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From Frame to Frill

Azalea Linfiled

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Extension Circular No. 208

FROM FRAME TO FRILL

by

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and
Home Economics, South Dakota State College
and United States Department of Agriculture
Cooperating.

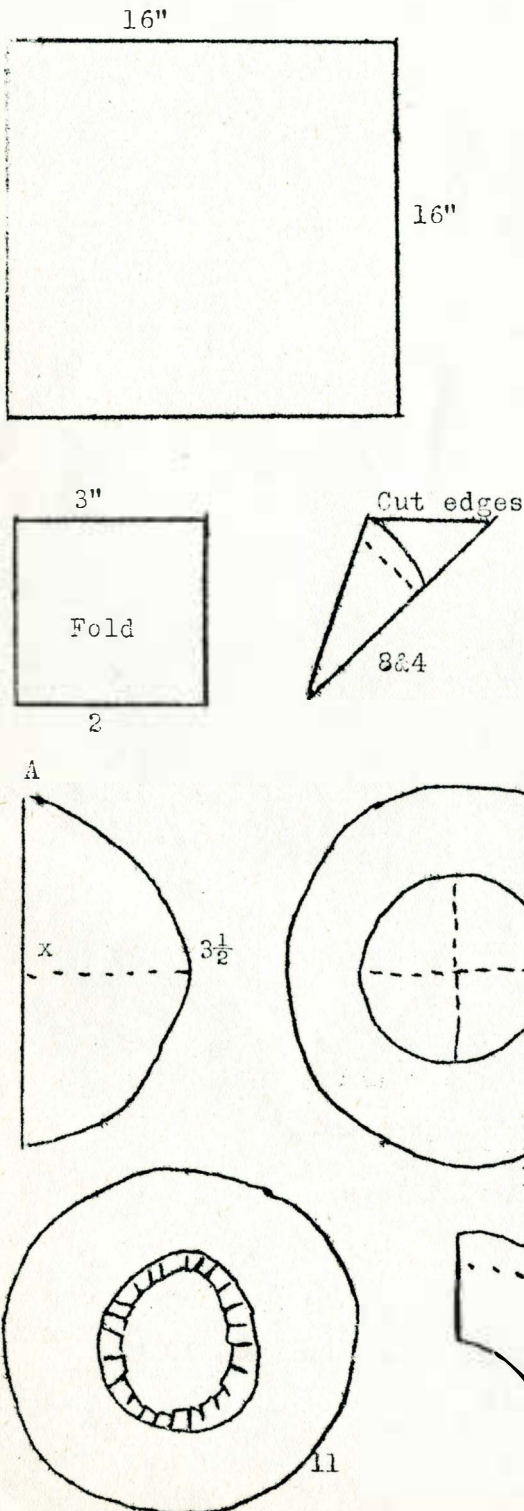
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FROM FRAME TO FRILL

To design and make a hat is a work of art. With long and careful study one may become an artist. Even our practical women of today with a little thought and study cannot only reduce the family budget but have the self-satisfaction that one gets in doing something worth while by making and remodeling hats at home. Much left-over material may be utilized in this way. Hats that already have been worn a season may be remodeled to serve again thus saving the purchase of new ones.

A. Pattern Cutting

The brim - even sided

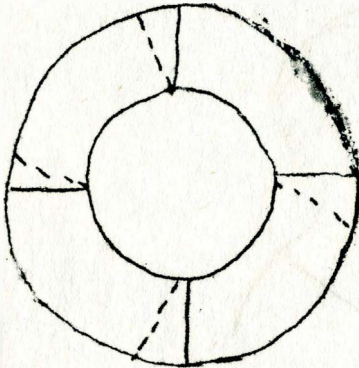


1. Take square piece of paper, tissue or newspaper, 16 inches by 16 inches.
2. Fold it in four making a square.
3. Fold it in a triangle again and again; keeping all cut edges at the top and only cut edges at the top.
4. With a tape measure, measure from point $\frac{1}{2}$ width you want your hat and mark on both sides and cut.
5. Measure from center $3\frac{1}{2}$ to sides and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to front and back. Mark with pencil.
7. Take your head size measure snug and add 1 inch. The head size measure is taken around the largest part of the head and well down to the eyebrows
8. Measure wire length and dent. Cut 2 inches beyond. Lap those 2 inches and tie either with wire or thread.
9. Make this circle oval to suit your headsize.
10. Place wire on paper, making corresponding points of wire meet those on paper or as near as possible. If your head size is smaller than the average the wire will not reach the marks on paper, but place wire an even distance from those points. Draw pencil lines around outside of wire.
11. Measure 1 inch from head size line and cut out oval. Slash every half inch into head size line.
12. To make brim oval all around, fold in four. Measure width of narrowest point of brim; measure the rest of the brim this width and cut.

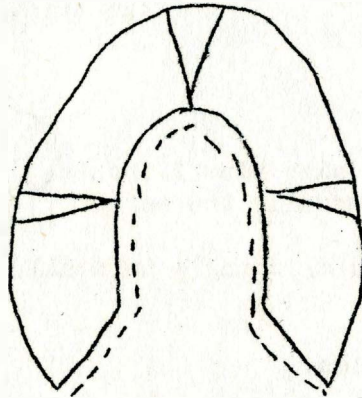


B. Brim Drooped (Mushroom)

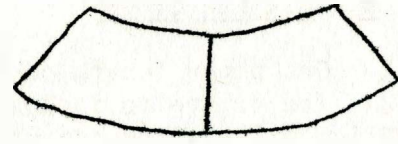
1. Take $\frac{1}{4}$ inch darts in outer edge. Do not alter head size for an even droop, take darts, front, back and sides. To make it droop take more darts between these.
2. Cut up center back.
3. Lay this pattern on heavier paper and pin.
4. Mark head size line and back.
5. Cut one inch inside head size and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on either side of back and cut outer edge exactly as pattern.
6. Cut slashes into head size $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart.
7. Pin together in back.



