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HOW TO MAKE A DOUBLE BANNER

(8-10 hours approx.)



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HOW TO MAKE A DOUBLE BANNER

This toolkit is aimed at ages 14+. Adult supervision may be needed for children aged up to 16.

For a double banner to be carried by two people we suggest:

Landscape -78" (198cm) width x 54" (128cm) height, or

Portrait - 54" (128cm) width x 78" (198 cm) height

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GETTING STARTED: SUPPLIES

YOU WILL NEED -	
For the Banner:	☐ Iron
☐ 1x piece of fabric 78" (198cm) x 54" (128cm) for front cloth	Ironing base (An old blanket rather than an ironing board
\square 1x piece of fabric 78" (198cm) x 54" (128cm) for back cloth (in black or a dark colour)	may be easier for a banner
☐ 1x piece of contrasting fabric for the border 52" (132cm)	For the Poles:
long x 28" (71cm) wide	☐ 2x 25mm x 2400mm dowels for the carrying
☐ Optional: 45" (115 cm) x 30" (76cm) fabric for sleeves	poles (these will be cut in two to allow you to
☐ Optional: 2 meters ribbon for bottom ties	transport it)
☐ Any other additional fabric for lettering and design	☐ 1x 25mm x length of dowel a few inches/centimeters longer
elements	than the width of your banner
☐ Bondaweb ¹(as much of this as you will need to trace your	☐ 3 x 22mm poly tubing coupler/connector
design and lettering, allowing for error)	(to connect the two halves of the pole
☐ Pencils (white and black)	for carrying)
□ Scissors	
☐ Pins	☐ 2x 4mm quick repair links
☐ Needles	
☐ Thread	☐ 4x 30mm screw eyes
☐ A long tape measure / ruler	
☐ A large table	☐ A small wood saw
☐ A sewing machine (if you don't have one, see if you can	☐ A craft knife
borrow one from a friend / your local sewing group)	☐ Glue
☐ Greaseproof paper	

You can get most banner supplies from fabric shops or local charity shops, markets and upcycling centers. You can buy dowels, poly tubing, quick repair links and screw eyes from Wickes, B&Q or your local hardware shop.

stitch fabric to fabric, useful for lettering and adding an image to your banner. See p.12 for details on how to use it.

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¹ Bondaweb is a white fusible adhesive paper that you can buy by the meter online or at your local fabric shop. Like sticky-back sellotape it uses adhesive to

'Let us go then, and make banners as required, and let them all be beautiful.'

Mary Lowndes, Banner & Banner-Making 1909

COSTS

The total banner including fabric and poles may cost from £95.37, dependent on the detail of design. Suggested budget below

ITEM	ESTIMATED COST
POLES	
Dowel 25x2400mm	£12.19
Dowel 25x2400mm	£12.19
Dowel 25x a few inches /	
centimeters longer than the	
width of your banner	£12.19
Screw Eyes 40x8mm	£2.30
Quick Repair Links	£1.60
3 x Straight Couplers 22mm	£4.90
Estimated Total Cost	£45.37
FABRIC & RIBBON	£50.00
BASIC ESTIMATED COST	£ 95.37

Some items may have different prices depending on where you buy them.

You can cut costs by upcycling old or used fabric. It will also add some history to your banner.

For example, you could use some old clothes belonging to you or a loved one, a tablecloth or sheet.



Suffragettes making banners and pennants for the procession to Hyde Park, 23 July 1910 ©LSE Women's Library

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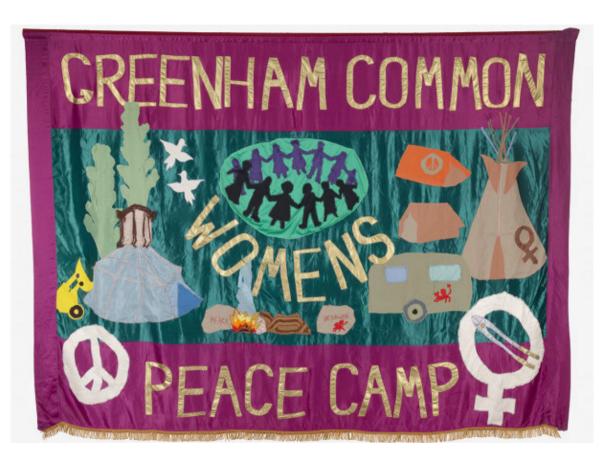
THE BRIEF

