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*The*  
**Needlewoman**  
*Embroidery Stitches*

Art No. Y.930

**ONE PENNY**

*www.antiquepatternlibrary.org 2021.02*

Antique Pattern Library

## **Embroidery Stitches**

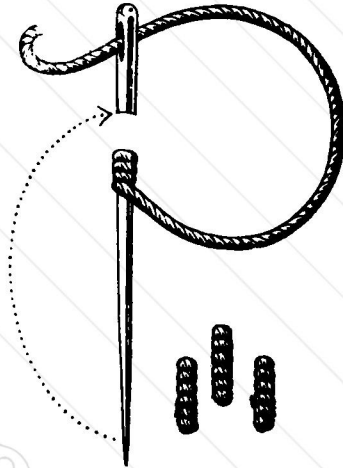


THE stitchery borders on the middle pages give suggestions of the endless combinations which can be made from the grouping of simple stitches. These borders are used for the decorating of seams and the finishing of edges.

The seam can be either machined together on the wrong side, then pressed open with a hot iron, or else the selvages are slightly overlapped, then machined flat on the right side as in the case of bedspreads which require two lengths, one for the centre with two halves on either side.

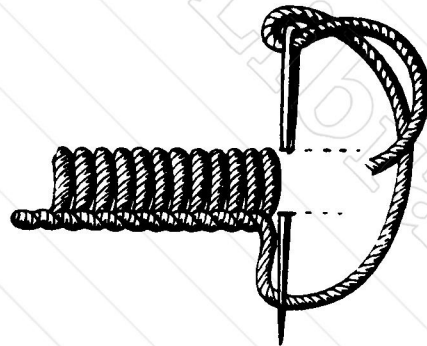
## **Bullion Stitch**

Pick up a back stitch bringing needle out at starting place. Twist thread over needle from left to right to equal the space of stitch. Hold left thumb on the coiled thread until needle has been pulled through, insert needle at arrowhead. Use a needle with a small head, it makes the pulling through easier.



## **Button Stitch**

Hold thread down with left thumb, lift a stitch pointing needle downwards, pull needle through. Place stitches close together.



## **Chain Stitch**

Hold thread down with left thumb, lift a stitch from the starting place of thread, pointing needle downwards, pull needle. Always lift up stitch from inside of last loop.



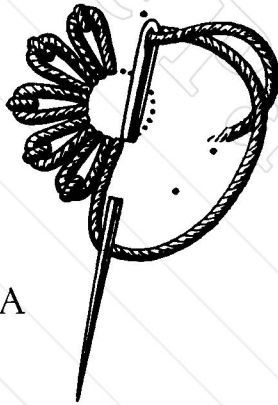
## **Couching**

Place a thick thread (or threads) on outline of pattern and sew it (or them) down with a single stitch of a fine thread spaced apart at regular intervals.



## **Daisy Stitch**

Hold thread down with left thumb and work it like a chain stitch (A) with the loop caught down with a small stitch (see B).



A



B

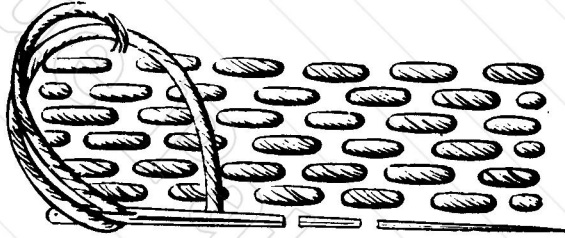
## **Darned Blanket Stitch**

Work a row of blanket stitch (button stitch with a space between each stitch), then darn, lifting every alternate stitch. The number of rows of darning depends on the depth of the blanket stitch.



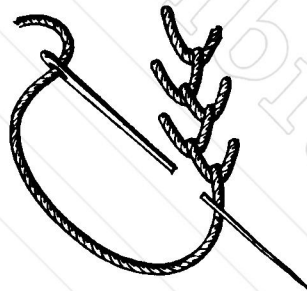
## **Darning**

Work horizontally, keeping the stitches regular and lifting a very small stitch.