1.



3-4-5



7

C. Chin-Chin Sailor

Make in similar manner as mushrooms only reversing brim when finished.



Chin-Chin

D. Poke Bonnet

1. Follow directions for even sided brim No. 6.
2. Move center line 2 inches toward the back.
3. Proceed as for even sided brim, beginning with No. 5 and carry through No. 2.
4. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ inch darts on outer edge at side, front and back. Do not alter head size.
5. Cut open through center of dart in back.
6. Lay pattern on heavier thin paper and pin.
7. Mark head size line and back.
8. Cut 1 inch inside head size line and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on either side of back and cut outer edge exactly as pattern.
9. Cut slashes in to head size $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart.
10. Pin together in back and try on.



II. Crown

B. Crushed Crown

1. Cut paper length of head size plus 2. inches
2. Ten or twelve inches is usually the height allowed for a crushed crown.
3. Cut top same as head size allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch all around for seams.
4. Pin together
5. Drape crown down into folds.

A. Straight Crown

1. Cut paper length of head size plus one inch for seam and height of crown desired.
2. Cut oval top same size as head size dimensions allowin $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for seams.
3. Pin together and attach to fit brim.

C. Large Top Crown

1. Cut top two inches longer and 2 inches wider than head size.
2. Measure circumference.
3. Cut paper 6 inches wide and as long as circumference plus $\frac{1}{4}$ inch for seams.
4. Fold length into inch strips and slash almost to the top.
5. Pin together at base so that this equals head size measurement plus 1 inch for seam.
6. Spread pinned pattern out on paper and cut new pattern.
7. Pin top and side crown together. This crown is usually draped over the side.

D. Quartered Crown

1. Place brim on head and take an easy measure from center front to center back.
2. Cut paper $\frac{1}{4}$ of head size plus the length you want your crown which will be $\frac{1}{2}$ of the measurement first taken.
3. Fold together and cut curve.
4. This pattern is without seam allowances. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ inch all way around pattern for seams and to turn under at base.



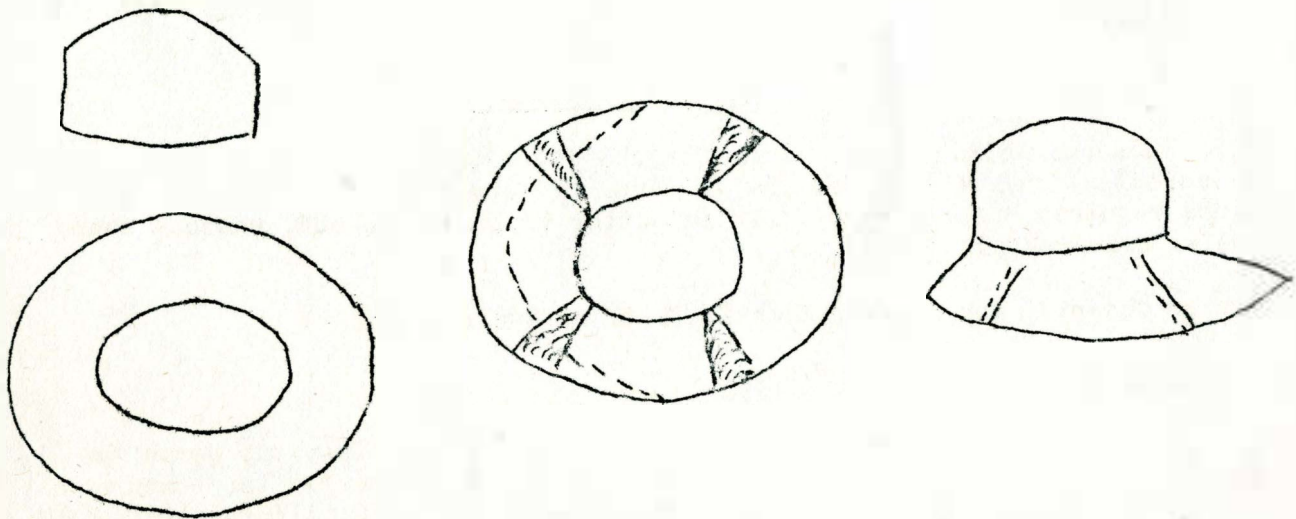
ALTERING FRAMES

Since frame making is a difficult process for the unskilled, the average person will do well to choose a commercial frame, or remodel an old hat in the beginning.

A great many different shapes may be made from a plain frame by making simple changes.

The Buckram or Willow Frames

After first removing the crown, remove the outer edge wire. The brim may then be trimmed to any desired shape or width. It may be slashed and lapped to give a poke shape or a chin chin. Gores may be inserted in the slashes to give an up brim on one side and a droop to the other. If a wider brim is desired an inch of willow may be added. Lapped edges should be covered with a bias strip of crinoline which has been stretched to make it fit smoothly. After the changes have been made the edge wire should be replaced and the edge rebound.

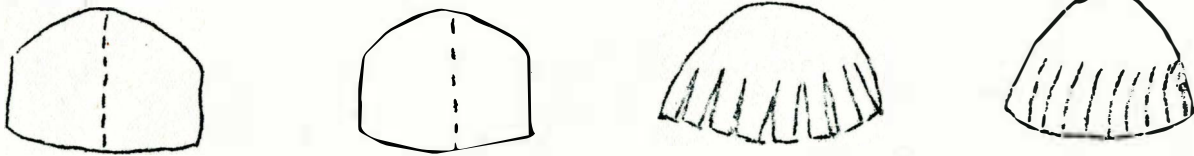


Alteration of Brim.

To alter the crown, remove bias wire. If the headsize is too small dampen and stitch to headsize. If it is too large, mark the center back and center front. Cut from the lower edge of crown up through center back across top and down to center front. Lap it so as to give the desired size and sew firmly. Cover the lapped edges with a piece of crinoline and replace the wire.

