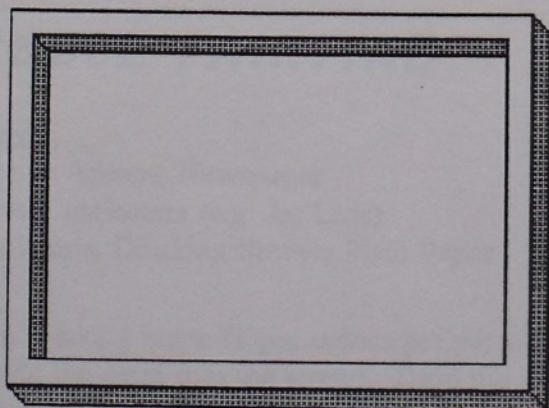
Continue making sheets and stacking. When you have pile place the second board on top and clamp. Tighten the clamps gently and evenly to help squeeze out the remaining moisture.

Leave for 5 minutes before removing the clamps. Separate your pages keeping a cloth beneath each to help with the moving. Place on a clean flat surface and allow to dry.

If time is limited the pages can be iron dry by placing a clean cloth over the pulp and ironing apply gently even pressure on a low heat setting.

When you have finished making your paper, thoroughly clean your equipment as dried on pulp can be difficult to remove.

\*\* Dried flowers or other thin decoration can be added to the paper at this stage. It is also possible to add small petals of dried flowers etc to the pulp mix.



The Deckle is a wooden frame inside which the mold is placed. It forms a low rim allowing the pulp to be captured.

The mold is a frame over which a fine mesh is tensioned. It allows the water to pass through it, but holds the paper pulp in place.

# DECORATED PAPER

## MARBLING

### Materials:

Watertight Tray, Empty Jam Jars, Turpentine  
Eye Droppers, Oil Paints, Newspaper  
Strong Paper (eg Bond)  
Water Thickerener (eg wall-paper paste)  
Stylus (Old Knitting Needles/Skewers/Thick Card)  
Rubber Gloves, Rags for cleaning hands etc.

### Method:

Before beginning ensure that your work area is well covered with newspapers or plastic sheeting. Cut several sheets of newspaper the same size as the tray. These will be used later to clean the tray later. You will also need strips of paper about 8 cm wide by the length of the tray. Prepare the water by thickening it with wall-paper paster or cornflower or gelatine can be used. The water should be approximately the consistency of

thin cream. Although this thickening is not essential it does allow more accurate control of the colours. You need to fill the tray to a depth of at least 6 cm.

Mix your paints in a jam jar. Start by adding only a few drops of turpentine and blending well using a stiff brush. Once the mix is smooth gradually add more turpentine until the paint is thin enough to fall easily from the brush.

Use one of the strips of newspaper to skim the surface of the water to break/remove any skin that has formed.

Drop the paint onto the surface randomly using a dropper (an plastic straw can be used). The paint should begin to spread and form circles of 2 - 3 cm diameter. If this does not happen then thin the paint further with turps before continuing. If the paint spreads too rapidly then you need to thicken it by adding more paint from the tube. Build up drops of different colours (2 or 3).

Now take you stylus and drag through the paints to swirl and create a marbled effect. An old wide toothed comb can be used for this.

If do not like the pattern remove the paint by laying on a sheet of the pre-cut newspaper and letting it absorb the paint. Start again with the paint etc.

Once you are happy with the pattern on the surface make sure your hands are clean and dry. Take a sheet of your good paper holding it at diagonally opposite comers. Carefully lay the paper, again diagonally, onto the water being careful not to create air-pockets.

Once the paper is lying flat pick it up by the bottom comers and gently pull it over the edge of the tray which removes any slime.

Lay the marbled paper on newspaper or hang up to dry.

Clean the tray with newspaper and start again.

The finished paper can be used to decorate a variety of objects or can be used as unique wrapping paper. By using thin card you can create unusual gift tags and cards.

## BUBBLE PAINTING

### Materials:

Protective Aprons, Newspaper  
Shallow Contianters (e.g. Jar Lids)  
Poster Paints, Drinking Straws, Plain Paper

### Method:

Cover the work surface with newspaper.

Mix up the poster paint to a medium consistency. (If the paint is too thin it will spread and too thick will prevent the paint flowing). Make sure you do not put too deep a depth of paint into the container as this will mean too much paint being picked up at a time - children always think more is better.

Take a drinking straw (1 per colour per person) and dip it into the paint (putting your finger over the end will hold the paint into the straw). Drop the blob of paint onto the paper and then carefully blow to spread the paint and create interesting patterns. If you begin at the bottom edge and blow up towards the top of the paper it is possible to create tree like shapes to which extra details can be added later.

Other Paints can also be used to achieve the same effect e.g. Acrylic, Thinned Oil Paints etc.

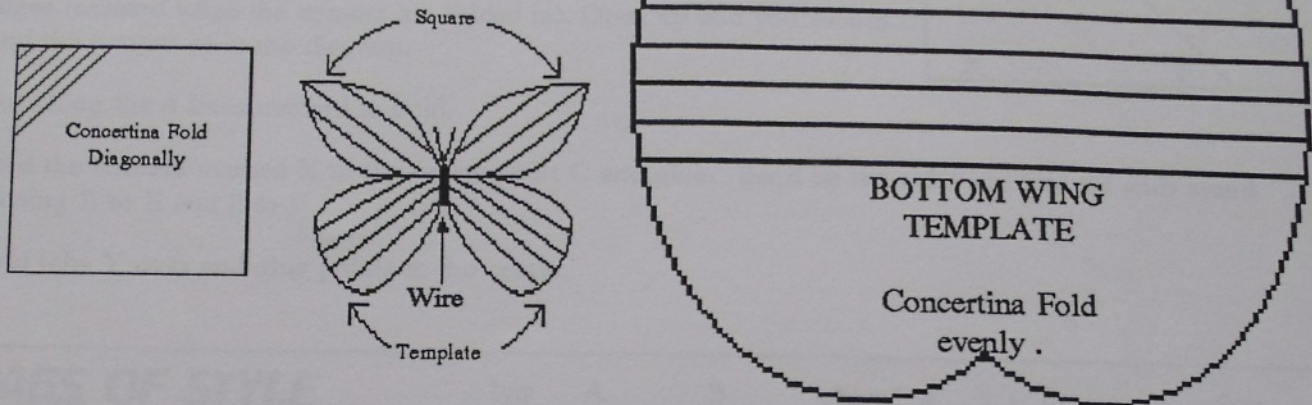
WARNING - remember that young children should not be given paints containing toxic substances as they may suck instead of blowing - check your paints carefully!

# PAPER ART

## BUTTERFLIES

### Materials:

Decorative Paper, 10 cm of Wire  
Scissors



Cut out one square 9 cm x 9 cm and one of the 'wing' shapes. Carefully concertina fold (see diagrams/template)

Gather the wings together in the centre using the wire to hold and use the ends of the wire to form the antennae, then spread the wings to give the finished butterfly effect.

Try adjusting the sizes to make a range of butterflies.

### Materials:

Card 36cm x 26cm, Scissors,  
Glue, Pencil & Crayons.

### Method:

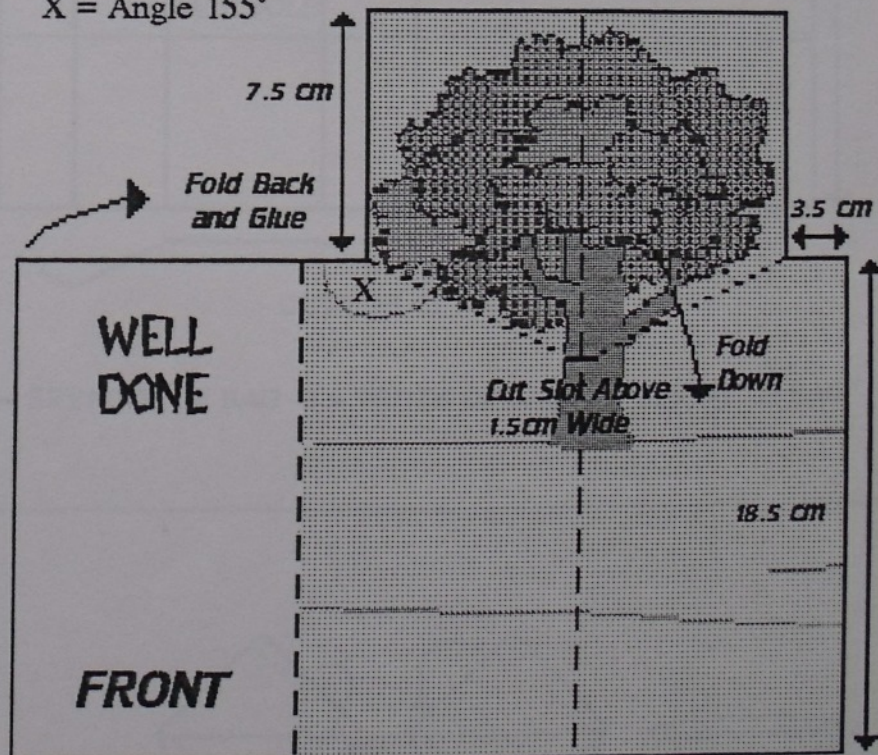
Fold the card carefully along the creases (dotted lines). Fold the section marked front behind and glue.

Carefully cut the small slot as marked (you may find a craft knife useful).

Draw your design across the inside (middle and right hand thirds). The section that appears above the top of the card can be cut to any shape desired (e.g. cutting around the tree).

Decorate the front and put your message on the back. For that authentic look why not draw a fake bar code on the back.

X = Angle 155°



## POP UP CARDS

# BOX CLEVER

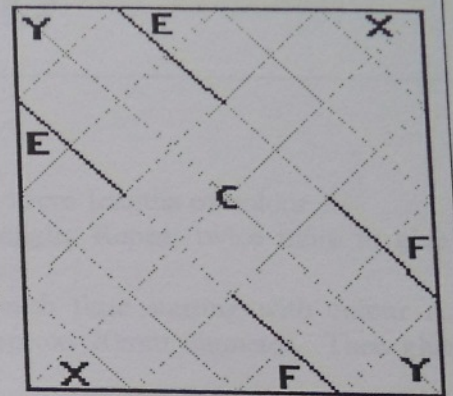
**Materials:**

Thin Card or Strong Paper, Scissors, Ruler, Pencil, Glue

**Method:**

Cut 2 squares, one should be 1 cm larger than the other - this will form the lid.

Fold the card in half diagonally, open up and fold corners and the folded edges (created when the corners are folded in). Open up and you should find the pattern as in the diagram.



Cut along the 4 lines marked in bold.

Fold the corners marked X to the centre point C and glue. Bend up the sides and fold the ends round glueing E to E and F to F.

Fold tabs Y over and glue points in the centre.

# BAGS OF STYLE

**Materials:**

Strong Paper, Scissors, Glue, Ruler, Pencil, Hole Punch, Ribbon

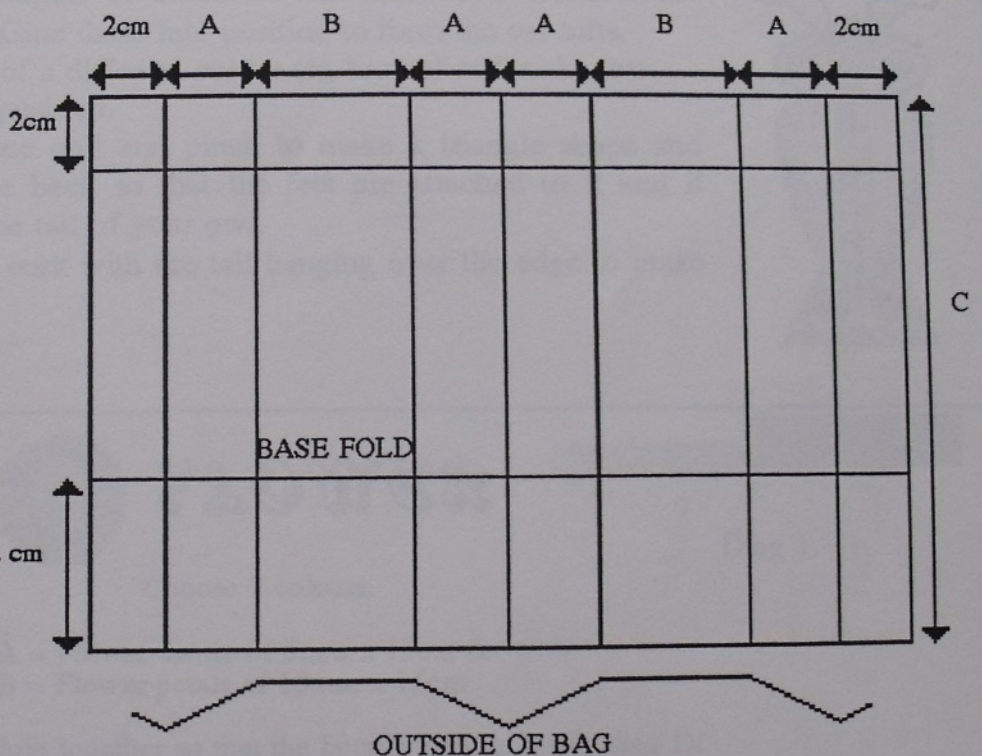
**Method:**

Cut and fold the paper as per diagram.

Fold the top 2 cm in and glue.

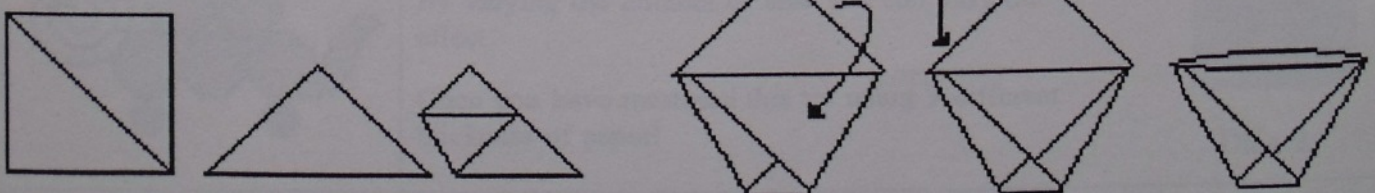
Snip corners up to the base line, fold the sides in and glue first the front and then the back flap to form the base of the bag.

Punch holes in the top edge and thread the ribbon through to form a handle.



A = BREADTH OF BAG B = WIDTH OF BAG C = HEIGHT OF BAG

# DRINK UP



# QUILLING

## Materials

5mm Quilling Papers  
Quilling Tool, Adhesive  
Cork, Scissors

## Owl

Take two complimentary colours (A & B).

Cut five 15cm lengths of colour A and three 15cm lengths of colour B.

Join one length of 'A' to one length of 'B' to create a 30 cm length. Repeat twice more to give three new lengths of two colours.

Using the quilling tool, wind up each of the two-tone lengths, each time starting with colour A. Drop off the tool and allow to uncoil slightly to give a coil of approx. 20mm diameter. Then glue the ends in position.

Take two of the coils and pinch to form a tear-drop shape. Glue the two tear-drops together to create a heart shape. This forms the main body of the owl.

Take a 15cm length of yellow and make a coil of 15mm diameter then form into a tear drop (as per body). This is the beak. Glue into position at the top of the body

Take two colours to form the eyes (eg black and white). Cut 2 15cm lengths of each and join to make two-tone lengths. Wind carefully on your tool and glue the end before removing. This forms a 'peg'. Glue the two pegs into position either side of the beak.

Now take your remaining lengths of colour A and make two 15mm coils.

Form these into leaf shapes. Glue these into position to form the ear tufts.

Now take two 15cm lengths of a different colour (eg brown) and make two pegs for the feet. Glue into position.

Take your remaining two-tone coil and pinch to make a triangle shape and glue this into position at the back so that the feet are attached to it and it hangs down below to form the tail of your owl.

Finally glue your owl to the cork with the tail hanging over the edge to make a pretty ornament.