## **Feathering**

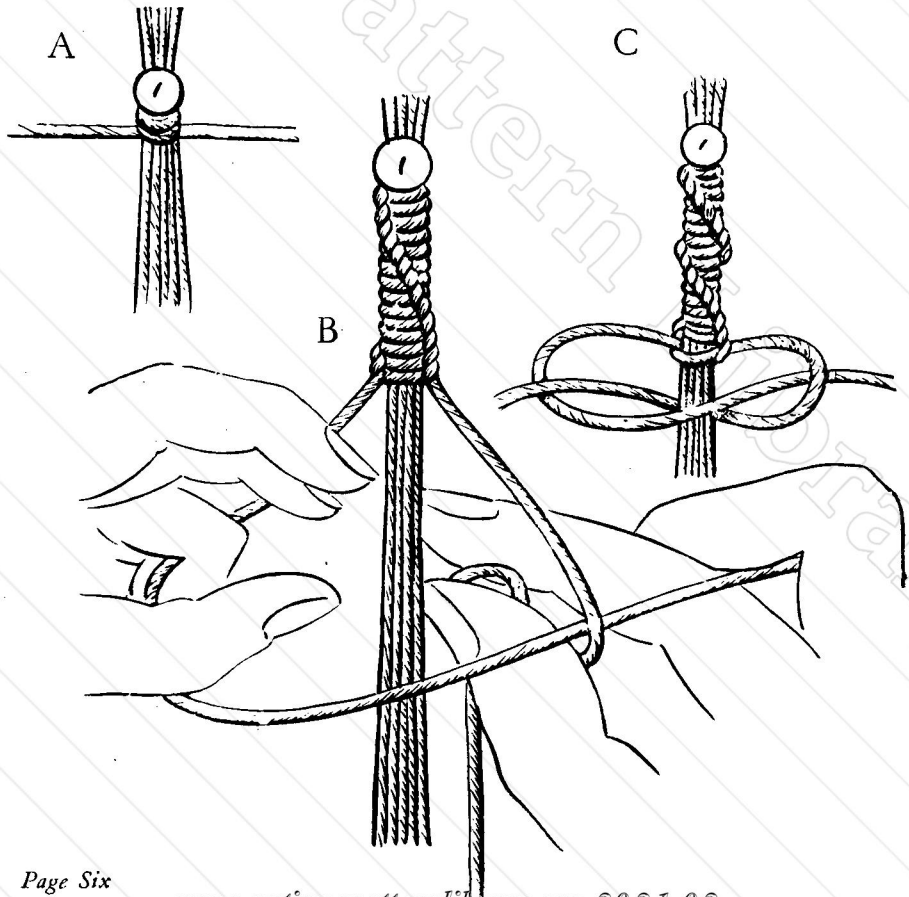
Hold thread down with left thumb, pick up slanting stitch on right side of thread, needle pointing towards the middle, pull needle ; thread below thumb and turn needle over left hand, pick up slanting stitch on left side of thread, pull needle.



## Fancy Cord

Secure both ends of the padding strands by something rigid, then place the middle of the thread behind the strands (A), lift up left half-thread with the 3rd left finger (palm downwards) and hold the other half with finger and thumb of right hand. Pick up the left thread with right 2nd finger (palm upwards) and lift it across the strands, turn hand as in (B) and pass a loop of right thread across to left finger and thumb behind the strands. Pull out ends (C) and tighten thread till it is close up to last stitch.