Your PROCESSIONS banner should represent the lives, ideas, hopes and concerns of women today. It should be bold, beautiful and uniquely yours. Whatever you put on it should be heartfelt. Onlookers will only have a short time to see its message, so make it simple, punchy and clear.

Please make sure that you:

- Incorporate the colours green, white and violet into your banner somewhere. You can choose any shades of these colours and can do anything from the PROCESSIONS logo stitched
 - in the corner to the whole thing being made from these colours.
- 2. Back your banner in black or very dark material. This is so that we will be able to pick them out in photos.

Everything else is up to you!



Banner © Thalia Campbell, at The Peace Museum

© Artichoke Trust.

'The act of sewing is a process of emotional repair'

Louise Bourgeois

GET INSPIRED!

THEMES

<u>CONNECTIONS</u>: You could make your banner with a group or a friend of a different generation, culture, belief, faith or sexual orientation.

<u>HEROINES</u>: Living or dead. You can make a banner with the name of a personal or community heroine or the names of female trailblazers, from Mary Wollstonecraft to Reni Eddo-Lodge and Nimco Ali.

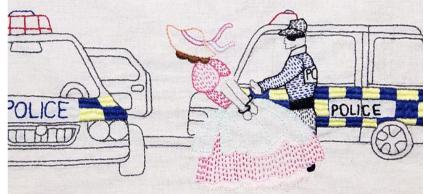
<u>REPRESENTATION</u>: Who do you represent at PROCESSIONS? Perhaps it is your industry, your town, your faith, your team or your community.

TECHNIQUES

You might consider the following ideas to add detail to your banner:

- Embroidery by hand or machine
- Use thin cord or ribbon to emphasize outlines
- Use fabric paint, fabric felt tips or fabric wax crayons
- Use iron on transfer paper to transfer an image onto fabric. Instructions come with the paper.
- Though expensive you could get your whole banner digitally printed!
- Create light and dark contrasts on your banner with net for light areas and solid fabric for the dark. This will give the effect of your image 'floating.' Use at least 3 layers of net, just for strength.
- Use buttons, hooks and eyes and other and embellishments to spell out words
- Be imaginative, you could hang a dress from poles and cover it in the embroidered signatures of your community!





Clockwise from top left: Chimamanda Ngozy Adich © <u>Jess de Wahls</u>; Banner for the film, PRIDE © <u>Anna 'Banner' Thomas</u>; Arrested © <u>Eleanor Edwardes</u>, photo by Rowan Poole

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'A banner is a thing to float in the wind, to flicker in the breeze, to flirt its colours for your pleasure, to half show and half conceal a device you long to unravel...Choose purple and gold for ambitions, red for courage, green for long cherished hopes.'

Mary Lowndes, suffragette, from 'Banner & Banner-Making', 1909

RESEARCH²

Search online for: "political textiles", "feminist textiles", "textile art", "suffragette banners", "women's textiles."

HISTORY

<u>Suffrage Stories: An Army of Banners</u> by Elizabeth Crawford <u>Kate Frye's Suffrage Diary</u>, Banner bearer for the 13 June 1908 Procession <u>Greenham Common and Thalia Campbell</u>

PROJECTS

<u>Craftivist Collective</u> by Sarah Corbett
<u>The Craftivism Manifesto</u> by Betsy Greer
<u>Common Threads Project</u>
<u>Great Tapestry of Scotland</u>

COLLECTIONS

The Women's Library Suffrage Collection, The Women's Library at LSE

Suffragette Collection, Museum of London

People's History Museum, Manchester

EXHIBITIONS (current and past)

<u>The Suffragettes</u>, Museum of London <u>Cut Cloth Exhibition</u>, The Portico Library <u>Entangled: Threads & Making</u>, Turner Contemporary



Arthur Meme © Hannah Hill "hanecdote"

© Artichoke Trust.

