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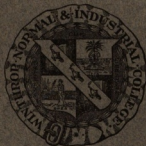
South Carolina

Bulletin No. 2

DECEMBER, 1908

Volume 2

Department of Domestic Art
SEWING



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BULLETIN
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SEWING

BY

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Introductory



IN the history of art, it would be difficult to find a subject of more universal interest than fine needlework. The embroideries wrought for the tabernacle, by the Hebrew women, the tapestries of the Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, the court embroideries of queens and other royal ladies, show that beautiful needlework has been known for centuries. The problem of putting the art of sewing on a scientific basis, however, and of making it a part of the education of woman is just being solved.

It is our purpose, through this bulletin, to give the instructor in sewing some of the foundation work, upon which can be built a course to meet present needs.

The educational value of sewing consists in training the eye and hand, developing ingenuity, cultivating good taste, and enlarging the sense of beauty. Indirectly, it teaches industry and patience; and by stimulating interest in handicrafts, dignifies all kinds of household labor. Moreover, if the lessons in sewing are enlivened with discussions of implements, of the growth and manufacture of materials, and of form, color and applied design, besides stimulating interest in the work in hand, the teacher will find herself correlating needlework with both history and geography.

Contents

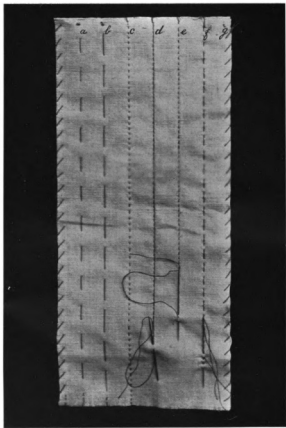
	PAGE
Elementary Stitches	7
Seams	8
Hems	9
Gathering	12
Bands and Fastenings	13
Plackets	15
Darning and Patching	17
Ornamental Stitches	20
Embroidery and Lace	24
Applied Work	25



Note

IN any course in sewing, the fundamental stitches and operations should be given first. These may be exemplified on small pieces of unbleached cloth, sewed with colored thread; and should include hems, patches, darns, buttonholes, and so forth. This, however, should be only by way of introduction. If work is confined to the small model, it soon grows tiresome, and, therefore, as soon as practicable, finished articles should be made. Sewing bags, towels, aprons, flannel skirts and sets of undergarments will naturally follow; and will be found to arouse interest, develop taste and contribute to social efficiency.





a Even Basting *b* Uneven Basting *c* Running *d* Stitching
e Half-Backstitching
f Running with an Occasional Backstitch *g* Overcasting

Elementary Stitches

Basting is used to hold materials together, and for lines of marking.

Basting

Even basting, as the name indicates, has the stitch and the space of equal length. It is used for seams where strength is required.

**Even
Basting**

Uneven basting is made by taking a short stitch and long space. It is used to hold materials together and as a line of marking.

**Uneven
Basting**

Running is the simplest stitch used in sewing. The stitch and space are of equal length.

**Running
Stitch**

It is used in seams where great strength is not required.

Stitching is the strongest stitch made in hand-sewing. When completed, it resembles machine work on right side. It consists of a short back stitch on the right side and a long forward stitch on the wrong side. Each stitch goes back to meet the preceding one.

**Stitching
Stitch**

The half-back stitch is made by using the same principles as in stitching, except that the stitch is taken only half way back to meet the preceding one. Thus leaving spaces between the stitches.

**Half-back
Stitch**

The running with an occasional back stitch is a combination of both stitches. Always take upon the needle three stitches, and when needle is inserted again, repeat the last stitch of preceding group.

**Running
and Back
Stitch**

Overcasting is a diagonal stitch, used to keep cut edges from ravelling. Work from right to left. To make the stitch insert the needle point-

**Over-
casting**

**Over-
handing**

ing toward the left shoulder, holding work over forefinger of left hand.

To make the stitches uniform, the distance and depth should be the same.

Is a stitch used to sew selvages or folded edges together, and to finish ends of hems and bands.

The work is held between forefinger and thumb of left hand. Take the stitches close together, and insert the needle straight, catching only into the edge of material.

The depth of stitch determines the smoothness of finish.

Seams

A seam is the joining of material by a line of sewing.

**Overhand
Seam Sel-
vedge Edges**

An overhanded seam is used wherever a smooth flat join is needed.

In overhanding selvages baste the two edges together; overhand it, and press the seam open.