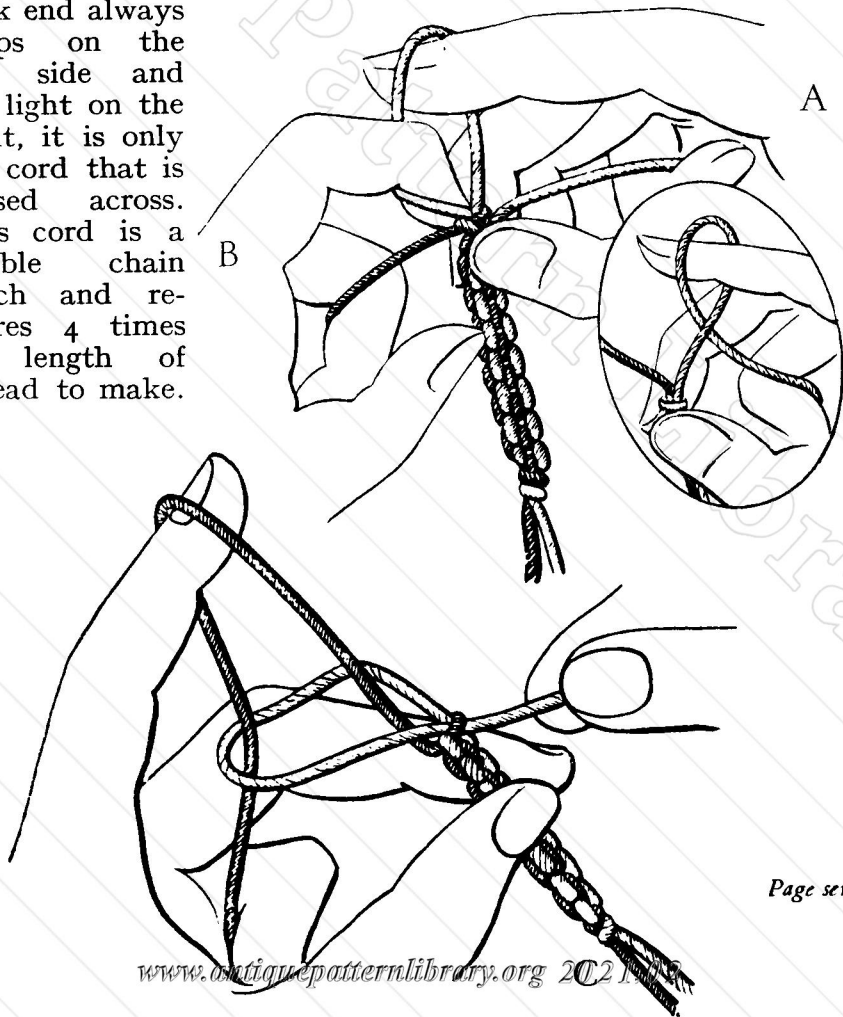
It is a double button stitch and its edges twist round the strands as the cord is made.





## Finger Cord

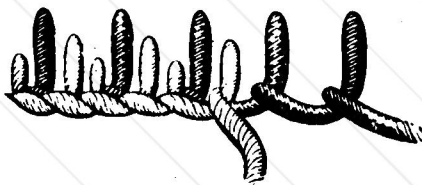
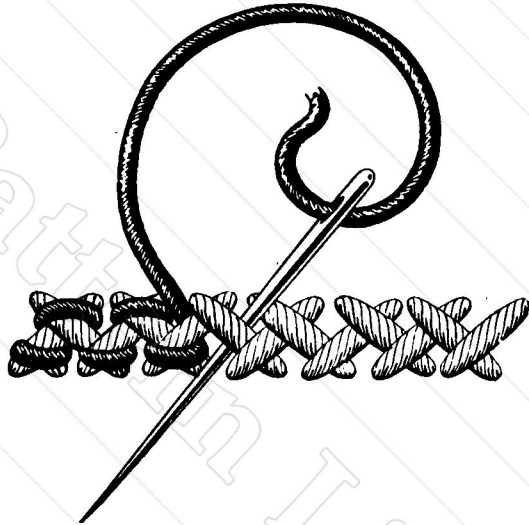
Knot threads together and keep the colours separate. Hold knot with right 2nd finger and thumb and twist light thread over right 1st finger (A), keep that finger upright. Lift up dark thread with the three end left fingers and pick up dark thread with left 1st finger through the loop of light thread (B). As the left 1st finger is becoming upright, pass the knot across to the left 2nd finger and thumb and pull light end tight (C). Now work from other side, lift up light thread through dark loop, pass cord across to right 2nd finger and thumb and pull dark end. The dark end always keeps on the left side and the light on the right, it is only the cord that is passed across. This cord is a double chain stitch and requires 4 times its length of thread to make.