## TORTOISE

Body: 5 x 30 cm 'Pegs'.

Shell: 1 x 15 cm Half-Moon

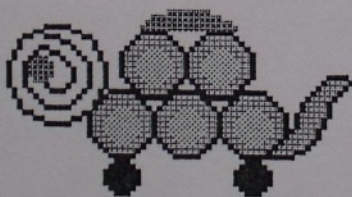
Legs: 2 x 15 cm 'Pegs'.

Tail: 1 x 15 cm leaf.

Head: 7.5cm Peg

surrounded by a 30 cm coil.

Head - Make the peg eye then attach the coil end and continue winding as per usual. Drop off and glue the coil.



## FLOWER

Choose 2 colours.

A = Flower centre of 5mm x 15cm &

B = Flower petals of 10mm x 15cm

Join together so that the bottom edge is level (diag 1).

Roll up into a 'peg' starting from colour A and glue the end before removing from the tool.

Cut 4 or 5 slits at regular intervals in B down to A (diag 2). Now fold back these 'petals'.

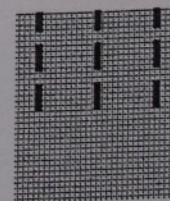
Repeat the process to make as many flowers as you like.

By varying the number of slits you can vary the effect.

Once you have mastered this try using 3 different thickness of paper!



Diag 1.

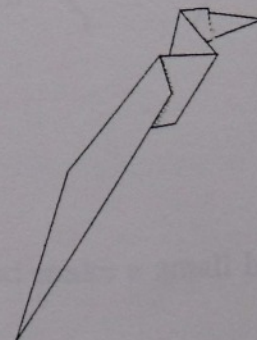
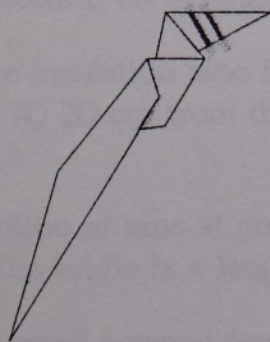
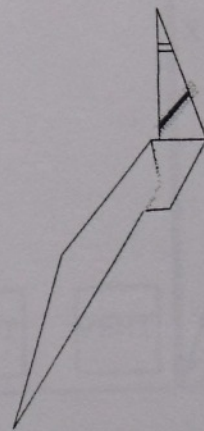
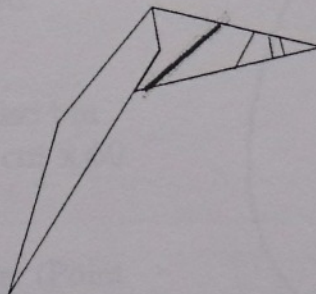
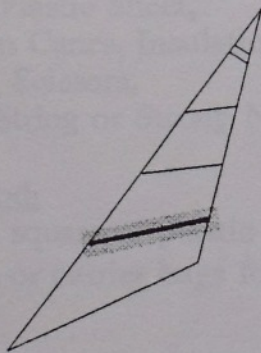
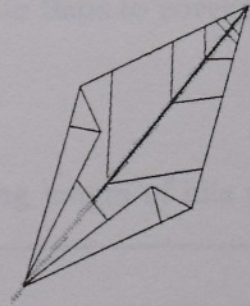
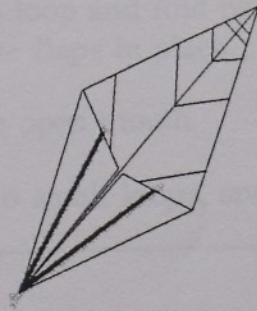
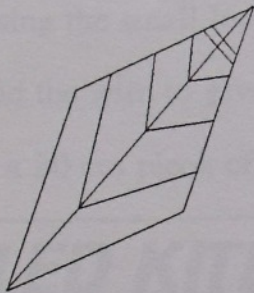
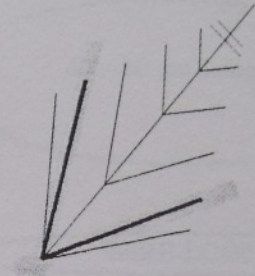
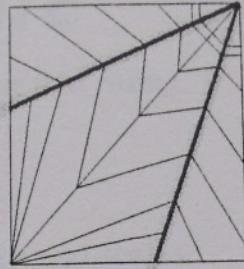
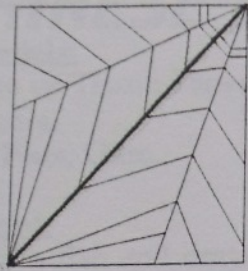


Diag 2.



# ORIGAMI

(LOOK WHO'S TALKING)



# FLYING HIGH

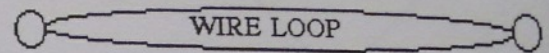
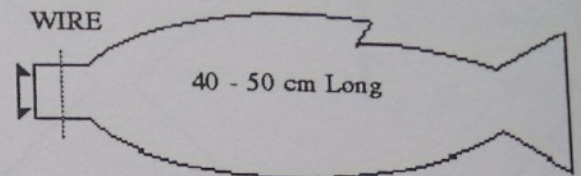
## CHINESE CARP KITE

### Materials:

Crepe or Tissue Paper, Wire, Cotton or thin String, Scissors, Felt Pens, Glue.

### Method:

Cut two fish and draw on the eyes, fins and scales.



Glue the two pieces together around the edges, leaving the mouth open. Ensure there is a good seal.

Cut a piece of about 25 cm long and twist together to make a firm loop. Twist two small loops at either side.

Thread the mouth of the fish into the loop and fold back the separate flaps to cover the wire but leaving the small loops free. Glue the flaps in place.

Bend the wire to give the fish a wide open mouth.

Tie a 30 cm piece of string to the two small loops, and attach a long length of kite string to this.

## SLED KITE

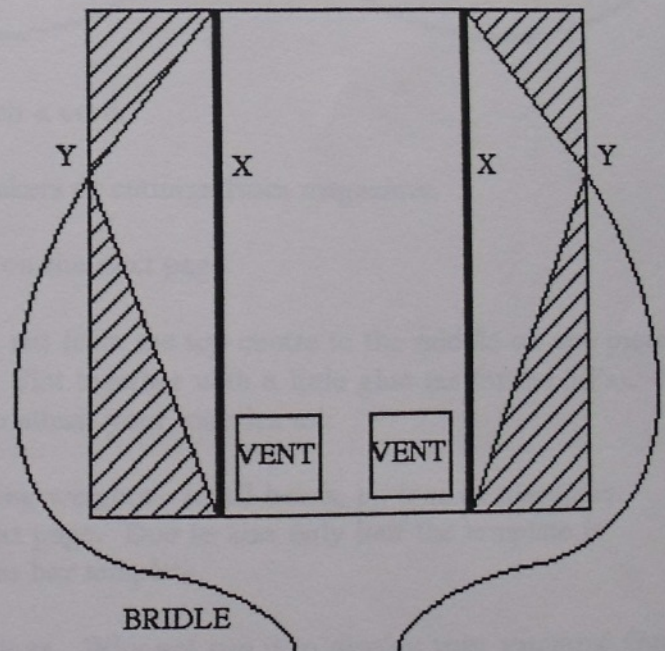
### Materials:

Thin Plastic Sheet,  
2 Thin Canes, Insulation  
Tape, Scissors,  
Kite String or Strong Nylon Cord

### Method:

Cut a square of plastic (you can use bin liners or carrier bags for this) 60 cm x 60 cm.

Measure down 20 cm from the top (Point Y). Measure in 20 cm from the side and draw a line from this point to point Y. Repeat to form 4 triangles and remove (shaded section on diagram).



Using the insulation tape fix your canes (marked X) 20 cm from the edge.

Stick a piece of tape at points Y on both sides of the plastic and make a small hole to take the bridle. The bridle is a length of string 120 cm long.

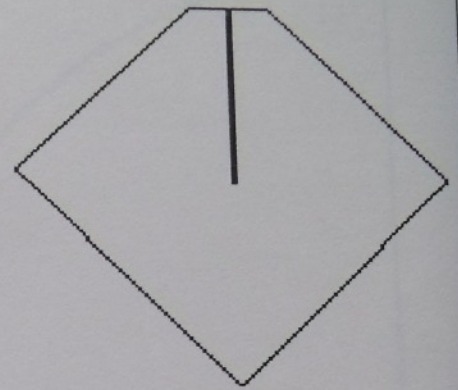
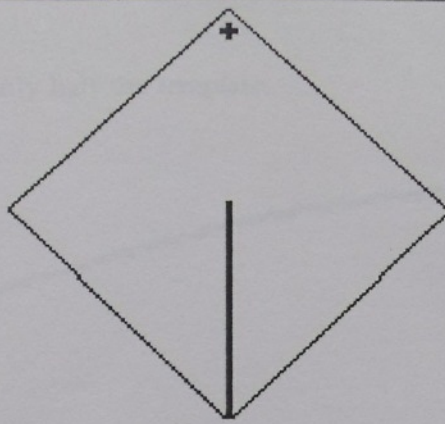
Cut two small squares from the plastic to make air vents.

Attach your kite string to the mid point of the bridle, wait for a windy day and give it a go.

# MOBILES

## Materials:

Aeroply Wood/ Strong Card,  
Scissors,  
Soft Pencil,  
Nail, Acrylic  
Acrylic Paint,  
Paint Brushes,  
Nylon Cord, PVA Glue,

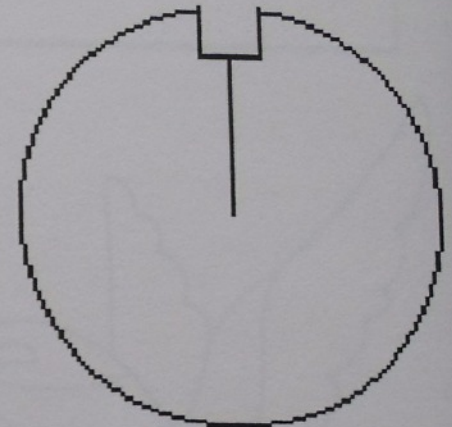
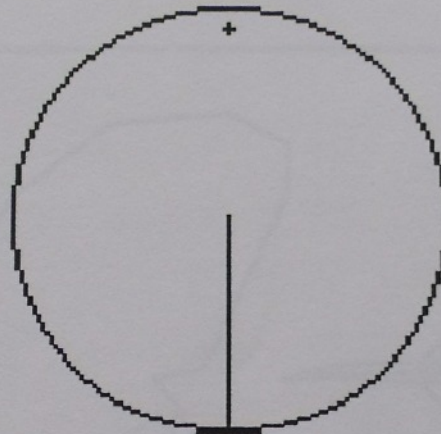


## Method:

### 3D

Trace the templates onto the aeroply using a soft pencil. Cut out the shapes and the slits (marked as black lines on the templates) and make the hole with the nail.

Slot the two pieces together and glue. Paint with acrylic Paints and attach a cord to the top.



### 2D

Draw or trace your designs on to the aeroply and cut out.

Make a small hole at the top of each. Paint and attach a cord.

Alternatively cut simple shapes and decorate with stickers or cuttings from magazines.

Some simple templates for 2D mobiles can be found on the next page.

**Cross Bar** - Cut two pieces from aeroply wood, cut a slit from the top centre to the middle on one piece and the bottom centre to the middle on the second piece. Slot together with a little glue (as for the 3d's). Make a hole at the end of each arm and one at the centre to attach your mobiles to.

If your mobile is not balanced you can adjust by adding weights - small beads, buttons or plasticine. The template for the crossbar can be found on the next page. Due to size only half the template is reproduced so should be doubled to form the full cross bar template.

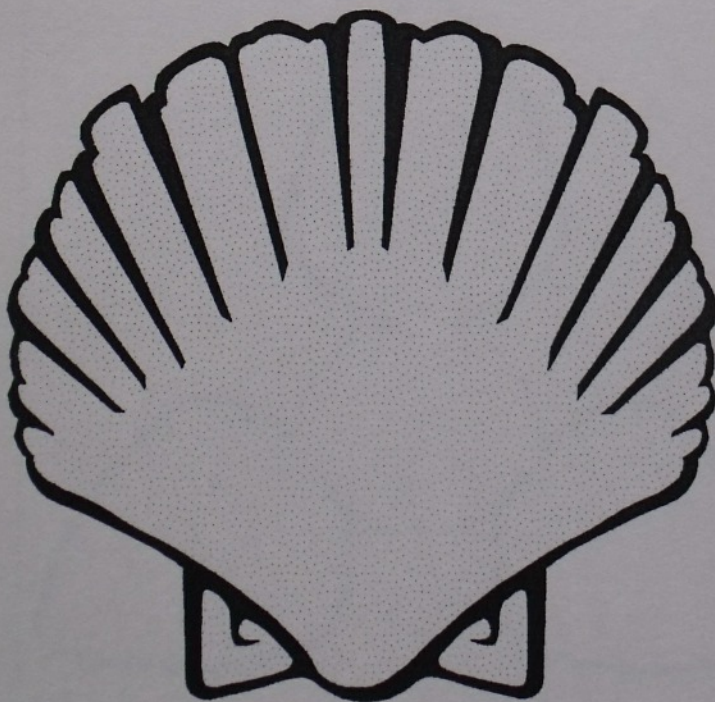
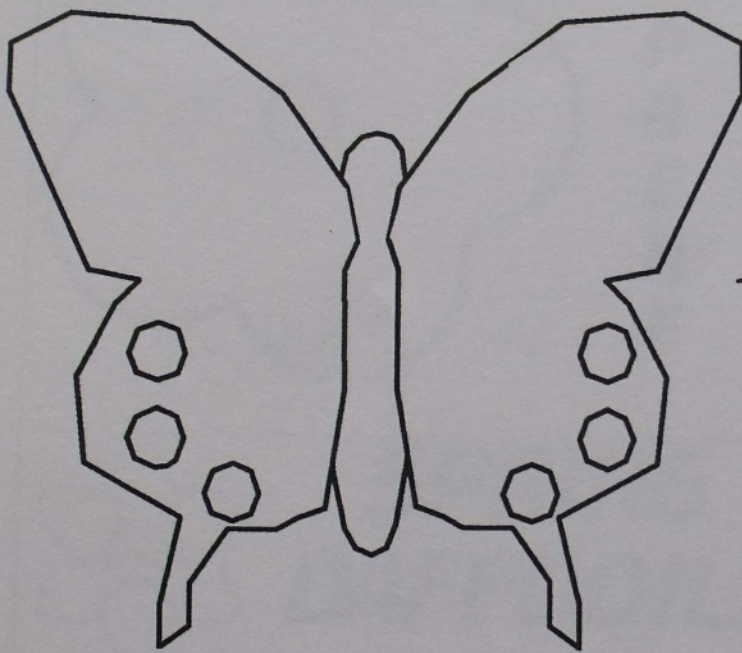
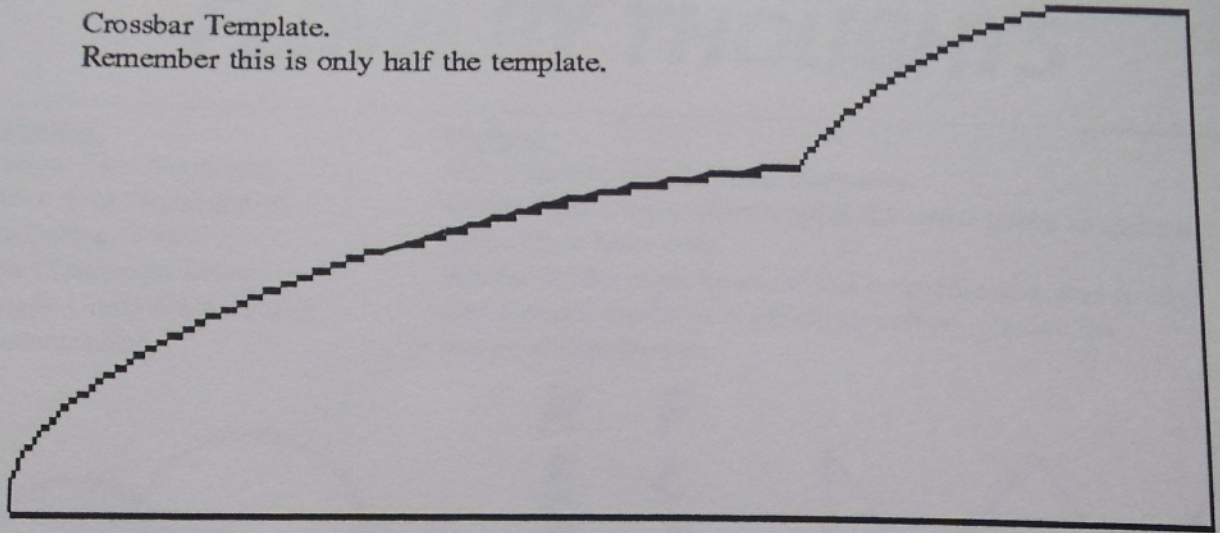
The crossbar can be used to hang various different things. Why not use it to display your macramé Guide and Dragonfly or perhaps hang up Percy Pear.