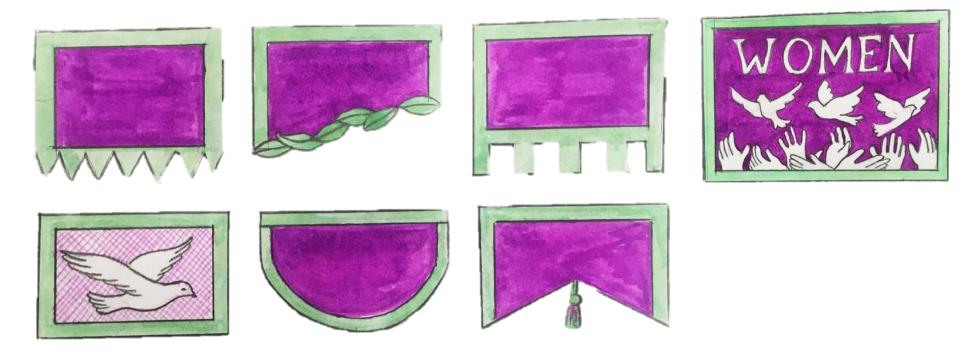
² The links on this page contain third party content

DESIGN YOUR BANNER

SHAPE

While the top of your banner should be straight you can choose a different shape for the bottom: curved, pointed, fringed or following the shape of your image.

Or have a shape 'floating' on net.



The banner should have its weight distributed evenly to avoid pull. If you have something heavier on one side it will become lopsided. If you are tying tassels or ribbons to your poles make sure they are of equal weight on both sides.

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WORDS

You may want to include words in your banner. As banners are seen quickly on procession your main message should be at the top. Consider:

- Just one word WOMEN; FREEDOM; COMMUNITY; CHANGE.
- Someone's name a heroine, your mother or daughter, neighbour, friend
- A place name your home or somewhere you want to represent
- An occupation if your banner represents a group of workers, volunteers, activists
- A phrase you can use a contemporary phrase or slogan, or be inspired by suffragette mottos including: 'Deeds Not Words'; 'Delay of Justice an Injustice'; 'Right the Wrongs'

You might have one word on your banner or the whole of your banner might be a quotation. Handwriting makes it personal so you could include the signatures of your group, or the reproduced signature of a past heroine writ large in fabric paint or appliqué³.

TIPS

- Don't crowd your letters. They need space to be read at distance
- Use the largest font you can
- Consider a style of lettering or font that suits the personality of your banner
- Write signatures in pencil and go over with embroidery thread or fabric pens.



IMAGE

The image should help people to understand your message quickly.

It might be -

A symbol: a dove, a tree of life, a key, an open doorway, a lamp Something from your life: a handprint, family, signatures of friends

A historical image: a heroine of the past, a moment in women's history

A popular image: brands re-imagined, well known figures

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³ Appliqué is where a small piece of fabric is stitched or sewn onto a larger piece of fabric. Appliqués are made with fabric, ribbons, beads, sequins or other materials. The appliqué material should be applied tightly either by hand or with a sewing machine.

COLOURS

The "Green, White, Violet" of the Suffragette colours stood for "Give, Women, Votes". Using these colours was a new technique in branding and was hugely successful. It is often seen as the precedent for the use of political party colours we're familiar with today.