**Folded
Edges**

Turn one-fourth inch fold on pieces to be joined; baste with folds on wrong side, then overhand. Press seam open and overcast the cut edges.

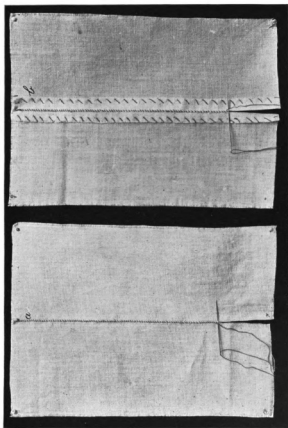
**Flat or
Garment
Fell**

Place edges of material together, with under piece extending one-eighth of an inch beyond the upper. Make seam one-fourth of an inch from outer edge. Then press wide edge over narrow. Turn under the edge and hem down.

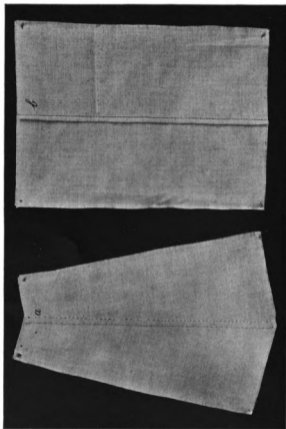
**Open Flat
Fell**

Seam edges together, taking one-fourth of an inch seam. Press open the seam, then turn under each edge and hem down.

Page Eight



a Overhanding on Selvage Edges b Overhanding on Folded Edges



a Flat or Garment Felt b French Felt

Hems

A hem is a fold of material turned over the edge of cloth to protect it.

It is important to have the first turn or fold even and straight. The width of the first turn depends upon the depth of the hem desired. In one-fourth inch hem, the first turn is one-eighth of an inch. In hems over one-fourth inch, the turn is one-fourth or one-half inch. In hems less than one-eighth inch, turn just enough material to catch under.

In a hem, first make the turn creasing down firmly, and fold over the material the desired width. To be accurate, use a measure and baste near the edge of hem.

In sewing the hem, insert the needle in edge of fold, draw the thread through, leaving the end to be tucked under, sewing it down with the first stitch. Place the needle on a line with the hem, taking up a small portion of material on right side at regular intervals, and catching in edge of fold. When hemmed, the stitch on right side resembles the running stitch, and falls into the weave of the material, which hides the stitches.

The ends of hems should be overhanded.

Material should be cut the width of the hem desired. It can either be on the same grain of material or bias, according to the piece of work to which it is to be applied.

The faced hem is used to protect the edge of a garment or in the case of a garment not cut long enough to admit of a hem, to give it the appearance of being finished with one.

**Folds for
Hems**

Plain Hem

**Straight
Hemming**

Faced Hem

Page Nine

Cut the facing the desired width, placing on the edge of garment on right side, and baste three-eighths of an inch seam allowance. Stitch by hand or machine. Press seam open; turn over on wrong side and baste near the edge of turn, to keep the material smooth. *

Make a fold in edge of facing and baste to place. Finish by hemming.

Bias

To cut a perfect bias, fold warp or lengthwise threads over on woof or crosswise threads, and cut on crease that results from this fold.

Bias Join

Cut the material the desired width and join the diagonal edges, letting the sharp point of one extend beyond the blunt point of the other, allowing one-fourth of an inch seam. Care should be taken to have the width of seam exact at both ends or the join will not be perfect.

Sew and press the seam open, cutting off the sharp points that extend.

Never attempt to join across the bias.

Bound Hem

Cut the binding the width desired, on a true bias.

Baste the piece to the right side of garment, taking one-fourth inch seam. Press seam over on binding. Turn a fold one-fourth inch wide on other edge of binding, and hem down on line of first seaming.

Rolled Hem

This hem is adapted to fine materials, and is used where a very narrow hem is desired.

Hold the wrong side of material toward you. Beginning at the right hand corner, roll the material between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand one-half to one inch in advance of the sewing. Insert the needle in edge of hem and

proceed as in straight hemming, using a very fine thread and needle.

A French or damask hem is used on table linen. Turn a plain hem the desired width, then, holding the wrong side of piece toward you, fold the hem back on right side, forming a crease that runs with fold of the hem, and overhand these edges together.

Be sure the stitches are not taken too deep.

