

VISIT TO THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK, HAMPTON COURT 15TH OCTOBER 2022





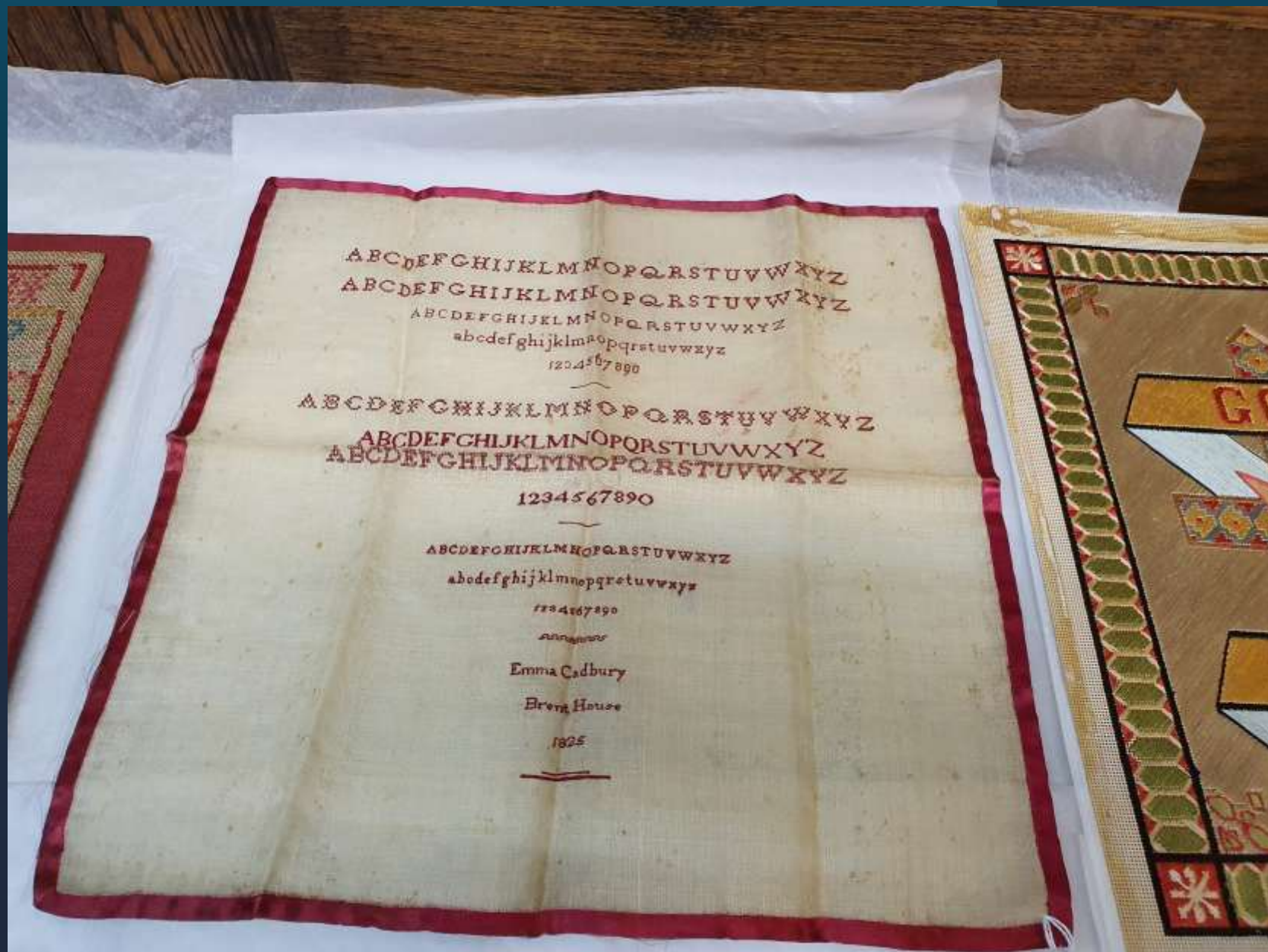
WE ARRIVE AT HAMPTON COURT PALACE



LOOKING AT EXAMPLES OF NEEDLEWORK SKILLS TAUGHT TO GIRLS
IN THE 19TH CENTURY



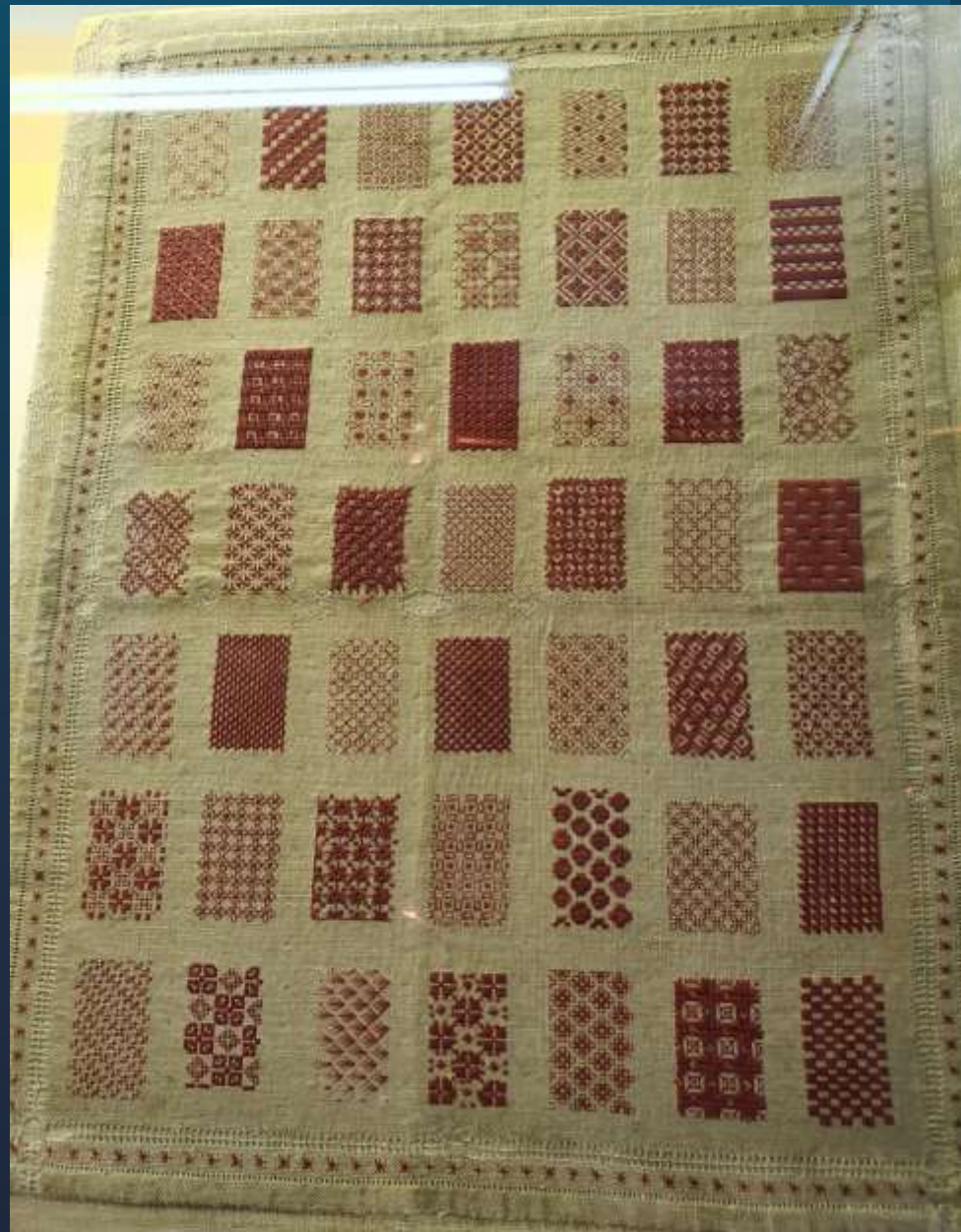




ONE OF THE MANY SAMPLERS ON DISPLAY









MARY QUINTON'S WORK FROM NOVEMBER 1834



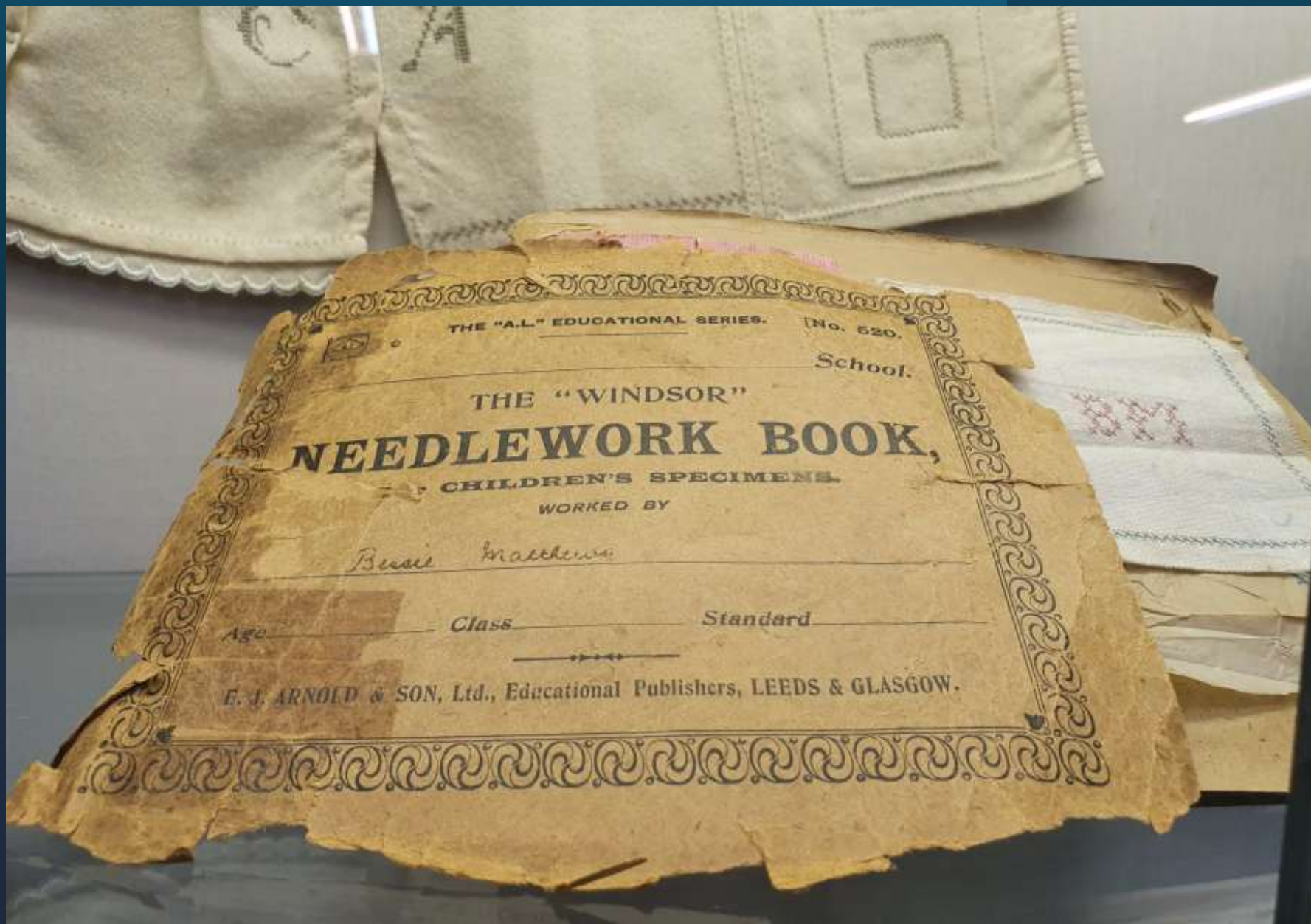
ENGLISH SAMPLER - 18TH CENTURY



CODE NEEDLEWORK — FANNY BUTLER -1883