The Hammersmith Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) banner, C.1910-1912. © The Museum of London

Colour symbolism

Black	power, mystery, triumph
Blue	loyalty, intelligence, trust
Brown	earth, stability, endurance
Dark Blue	integrity, knowledge
Green	hope, renewal
Grey	security, intelligence
Lavender	femininity, grace
Orange	enthusiasm, creativity
Pink	love, caring
Violet	dignity, power, ambition
Red	courage, passion, determination
White	purity, light, peace
Yellow	joy

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MAKE YOUR BANNER

A Step by Step guide for a landscape double banner

ESTIMATED TIME: 8 - 10 hours

STEP 1: Prepare your Fabric

(45 mins)

- 1. Cut a piece of fabric 78" (198cm) x 54" (128cm) for front cloth (consider whether you will have it portrait or landscape). Press.
- 2. Cut a piece of fabric 78" (198cm) x 54" (128cm) for back cloth (in black or a dark colour). Press.
- 3. Draw a line 2 ½ "(6cm) in from each edge of your front and back cloths in black pencil (for light fabrics) or white pencil (for dark fabrics).

TIP

Beware if the edges of your material aren't straight. Make sure you draw and cut out your banner shape precisely. Make sure the rectangle is the right size and straight.

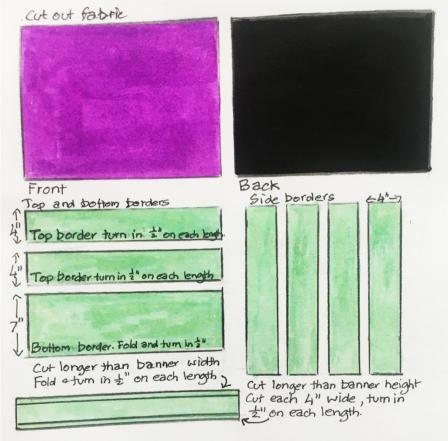
STEP 2: Prepare your Borders

(60 mins)

- 1. Cut 2 lengths of fabric for your top border 2" (5cm) longer than the width of your banner and 4" (10 cm) wide. Turn in the raw edges of each length by ½" (1cm). Fold and press.
- 2. Cut your bottom border 2" (5cm) longer than the width of your banner and 7" (18cm) wide. Turn in the raw edges of each long side by $\frac{1}{2}$ " (1cm). Fold and press.
- 3. Cut 4 lengths of fabric for your side borders 2" (5cm) longer than the length of your banner and 4" (10cm) wide. Turn in the raw edges of each length by ½" (1cm). Fold and press.

Share your work!

Document the making of your banner and share your images online using the handle @Processions2018 and #PROCESSIONS2018. If you can, please tag @ArtichokeTrust and @1418NOW. Thanks!



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STEP 3: Make the Front

(2 hours +)

- 1. Trace out each letter or image with a black biro (not inked pen) on the rough side of bondaweb.
- 2. Cut around the bondaweb tracings.
- 3. Place the tracings, rough side down, on the back of your chosen fabric.
- 4. Using a hot, dry iron press each tracing down until it sticks to the fabric (there is no need to slide the iron backwards and forwards. Just press).

TIP

Test your fabric and iron heat first. Nylons, silk, voiles and other fabrics might melt and so for these you need to put a greaseproof paper between the iron and the bondaweb or use a lower iron heat.

- 5. The bondaweb is now stuck to your fabric. Cut around the letters and images.
- 6. Peel off the bondaweb paper.
- 7. Arrange your letters and images on your front cloth.
- 8. Using a hot dry iron press them down on your front cloth. Put greaseproof paper between the iron and the fabric just to make sure that you don't melt or mark the fabric.
- 9. With some fabrics, like cotton on cotton, you might not need to sew your appliqué down but with others you will have to sew it down. This could be in a matching or contrasting colour. Use a close zig zag stitch on the sewing machine. A black outline can make your image stand out.
- 10. Add any details to your banner by hand or on the machine.
- 11. Add any other adornments: beads, sequins etc.



STEP 4: Assemble the Front and Back

(30 mins)

1. On a table place the front cloth on the back cloth. Iron flat and smooth down until there are no puckers. Pin together. Keep your banner flat on the table as you work. Tack them together. Don't pick it up in your hands. Remove pins.

TIP

Make sure the pins go in the opposite direction to the line of stitching – this will allow you to machine sew over them without breaking your needle.