## IDEAS:

To make an mobile to hang in your garden use plywood instead of aeroply and varnish all the parts with an exterior varnish.

Use an exterior mobile on camp and challenge each Patrol to design a Patrol Pennant to hang on it or attach cords for stringing beads earned for challenges completed.

Crossbar Template.  
Remember this is only half the template.



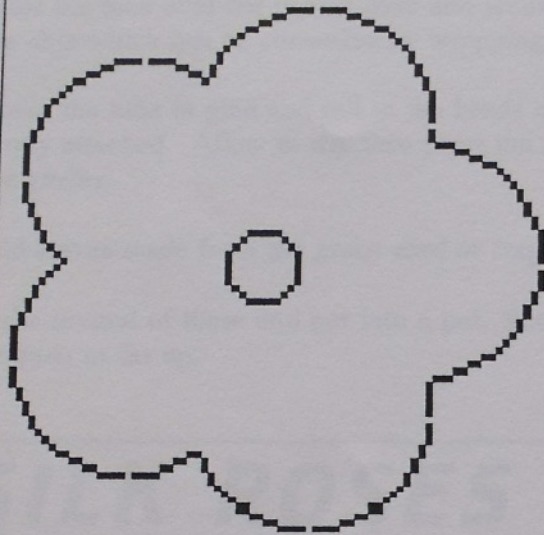
# FLOWERY THOUGHTS

## Materials:

14cm x 7cm Neoprene  
1cm x 1cm Neoprene in  
contrasting Colour  
Pipe Cleaner or Straw  
Length Green Crepe Paper  
Scissors, Glue

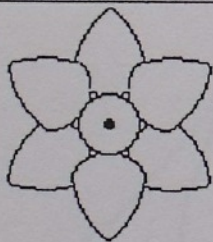
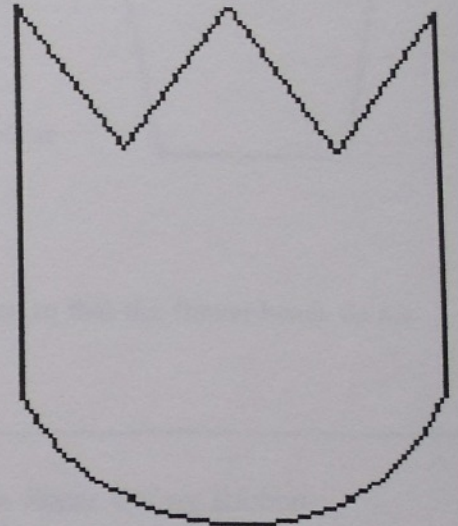
## Method:

Cut 2 flower shapes from Neoprene.  
Cover Pipe Cleaner/Straw with the crepe paper to make a  
stem, Glue both ends.  
Sandwich the stem between the neoprene and glue firmly.  
Cut a small circle in contrasting colour to make the  
centre of the flower.



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## SPRING DAFFODILS

### Materials:

Yellow & Green Card, Garden Cane  
Glue, Scissors  
Bottom Section of Card Egg Box  
Orange Paint and Paint Brush

### Method:

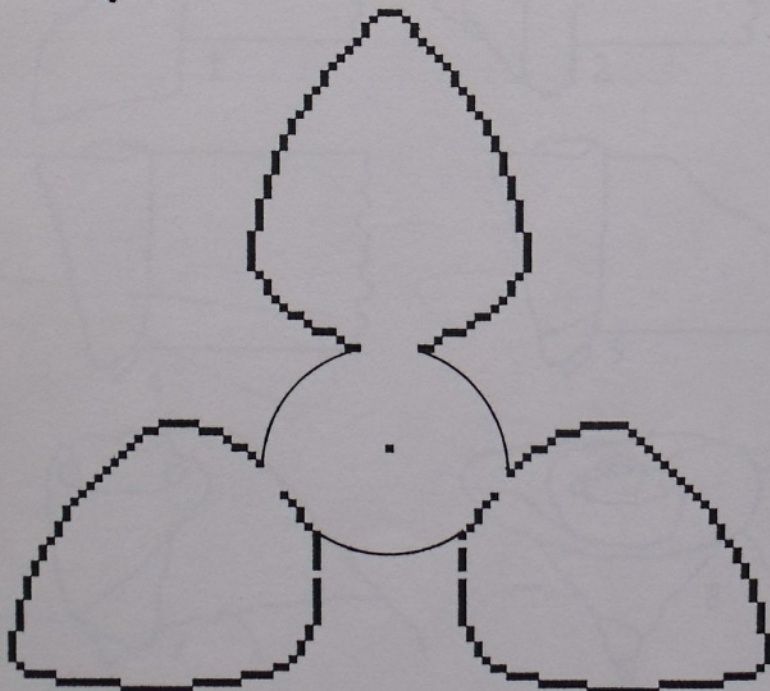
Cut 2 yellow flower pieces and glue together  
at the centre point only.

Cut a section from the egg box to form the  
trumpet of the flower. Paint orange and glue  
in place.

Attach the flower to the garden cane and add  
leaves made from the green card by cutting  
long thin strips (1cm wide), tapered at the top.  
Curl the edges of the flower petals to add  
interest.

Make as many as you like to make a pretty  
spring display.

A more natural effect can be obtained by  
using crepe paper instead of card.



**Materials:**

Thin Green Card,  
PVA Glue  
Poster Paint, Garden Cane  
Small Polystyrene Beads  
Green Crepe/Florists Ribbon (Opt)

# WINTER HYACINTHS

**Method:**

Make a tube from a piece of card 10cm wide by 14 cm high and around the top and bottom make slits to a depth of 2cm.

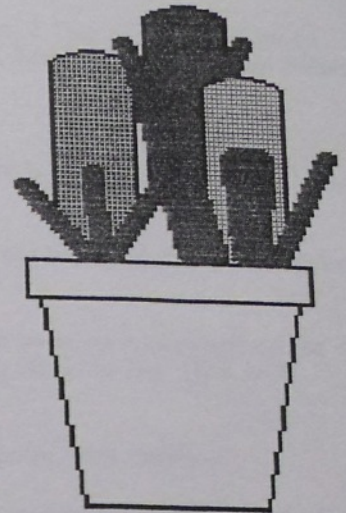
Fold the slits at one end to form a closed dome shaped top and glue.

Slide the tube over the garden cane and secure with adhesive by means of the slits which can be consealed by wrapping in crepe or florists ribbon.

Cover the tube in glue and roll in the beads making sure the beads are firmly attached. Allow to dry then paint the flower head in whatever colour you prefer.

Add leaves made from the green card or crepe paper.

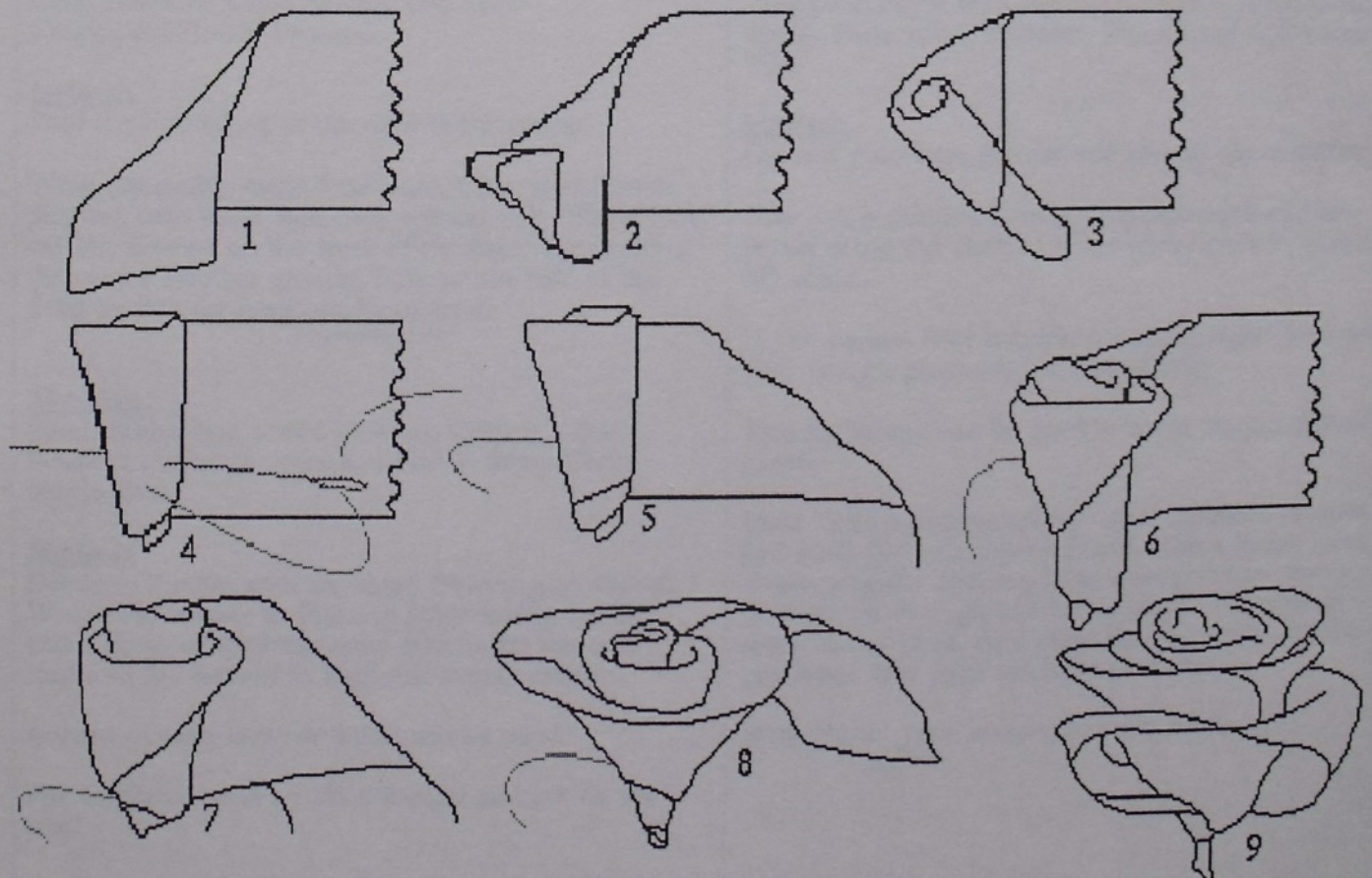
Make several of these and put into a pot. You will need to trim the canes so that the flower heads do not protrude to far up.



# SILK ROSES

**Materials:**

1m x 56mm Sheer Offray Ribbon  
Fine Needle



## WOOL CARDS

### Materials:

Card, Wool, Glue, Scissors

### Method:

Cut a strip of card 30cm x 15cm and fold into 3.

Cut an oval hole in the centre panel - this makes the frame for the picture.

Cut a piece of card 9 cm x 14 cm.

Starting at the bottom gradually wind the wool onto the card making sure that the card stays flat.

Glue the wool card over the oval hole and then glue the flap over the back of the wool card, effectively sandwiching the wool card.

You now have a conventional card.

Cut and decorate a small piece of card to make a figure in the picture and glue into place on the front of the card on top of the wool.

By careful selection of wool interesting landscape effects can be created.

## SALT DOUGH

### Materials:

2 Cups of Plain Flour, 1 Cup of Salt, 200 ml of Water, Baking Sheet, Mixing Bowl, Acrylic Paints, Paint Brushes.

### Method:

Mix together the flour, salt and water to make a stiff dough.

Shape the dough as required and place on a floured baking tray.

Bake in a pre-heated oven on a cool setting for at least 1 hour until thoroughly dry (DO NOT BURN).

Leave to cool then paint with acrylics.

The salt acts as a preservative and the finished pieces should last for years and years. Try making kitchen decorations, Christmas Tree Trims etc.

## MOTHER'S DAY

### Materials:

Card, Scissors, Glue, Doily, Old Seed Catalogues/Flower Pictures.

### Method:

Fold the two edges of the card to the centre.

Wrap the doily around the card. Glue your flower pictures onto some thin card and cut out. Place your cut out flowers on the front of the card, overlapping the centre fold but glueing only to one half of the front so that the card can be opened.

\*\*\*\*\*

### Materials:

Small Straw Hat, Dried Flowers, Ribbon, Glue, Scissors, A Few Sweets and Foil to Wrap, Card, Staple Gun.

### Method:

Decorate the hat with the dried flowers and ribbon. Wrap your sweets in foil and place inside the hat. Cut a piece of card the same size as the hat and staple to the bottom to keep the sweets inside.

Instead of card lace/net/fabric can be used.

For Christmas add a ribbon hanger and put on the tree!

## 3D PICTURES

### Materials:

Wrapping Paper with repeating Picture, Double-Sided Sticky Pads, Glue, Scissors, Thick Card or Ceramic Tile.

### Method:

Cut out your base picture and glue to the card/tile.

Now cut sections of the picture and build up the layers using the double-sided sticky pads to give a 3D effect.

If you cannot find suitable wrapping paper draw your own design, photocopy it and colour.

This technique can be used to make unique birthday cards.

Idea: Take a photograph of your Guides/Brownies and stick flat to a piece of card. Cut a frame tent shape with the opening large enough to see the photograph through and fix in place with double-sided sticky pads. Add other bits, eg string for the guy lines, tent pegs cut from card etc.

With 3D let your imagination run wild.

# JEWELLERY FOR FUN

## MAKE YOUR OWN BEADS

### Materials:

Glossy Magazine Pictures, Ruler, Scissors, PVA Glue, Water Based Acrylic Varnish, Paint Brush  
Plasticine, Cocktail Sticks

### Method:

Cut long triangles from the glossy paper. The width of the base determines the length of the bead, the length determining the thickness/size of the bead.

Starting with the wide base (the glossy picture upper most) begin rolling the paper around the cocktail stick. It is advisable to glue it at the point of the first overlap being careful not to glue it to the cocktail stick. Continue wrapping around the cocktail stick, securing the end with glue.

Stick the end of the cocktail stick in some plasticine. Coat the bead in varnish and allow to dry.

Experiment with different lengths of paper to see the effect achieved.

NB If you are making beads for a specific project check the hole diameter needed. For larger diameter holes use bamboo skewers or old knitting needles.

## MAKE A NECKLACE

### Materials:

Necklace Cord (Fine Nylon Cord), Necklace Clasp, Beads, Scissors,  
Small Pair Pliers

### Method:

Measure out the length of cord you require remembering to leave a little extra for attaching to the clasp.

Attach one half of the clasp to one end of the cord and thread your beads, attach the second clasp.