When corners are turned in hems or heavy materials, there is often an undesirable amount of thickness or bulk. This can be reduced by using either a cut out or a mitered corner.

Turn hems on both edges, then at corner, fold back hem that is on top, and cut out the underneath hem, allowing one-fourth inch for seam. Fold the upper hem down in place. Hem the edge and overhand the end of hem.

Turn hems on both sides.

At the corner of the hem, place a pin. Open out the hems and cut off a triangular piece to within one-fourth of an inch of the pin. Sew, taking up this seam allowance, which forms a diagonal join.

In garments where the widths are gored there is always some extra fullness in edge where hem is turned up.

The most desirable way to adjust this is by putting in a line of gathering in fold of hem between the gores, and drawing this thread up to fit the space.

**French
Hem**

**Corners
for Hems**

**Cut-out
Corner**

**Mitered
Corner**

**Hems for
Gored
Garments**

Gathering

Gathering is used to adjust fullness into a plain space.

Plain Gathers

Prepare the material for gathering by dividing into halves and quarters.

Mark these locations with a notch.

Take a single or double thread a little longer than the space to be gathered, and use the running stitch.

To Place Gathers

Crowd as many stitches on the needle as possible; but do not pull the needle through.

Hold the needle firmly between thumb and forefinger of the right hand, and with the left hand pull each gather into place.

Then push off extra fullness, leaving needle just covered.

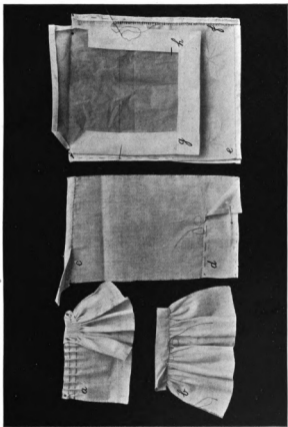
Continue with same method until the amount desired on one thread is completed.

The number of thread and size of needle depend upon the material. The length of the stitch, upon the amount of material to be put in given space.

A short stitch should be used where a small amount of fullness is to be adjusted in large space. A long stitch where large amount of material is to be placed in small space.

French Gathers

When a very large amount of fullness is to be adjusted into a very small space use the principle of uneven basting. That is, take a small stitch and a long space, being careful that the long space is on right side, as the stitches taken in this way adjust the fullness into tiny little plaits on the wrong side.



a French Gathers *b* Band *c* Bound Hem *d* Faced Hem *e* French Hem
f Hemstitching *g* Cut-out Corner *h* Mitered Corner

Is two rows of gathering with the stitches of the second row put directly under stitches of first row. It is used in materials in which gathers cannot be placed, as in woolens, etc. Either plain or French gathers can be used.

Gauging

To whip is to form gathers by overcasting a rolled edge. Roll the hem tightly and insert the needle under edge of hem, using the overcasting stitch. At intervals of one or two inches draw up the fullness as desired.

**Whipped
Ruffle**

Bands and Fastenings

Bands are finishes put on garments to secure and adjust them.

Cut the band the required length and twice the width desired. Always cut lengthwise of the cloth, as the warp threads are stronger, and do not stretch as much as the woof threads.

Bands

Place the band to garment; then, holding garment toward you, adjust all fullness, baste, and stitch below line of basting. Turn the fold on other edge of band and bring over to hide first line of stitching, and finish by hemming down.

Always finish bands by overhanding the ends.

Fastenings are put on garments to close openings. The most commonly used are buttons and buttonholes and hooks and eyes.

Fastenings

The steps taken are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------|
| (1) Locating. | (4) Overcasting. |
| (2) Marking. | (5) Barring. |
| (3) Cutting. | (6) Buttonhole stitch. |

**Button-
holes**

Button- holes

Decide where the buttonhole is to be placed and mark these locations by pinning and bastings, being sure that the buttonhole is at least one-fourth of an inch from the edge of garment, and is a little longer than the diameter of the button.

Cut carefully.

Overcast around the edges to keep from fraying. Only a few stitches are necessary on each side.

Bar the buttonhole by taking a short stitch across back end of hole, then, at front end of buttonhole, take the same length stitch. Repeat this; then go to back of hole again and repeat stitch there.

When done there should be a thread showing on top of each side from end to end of buttonhole. This is put in to strengthen the hole.

Work the buttonhole next.

Insert the needle in back of buttonhole at left hand corner, before drawing needle through, bring double thread at eye of the needle toward you and pass around point of needle from right to left.