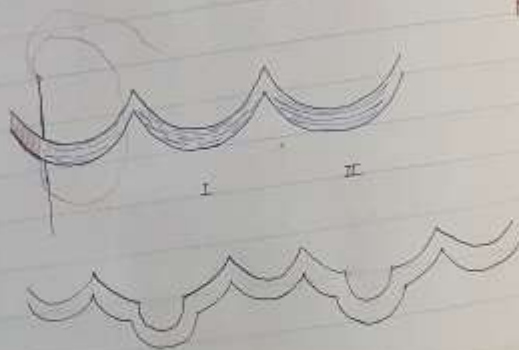


BABY CLOTHES STITCHED BY STUDENT



SPECIMENS OF CHILDREN'S WORK

Third Class, First Division, Eighth Specimen.*Third Class, Second Division, Ninth Specimen.**Third Class, Third Division, Tenth Specimen.**Third Class, Fourth Division, Eleventh Specimen.*



THREE KINDS OF SCALLOPS

Scalloping

I Use

To ornament any flannel garment such as petticoats, saracots or baby's flannel, head flannel etc.

II Preparation

When worked at the bottom of a petticoat it is on double material. On a saracot or head flannel it is on single material.

III To Make the Pattern

This may be either pencilled, using a coin for the purpose or by transfer paper.

To Transfer Pass a warm iron over the flannel in order to smooth the nap. Lay the paper right side downwards. Pass a hot iron over lifting the paper with the left hand as the iron is moved.

IV Padding

This is done to give a raised effect to the stitches. Wool is the most suitable. Make a large stitch.