STEP 5: Assemble the Borders

(1.5 hours)

- 1. Put on the side borders. Position one of your side borders on the front cloth so it meets your drawn line. Pin and tack down on the inner edge only. Cut off any excess top and bottom. Remove pins. Do the same for the other side of your front cloth.
- 2. Turn your banner over.
- 3. Position your third side border to match the one on the front, meeting your drawn line. There will now be four layers: front border, front cloth, back cloth, back border. Pin and tack down on the inner edge only. Remove pins. (N.B. Leave the outer edge open). Cut off any excess top and bottom. Do the same with your fourth side border for the other side of your back cloth.
- 4. Put on your bottom border. Slip one side of the banner inside the open length of your bottom border until it meets your drawn line, with one half of the border on the front and the other on the back. Turn in the excess at both ends. Pin and tack down. Remove pins.
- 5. Put on your top border. Position one of your top borders on the front cloth so it meets your drawn line. Pin and tack down on the inner edge only. Turn in any excess at each end of your borders and sew down securely. Remove pins. Turn your banner over and do the same with your other top border. (N.B. Leave sides and outer edge of your top border open)
- 6. Sew on the sewing machine the inner edge of your border. Remove tacking stitches.

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STEP 6: Make and attach loop sleeves

(1.5 hours)

You will need 5 sleeves for the top and 6 for the sides (3 each side)

- 1. Take a 45" (115 cm) width of fabric x 30" (76 cm) and cut it lengthways into four.
- 2. With wrong sides facing you, fold each length and sew along the raw edges to make four tubes of fabric. Turn each tube inside out.
- 3. Press
- 4. Cut the tubes into 11 pieces of 9" (23cm)
- 5. Fold each piece in two
- 6. Press
- 7. Draw a line 1" (2.5m) from the bottom of each folded piece of fabric.

STEP 7: Attach loop sleeves to your borders

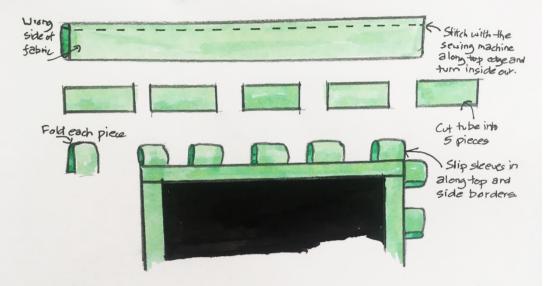
(1 hour)

- Slip each loop sleeve into the open edge of your top border until it meets its drawn line. One at each end,
 - one in the middle and the other two between the end and middle loop sleeves. Pin and tack in place.
- 2. Slip each loop sleeve into the open edge of your side border until it meets its drawn line. One at each end and one in the middle. Pin and tack in place.
- 3. Sew around the outer edge of your borders with two lines of stitching for strength.
- 4. Iron the banner. You now have your banner! To store, roll up loosely on a cardboard tube.

TIP

You don't need to have side loop sleeves if your banner is not very heavy. Instead just sew a length of ribbon at each end of your bottom border and use this to tie your banner to its poles.

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MAKE YOUR POLES

You will be using a knife and saw for this so please keep out of the way of children and handle all tools with care.

TOTAL ESTIMATED TIME: 1.5 hours

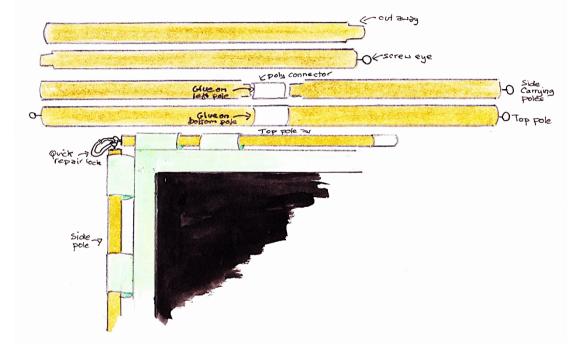
STEP 1: Preparing your poles

(30 mins)

- Cut your top pole 3" longer than your banner width
- 2. Mark the exact center
- 3. Saw your top pole in half
- 4. Mark the center of each of your carrying poles, the 2 x 94" (2400mm) dowel poles
- 5. Saw your carrying poles in half.