This makes a form of knot, which is called a purl.

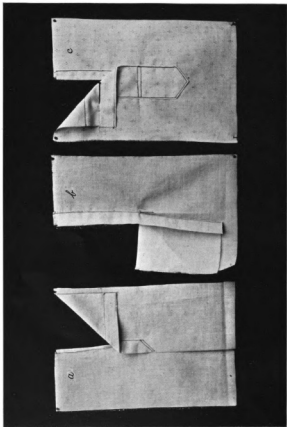
Work around one side and at front end. If the hole is at right angles to the edge, make buttonhole round by drawing the stitches very close together at edge. Work around other side.

At the back draw hole together well by taking two barring stitches.

Finish off with four or five buttonhole stitches taken, not in end of hole, but over these barring stitches.

This gives a neat finish at the back and also closes buttonhole more effectively.

If the hole is put in parallel with edge of gar-



a Placket No. I b Placket No. II c Placket No. III

ment, as in shirtwaist folds, this finish can be used at both ends, as the wear then comes on side of hole.

To sew on a two-holed button: Use a double thread. Let knot come on right side, and bring needle back up to this side.

Place button so that the stitches are taken at right angles to outside edge; that is, so that they run with the length of the buttonhole, and thus avoid pressing the hole out of shape.

To keep button from being sewed down on garment too tightly, a shank may be made by placing a pin over or under button and sewing over it every time. When the holes of button are filled, bring up the needle between garment and button, and wind the thread around the stitches, two or three times.

Finish by fastening the thread with a buttonhole stitch.

Locate positions for each.

Sew around the small rings that are provided for this, either by overhanding or buttonholing.

To secure the end of hook take several stitches across it and fasten thread.

Plackets

Plackets are openings cut in garments to make them easier to put on.

A very simple placket that is usually used in garments that have full breadths, e. g., children's clothes. Cut opening as long as desired, and turn narrow hem on one side and a wider one on the

Buttons

**Hooks and
Eyes**

**Placket
No. I.**

Page Fifteen

**Placket
No. II. or
Bound
Placket**

other—usually from one-half to one inch in width. Fold wide hem over narrow, then stitch twice across at bottom of opening, slanting this line downward one-half inch. This causes the wear at the bottom of the placket to be distributed over the distance of half an inch of threads, rather than on two or three.

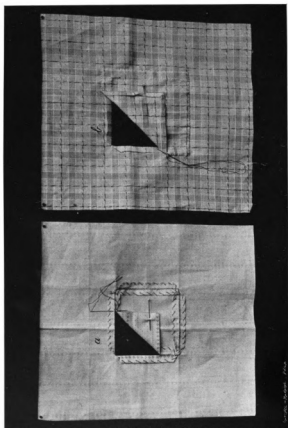
Rule for proper lap is to sew down on narrow and up on wide, thus causing the lap to fold over from right to left side.

This placket is used for undergarments, especially, and is stronger than No. I.

Cut opening desired length; at bottom of opening on wrong side, make little gore one-eighth of an inch at top and tapering out to a thread one-half inch below. This is for seam allowance. Cut facing twice the length of opening and any width desired. Place right side of facing to right side of garment, holding garment toward you; baste seam one-eighth of an inch wide. When bottom of opening is reached, just pull facing smoothly up on other side and baste. Clip the little gore in, to allow seam to lie smooth. Stitch on; then fold seam in facing side; turn one-fourth inch fold on other edge of facing; fold this over line of stitching and hem down.

**Placket
No. III.**

This placket is used for shirtwaist sleeves, undergarments, etc. Cut opening; then make little gore, just as in placket No. II, except that you make it come on right side. Take a piece three-fourths of an inch wide and place with right side of facing to wrong side of garment. The seam will be on right side. Cut facing one-half inch longer than opening and let this come out at bottom of opening.



a Overhanded Patch b Hemmed Patch

Baste on, taking one-eighth of an inch seam. Turn on line of seaming; fold over one-fourth inch on other side, and hem down.

Take another piece two and one-half inches wide and two inches longer than opening. Place this piece on other side of opening, with right side of piece to wrong side of garment, seam on garment side. Let extra two inches come out at bottom of opening; press seam open and turn facing, so that one-third the width will be on wrong side and two-thirds on right side. Cut the end of extra length into a point. Then baste down; stitch around the end and down edge of facing; then across facing twice, where opening stops.