The height of a crown may be changed by cutting off at the base if too high. A bias strip of double crinoline or buckram 1 inch longer than the head size may be sewed to the base of an old crown to increase the height if it is too low.

An entirely soft crown with only the lining and the fit of the head to give it shape may be used with a stiff brim or a hard shaped crown may be used with a soft brim to get the desired effect. Thus one old hat may be used in making two new ones.



ALTERATION OF CROWN

Felt or Straw Hats

Felt hats may be altered at home by cutting down the brim and binding with the grosgrain ribbon...The crown may be lowered or raised by cutting and lapping or by adding stiff material and then covering joining with tailored ribbon. But if it is desired to change the shape of a felt or straw hat very materially, more satisfactory results will be obtained if the hat is sent to blockers.

COVERING FRAMES

When one is covering a frame for the first time it is well for the beginner to select a frame that is simple in line. To cover sharp angles and sweeping lines requires much training. It is better to leave the odd, unusual shape for the experienced milliner.

Fabric Covering for Willow, Elastic Cloth or Buckram Frames.

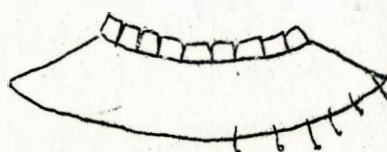
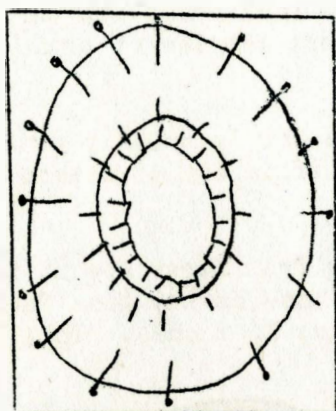
Interlinings

With silk hats, interlinings are generally used. They may serve two purposes, to cover imperfection in the frame and to emphasize the texture of the covering. Interlinings commonly used are cheesecloth, flimsy unbleached muslin or canton flannel. If the brim is flat, interlinings may be put on as a bias strip covering top and bottom at the same time and joining with a seam in the back.

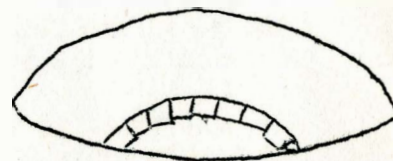
If the brim is shaped, start with a square piece of material larger than the greatest diameter of the hat. Place the lining on the upper brim of the hat with a corner of the material at the center front. Start to pin at center front and center front headsize and work back. Quite a piece of interlining will be left at the back. Trim off so the edges just meet; cut away the surplus around the edges leaving it extend $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; turn this over the edge and stitch to hat frame using long and short stitches. Stitch at headsize. Cover under brim of hat in same manner but turn $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the edge. Stitch flat to overlapping and interlining.

COVERING PLAIN BRIM

Cover the upper brim first. Place the material on the frame so that the straight thread of material runs from front to back. Pin on edge at front and back and two sides. Then pin at headsize. Then place four more pins on outer edge, one between each of the already placed pins; then pin at headsize. Continue doing this until all is pinned in place. Cut out headsize as you work around. Care must be taken so that the covering fits perfectly smooth as there should be no seam in the back. Trim material around outer edge allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch extending. This is turned over the edge and stretched with the cat-stitch to the interlining or frame. Stitch at the headsize using a long stitch forward and short stitch backward. Lay the under covering of the brim in the same manner and pin in place. Trim material allowing it to extend $\frac{1}{2}$ inch beyond the edge. To give a finished edge to the hat, an edge wire is usually inserted. Measure outer edge of hat. Cut off this much wire. Fold extended material over wire and bring wire just to edge of hat, stitch close to wire using short stitch underneath and long stitch on right side. Do not pull the thread too tight as this will pucker the material. In finishing have the wire just meet but do not overlap.



Trim material to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
Turn raw edge over and
catch-stitch to under brim.



Facing turned over
wire at brim edge.

Straight thread of material runs from front to back. Pin at edge and headsize. Cut out headsize.

B. Bias Covering

Used on narrow brims makes a smooth covering, on wider brims, allows a few gathers at headsize.

1. Cut a piece of material on the true bias. Length equals circumference minus 2 inches for velvet or soft stretchy materials. Width equals brim plus 2 inches to turn over.
2. Stretch over outer edge and pin with bias seam in back.
3. At back brim, turn raw edge back so that folded edges just meet. Slip stitch the two together.
4. Sew at headsize.
5. If on wider brim, pleat or gather fullness at headsize, $\frac{1}{4}$ at a time so that fullness will be distributed evenly.

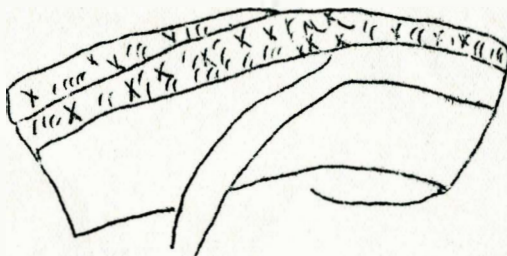
C. Braid Covering

There are many straw braids that come in various widths. Hats made of combinations of fancy braid and fabrics such as taffeta, satin, and crinoline may be made very attractive.