## MAKE A PAIR OF EAR-RINGS

### Materials:

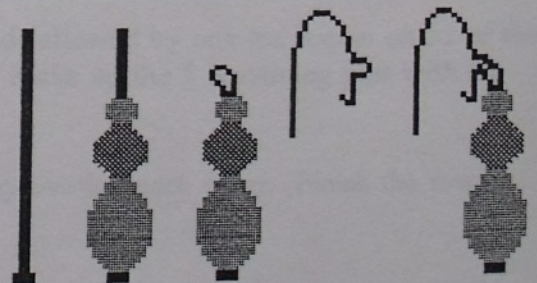
2" Header Pins, Ear-Ring Wires or Clip On Attachments,  
Beads, Small Pair of Pliers

### Method:

Thread your beads on to the header pins leaving at least 5 mm.

Turn the end of the header pin using a pair of jewellery pliers (these are not essential but do make the process easier) to create a small ring.

Attach the ring to the ear-ring wire/clip.





# HUMBUG KEYFOB

## Materials:

2 Pieces of Thin Card or Paper 5cm x 5cm  
2 Pieces Cotton Fabric 5.8cm x 5.8cm (approx)  
One Eyelet, One Split Ring  
Needle & Thread

Tack the material onto the card ensuring that the turning is equal all round.

Working with right sides together oversew the two squares together along 3 sides only ensuring that you do not sew through the card.

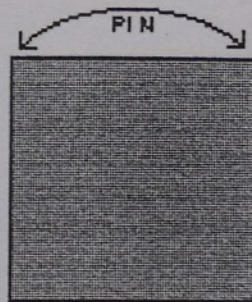
Remove the card and turn inside out so that the right sides are now showing.

Firmly stuff the pouch.

To create the humbug shape, pin the two side seams together (see Diag.), turn in the hem and sew across the opening.

To complete fit an eyelet to one corner and attach the split ring.

You have now completed your humbug key fob using traditional English Patchwork.



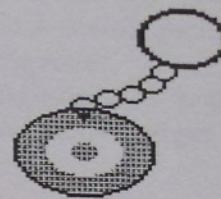
# FIMO KEY FOB

## Materials:

Fimo (2 Colours)  
Key Chain  
Fimo Varnish (Opt)  
Cocktail Stick  
Baking Tray

## Method:

Soften a piece of each colour of Fimo.  
Blend the two colours together to create a marbled effect.  
Shape as required.



Make a hole using the cocktail stick to attach the key chain to.

Bake according to instructions on packet.  
Varnish and attach chain.

Other effects can be achieved. To create a Bullseye effect roll a thick sausage of one colour and surround it with a layer of a second colour. Cut slices to form disks of at least 5mm thick. Make a hole for the key chain, bake and varnish as above.

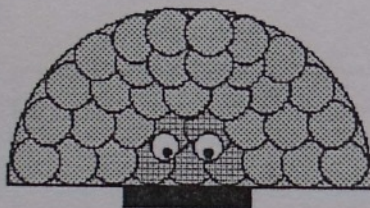
Try experimenting with various numbers of colours or creating a square effect using a similar method to the bullseye.

# LADYBIRD

(Produced by Mary K. Harris of Owl Crafts based on a design by Pinflair)

## Materials:

1 x 4cm diameter Polystyrene hemisphere, 52 x 8 mm Red Sequins, 5 x 8 mm Black Sequins, 52 Tiny Black Beads, 57 Short Pins, Small Self Adhesive Magnet or Brooch Pin, Strong Adhesive (For Brooch Pin). Small Googly Eyes.



## Method:

Begin by making up your pins as follows: Put one small black bead followed by one red sequin on 52 of the pins. Push these into a spare piece of polystyrene or pin cushion. Make up the 5 remaining pins with the black sequins.

Around the edge of the hemisphere put 3 Black Sequins so that they overlap each other. Finish the row by overlapping 14 Red Sequins.

Row 2 - Take 2 remaining black sequin and overlap the previous row of black. Complete the row with 14 red sequins. Row 3 - 12 Red sequins. Row 4-8 Red Sequins. Row 5 - 4 Red Sequins

To finish your Ladybird add 2 googly eyes and attach the brooch pin or magnet to the base.

Any areas of white that can still be seen around the edge and the base can be painted with acrylic paint or coloured with felt pen.

# WOODEN FUN

## LETTER RACK

### Materials:

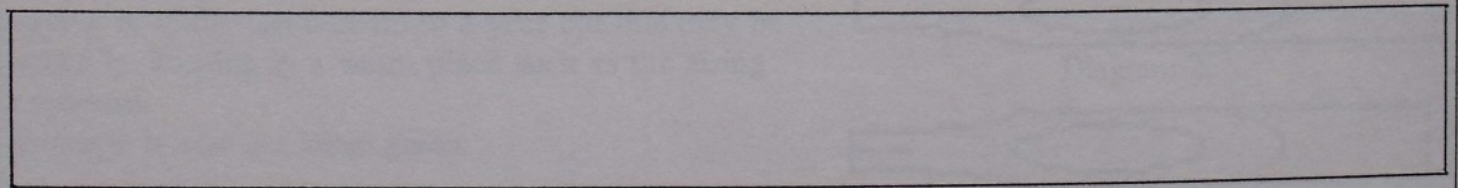
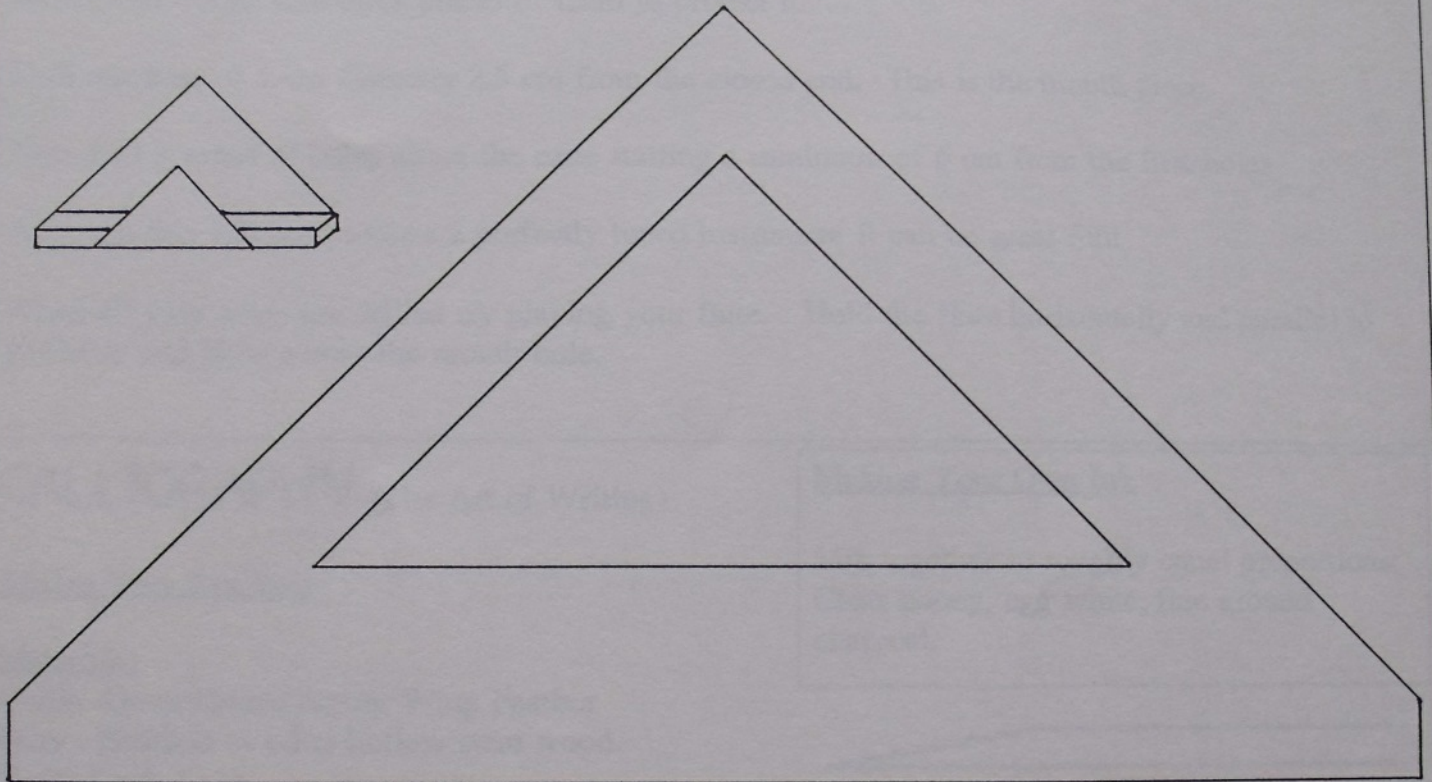
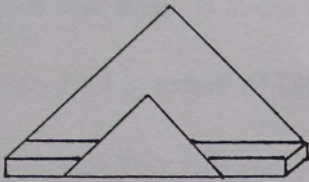
1 Piece Wood 18cm x 2cm x 8mm - 10mm Thick  
1 Piece 13cm x 13cm x 5mm Thick  
Wood Glue, Hammer, Saw, Panel Pins

### To Decorate:

Acrylic Paint & or Pyrography Tool

### Method:

Cut the three pieces following the template below  
Sand all the rough edges then glue and nail (using panel pins) the sections together.  
Decorate as required.  
A small hanger can be fixed to the back.



## PEN HOLDER

### Materials:

Wood 5cm x 5cm x 10 cm  
Sand Paper  
Drill & 10mm Bit  
Acrylic Paint, Felt, PVA Glue

### Method:

Sand the block smooth. Drill 8 holes 3cm deep in one 10cm x 5cm top face of the block and smooth around the holes. If you have a counter sink this will tidy up the holes and give a more professional finish.  
Decorate the front of the holder using either acrylic paints or pyrography.

Finish by sticking a piece of felt to the base.

# BAMBOO FLUTE

## Materials

Bamboo Cane (1.5 cm Minimum Diameter), Hack Saw, Drill, Vice, Sandpaper

## Method:

Take your bamboo cane and select a section between two joints giving a length of at least 30 cm. Cut the cane above both joints. This will ensure that the cane has one open end and one closed end. The closed end is the top of your flute. Sand both ends.

Fit the bamboo into the vice or ask a friend to hold it. When using the vice be careful not to damage the cane, Use thick pieces of foam to protect it.

Drill one hole of 1 cm diameter 2.5 cm from the closed end. This is the mouth piece.

Now drill a series of holes along the cane starting a minimum of 6 cm from the first hole.

Although this will not produce a perfectly tuned instrument it can be great fun!

When all your holes are drilled try playing your flute. Hold the flute horizontally and parallel to your body and blow across the mouth hole.

# CALLIGRAPHY (The Art of Writing)

## Making Your Own Pens

### Materials:

Quills -Goose/Swan/Turkey Wing Feather  
Pens - Bamboo or other hollow stem wood.  
Sharp Craft Knife

NB. The materials used must be very dry. Natural drying of quills can take up to a year but this may be speed by keeping in a warm place such as the airing cupboard.

Bamboo is best cut when green.

### Method:

#### Quills:-

Shorten the plume and strip away the barbs.

Make a long angled cut of the quill or bamboo. Fig 1.

Pare the sides evenly to make the width of nib desired. Then turn the pen down and cut across to make a straight end. Fig 2.

Make a vertical slit in the nib. Fig 4.

Clean any membrane away.

#### Pens:-

The same process is employed with the exception that no slit is need in the nib as the fibrous nature of plants acts as a reservoir for the ink.

## Making Your Own Ink

Mix together in roughly equal proportions:  
Clear honey, egg white, fine ground charcoal.

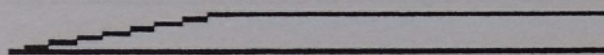


Diagram 1.

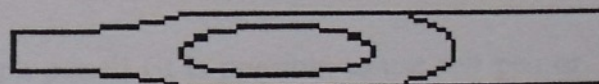


Diagram 2.

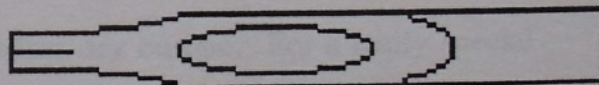


Diagram 3.

# GLASS PAINTING

## Materials:

Acetate Panel, Glass Paints, Contour Creme (Lead Grey Colour), Paint Brush, White Spirit, Soft Cloth, Masking Tape, Paper & Pencil

## Method:

Clean the acetate sheet with white Spirit to remove any grease marks.

Draw your design on paper and stick it to your working surface. Place the acetate over it and stick that with masking tape to prevent slippage.

Trace over the outlines with the contour creme ensuring that a continuous line is maintained throughout. Any gaps will allow bleeding of colour. Allow to dry.

Fill each area with colour cleaning your brush carefully between colours.

Leave to dry thoroughly before fixing to the inside of your window.

An alternative to fixing to a window is to create a simple frame using thin strips of wood beading cut and stained. You can now hang the design anywhere. The thicker the acetate the more stable a hanger it makes. Once you have experimented with acetate sheets try moving up to glass.

## Suggestions:

Remember with all these projects you must clean the surface first to remove grease.

Glass Vase:-fix your design inside with tape then carefully apply the contour creme and paints.

Mirror:-First draw your design with a spirit marker, then continue as before.

Some simple but effective designs for stained glass can be found on the next page.

## Materials:

Plate or Mug (Plain), Enamel Paints, Brushes, White Spirit, Old Rags, Chinagraph Pencil.

## Method:

Draw your design on to the plate or mug using a chinagraph pencil (it is possible to use felt pen or plastic carbon to transfer a design).

Using the enamel paints carefully fill in your design and when dry outline. For a really special finish use gold paint for this.