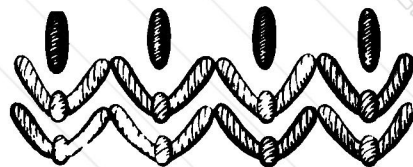
Blanket stitch in groups of long and short stitches. Darning.

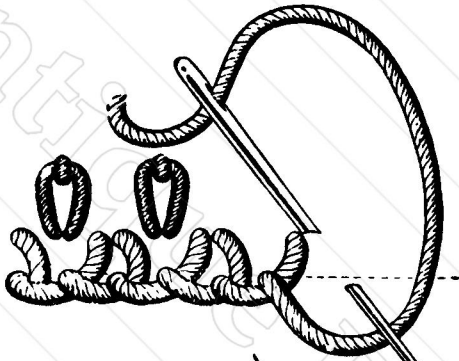
Herringbone stitch. Overcasting.



Two rows of fly stitch. Single satin stitch.

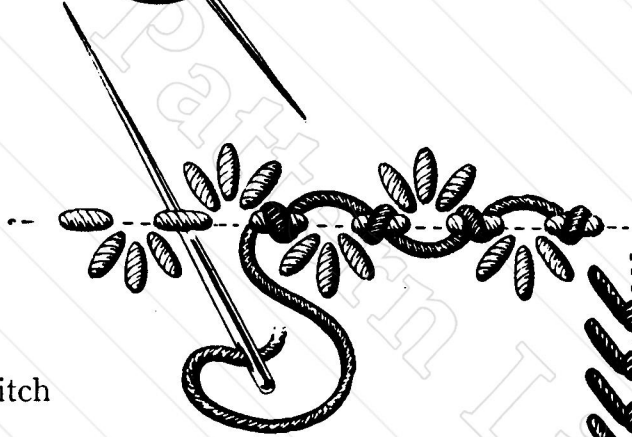
Blanket stitch in two rows. The longer stitch row is worked first.



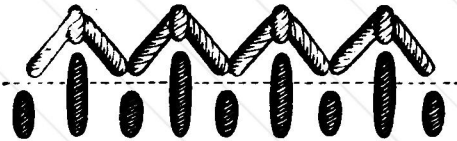


Blanket stitch,  
working two stitches  
from the same place  
in an opposite slope.  
Daisy stitch.

Single  
satin stitch  
radiating.



Overcasting  
horizontal stitch  
twice.



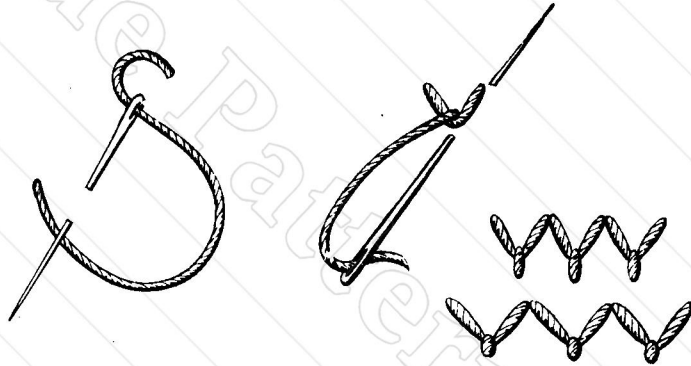
Fly stitch.  
Long and short satin stitch.

Fly stitch worked  
in three colours.