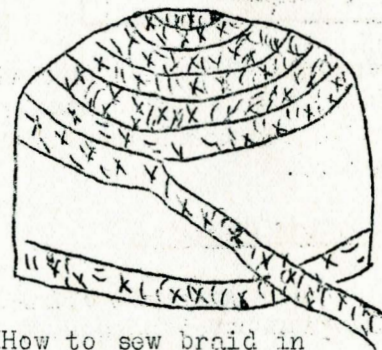
A light weight frame is needed for hats of this type. A heavy stiff frame would give an appearance of bulk which is to be avoided. If the braid is quite loose and open it is necessary to cover the brim with some light weight material of the same color as the braid. Soft thin cotton materials such as mull may be used for this. But do not use this lining unless it is absolutely necessary. Start at the back swinging from right to left around the brim. The outer edge only should be tacked. When the place where the straw was started is reached, lap the second row down into the first row. A space of not less than four inches should be covered in changing from first to second row. The change should not be pronounced as the entire line of the hat depends on how evenly this first row is sewed. Each succeeding row laps over the other just enough to allow them to be stitched together securely. Braid has a gathering string on one edge, this should be pulled up as you work and the straw will take the shape of the hat. Stitch back and forth through the braid and frame. If the brim is uneven a few short lengths of braid may be used to fill in next to the headsize.

If braid is used on the upper brim and crown the hat is usually prettier if a silk facing is used on the under brim as an all braid hat of coarse braid is apt to look too heavy.

If a facing is to be used, first, remove basting from first row of braid, turn braid back over second row. This facing may be made as any bias facing, cutting it as wide as the brim in the widest place plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This should be put on as any bias cover.



How to lap braid when sewing it to a frame.



How to sew braid in straight crown.

Let $\frac{1}{2}$ inch extend over the edge of the brim. Sew this down to upper edge of brim, now turn the top row of braid back in place and slip-stitch it to the facing at the edge of the brim with thread to match the braid. If the braid has a fancy finished edge, it gives a pretty soft line to the brim to let the first row extend a little beyond the edge of the brim.

CROWN

1. Braid

When sewing straw braid to a crown always start at the top and work around and down. In starting the crown, the top must be shaped according to the shape of the finished crown (round or oval), sew the braid on the crown in the same manner as you did on the brim. The last two should extend a little beyond the edge. Your crown is now ready to sew to the brim. Turn back the lower edge of braid, and securely sew the frame to the brim. Turn back the braid and sew to the lower edge of the brim with slip-stitches.

2. Quartered Crown

1. See page 3 for pattern.
2. Cording is usually placed between sectional crowns. Cut two bias strips $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and long enough to reach from base of section up over top and back to base.
3. Place cord in center of bias strip and stitch close to cord with small running stitches.
4. Sew corded strips on two-quarter sections, then sew the four stitches together.
5. Slip over head size, turn under the edge and slip-stitch to brim.
6. A trimming of three cords braided together and the ends finished with sealing wax is a good finish. (Note: For making cord see Short Cut Circular No. 61)

3. Shirred Crown

An oval crown in the shirred is prettier than a circular one.



1. Start with a piece of material plenty large enough, for an adult; at least 17 inches square.
2. Cut paper oval marker 3 by 4 inches and pin to center of material.
3. Run gathering string using small running stitches around paper pattern starting in center back.
4. Three eighths inch below second gathering string.
5. Remove paper; cut out material making gathered tuck. Sew to flat tip.
6. Pull up gathering strings making oval 2 by 8 inches. Turn back material making gathered tuck. Sew to flat tip.
7. The shirrings on a crown may be any distance apart desired. One and one-half inches apart is usually a good spacing. Measure spacing carefully. Start all gatherings from center back line. Do not pull up these gatherings until all shirring is done. Place crown over lining on head and draw up threads and fasten. This type of crown needs only lining and head to give it shape.

8. A shirred crown is usually plenty of trimming in itself. A narrow ribbon or fold of material may be twisted around the head size to hide the joining of the crown and brim. If ribbon is used make a simple tailored bow in back

4. Corded Crown

1. Start with piece of material at least 20 inches square.
2. Cut oval marker the same as for shirred crown and pin in center.
3. Starting in center back run row of gathering stitches around marker.
4. The distance that the second row of stitches is from the first depends upon the thickness of the cable cord used. For a lightweight cord or twisted yarn $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ inches will be enough; for a heavy weight cable cord $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ inches will have to be allowed.
5. Judge the number of cordings you want in the crown. Measure down from the second stitching the desired amount 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and run another gathering string. Then below this run a second thread equal to the spacing of the first two. Continue this process until material is used up.
6. Place the material over the lining on the head and draw up the threads until the crown takes the head shape.
7. Place a cording between the narrow stitchings and stitch cord in place.
8. Trim off bottom edge.
9. Shaped Crown - Large Tip (See Page 3)
10. Straight Crown - (See Page 3)
11. Crushed Crown - (See Page 3)

Tams



Many materials may be used in making tams, velvet, velveteen, corduroy, duvetyn, velour, and even stiff gingham.

Make a 1 inch hat brim of crinolines as described in Circular No. 96, "Children's Hat Making". Cover this brim with a bias strip of material as described in the circular. For the top cut two circles as $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, one for the top and one for the under part of the crown. Fold that piece which is to be used for the under part in half, and out of the center of this cut a circle having a circumference equal to the headsize measure. Place these two pieces, right sides together and stitch around outer edge $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from edge. Press seam. If velvet or duvetyn has been used seams will have to be pressed by steam pressing. Turn hat right side out. Fit out circle to headsize, turn under edge and slip-stitch to brim.

A tassel or button may be added to top, or an applique motif may be used on side top and on brim or it may be left perfectly plain.

HAT LININGS

(There are three kinds of hat linings)

1. Oval like breakfast cap.
2. Straight, gathered at top
3. Skull cap.

The oval lining is used occasionally for transparent hats. It should be cut full enough to fit well into the crown. A straight lining is cut the length of the headsize plus seam allowance wide enough to fit up the side crown and over onto the top crown. A piece seven inches wide will allow a seam at the base and a hem at the top for a draw string. These are more satisfactory if cut true bias. The skull cap lining is the most popular and is made in two pieces. The side crown is best made on the bias although a straight piece may be used. Five inches is the usual width of it and the length is the same as the headsize, a small seam taken off. The oval at the top is a trifle smaller (about 1 inch) than the oval of the headsize and should be the same shape. Quarter the side and the top pieces. Pin quarters together in order to distribute fullness evenly and sew a regular seam. All lining should be made of soft material as cotton mulls, or silkalene, china silk or taffeta. The slip-stitch is used in sewing the lining to the frame.