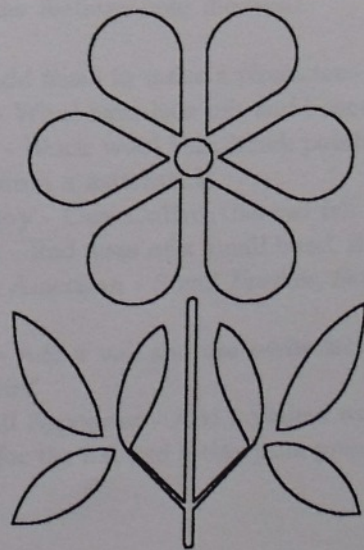
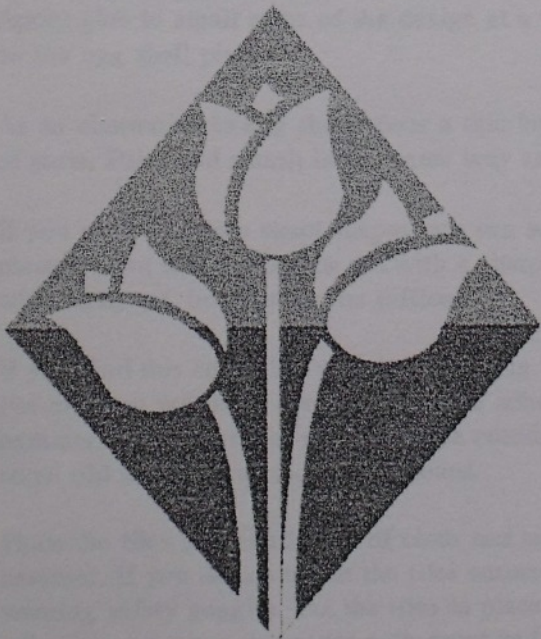
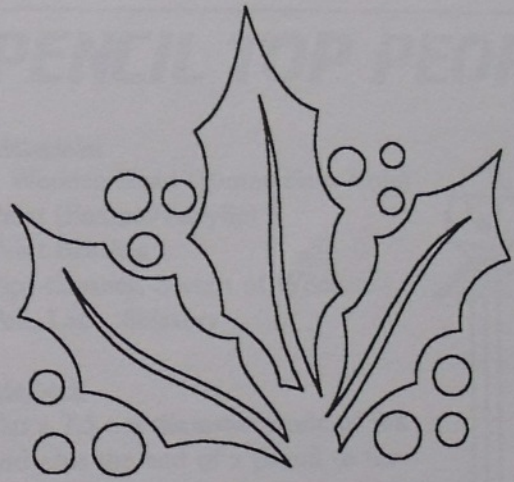
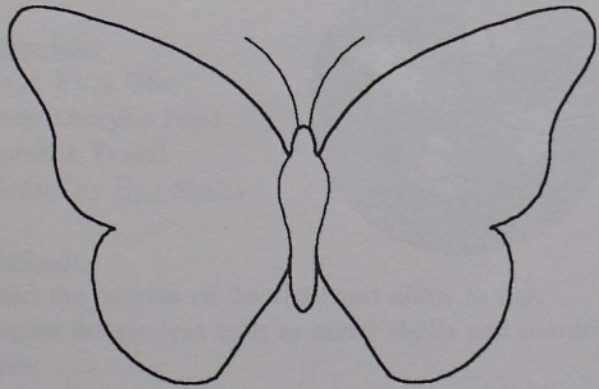
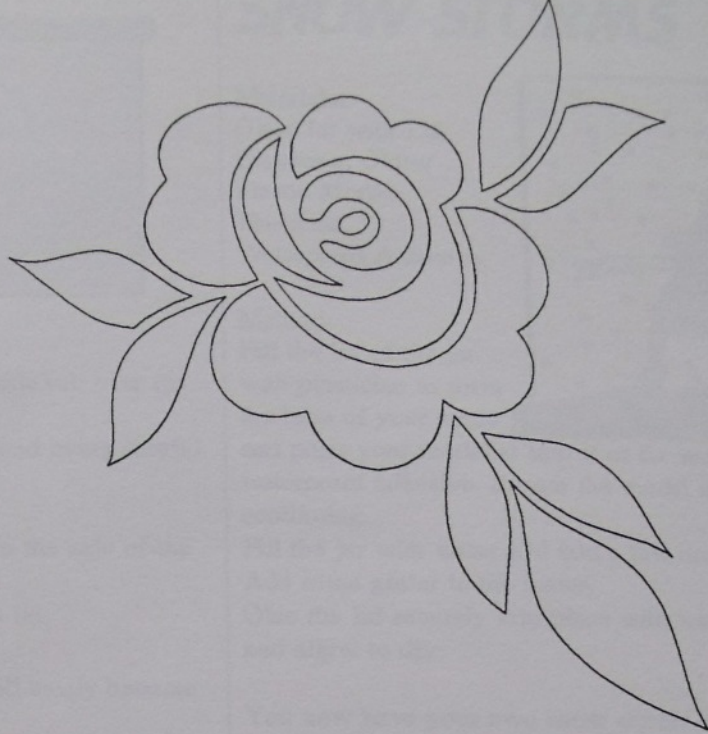
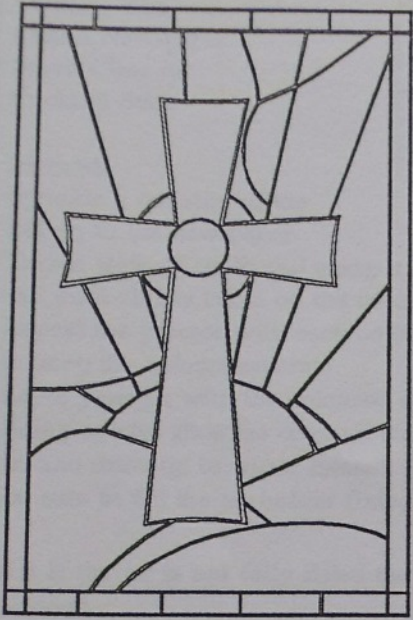
The finished design can be coated with clear varnish and should only be used for decorative purposes. Remember to wash in warm soapy water only and use a soft cloth.

Brushes should be cleaned thoroughly with white spirit and dried on the old rags.

## Suggestions:

Give each Patrol/Six a blank plate (Enamel Plates or Plastic will do for this) and ask them to paint a design to represent themselves. They may choose their emblem or something more unusual.

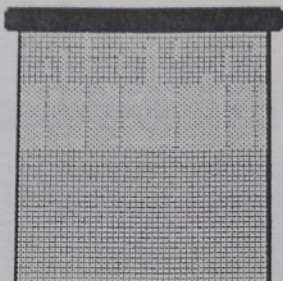
Why not design plates or mugs to represent your camps or holidays and display them in your meeting place.



## SALT JARS

### Materials:

Cooking Salt,  
Chalks, Newspaper  
Small Clear Jar  
Cocktail Stick



### Method:

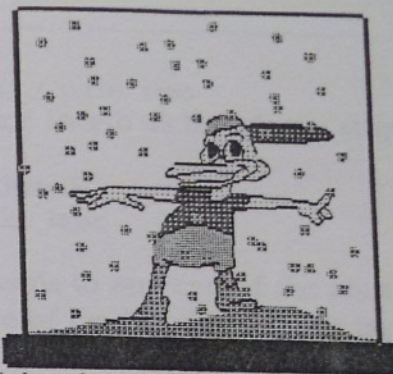
Sprinkle a quantity of the salt on to the newspaper.  
Take a stick of chalk and using it on its side rub over the salt until all has taken on the colour.  
Repeat the process with each colour required being careful to keep the colours separate.  
Layer your jar with the coloured salts.  
Being careful slide the cocktail stick down the side of the jar and draw up to create lines.  
Be sure to fill the jar before fixing on the lid.

NB If the jar is not fully filled the salt will easily become blended.

## SNOW STORMS

### Materials:

Glass Jar with Lid  
Glycerine, Glitter  
Plastic Model,  
Plasticine  
Waterproof Adhesive



### Method:

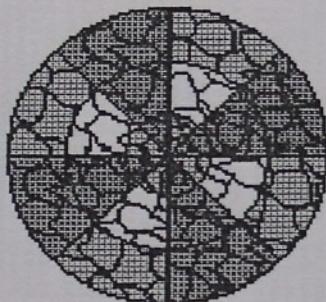
Fill the lid of the jar with plasticine to form the base of your scene and press your model(s) into it or fix securely with waterproof adhesive. Ensure the model is secure before continuing.  
Fill the jar with water and add a few drops of glycerine. Add some glitter to the water.  
Glue the lid securely into place with waterproof adhesive and allow to dry.

You now have your own snow storm. Shake and watch.

## MOSAIC

### Materials:

Card, PVA Glue  
Poster/Acrylic Paint  
Brushes, Pencil  
Clean Dry Egg Shells



### Method:

Paint the outside of the shell and allow to dry.  
Repeat the process with as many shells and colours as you wish.  
Place each colour in a bag and gently crush. Be careful not to break up into too small pieces.  
Draw your design in pencil onto your card.  
Apply glue to small areas of the design at a time and press on the egg shell pieces.

As an alternative to egg shells pour a thin layer of plaster of paris. Paint and smash in the same way as the eggshell.

If you wish to create exact shapes you can score the plaster when it is part set or cut with a sharp craft knife when fully set, but this can be difficult.

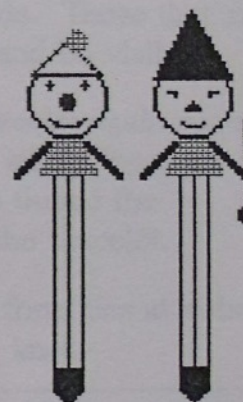
If you find this enjoyable why not try using real mosaic. For this you will need ceramic tiles, tile adhesive, a hammer, tile cutters (for precise shape cutting), goggles, some old cloth, grout and a base board.

Place the tiles between layers of cloth and tap with the hammer. If you decide to cut the tiles ensure you are wearing safety goggles. Fix the tiles in place with the adhesive and when dry cover with grout and wipe off excess.

## PENCIL TOP PEOPLE

### Materials:

1 Wooden Bead (10mm diam Hole)  
Paint (Enamel/Acrylic)  
Paint Brushes  
Pipe-Cleaner, Scraps of Wool,  
Felt, Lace, Scissors



### Method:

Cut a 7.5 cm diameter circle of felt and glue the end of a pencil to the centre of it.  
Push the Bead onto the end of the pencil at the same time trapping the felt making a "Skirt".  
Fold the pipe-cleaner in half to form the arms and glue to the outside of the felt below the bead.  
Paint the features onto the bead.

Now add trims to make a character:-

Baby - Wool hair, lace bib and bonnet

Witch - Black wool hair, black pointed hat, broomstick made from a matchstick.

Choirboy - Lace Collar (Use red felt here for the cassock)

Clown - Red nose of a small bead, Bow Tie

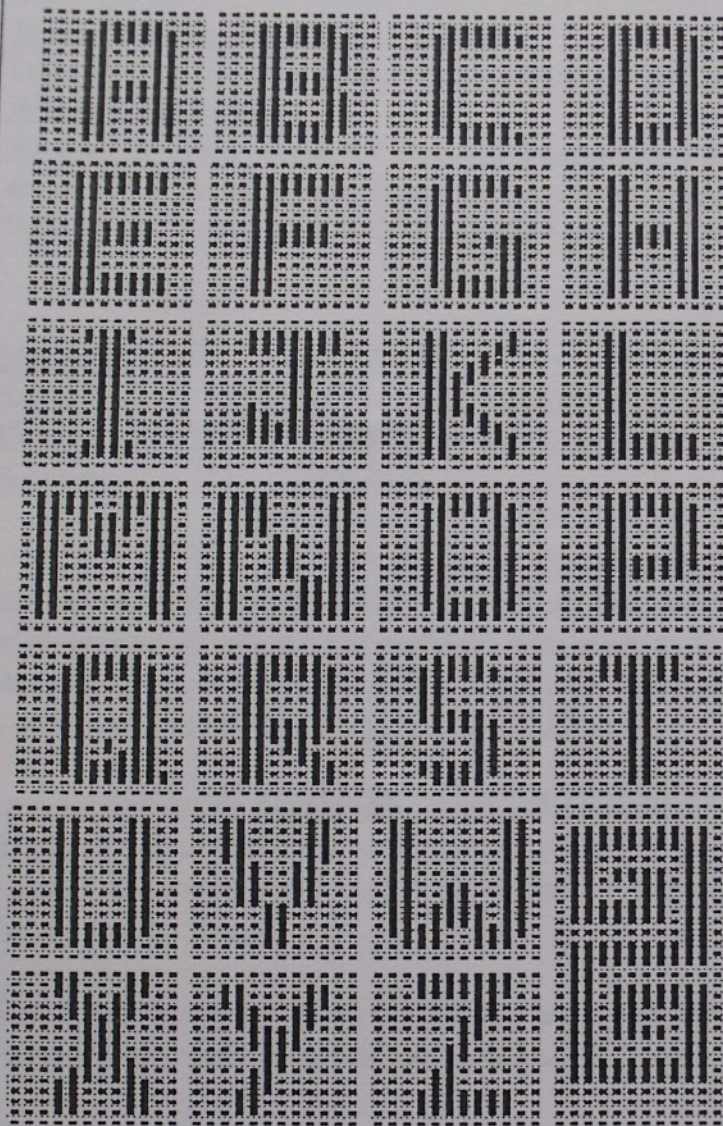
Native American - Small Feather, Sew tiny beads to the "skirt"

Bride - Add a veil and use white lace instead of felt for the "skirt"

Football Supporter - Add a plaited woolen scarf, small felt circle for the hat and a tiny pom-pom.

# FOR FRIENDSHIP

## LATIN BRACELETS



### Materials:

- Plastic Strip 1.2cm x wrist size
- 12 threads the same length as the plastic strip + 10cm
- 1 Main working thread
- Double sided sticky tape

Attach the 12 threads to one end of the plastic strip using a piece of double sided sticky tape and allowing a 5cm overhang. Repeat at the opposite end.

Starting at one end of the bracelet cover a 1cm length of the bracelet and threads with double sided sticky tape. This will hold the working thread in place.

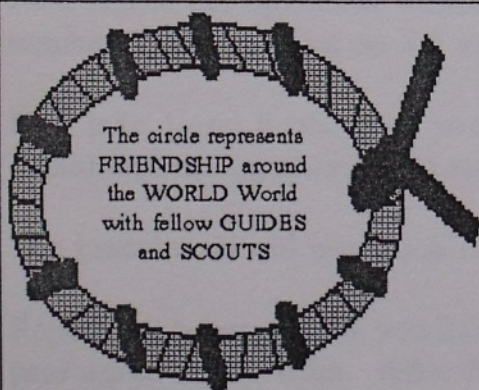
Begin wrapping the working thread around the bracelet neatly laying each line next to the previous.

To create patterns or your name/initials weave in and out of the lying threads. Those that are raised will form the pattern and be visible.

1 cm from the end of the bracelet again cover the width with double sided sticky tape and continue winding. To finish thread the working thread back inside the bracelet.

Plait the working threads to form ties at either end and finish with a secure knot.

## FRIENDSHIP NECKLACE



### Materials: 6 x 1m lengths of coloured wool:

- GREEN - for the World of well being
- YELLOW - for the World of Our of Door
- PURPLE - for the World of the Arts
- ORANGE - for the World of Today and Tomorrow
- RED - for the World of People
- BLUE - represents the ages, size and degree of commitment to Guiding and Scouting.

### To make:

TIE 9 SMALL OVERHAND KNOTS:

3 representing OUR PROMISE & 6 representing the LAW

TIE 1 LARGE KNOT TO JOIN THE CIRCLE representing the BOND which unites all of us in GUIDING: Our belief in the value of GUIDING to TODAY'S GIRLS and WOMEN

P.S if your necklace does not have the correct number of knots indicated remember the Indian Philosophy:

'ONLY GOD IS PERFECT'

# FRIENDSHIP BRACELETS

## What are FRIENDSHIP BRACELETS?

They are knotted or plaited bands made of cotton given as a token of friendship.

## Where do these bracelets originate?

Patterned knotted bracelets come originally from Central and South America.

## What do they mean?

As well as being a way of showing friendship it is said they bring the wearer good luck. When you are given a bracelet you should make a wish as you tie the bracelet on. When the bracelet finally falls off through wear, and if has not been removed in between, the wish is supposed to come true.

### Materials:

Safety Pin  
Embroidery Silks  
Scissors

### Method:

Arrowhead Pattern:-To make you will need four pairs of matching threads about 1m long.

Knot the eight threads together leaving an end of about 15cm. (Whilst working the bracelet it is advisable to attach it to something firm such as the arm of a chair or to your jeans. This can easily be accomplished using a safety pin pushed through the knot).Diag 1.

Lay out the cords numbering from left to right 1 - 8, such that numbers 1 and 8 are the same colour, 2 and 6 the same colour, 3 and 7 the same and 4 and 5 the same. This is important for the pattern to work.

Now begin working from the left by taking number 1 and tying a knot with it in turn on numbers 2, 3 and 4. Diag 2.

Next repeat the operation working from right to left using number 8 to tie a knot on 7,6 and 5. Diag 3.

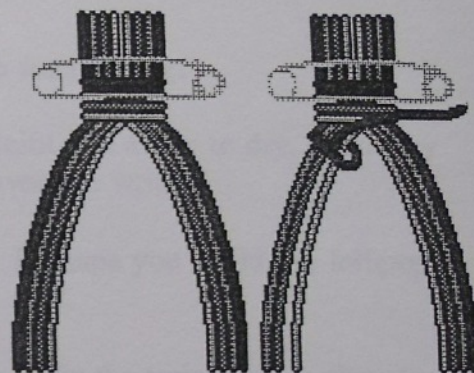
Now take 1 and 8 (the ones you have just used for tying the knots) and tie together left to right. Diag 4.

The bracelet should now look like this. Diag 5.

Repeat the process until you have worked enough length to pass around your wrist. After 5 times the bracelet should look something like this. Diag 6.

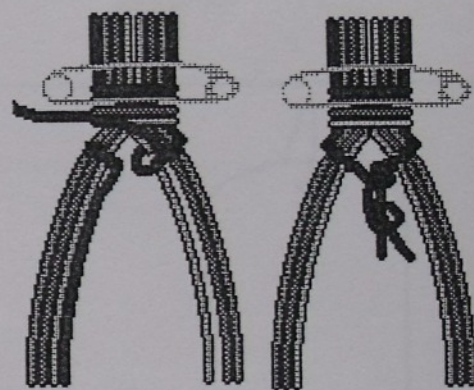
Finish off by tying another big knot with all the threads as at the start.