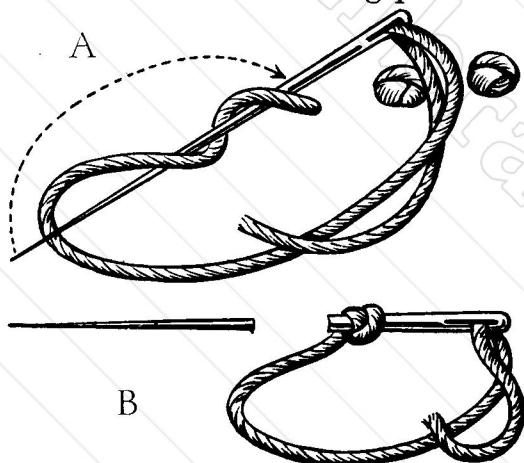
## **Fly Stitch**

Slant the thread, hold it down with thumb, then pick up stitch, pointing the needle towards the thread, pull needle through, catch down loop with small stitch.



## **French Knots**

Hold thread tight with left finger and thumb, twist needle once or twice round it, insert needle at starting place and bring it out into position for next stitch (B). Keep thread firm until needle is pulled through the twist. A double thread twisted once round the needle makes a rounder and fatter knot than a single thread twisted several times.



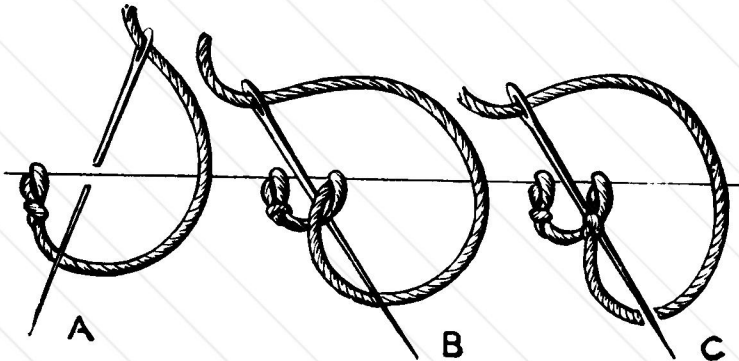
## **Herringbone**

Always keep thread on top of needle and pick up a small stitch to the left of the thread and then to the right. A "closed" herringbone stitch has no space between the stitches, and on the wrong side there is a double row of stitching.



## **Knot Stitch**

Blanket stitch into the edge of the material, hold the thread firmly with left finger and thumb, then work another into the loop behind the two threads, (B) pull thread towards the material. If a bigger knot is desired make a 2nd blanket stitch into the loop to the right of the last stitch. See (C).



## **Long and Short Stitch**

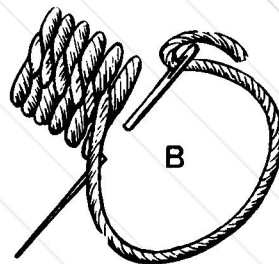
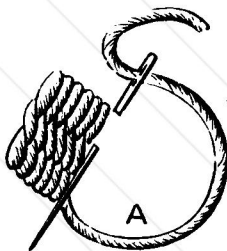
Long and short stitches are worked alternately to follow the outline and are made like a satin stitch. Each row is worked into the last one placing the stitches between and beyond the end of the stitches of the previous row. The radiation is very important and the stitches must follow the shape of the pattern.

Another method for working this stitch is to keep to the outline for the first row using long and short stitches alternately. In the second and following rows continue working in the same manner and making the needle split the stitches of the previous row. All the stitches should follow the shape of the pattern.



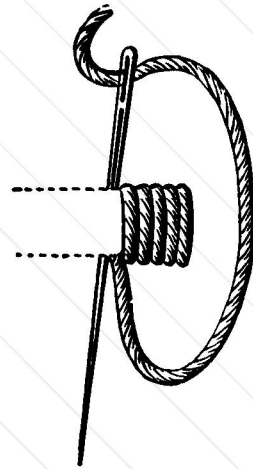
## **Oriental**

Pick up a small stitch as (A), then pick up another on the other side of it at the opposite end (B). Place stitches close together.



## **Satin Stitch**

This stitch can be worked either from right to left or vice versa, when the latter, the effect is tighter or closer. Single satin stitch has a space between each stitch.