TRIMMING

Trimmings on a hat should be of a decorative nature in harmony with lines of the hat and suited to the wearer. It is possible to use trimming to improve the lines of the hat making it more becoming to the wearer. Trimmings soften the lines of the hat or add the needed touch of color.

1. The trimming may be used to add to or decrease the height of the wearer. When trimmings are to be purchased, buy those that give greatest wear for money invested. Buy the best that you can afford - they are the most satisfactory. When buying flowers buy a good quality - they will fade but if well made may be cleaned, steamed and retinted many times.

2. Trimmings are used to make a hat harmonize with the wardrobe where it otherwise would not. Balance in the hat may be made by the use of trimming. One small spot of bright color on one side may be sufficient to balance a larger mass of color on the other. Too much contrast on the sides of a hat is as bad as too much similarity. Tailored hats are angular and demand a stiffer trimming. Trimming that sticks up straight from one spot in a hat is quite apt to be inartistic, awkward and difficult to wear. There should be one center of interest to which all trimming should be subordinated and from which the direction of line should come.

Embroidery

Embroidery makes an inexpensive colorful trimming where not change in line is necessary. Simple designs are best.

Flowers

Flowers may be used for color effect and for changing the lines of the hat also. Many flowers made from bits of silk or velvet are appropriate for hats, but they must be made carefully with choice of color.

Ribbon

Ribbon is always a popular trimming and may be used, not only to introduce color, but to soften and change the lines of the hat. Simple bows are more artistic than the voluminous ones that we sometimes see. A tied bow is more effective than a sewed one. Bows made of hemmed or picoted silk are often less expensive than ribbon.

Rosettes

Rosettes made of either loops or pleats are good trimmings.

Buckles

Homemade buckles are effective. Cut any shape buckle from stiff cloth or cardboard, wire edges if necessary and slightly padded with cloth or cotton. Cover this foundation with the desired color which will give a foundation for decoration. The decoration may be embroidery, beads, braid or a combination of any two.

Folds

Folds are also very good trimming. They should be cut on a true bias and as evenly as possible. If the fold twists it may be because the fold was not cut properly or the stitches taken too tightly.

Pleatings

Pleatings made good trimmings. Side pleatings single, double and triple box pleatings are good. Rose pleating is made from double box pleating by catching the edges of the pleat together in the center. Side pleatings with corners turned down along one side are used for rosettes or bands, turned down on both sides with corners reversed to the wrong side on one side and to the right side on the other, make a very pretty effect. Old material that is in small pieces may be effectively used for pleatings.

Feathers

Feathers are effective to soften lines and also to change them if necessary. Good feathers are a good investment and may be cleaned by washing carefully in soft soapy water or gasoline and used for rosettes or fancies. To make rosette from an ostrich plume cut the feathers apart along the middle rib. Inexpensive feathers are usually poorly glued and require replacement before hat is worn out, therefore, undesirable and extravagant.

FASHION CALENDAR 1925 - EARLY SPRING.

- I - Leading Colors (choose your becoming colors)
Sepia, wood and cork browns. National, teal and delft blues. Black, cloud and smoke greys. Beige, melon, almond and turf greens. Berry and rose tones. Nasturtium and tortoise combinations. Cedar, coral and shell. Pansy, orchid and violet tones. Golden and ochre yellows.
Combination as follows:
Brown with tan or green. Black and white. Gray and turquoise.
Tapestry blends. Metallic touches.
- II - Shapes (choose your becoming shape)
Small shapes and toques broadened by wint shaped brims or brim frills. Large hats with shallow back, wide sides, and brim slightly raised in front. Fabric crowns with straw brims.
- III - Materials - Milan and other straws. Visca hemp, and rough braids combined with fabrics and straw. Crown and facing may match. Crepe folds, narrow ribbon and sheer materials.
- IV - Trimmings (choose those that fit your hat)
Embroideries and other hand craft. Bows and drapes of wide ribbon, crepe or straw brocade. Ribbon motifs in endless variety. Solid flower crowns, and facings. Wreath arrangement of small fruits and flowers. Long stemmed sprays of fruits and flowers. Cherries in fancy and realistic colors. Berries, fruits, flowers and foliage in color of hat. Fan of ribbon. Drapes and effects of crepe folds, printed silk. Jewelled and beaded ornaments. Pin and buckle motifs.