Be sure the end of facing for underneath side is held in place by this line of stitching.

Darning and Patching

Darning and patching are methods used to repair worn places in garments.

To darn is to replace worn spot by weaving in a new thread.

Stockings should be darned on wrong side. A little loop should be left at each end of every line to allow for shrinkage, as the stocking has been washed, and the darning cotton has not.

The darning stitch is the plain running stitch. Put in stitch first all in one direction, then crossing this in other direction by going under and over threads alternately. Thus weaving in a new piece to replace worn spot.

Darning

**Stocking
Darn**

One should darn with same color as stocking to be darned. Never use knots. Darning should be as smooth as possible.

A very thin net may be used to darn over, as it makes work much easier.

**Dress
Darning**

Always have edges drawn well together; and, if necessary, baste on stiff paper, to hold in place while darning is being done.

Darn with thread the same color and about the same size of thread of garment. A lengthwise thread of same material, if practicable.

Avoid using silk thread on wool or cotton; the gloss of silk makes the darned place more noticeable.

In darning, always go under and over edges alternately, thus holding them smoothly together, and not allowing them to lap.

**Straight
Darn**

If tear is straight across or lengthwise, just darn across the tear, being sure to extend the stitches far enough out to take in all worn parts.

**Three
Cornered
Darn**

Darn just as in straight darn, except at corner, where the stitches should be in shape of opened fan.

Bias Darn

When the tear is across both warp and woof threads, it should be darned with vertical stitches, going directly with grain of goods and not on line of tear.

All of these darns are done on right side, with no extra material placed under them.

**Darn for
Worn Spot**

Place patch under hole matching grain of goods or pattern. Darn with vertical stitches, through both thicknesses of cloth.

Trim patch off at edge of darning or run down lightly around edges.

To patch is to put in a new piece of material, to replace that which is worn out.

Cut out the worn place in square or a rectangular shape, being sure to remove all weak threads. At each corner of the hole, make a diagonal cut one-fourth of an inch deep, then turn down this edge on wrong side. Take piece of same material and place on wrong side of garment, matching the design and grain of goods. Baste down, and hem the folded edge of hole to the patch; turn to wrong side and trim patch off to within three-fourths of an inch of hemmed line. Fold edge under and hem down on this side.

The preparation for this patch is the same as for the hemmed patch.

After the piece is placed under the hole and matched, mark the outline of hole, and turn on this line. Overhand this patch in, basting and working on the wrong side of the cloth, and only one side of the square at a time. After patch is overhanded in, turn off, leaving one-fourth of an inch seam, and cutting off a triangular piece at each corner; finish by overcasting all cut edges

If wornout place appears in damask, it can be darned or patched.

Darn with linen thread the size of thread of damask. First put in lengthwise stitches, then crosswise ones, going over and under threads alternately, thus weaving back into hole a new piece.

Patches

**Hemmed
Patch**

**Over-
handed
Patch**

**Repairing
Damask**

Darn

Patch

To patch damask, cut hole out smoothly, removing all worn edges; then having matched the pattern exactly, put fresh piece of damask under hole, and outline the hole upon it. Cut out patch by this outline. Buttonhole the patch and hole of damask around the edges, then place patch in hole and overhand these buttonholed edges together.

Remember, in patching table linens, one should never have edges overlapping each other, if possible to avoid it.

Ornamental Stitches

Ornamental stitches or embroidery are not among the things which have to be done, but appeal to the eye, as things of beauty.

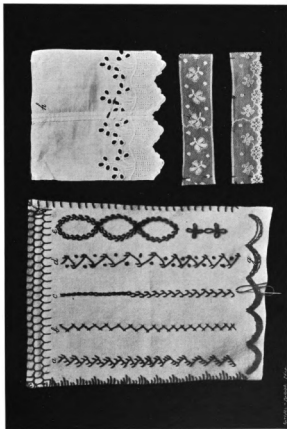
In the finish of garments and household linens, the artistic sense and taste should be cultivated. Therefore, the teacher should introduce a few of the ornamental stitches used in general finishes, and the foundation stitches used in embroidery.

Hem- stitching

Hemstitching is a form of hemming in which those threads of the cloth running in one direction are drawn, while those running in the opposite direction are separated into groups.