STEP 2: For the top and carrying poles (30 mins)

- You need to cut away some wood from one end of each pole so that they will fit into the connector. Draw a line around the circumference of each half pole 1 ½" (4cm) from
 - one end. With a craft knife (always cutting away from yourself) carefully trim away the wood at each marked end up to your drawn line until each pole fits tightly into the connector. Work slowly, testing the fit as you trim. You do not want them to be loose.
- 2. For your top poles. Put glue onto the trimmed end of one of your top poles. Insert the connector to its half-way point. Mark the other end with a dot and insert a screw eye. This will be your left top pole. Mark the untrimmed end of your other pole with a dot. Insert a screw eye. This will be your right top pole.
- 3. For your side poles. Put glue onto the trimmed end of two of your carrying poles. Insert the connector to their half-way point. These will be your bottom carrying poles.
- 4. Mark the center of each of your other poles (the untrimmed end) with a dot and insert a screw eye. These will be your top carrying poles.



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STEP 3: Assembling your carrying poles

(30 mins)

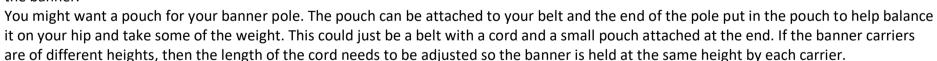
- 1. Push your left top pole into your right top pole.
- 2. Thread your top sleeves through
- 3. Push each bottom carrying pole into each top carrying pole
- 4. Thread your side sleeves through
- 5. Join screw eye to the screw eye at each side with a guick repair lock.
- 6. If using instead of sleeves: tie the ribbon at the bottom of your banner to your carrying pole.

TIP

If your banner is heavy you may need to use aluminum instead of poly connectors for your top and side poles.

Carrying your banner

If you are part of a group, you might think how you will show you are together. You could carry flags, pennants or decorated poles which echo the colours or themes of the banner.



TIP

Bring safety pins, string, an extra quick repair link and screw eyes and a reel of electrical tape. That way, if anything happens to your banner or poles you can repair it on the spot.





PENNANTS, FLAGS AND DECORATED POLES

Pennants⁴ and flags add colour, movement and energy to a procession. They can have a word, image, quotation or a name on them and can be a useful way to identify a group. Make pennants and flags in one layer of cloth in the lightest of materials because they should float in the wind.

MAKE A PENNANT

(15 mins)

Use an 18mm pole.

Take a square of fabric. Cut out a triangle of whatever size you like.

Create a side channel on the straight edge 3" (7.5 cm) wide, by folding the straight edge over. Sew down the edge. Then sew across its top, leaving the bottom edge of the side channel open for the pole to slide inside.

The pennant should be secure, but you can glue the base of the material to where it meets the pole if you think it needs further support.

MAKE A FLAG

(20 mins)

Use an 18mm pole.

Cut a square or rectangle of fabric to a size of your choice. Remember the bigger it is the harder it will be to carry and wave.

Create a side channel on the straight edge 3" (7.5 cm) wide, by folding the straight edge over. Sew down the edge. Then sew across its top, leaving the bottom edge of the side channel open for the pole to slide inside. The flag should be secure, but you can glue the base of the material to where it meets the pole if you think it needs further support.



⁴ A pennant is a triangle of cloth that is longer than it is tall, and which tapers to a point. It has a side channel to slip a pole into, closed at the top.

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MAKE A DECORATED POLE

(30 mins)

This can be a pole which has some floating ribbons tied at the top.

Suffrage campaigners also tied objects / emblems to poles to represent their group, for example a pair of tankards for barmaid. You could use: a pair of trainers to symbolize sportswomen; a bunch of carrots - gardeners; a clutch of medals - charity runners. They can be fun and are easy to make. Just get your pole and notch it, then tie and glue steamers to it.

Attach objects to streamers securely so they don't fall off.

See Mary Lowndes designs on the <u>vads.ac.uk</u> online site for inspiration.



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CREDITS

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