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## Crewel Embroidery in England

*Joan Edwards*

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**Joan Edwards : Crewel Embroidery in England** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Crewel Embroidery in England:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. english embroderyBy robert ssmithgreat reconmedation, fast shipping as well17 of 17 people found the following review helpful. THE book on the history of English embroideryBy Jane in Milwaukeel I was so excited to get this book yesterday that I read it cover to cover. Look at the Images I uploaded above. This is the perfect book for me because I'm a scholar of historic needlework and this includes a ridiculously detailed and eloquent discussion of 800 years of embroidery in England. Joan Edwards is an author, embroiderer and lecturer and so, is an expert in this subject matter. The color and bw photos in the book are comprehensive and she inserts line drawings all over the place.The Bayeux Tapestry features prominently here because it is the oldest, biggest embroidery of its kind in the world. Most people mistakenly believe that it is a weaving because we associate "tapestry" with woven. But this is an embroidered picture of the Battle of Hastings of 1066 and the stitch is CREWEL. "Crewel" actually refers to the yarn itself and not the technique of stitching like we use it today. Ms. Edwards discusses the making of the Bayeux Tapestry and points out that Napoleon, personally, and Hitler, indirectly, studied it prior to beginning their wars. The development of other embroidery and design in England is explained and, weirdly, crewelwork didn't emerge again for 600 years--not till the 19th century.The book gives an almost lyrical history of how embroidery really got going with book publishers printing design books that could be used in embroidery beginning in the 16th century. Various schools of artistry like William Morris sprang up in the 19th and 20th centuries and these are described with loving detail. She discusses how the Victoria Albert Museum

came to be: in 1851, the new South Kensington Museum was built to house all the items displayed in the Great Exhibition. After Queen Victoria's death, it was renamed the Victoria Albert Museum. Many of the earliest items here are embroideries. She also shares how the Royal School of Needlework came to be 15 years later. There is a practical component beyond the scholarly here: all the line drawings can be copied and used to design your own work for applique', quilting, crewel or any other technique. The majority of pieces the line drawings come from are 17th and 18th century embroidered tapestry hangings. There is a stitch guide as well. I will always treasure this book.\*1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Excellent book...but shop around for the best price

By Jane in Milwaukee You would be well-served to check out this product page for a better deal: Crewel Embroidery in England I was so excited to get this book that I read it cover to cover the day I bought it. This is the perfect book for me because I'm a scholar of historic needlework and this includes a ridiculously detailed and eloquent discussion of 800 years of embroidery in England. Joan Edwards is an author, embroiderer and lecturer and so, is an expert in this subject matter. The color and bw photos in the book are comprehensive and she inserts line drawings all over the place. The Bayeux Tapestry features prominently here because it is the oldest, biggest embroidery of its kind in the world. Most people mistakenly believe that it is a weaving because we associate "tapestry" with woven. But this is an embroidered picture of the Battle of Hastings of 1066 and the stitch is CREWEL. "Crewel" actually refers to the yarn itself and not the technique of stitching like we use it today. Ms. Edwards discusses the making of the Bayeux Tapestry and points out that Napoleon, personally, and Hitler, indirectly, studied it prior to beginning their wars. The development of other embroidery and design in England is explained and, weirdly, crewelwork didn't emerge again for 600 years--not till the 19th century. The book gives an almost lyrical history of how embroidery really got going with book publishers printing design books that could be used in embroidery beginning in the 16th century. Various schools of artistry like William Morris sprang up in the 19th and 20th centuries and these are described with loving detail. She discusses how the Victoria Albert Museum came to be: in 1851, the new South Kensington Museum was built to house all the items displayed in the Great Exhibition. After Queen Victoria's death, it was renamed the Victoria Albert Museum. Many of the earliest items here are embroideries. She also shares how the Royal School of Needlework came to be 15 years later. There is a practical component beyond the scholarly here: all the line drawings can be copied and used to design your own work for applique', quilting, crewel or any other technique. The majority of pieces the line drawings come from are 17th and 18th century embroidered tapestry hangings. There is a stitch guide as well. I will always treasure this book.