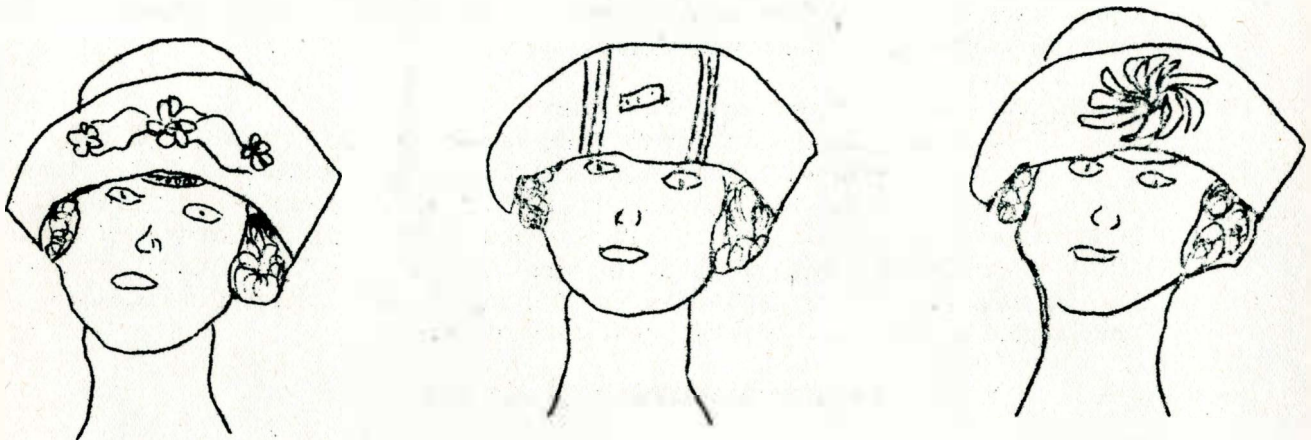
FASHION CALENDAR 1925 - SUMMER

- I - Leading Colors (choose your becoming colors)
Rust, golden brown, rose and greenish tans. Blue from grape azure. Flower tones in rose, blue, yellow, mauve. Delicate grays and ivory creams. Empire, almond, spinach and lettuce green. Rose and orchid. Sulphur and amber yellows. All white or all black.
Combinations:
Gray and rose. White and yellow. Fushia and mauve. Beige and jade.
Three and four tone blends. Touches of brilliant or delicate trimmings or neutral colored hats.
- II - Shapes (choose your becoming shape)
Large and medium with high crowns and "scoop" brims. Large shapes with drooping brims. Large pokes, sectional crowns and others.
- Materials (Silks and satins are the year round materials)
- III - Novelty braids, crepes, lace, taffeta. All types of allovers, satins, and felts. Organdies georgettes, gingham to match frock, embroidered allovers.
- IV. - Trimmings
Wreaths of few large flowers or fruits for wide brimmed hats. Grapes or berries. Mixed flowers irregularly assembled. Motifs of velvet or metal ribbon, raffia, chenille or felt. All handmade flowers. Large bows and drapes. Fine lace and lace veils. Applique motifs. Buttons.



Pokes may be trimmed with ribbon or flowers on either side of crown. Flowers or ornaments on front of crown or a trim on side of brim.

Off of Face

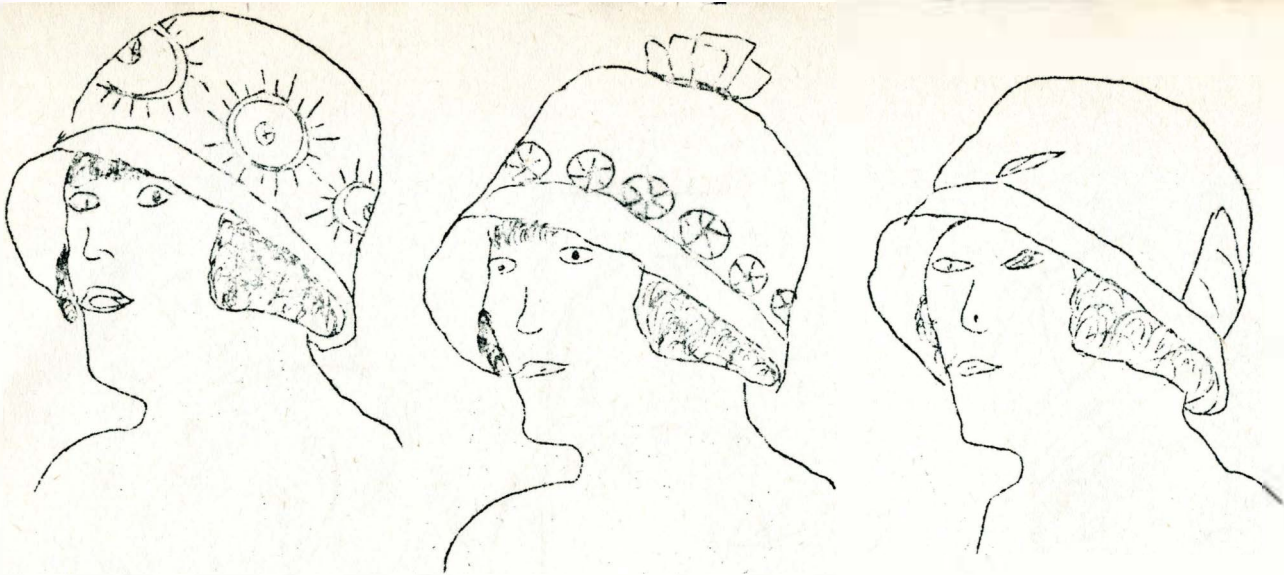


Off the face hats may have the turned up brim covered with conventional flowers; or there may be a gathered or pleated section of the same material as the hat with strips of contrasting material at the sides, or there may be one large ornament.

Rolled Brims



Rolled brim hats may have the crown covered with circles or ovals of various colored silks, bound with bias pieces of silk or braid. A bow or flower on top. The brim may be stripes of two contrasting colors.



Small drooping brim may have a crown with applique designs going around or there may be a wreath of flowers around the crown with a bow on top. Or a large ~~bow~~ at the back with a bar pin in front.

Large Brimmed Hats



The large brimmed hats may have berries or flowers on the brim. On the crown may be applique or motifs of silk or ribbon. On one side there may be a large design from brim to top of crown.