The long ends can be simply plaited to form a tidy length for tying the bracelet in place.



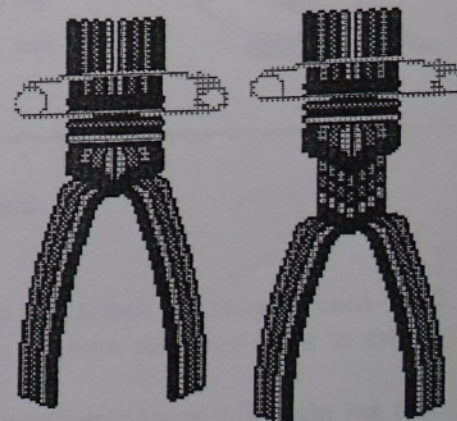
DIAG. 1

DIAG. 2



DIAG. 3

DIAG. 4



DIAG. 5

DIAG. 6



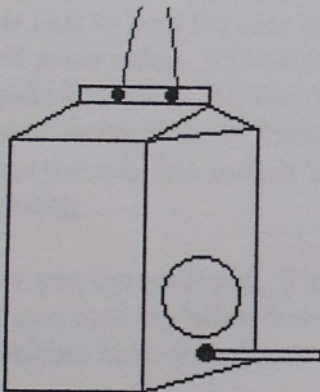
# BIRD FEEDERS

## Materials:

Empty milk or juice carton.  
Sandpaper  
Gloss/Acrylic/Enamel Paint  
Waterbase Acrylic Varnish  
Paintbrushes  
50cm Length Nylon Cord  
20cm Twig or Cane  
Compass & Pencil  
Craft Knife, Scissors, Glue  
Clothespeg

## Optional Extras:

Stickers  
Lollipop Sticks, pent Matches



## Method:

Lightly sand the outside of the box to remove the wax coating. Glue the top closed and hold with a clothes peg until dry.

Draw circle on 1 side approximately 4cm from the base and cut out. The size of the circle will depend on the size of the carton, but ensure that you leave a 1 cm margin around the edge. Below make a small hole large enough for the twig or cane to fit. Ensure that the twig will pass through the carton and protrude by at least 5cm.

Make two holes in the top flap for hanging.

Paint the entire box in white paint and allow to dry. You may need more than one coat to cover the writing.

Decorate the box as you like. Perhaps you could use lollipop sticks or matches to cover the roof.

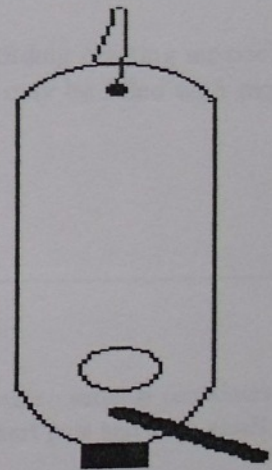
Coat the entire box in Varnish. Fix the twig/cane in place to act as a perch. Hang up using the nylon cord.

## Materials:

Plastic Pop Bottle  
Nylon Cord  
Twig/Cane  
Knife

Take a clean plastic pop bottle. Screw the lid on firmly. Make 2 small holes on opposite sides 1 cm from the base and pass the hanging cord through.

Cut a small circle in the bottle close to the neck. Above it (ie nearer the top) make a small hole and pass the twig through the bottle to act as a perch.



## Materials:

Half Coconut Shell, Cord, Nail, Hammer, Wild Bird Seed, Lard, Saucepan.

## Method:

Make two small holes in the coconut shell on opposite sides near the top and attach the hanging cord. Melt the lard and add wild bird seed to make a very stiff mix. Spoon into the coconut shell and allow to set.

Wild Bird Seed mix contains various seeds, but an additional handful of sunflower seeds will make the mix more popular. A mix can be made using only sunflower seeds and lard.

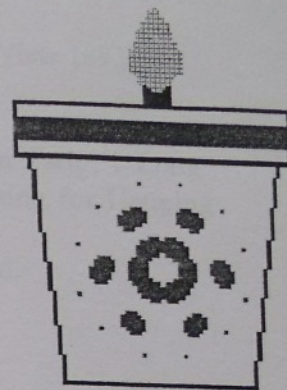
# CANDLE-LIGHT

## Materials:

Terracotta Pot, Paraffin Wax, Stearin, Candle Wick, Plasticine  
Enamel Jug, Saucepan, Metal Trivet, Oven Gloves  
Wax Dye (Optional), Perfume Oil (Optional)  
Bamboo Skewer/Cane

## Method:

Measure the diameter of your pot. This will determine the size wick. E.g. if the pot is 22 diameter you require a 2" wick. Do not be deceived a 2" wick is not in reality 2" diameter but is thus described. If you use a wick that is too small the candle will not burn properly and if a wick that is too large is used the candle will burn too quickly.



Put the paraffin wax and stearin in the enamel jug (10 % stearin to wax by weight). If you are using old candles then you do not need stearin.

Place the metal trivet in the bottom of an old saucepan and pour in some water. Stand the jug on the trivet. It is best to heat the wax gently using the water bath method as opposed to direct heat.

Add some colour (If being used). NB You will find that the wax dyes go a long way so tiny scrapings only should be added. To check the strength of the colour drop a tiny bead onto a clean saucer, always remembering that the thicker the layer the darker the colour will appear.

Once the wax has melted take your wick and dip into the wax keeping it there for several seconds to prime the wick.

Now prepare your pot.. Tie one end of your prepared wick to the cane. Rest the cane across the top of the pot and feed the wick down through the hole in the bottom. Pull the wick taut and plug the hole with plasticine from the outside thus holding the wick in place.

Before pouring the was add a few drops of perfume oil.

Pour the wax slowly allowing it to run down the wick and gradually fill the pot avoiding creating air-pockets. When the pot is full leave to set. As the wax sets a natural crater will appear, this may be filled with more heated wax.

To make this into a special gift decorate the outside of the pot.

## ***Re-Cycled Candles.***

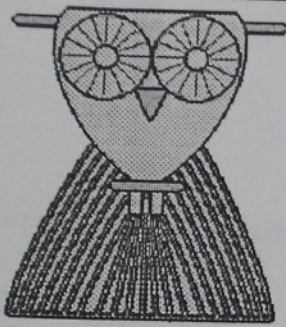
Save your old candle bits to make new candles. Save various plastic containers to make molds - suitable containers include film cannisters, the bottom section of plastic pop bottles, plastic drinking cups, yoghurt pots and even small plastic flower pots -even square ones.

To make a marbled effect candle chop up bits of coloured candles and loose fill your mold, pour in melted wax and allow to set.

Layered candles can be made by pouring one layer of colour to a depth of about 2cm, allowing it to set for about 30 minutes, then adding another layer and continue building.

Notes: Plastic will melt when subjected to heat so heat the wax only to melting point (85° Celcius). If you do not have a thermometer a rough guide is that 1lb of wax in weight will take about 45 mins to reach the correct temperature using the double boiler method. When topping a candle to fill shrinkage holes a slightly higher temperature of wax is needed to ensure good bonding.

# MACRAMÉ



## T-WIT T-WOO

(Produced by Mary K Harris of Owl Crafts for Malvern View 1992)

### Materials:

18 Metres of Cord, 1 x 12 cm Twig (Hanger), 1 x 9 cm Twig, 1 Long Wooden Bead (Beak), 2 Large Safety Eyes\*, 30 cm String for Hanging

\* Alternative - 2 small curtain rings and additional cord.

### Method:

Attach hanging cord to either end of Hanger using half hitches.

Body - Cut 4 x 1m (S), 4 x 1.25m (M) and 6 x 1.5m (L). Fold cords in half and attach to the Hanger in the following sequence using Larks Head Knots. 2S, 2M, 6L, 2M, 2S.

Divide the cords into groups of 4 and work 7 rows of ALTERNATING Flat Knots\* i.e. on even numbered rows discard 2 cords from each end, divide into new groups of 4 (1 less group than odd rows) and work flat knots as normal.

Discard 2 cords from each end and work 3 rows of alternating Flat Knots

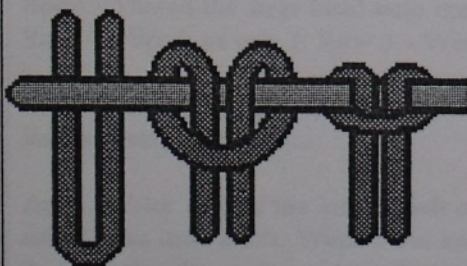
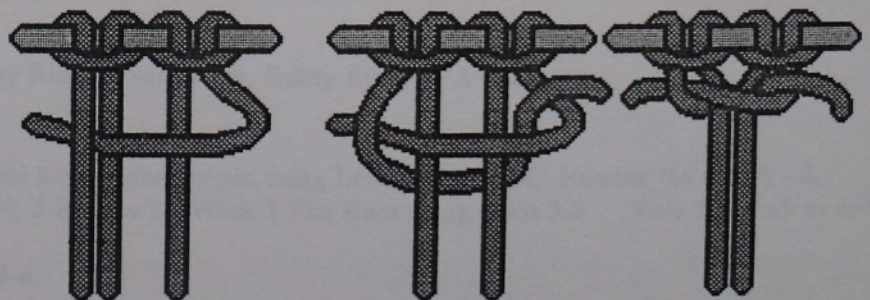
Continue discarding cords from the ends and working single rows of Flat Knots until you have only 8 cords left. With these 2 pair work 8 flat knots with each pair to form the legs.

Take the short twig and place under cords 1,4,5 and 8.

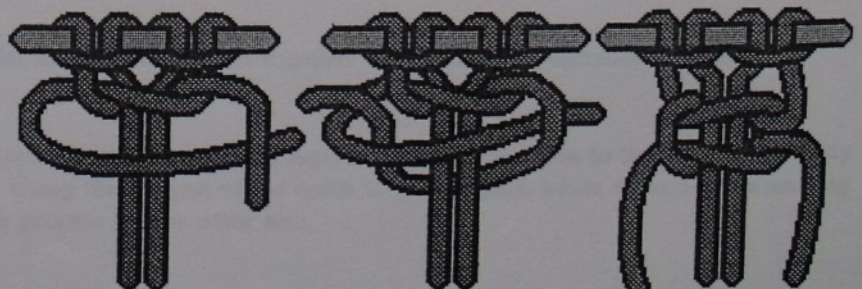
Tie a flat knot with these cords to hold to hold the twig in place. Take a short length of cord, wrap it round the 8 cords and tie with a reef knot at the back.

Tail Feather - Trim the remaining cords to a length of 15 cm, comb out with a stiff brush to fluff-up. Give a final trim to neaten.

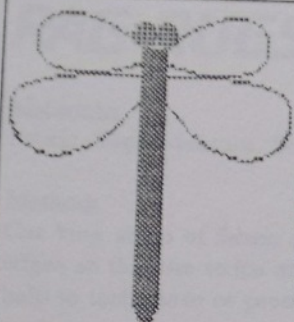
Attach safety eyes\* and sew on bead nose. To work alternate eyes attach short lengths of cord to the curtain rings using larks head knots, brush and trim.



LARKS HEAD KNOT



FLAT KNOT



## DRAGON FLY

(Brought from Hong Kong for M.A.G.I.C '85. Written interpretation by Mary K. Harris of Owl Crafts)

### Materials:

2 x 50 cm Coloured Cord, 2 Beads to Fit Cord, Safety Pin, Brooch Back or Magnet, Macrame Pin Board\* and 4 T-Pins\*

\*Useful for all small macrame projects.

### Method:

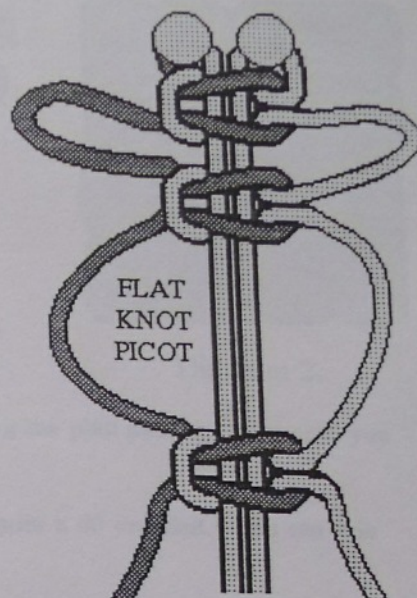
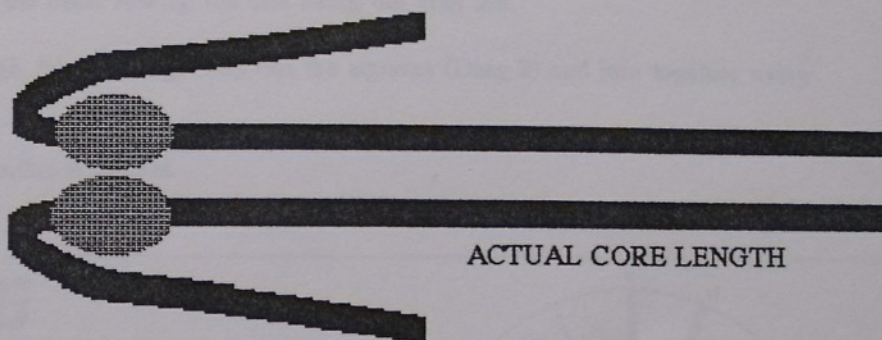
Thread one bead onto each cord 10-12 cms from the end.

Work one flat knot using long ends as workers and the short ends as the core. Pull the knot tight to anchor the beads and make eyes.

Work 2 flat knot picots (wings) (see diagram).

Work sinit of 8 - 10 flat knots to make the body.

Trim the ends and back with brooch pin or put a safety pin along the core and flat knot over it as you work. In place of the brooch pin a magnet can be used.



Dragon Flies can be made in different sizes depending on the thickness of the yarn used. Why not attach a key chain for an unusual gift or make in gold or silver for the Christmas Tree or even tie the tails together and decorate your camp hat!

## MALVERN GUIDE (Designed by Mary K. Harris of Owl Crafts)

### Materials:

4 x 1.2m Cord, 1 large Wooden Bead, Key Ring or Safety Pin, Safety Eyes, PVA Glue.

### Method:

Face - Fold the cords in half and join to the key ring/safety pin using Larks Head Knot. Number the cord 1 - 8.

Row 1 - Work 2 Flat Knots using cord 1-4, 5-8. Row 2 - Work 1 Flat Knot using cords 3-6 Row 3 - Work as row 1.

Body - Thread the large bead onto cords 3-6.

Row 4 - Work as row 1. Row 5 - Work as row 2.

Legs - Using cords 1-4 work sinit of 5 flat knots. Tie 4 cords together with a double overhand. Trim ends. \* Repeat using cords 5-8.

Arms - Take two of the longest left over cords trimmed from the legs, fold in half and join to the side of the body using larks head knots. Work 2 flat knots. Using the longest of the cords tie 4 half hitch knots around the remaining three cords, glue ends and trim. Repeat the process for the other arm.

Attach the safety eyes to the face.

# RAG RUGS

## Materials:

Fabric, Tape Measure, Scissors, Needle and Thread.

## Method:

Cur long strips of fabric about 5cm wide. Turn the edges so that the strips are 2.5 cm wide. It may help to tack these or press into place.

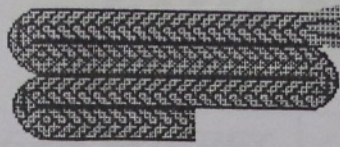


Diagram 1.

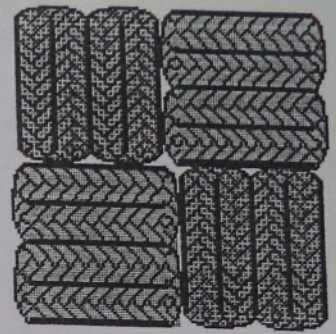


Diagram 2.