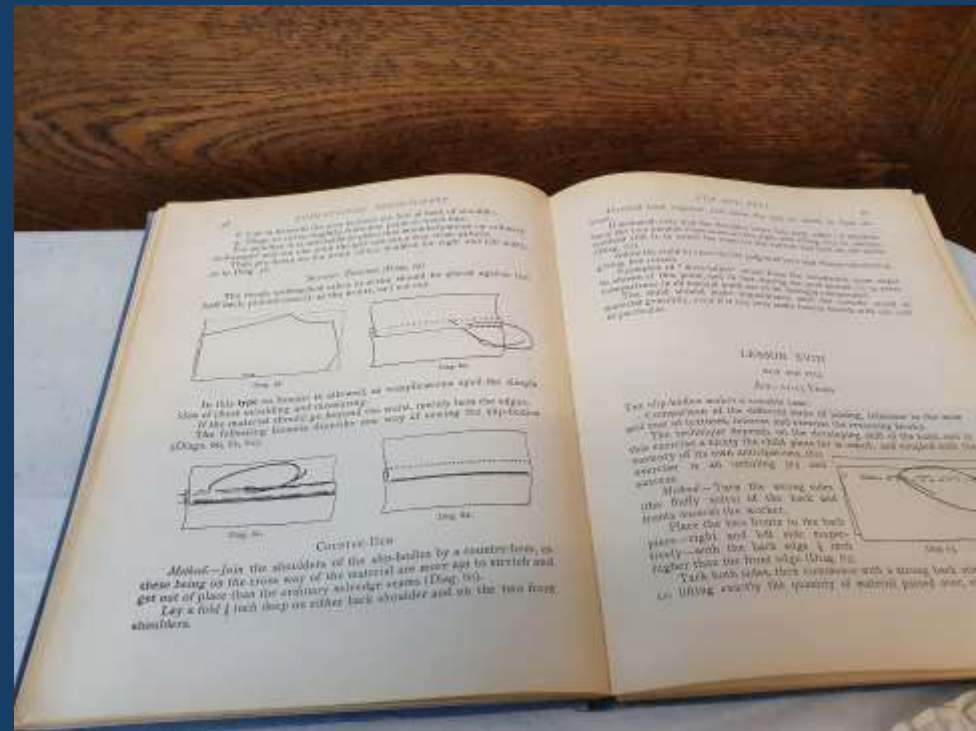


MORE RECENT BOOKS ON NEEDLEWORK AND EMBROIDERY



SAMPLER MADE IN 1915
REQUIRED IN ORDER TO
GET DIPLOMA FROM
ROYAL SCHOOL OF
NEEDLEWORK.
AWARDED FULL MARKS

EDUCATIONAL NEEDLECRAFT
TEXTBOOK USED BY THE SCHOOL.
LESSON XVIII - RUN AND FELL
AGE: 11-13 YEARS



NEEDLEWORK

the thread.

Make small stitches by passing the needle over two threads and then under two threads of material. End off as for beginning on.

RUNNING AND AN OCCASIONAL BACK-STITCH

This is a little stronger than just running. *Method.* Make three running stitches and then take one stitch back over the last space. Repeat.

BACKSTITCH

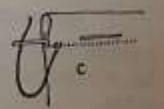
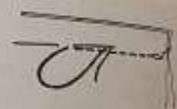
Used to hold parts together very firmly and to imitate machine stitching. Make a running stitch and a space, then take the needle back over the space and bring it out the length of the stitch in front of the hanging thread.

HEMMING

Used for fixing hems. To begin, run the needle through the fold of the hem from left to right, see A. Tuck the end of the thread under the edge of the hem and hold it there. Take very small, slanting stitches through the material and the hem, see B. The stitches should show on the right side and should be very even and close together. To end off, make two over stitches and slip the needle along inside the hem for about 1", then bring it out through the hem and cut the thread, see C.

SLIP HEMMING

An invisible method for the hems of dresses and skirts. Fold the garment over level with the edge of the hem. To work the stitch the hem is held away from the worker.



TEMPORARY, PERMANENT AND DECORATIVE STITCHES 41

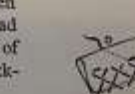
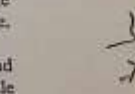
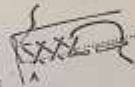
Begin on as for hemming. Pick up one thread of the garment and $\frac{1}{4}$ " further along, slip the needle through the edge of the hem for $\frac{1}{4}$ ". Pull the thread through, not too tightly, and repeat.