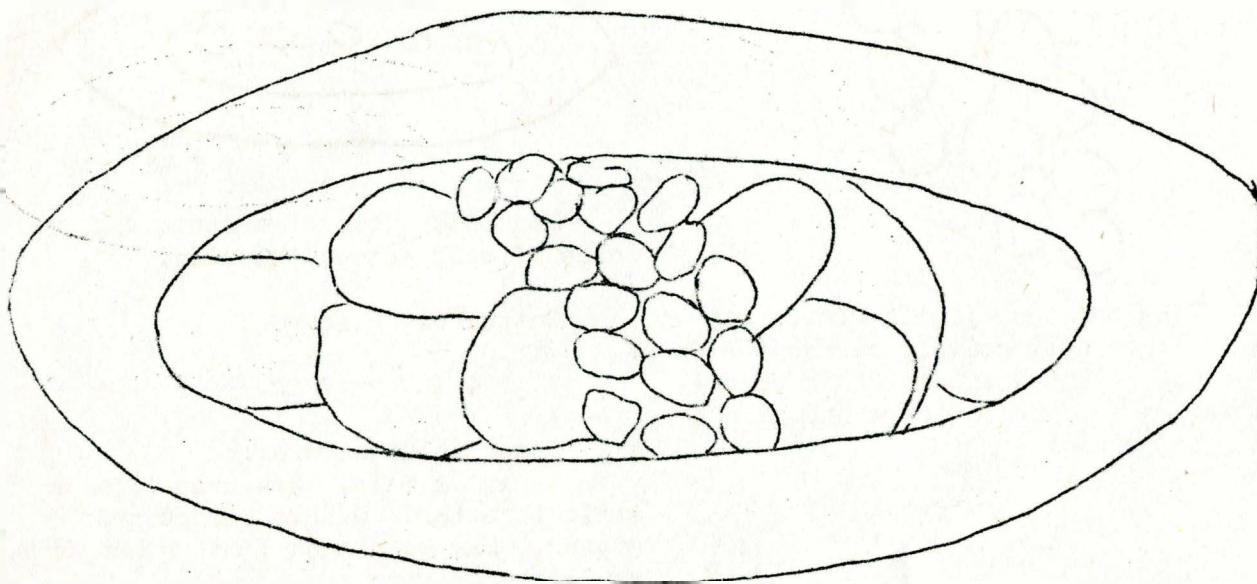
Small Sailor Effect

The small sailor effects, popularly worn by matrons, may be trimmed with ribbon motifs, or with bands of fruit and flowers on the front of the crown, or folds of material with buckles.

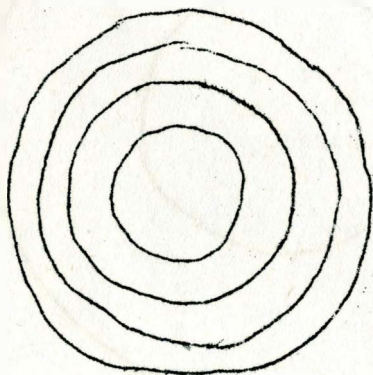
Girl's Hats

Girls' hats may be trimmed with ribbon, ribbon motifs, flowers and fruits, around the crown; loops of ribbon brought down the side of the crown and finished with circles and buttons; rosettes or small bows on the side of the crown.

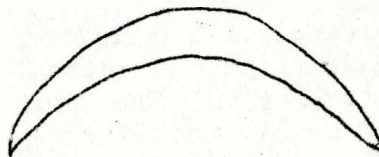
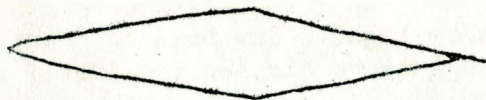
TRIMMINGS MADE FROM SMALL PIECES OF SILK



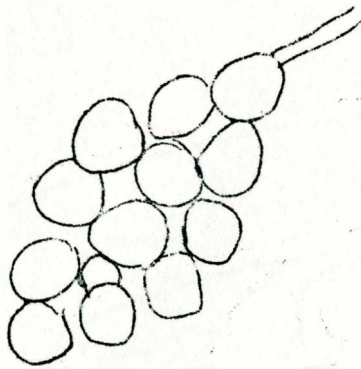
Cut crinoline foundation $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches x $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch as an oval. The outer circle may be of a double fold of silk, a ribbon or light weight braid. Fill in with bright colored balls of silk. Blue or lavender and gold makes a beautiful foundation.



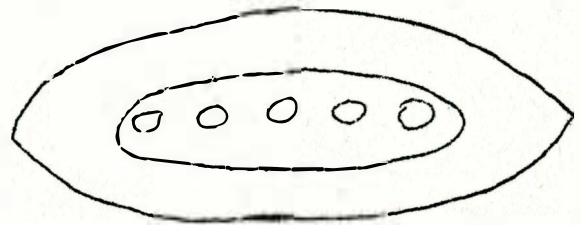
Two inches in diameter of crinoline. Turn down edge slightly and cover with thin cloth similar to trimming. Gather narrow piquoted ribbon and sew in circles on crinoline. Three medalions of different colors make an attractive trim. Henna, tan and bright blue go well together.



Inexpensive bar pins may be used as hat trimming.



Tiny bunches of silk grapes may be arranged attractively across the front of a hat. Changeable silks in pastel shades on a neutral background give a pleasing effect.



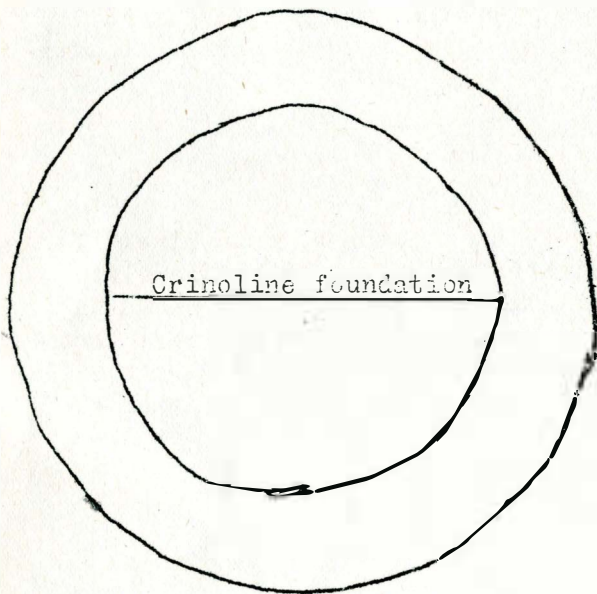
Medallion made of contrasting folds of silk cut on the bias.