Select three strips and and sew together at the top ensuring that the folds are at the back.

Attach the ends to something firm such as a door handle and begin plaiting keeping the plait neat and tight until you have about 2 cm left.

5 cm of plait will give about 1 square cm so to make an 8 cm square you will require a 40 cm plait. You can join lengths before plaiting or as you go.

When you have a sufficient length of plait begin making your square by snaking the plait backwards and forwards (Diag 1) securing with long stitches on the back. At the back sew up the end using the 2cm left.

Continue making squares until you have enough for your rug. Lay out the squares (Diag 2).and join together using lacing stitch.

NB To ensure an even finish use fabrics of similar thickness.

# CHINESE WEAVING

## Materials:

Wool in 2 colours, Scissors, Cardboard, Pencil, Compass

## Method:

Cut a 9cm diameter circle from the card with a 1 cm diameter hole at the centre. Around the edge of the card make 16 x 1 cm long slots at equal spacing.

Cut 4 x 1.5m lengths of wool (2 in each colour) and fold in half and tie together at the fold.

Push the the knot through the hole in the card and sort the wool into 4 pairs, 2 pairs of each colour.

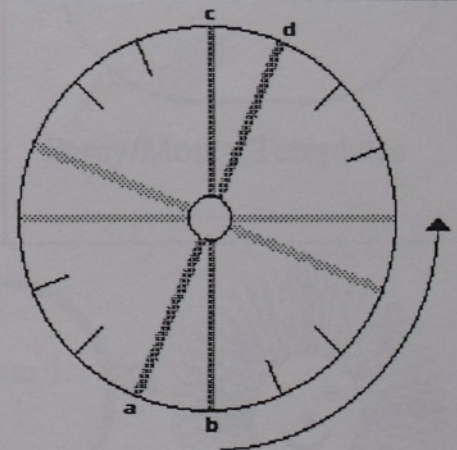
Hook the lengths of wool into the slots in the following sequence:- Beginning at the top fill the first two slots with one colour (i.e. the first pair); miss out two slots and fill the next two with the second coloured pair; miss the next two slots and use the second pair of colour 1; miss two slots and fill the next two with your remaining pair. See diagram.

Begin working in the following order; Take length marked a and move to the position 1 slot to the left of c. Take d and move to one place to the right of b.

Rotate the card anticlockwise so that the second colour of wool is now at the top and bottom and label these four now as c and d at the top and a and b at the bottom. Move a to one place left of c; move d to one place to the left of b. Rotate again anticlockwise and continue.

If you wish to stop make sure you do so after an 'a' move so that three lengths are side by side which gives you a easy reference to start again.

The finished length can be used in many different ways - e.g.. by stitching into a ring to simple hanging or table mat.



# FLUFFY FRIENDS

## PERCY PEAR FINGER PUPPET



**Materials:**

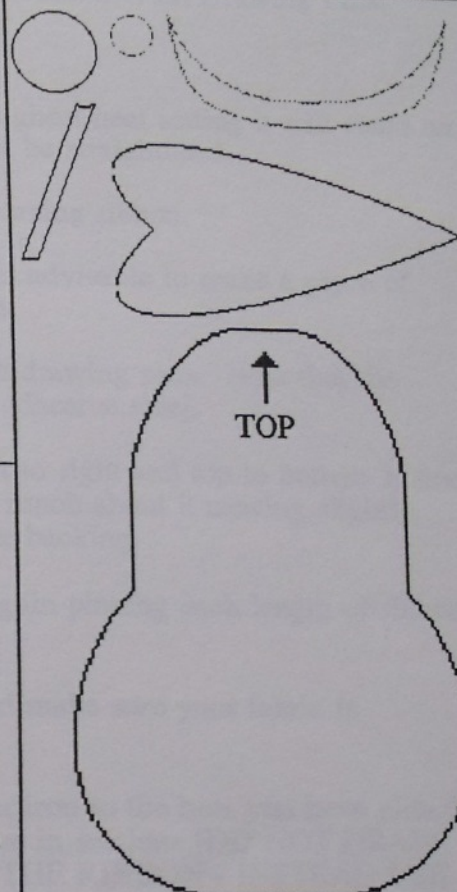
Felt, Fun Fur, Fabric Glue, Needle & Thread, Scissors

**Method:**

Sew/Glue eyes and mouth onto one body section.

Stitch the two body pieces together starting at the bottom and leaving a gap large enough for your finger.

To complete your Puppet attach the stem and leaf.



Percy/Monty Templates

## PERCY PEAR / MONTY MOUSE MASCOT

To make Percy Pear or Monty Mouse use the same templates as for the finger puppet.

With right sides of body facing stitch sides and top together leaving the bottom open. Run a row of gathering stitches around the open end and turn inside out so that right sides are now out.

Partially draw up the gathering stitches before stuffing your Pear/Mouse. Push the end of the tail in to the opening then pull the gathering stitches tight and oversew the end.

Stitch on eyes and ears and leaf or whiskers as appropriate.

## WOZZLE (From New Zealand)

**Materials:**

2 Colours of Wool, 2 Large Beads, Felt, Safety Pin  
1 x 3cm Diam. Curtain Ring, Scissors

**Method:**

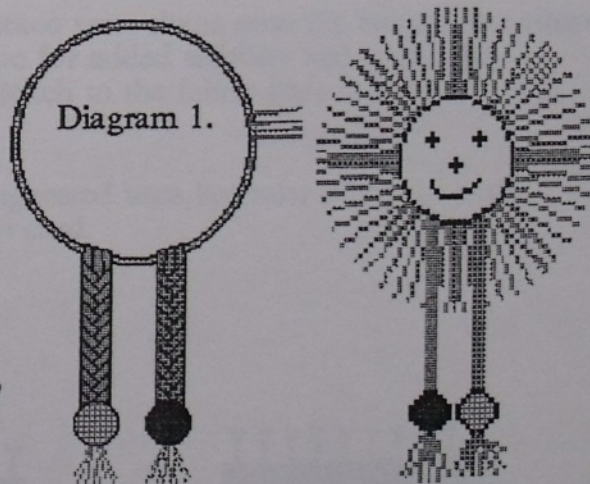
Cut 20 x 10 cm and 3 x 28 cm lengths of each colour.

Take the first set (3) of 28cm and attach by folding in half, passing the loop behind the ring, the ends over the ring and through the loop creating a larks head knot.

Using two ends as one, create a plait of 7 cm and attach a bead to the end and tie off. Repeat the process with the other 3 x 28cm lengths. These form the legs. (Diag 1).

Fill the remainder of the ring with the 10 cm lengths, attaching in the same way as the legs and alternating the colour ensuring that some of the lengths go between the plaits. NB you may find that you need more or less than the 40 lengths depending on the thickness of the wool.

Attach a piece of felt to the back of the ring using glue (or by stitching if you prefer), ensuring the hole is covered. Sew or draw a face to the front (Googley Eyes can be used) and attach a safety pin to the back by stitching to the wool on the ring. Comb the woollen ends to make them fluffy.



# RIBBON WEAVING

## Materials:

Ribbon in 2 Colours, Scissors, Lace Pins, Cork Board, Iron, Vilene/Bond-a-Web, Drawing Pins, Lining Fabric

## Method:

Before beginning to test a small piece of ribbon to determine the highest heat setting it will stand on your own iron. Ribbon that has creased with too much heat cannot be straightened.

In all weaving the WARP is laid first. The WEFT is the actual weaving ribbon.

Even if the project you are making is not square or rectangular it is advisable to make a piece of weaving in one of these shapes and cut your project out afterwards.

Pin your lining material and your vilene to the working board with drawing pins. Note that the "shiny" side of the vilene should be laid face upwards [this is the adhesive side].

Next start to lay your WARP ribbons closely together working left to right and top to bottom in one of your colours. Pin ribbon firmly at both ends - don't worry too much about it moving slightly, your whole piece of fabric can be adjusted BEFORE ironing to the backing.

With your second ribbon colour weave in and out of your Warp, again pinning each length of ribbon at both ends.

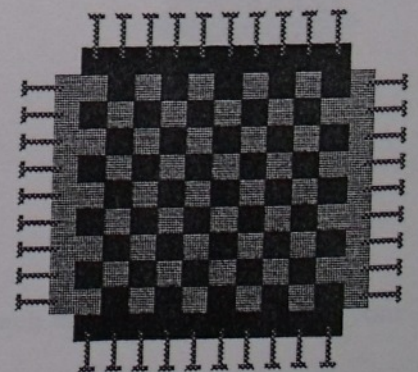
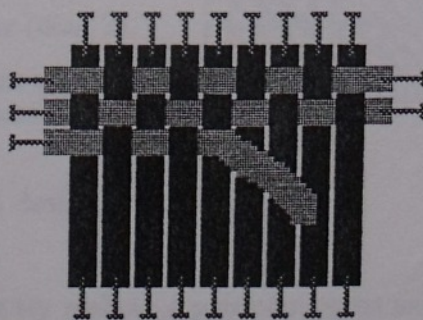
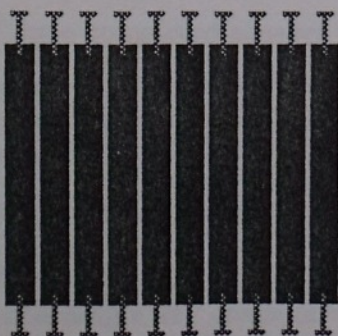
When you have woven your piece of fabric, adjust all the pins and make sure your fabric is "square" and that you have left no gaps.

You are now ready to iron your ribbon onto your vilene. Set your iron to the heat you have already tested and, using a piece of cotton fabric laid over the ribbon, press in sections [DO NOT DRAW THE IRON ACROSS THE FABRIC AS THIS WILL DISTORT THE RIBBON - INSTEAD USE A FIRM PRESSING ACTION].

Leave your fabric to cool completely and before removing it from the board check that all sections are firmly bonded.

Before you cut your ribbon fabric to make your project, trace your shape onto the back of the vilene ensuring it is laid square. Machine stitch around the shape for added stability and to prevent fraying. Cut out the lining fabric to the same shape and stitch to the fabric [this is just to stabilise the vilene].

Your fabric is now ready to be made up into an item. Suggested uses lavender pillow or herb cushion or use to make an interesting insert to an aperture card.



# PLASTIC CANVAS

## General Materials:

Plastic Canvas  
Wool Needle  
Double Knitting Wool or  
Chunky Knit  
Scissors

## General Instructions

Using either chunky knit or doubled double knit wool, fill in the canvas grid using half cross stitch. Unless otherwise stated edges should also be oversewn.

## Woggle

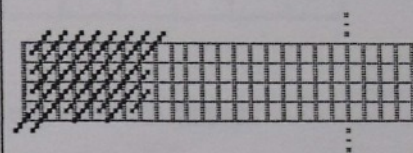
### Materials:

Plastic Canvas 24 holes x 4 holes.

### Method:

Oversew the top and bottom edges in Guide blue remembering to wrap the canvas into a ring overlapping by 4 holes.

Sew the first and third rows using half cross-stitch in dark yellow and the centre row in Guide blue.



## PENCIL TOP

### Materials:

Plastic Canvas 5 sq x 9 sq, Felt Scraps, Small Pom Poms, Fabric Glue,

### Method:

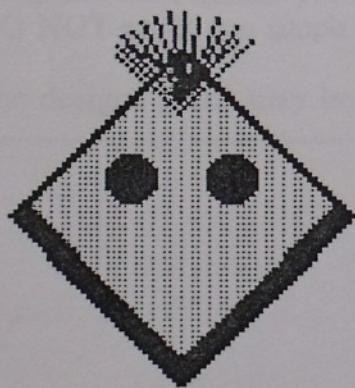
Using cross stitch completely fill the piece of canvas leaving the short edges clear of stitching.  
Sew the short edges together to make a tube.  
Make two small pom-poms by winding wool around a 1" card, and attach to either side of the top of the tube. Trim and shape.  
Use scraps of felt and mini pom-poms to make other features and attach firmly.

Why not make a family of pencil tops. Try varying the hair colour and style.

## MARTHA MOUTH

### Materials

3 x Plastic Canvas 10 sq x 10 sq  
Wool, Felt Scraps  
2 Tiny Pom Poms for eyes  
2 Small Pom Poms for Hair  
Fabric Glue



### Method:

Using a diagonal Stitch (diag 1) fill each square. More than one colour may be used if desired.

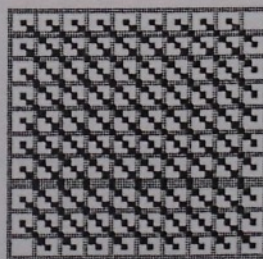
Sew three completed squares together (diag 2).

Using cross stitch, sew along the open edges to form the lips. You now have your basic "Mouth"

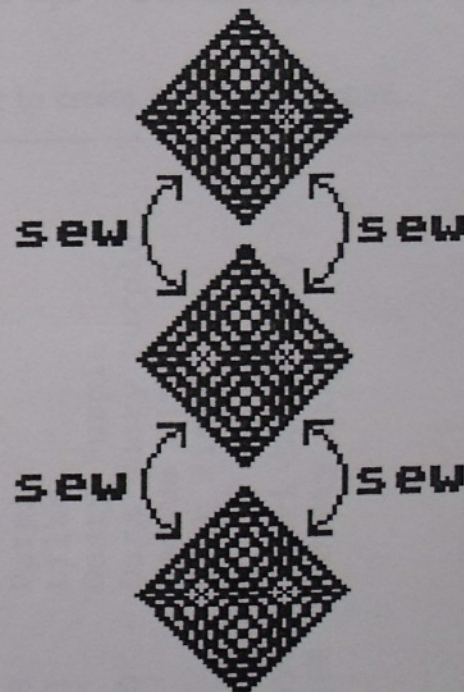
Attach eyes, hair and other details as desired.

### IDEAS

Try attaching a key chain or why not try making a pair of mouths and attach ear-ring wires to make your own novelty earrings.



Diag 1.



Diag 2.



# COUNTED CROSS-STITCH

## Materials:

Window Card and Envelope or Picture Frame, Aida, Embroidery Silk, Needle, Scissors, Adhesive

## Method:

Choose your design. A selection can be found on the following pages.

The size of the design and the aperture of the card, or frame will determine which count of Aida is required. The larger the count the smaller the holes i.e. 14 count (a good average) means 14 holes to the inch, 18 count means 18 holes to the inch, and so on.

Before starting, find the centre point on the Aida and mark the centre point on your design. Working from this point ensures an even margin around your finished work.

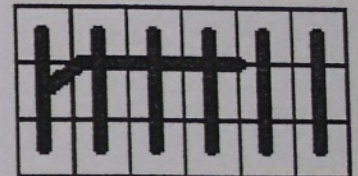
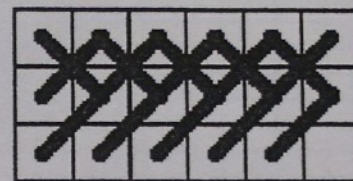
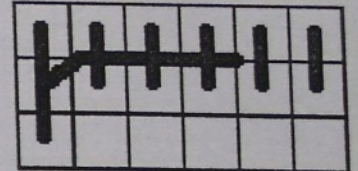
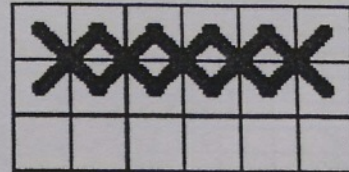
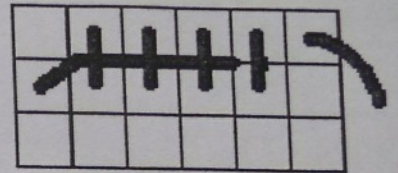
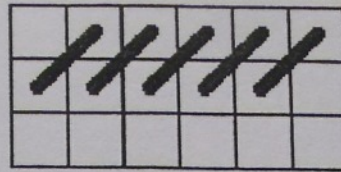
Work the design using two strands of thread on 14 count or 1 strand on higher counts, remembering to work all stitches in the same direction to ensure a smooth finish.