## **Seeding**



This is a regular sized stitch made in any direction and placed as much as possible at right angles to one another. A back stitch can also be used which gives a more raised effect.

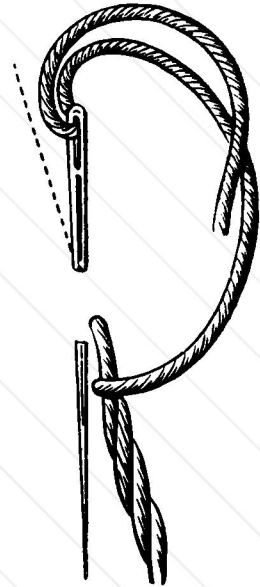
## **Snail Trail**

Hold the thread in place on the pattern line with the left thumb and pick up a small stitch under the thread. The knots can be spaced at any distance from each other, but must be regular.



## Stem Stitch

Pick up a small stitch, keeping thread to right of needle and either bring the needle back to side of last stitch or into it, according to the thickness of outline required. For a filling use the former method.



## Stitching

Pick up a small stitch, always going back to the last one. This stitch is also known as Back Stitch.

## Twisted Cord

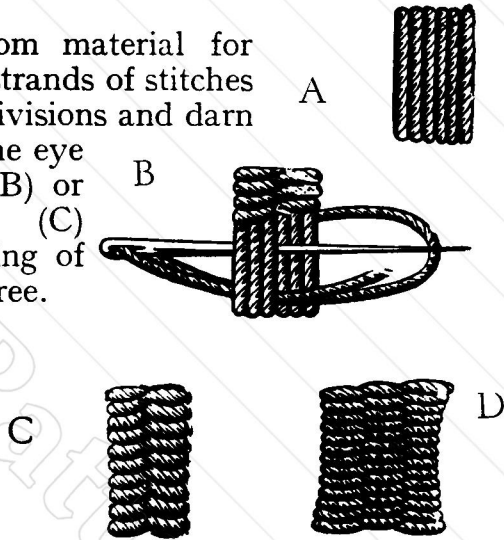
Cut strands double the length required, plus 2-in. per yard. Knot the strands at both ends, secure an end to a fixture and insert a pencil through loop at other end to act as a handle. Pull strands taut and hold them with cleft of left thumb near pencil. With 1st finger of right hand turn the pencil until strands are tightly twisted, then double the strands without slackening tension and lift the attached loop to the pencil, then pull cord through fingers to make the twist even. When a 2-coloured cord is required, cut off half the length of strands for each colour. Knot the 2 colours in the middle and twist strands as if they were all one.

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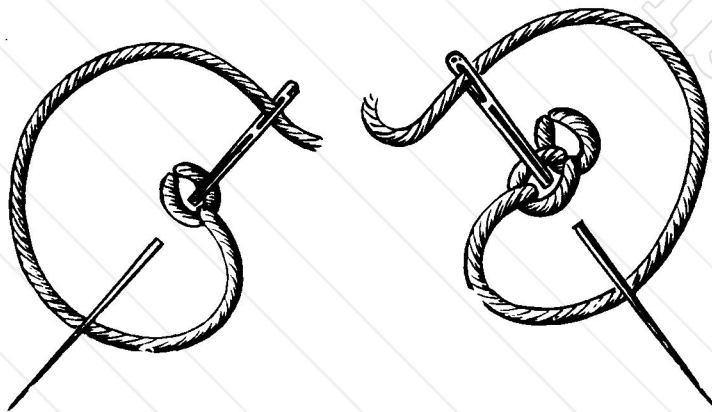
## Weaving

Either draw threads from material for foundation or else make strands of stitches (A), divide them in two divisions and darn them alternately, using the eye of the needle foremost (B) or else a tapestry needle. (C) shows the finished weaving of two divisions, (D) of three.



## Zig-Zag Chain Stitch

Make a chain stitch and slant the needle first one side, then the other. The more the needle is slanting the more emphasised is the zig-zag.





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