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THE word Embroidery does not necessarily mean elaborate stitchery or an overworked background. In this first bulletin we show some samples of what can be done with the simplest stitches if they are carefully worked and well adapted to the material. In following issues other techniques will be illustrated, but one must learn the fundamentals of embroidery, as of everything else, before undertaking more advanced work.

One of the fundamentals is the choice of the correct thickness of thread in relation to the fabric selected and the effect required. For beginners it is a good general rule to select a thickness of thread corresponding to that of a thread drawn from the fabric which you are using. You must also decide whether you want your thread to have a dull or shiny finish. Having chosen your thread, you must select the

correct needle. This will be either a "crewel" needle for finer threads such as stranded cotton, or a "chenille" needle for wools and coarser cotton threads. For working on open-weave fabric or canvas, use a "tapestry" needle, which has a blunt point.

The belt on this page is worked on linen and the pochette on woollen material. Both materials are coarse so that you can follow the threads while embroidering.

On the following page are some more simple patterns and diagrams of the stitches used. Many varieties can be created. An evenly woven material is the most suitable for this type of embroidery.

You should always remember that the wrong side of a good piece of embroidery also reflects the care and skill of a good embroideress.