When you have completed your project wash carefully by hand and dry flat. Iron through a clean cloth and then mount your design using either double-sided adhesive tape or a suitable fabric glue. DO NOT apply too much glue as this will distort the card.

The designs given may be used individually or can be used together to create a montage picture.

FRONT

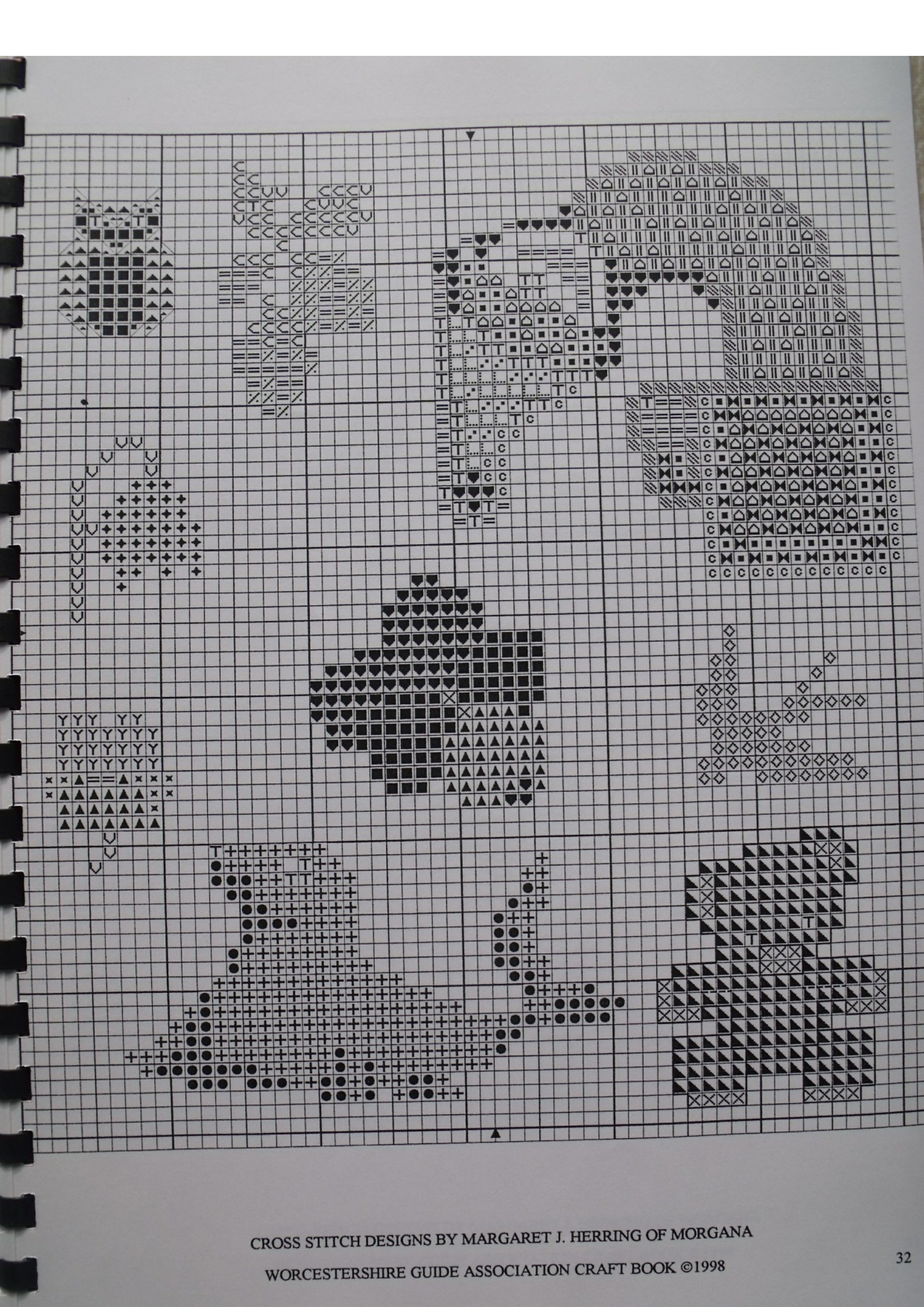
BACK

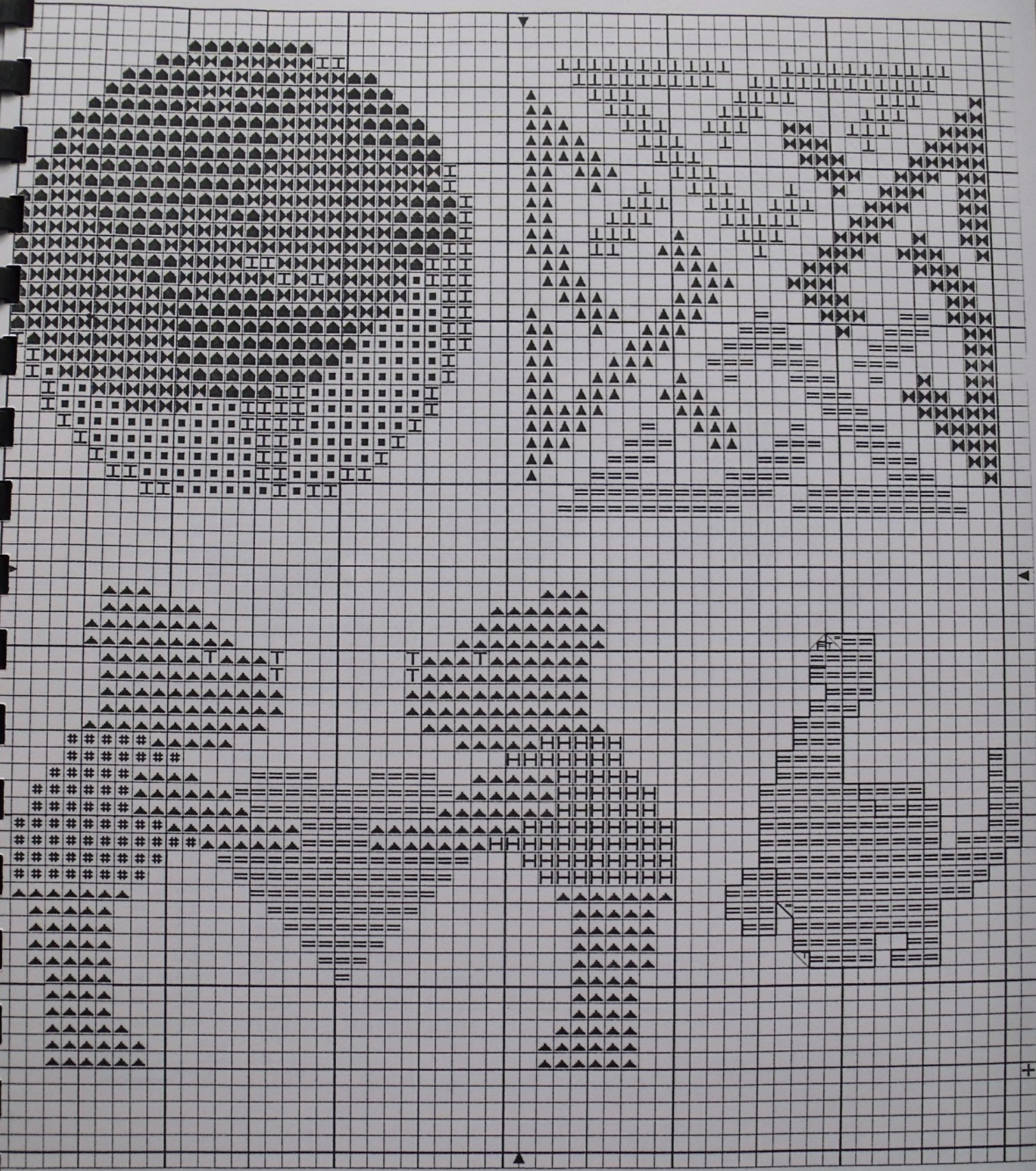


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|--------|-----------|------------|-------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----|------|--------|-------------|--------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|--------|-------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------|
| DMC    | 317       | 318        | Blanc | 902         | 3779       | 347       | 666 | 726  | 721    | 746         | 307    | 703   | 986        | 3346         | 924             | 747              | 519                 | 322                  | 825             | 820       | 3747              | 799              | 798        | 327         | 3746   | 208   | 554          | 552               | 3608        | 604       |
| ANCHOR | 400       | 399        | 1     | 45          | 868        | 13        | 46  | 297  | 324    | 275         | 289    | 238   | 246        | 257          | 851             | 158              | 167                 | 978                  | 162             | 134       | 117               | 130              | 131        | 101         | 118    | 111   | 96           | 100               | 86          | 60        |
|        | Dark Grey | Light Grey | White | Dark Claret | Dusty Pink | Brick Red | Red | Gold | Orange | Pale Yellow | Yellow | Green | Dark Green | Medium Green | Dark Grey Green | Medium Turquoise | Very Dark Turquoise | Dark Cornflower Blue | Light Navy Blue | Navy Blue | Light Blue Purple | Light Royal Blue | Royal Blue | Dark Purple | Purple | Lilac | Dusty Purple | Dark Dusty Purple | Medium Pink | Dark Pink |

Backstitch in :

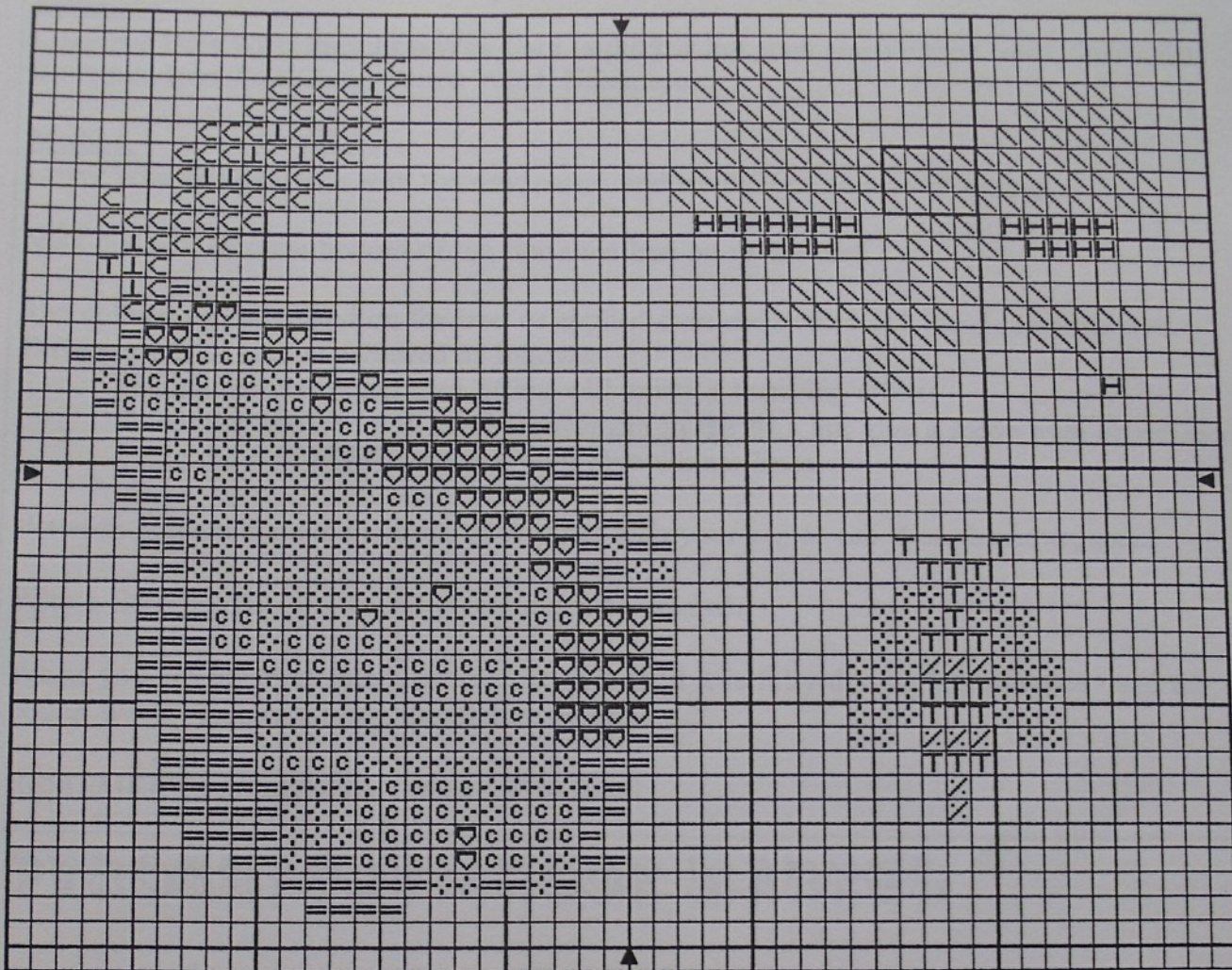
—————356 5975 Dark Dusty Pink  
 -----3779 868 Dusty Pink





CROSS STITCH DESIGNS BY MARGARET J. HERRING OF MORGANA

WORCESTERSHIRE GUIDE ASSOCIATION CRAFT BOOK ©1998



|   | DMC     | ANCHOR |                  |
|---|---------|--------|------------------|
| T | = Blanc | 1      | White            |
| = | = 666   | 46     | Red              |
| ∇ | = 676   | 891    | Light Gold       |
| c | = 726   | 297    | Gold             |
| / | = 721   | 324    | Orange           |
| + | = 307   | 289    | Yellow           |
| ⊥ | = 703   | 238    | Green            |
| C | = 986   | 246    | Dark Green       |
| H | = 799   | 130    | Light Royal Blue |
| \ | = 798   | 131    | Royal Blue       |

Backstitch in :

|   |     |     |      |
|---|-----|-----|------|
| — | 726 | 297 | Gold |
|---|-----|-----|------|

CROSS STITCH DESIGNS BY MARGARET J. HERRING OF MORGANA

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# ENCAUSTIC WAX PAINTING

## Materials:

Coloured Bees Wax, Encaustic Wax Card (a thick shiny photographic type card), Small Flat-Bottomed Iron, Soft Cloth, Cotton Wool, Newspaper.

## Method:

Cover your work surface with the newspaper and set the iron to a wool setting.

Melt the wax onto the bottom of the iron then iron on to the card.

The colours can be mixed on the iron or applied over each other and blended on the card.

Different effects can be achieved as follows:

Placing the iron down then lifting will create a texturing effect:

Smoothing the iron will create movement in the wax but give a more even appearance:

Using the side edge of the iron will give thinner lines.

Between colours wipe the bottom of the iron with your rag or rub it on the newspaper.

With a little practice wonderful pictures can be created.

When you are satisfied with your picture wait until it is fully dry - a few minutes - and rub with the cotton wool. This will bring the picture to life.

REMEMBER - MIND YOUR FINGERS

# PYROGRAPHY - BOOK MARKER

## Materials:

Wooden Tongue Depressor, Wooden Board, Pyrography Iron, Pencil

## Method:

Draw a simple design onto the tongue depressor with your pencil.

Place the tongue depressor onto the wooden board to protect your work surface. Heat up the pyrography iron. Remember that the metal parts will become very hot so be extra careful.

Using the tip of the iron slowly draw around your design. Alternatively you can work around your design with a series of dots.

To add colour to your design use acrylic paints.

Most modern pyrography irons have interchangeable heads - fine point for lines, a wider point and various patterns which can be stamped onto the work.

On camp where an electric pyrography tool is unavailable old fire pokers can be heated in a fire and the wood branded accordingly. Fine detail is not really possible with this method but the Guides can have great fun creating camp plaques. Remember for this to use thick oven gloves or even welding gloves for safety.



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