Of the many methods of hemstitching, only one will be given, its selection being due to its durability: Measure up from the edge of material twice the width of hem desired, and draw as many threads as the texture of material makes desirable; turn hem, and baste down even, along the line of first threads drawn. Sew, as in ordinary hemming, from right to left. Insert needle in fold of hem and bring it through.

Page Twenty



a Double Feather Stitching **b** Catch-Stitching **c** Chain and Single Feather Stitching **d** Feather Stitching and French
 Knots **e** Applied Design in Feather Stitching **f** Blanket Stitching and Honeycombing
g Embroidered Scallop **h** Feather Stitching and French Lace Join
i Blanket Stitching and Honeycombing
j Embroidered Scallop

Take up on needle a group of threads, and after bringing through, take up same group again, and bring needle through into fold of hem just above.

This separates and spaces the threads into groups.

When both sides of drawn space are done in this way, it is called double hemstitching. Double hemstitching may be either pillar or lattice.

Hemstitch both edges by taking up the groups of threads exactly opposite each other.

After hemstitching one side, take up with the needle on the other side the same number of threads, but choose half from each of two separate groups.

After having the thread well fastened on wrong side, bring needle through, and working toward you, take a short stitch, looping the thread around the needle from left to right. Draw the needle through.

Continue in this way, always inserting the needle in the loop of the preceding stitch, which forms a chain.

Fasten end of thread securely on wrong side. Bring needle through to right side; work toward you, taking stitches alternately to the left and the right of design, either with the grain of cloth or on a diagonal line. With the thumb of left hand hold thread down and put needle in back of this thread so as to form a loop when stitch is taken.

The stitches should be taken at regular intervals, but with the ones on one side exactly half way between those on opposite side.

**Double
Hemstitch-
ing**

Pillar

Lattice

**Chain
Stitch**

**Feather
Stitch**

**Double or
Treble**

This stitch can be made more elaborate by taking two or more stitches on each side of the design.

**Blanket
Stitching**

This stitch may be used to finish edges of woolen materials.

Hold the edge of material toward you, and work from left to right. The depth of the stitches and the distances between them should be the same.

Fasten thread in edge of material, then make the stitch, pointing the needle toward you, and bringing it out over the thread, thus forming a loop.

This finish may be varied by taking the stitches of different depths, and grouping them.

**Honey
Combing**

If an elaborate finish is desired several rows of blanket stitches may be used. This is called honeycombing.

Decide on depth of stitches and number of rows desired. Measure this distance up from the edge, and put in first row; directly underneath, put in second row, catching into the loops of the first row, just half way between the stitches. Follow this method with each succeeding row, until edge is finished.

**Catch
Stitching**

Is used to finish the edge of flannel.

Insert the needle in the lower left hand corner, bring the needle through, and pointing it toward you, take a short stitch, alternating first to the right side, then to the left side, and working from you over the seam.

When worked it has the appearance of a cross-stitch.

After securely fastening thread underneath, bring up needle through material just where the knot is wanted. Hold the needle with right hand, just above where it comes out of cloth, and with the other hand, take the thread and wind around needle three or four times. Then with thumb of left hand hold these down to cloth while the needle is drawn through. Then put needle back through to wrong side, just a thread or two away from where it came out, and fasten off.

**French
Knot**

In embroidery, the work should have a raised appearance. To get this effect, padding is used.

**Embroid-
ery Scallop**

Always put this in an opposite direction from the embroidery stitch. The padding may be done with darning cotton.

Two methods are given :

**Method
No. I.**

After the scallop has been stamped, work around the upper edge with either running or outline stitches. Work around the lower edge with chain-stitch, filling in the space between these lines with either outline or chain-stitch.

It is of the greatest importance to preserve accurately the form of the design.

After the padding is put in, begin at the left hand and work scallop with blanket stitches. Put stitches close together and cover all under work.

**Method
No. II.**

In this method, work from right to left. The padding is done by taking several strands of thread, and holding them in place along the stamped design with thumb of left hand, just in advance of the work.

Begin at right hand and work scallop with the blanket stitch.

Embroidery and Lace

To Join Embroidery

Join by using open flat fell. Match the design carefully, and make join at the narrowest point of the scallop.

To Miter Corner of Embroidery

Select a suitable place in embroidery to make join. Fold over at corner, a diagonal line extending just beyond the embroidered design. Make the mitered line of seaming above this point on one end of embroidery. Turn on line on which the mitered join ends, and place over other side of embroidery, so as to form a square corner. Cut out all extra material, allowing seams, and make this seam a flat fell.