HERRINGBONE STITCH

Used for seams in flannel garments, hems in thick material and as an embroidery stitch.

The stitch is worked from the left to the right. Begin by making a small backstitch as at A. Put the needle into the work $\frac{1}{4}$ " along below the hem from the right to the left, taking up a stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Take the needle up $\frac{1}{4}$ " further along level with the beginning on stitch, and take another stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " long from the right to the left. The stitch crosses each time. End off with a back stitch, see C.

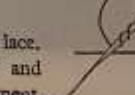
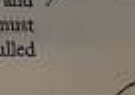
To join the thread, finish the old thread with an upward stitch bringing the needle out at the beginning of the stitch before, then make a backstitch, see D. The new thread is brought through the hem $\frac{1}{4}$ " to the left of the last upward stitch, see E. Make a backstitch and then continue to herringbone.



OVERSEWING

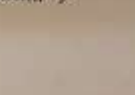
This is a means of neatening a raw seam edge.

Always work against the grain of the material, tying it down. Hold the work along the first finger of the left hand. Begin with a few running stitches from the right to the left, then make slanting stitches $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep over the raw edge. The stitches must lie level with the edge and not be pulled tight in any way.



WHIPPING

Used to finish a raw edge and to attach lace. Roll the edge tightly between finger and thumb to the wrong side of the garment.





LACE AND EMBROIDERY





EMBROIDERED SCREEN



CHILD'S OUTFIT



SAMPLE OF SMOCKING



SAMPLERS MADE BY PUPILS FROM ST JUDE'S SCHOOL, HERNE HILL, IN 1904 AND 1905



A MORE RECENT SAMPLER FROM OCTOBER 1937 TO JANUARY 1938