Lace Join

Lap one end of lace over the other. Matching design exactly. Work on wrong side.

Beginning at the scallop edge, fasten thread securely without knot. Buttonhole the mesh of two pieces together. Follow the lines of the mesh of the lace; this gives a zig-zag rather than a straight line. After join is made, turn away the ends just by the line of joining.

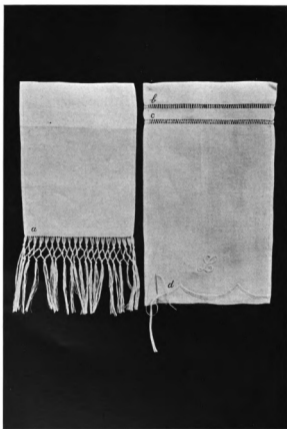
Always use a very fine needle and thread for this work.

To Sew on Lace

Lace should always be put on by hand.

If lace is to be put on a binding or hem, hold lace toward you, and work from right to left, using the overhanding stitch.

If you wish to roll a hem and sew on lace at one time, place lace underneath, and the edge for rolling on top. Roll the hem as usual, holding edge of lace just on line with the roll, insert the needle first in edge of lace and then under the



a Fringe **b** Pillar Hemstitching **c** Lattice Hemstitching **d** Scallop

rolled hem. This stitch is not the straight overhanding stitch, but is a slanted one.

The following method of putting on lace is a desirable one, as it is suitable for cut edges:

Place edge of lace to edge of material, holding right sides of both out. Allow lace edge to project one thread beyond edge of garment. Baste in place, and sew with running and occasional back stitch, taking a very small seam. Remove basting, press lace edge down over edge of garment, and hem down on right side.

Applied Work

There is nothing about the home that is so indicative of refinement as beautiful linen. It is always economy to buy good material, as it is more durable and will launder better.

Linen should never be starched, but should be ironed while quite damp to give the desired finish.

Damask should always be hemmed by hand.

Towels

Should be finished by French or damask hem, hemstitching, fringing, or embroidered scallop.

Vary in width from one-fourth to three inches.

Embroidered initials are placed directly in center of one end, and about two inches above hem.

Table Napkins

Can be finished by either French hemming or hemstitching.

Vary in width from one-eighth to one inch.

Household
Linen

Hems
Marking

Hems

Marking

When the napkin is folded in the usual square, place the initials on the bias in the center of one corner.

The marking may be put in the center of napkin; but if this is done, be sure to fold the napkin in thirds.

Table Cloths

Can be finished by either French hem or hemstitching.

Hems

Vary in width from one to two inches.

Marking

Should be done in center at one end up far enough into the cloth so that it will be about twelve inches in from the edge of table when cloth is laid.

Sheets

Linen and cotton sheeting can be bought in widths for single and double beds. If, however, one wishes to use narrow widths, seam together by overhanding selvedge edges.

Hems

The hems may be stitched or hemstitched in. At the top of sheets, hems should be wider than at bottom. At the top they vary in width from one and one-half to three inches. At bottom, from one-half to one inch.

Marking

Place the initials directly in center of sheet at the top two inches below the hem, so that when sheet is folded back, the letters will be right side up to anyone standing at foot of the bed.

Pillow Cases

Tubing may be bought for pillowcases. If, however, one uses other material, seam pillowcase before the hem is put in.

The hems may be stitched or hemstitched in. They vary in width from one and one-half to three inches.

Place the initials one inch above the hem in the middle of the case.

Flannel Skirt

Cut out, pin and baste up seam. Press. Finish seams. Put in placket. Place band or yoke. Finish at bottom.

Seams in flannel should always be made by hand, using running and occasional back stitch. This is necessary because of the welting properties of the material.

Always press with cloth between iron and flannel, because heat scorches this material much more quickly than cotton or linens.

The seams may be finished in three ways, always on the wrong side:

1st. Press seam open and catchstitch down center of seam.

2d. Press seam open and catchstitch down each edge of the seam.

3d. Press seam to one side, trim the under edge of seam off to one-eighth of an inch, and catchstitch down upper edge over lower one.

Bands or yokes should always be made of cotton material, as it retains its shape better and is without bulkiness.

Hems

Marking

To Make

To Make

In light-weight flannel, the hems should have the first fold as usual. Sew on wrong side with the running stitch. On the right side, cover this line of sewing with an ornamental stitch.

If flannel is of very heavy weight, do not turn fold in hem; but baste up and catchstitch lightly down on wrong side with cotton thread, and then on right side put in ornamental stitch.

One of the essential features of garment work is that of patterns.

Great care should be taken to select those that are cut on good lines.

Good proportions must be preserved. After pattern is selected, be careful to place it on the right grain of goods, as a disregard for this often occasions an ill-fitting and poorly wearing garment.

Corset Cover

Cut out, pin and baste up. Fit. Seam. Make fold or hem at front. Place band at waist. Finish at top, and around the armholes.

Always place center back on fold of goods, and front edge of front on straight grain.

Pin and baste seams. Fit, and French fell the seams. At front, finish the left hand side with a hem. On the right hand side, turn hem wider and to the right side of garment. Finish with a line of stitching at equal distance from each edge; this gives a box pleat effect.

Place band at waist line. Finish off at top and around armholes with either a binding frill of embroidery or lace.



Drawers

Cut out. Baste and seam. Finish at bottom. Put in plackets. Finish waist. Buttons and buttonholes.

Place pattern on full width of material. If tucks are wanted, allow for them. If frills of lace or embroidery are used, deduct for them. Then cut out the garment, regarding these calculations. French seam the legs. After these seams have been made, put in tucks and finish off at bottom as desired. Join the legs together. Open on both sides, using placket No. 2. Place yoke in front and belt in the back.

Buttonholes placed in belt of back and buttons sewed on front yoke.

Petticoat

Cut out. Pin and baste up. Fit; seam. Put in placket. Place band. Buttonhole and button. Turn up at bottom. Plan, cut and make dust ruffle and put on skirt. Plan, cut and make wide ruffle and put on skirt.

Cut center front on fold of cloth. The front edges of other pieces on straight grain of cloth.

If dust ruffle is used, it should be from two to three inches wide. And as a dust ruffle is really an extension of the skirt, this length should be deducted from length of skirt.

Pin and baste up seams, letting any unevenness that may occur come out at the bottom.

Fit skirt, then French fell the seams. Put in placket No. 2, making the opening ten inches long. Place band; put in buttonholes, and sew on buttons.

To Make

To Make

Turn up skirt at bottom. Cut and make dust ruffle, place on garment.

Plan, cut and make wide ruffle, remembering to allow material for tucks and deducting for any trimming added, such as embroidery or lace. Place on skirt.

Night Gown

Cut out. Pin and baste up. Fit. Seam. Finish opening. Make sleeves. Finish neck. Put in sleeves. Turn up at bottom and hem. Put in buttonholes and sew on buttons.

To Make

Cut center front on straight edge of goods, or a fold if preferred.

The back may be cut with the front edge of pattern placed on straight grain of goods, thus giving a bias seam down center of back. This gives a very graceful line.

It may be cut with the center back on a fold.

Plan, and cut yoke.

Pin and baste up skirt and yoke. Then baste yoke and skirt together. Fit and seam with a French fell.

For opening in front, on right hand side, turn a hem one inch wide all the length of front line, baste this hem down on wrong side.

On the left hand side, put on narrow facing down the length of opening. This length should be from twenty to twenty-four inches long.

Below the facing, baste the edge of left hand side flat down over on edge of hem of other side. Then begin at top of the hemmed side, and stitch in hem until end of facing is reached, then stitch across the hem in a diagonal line, as in placket No. 1, and stitch back across one-sixteenth of an

inch above, then take up old line and stitch down to bottom of gown. This makes a fold finish.

Finish off seams that join yoke and skirt with a binding, finishing braid, or beading.

Finish at neck. Make sleeves. If cut is used, be sure to seam cuff and sleeve separately, then place cuff on sleeve.

Put in sleeves, using a French fell.

Turn up gown at bottom and put in hem.

Finish by putting in buttonholes and sew on buttons.





Contents

	PAGE
Elementary Stitches	7
Seams	8
Hems	9
Gathering	12
Bands and Fastenings	13
Plackets	15
Darning and Patching	17
Ornamental Stitches	20
Embroidery and Lace	24
Applied Work	25



Contents

	PAGE
Elementary Stitches	7
Seams	8
Hems	9
Gathering	12
Bands and Fastenings	13
Plackets	15
Darning and Patching	17
Ornamental Stitches	20
Embroidery and Lace	24
Applied Work	25