Outer fold measures:

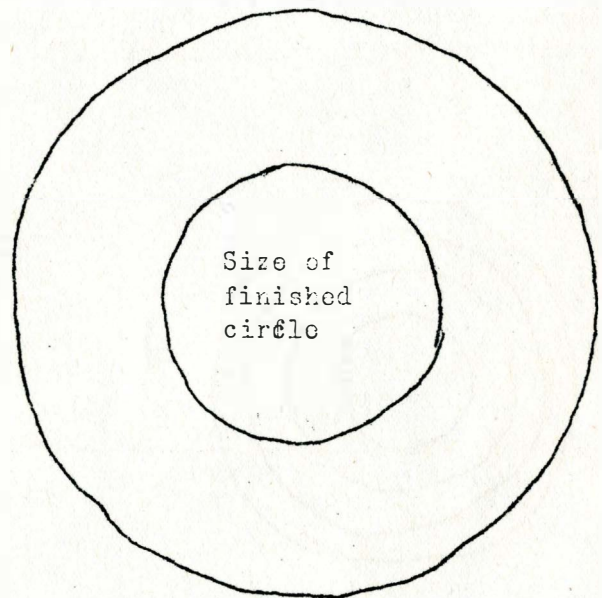
4 in. x 7 in.

Inner fold measures:

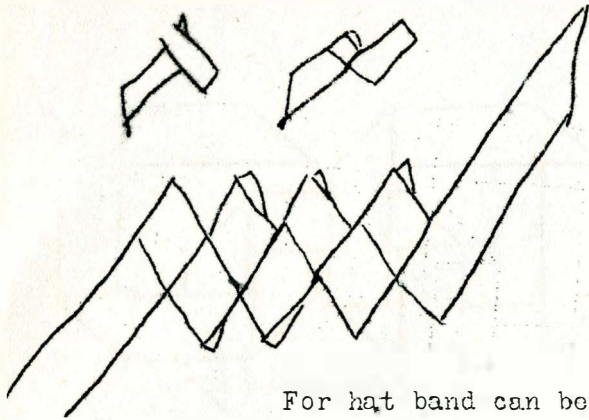
$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. x 6 in. Sew ends of each strip together. Double strips and gather. May be placed flat on hat with row of beads thru the center.



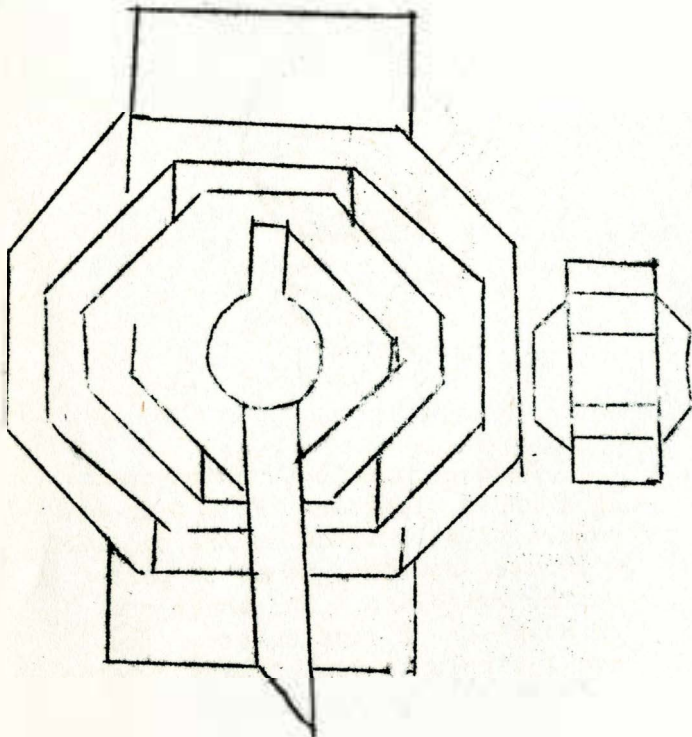
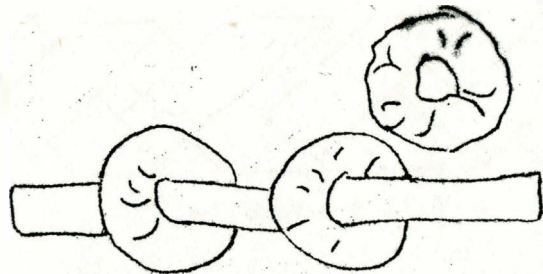
Cut a 2 inch diameter crinoline foundation. On this sew a one inch strip of silk or ribbon ravelled half the width. The strip is first sewed around the outer edge and continued into the center. Center is finished off with 3 beads.



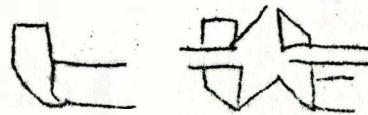
Cut circles 3 in. in diameter of bright silks. Turn in outer edge and run gathered thread and draw up tight. Sew bead in center. Arrange three circles together for trimming.



For hat band can be made of plain or double faced ribbon.



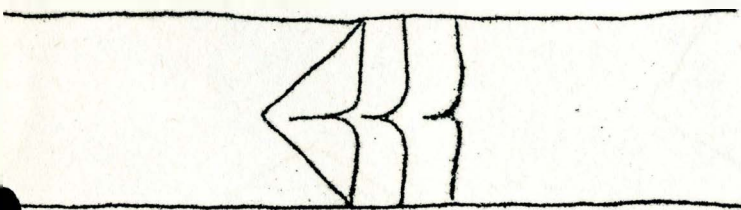
Rosette for hat trimming.



Trimming for hat of two kinds of ribbon.



Method of making a tiny rosette. Violets are made after this pattern.



Ribbon with fancy folds placed over a plain ribbon of contrasting color so that a part of it shows makes effective hat bands. Steps in folding (A hot iron makes the folding easy)

Press in fold across ribbon

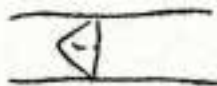


Turn corners of fold to center. Press down.

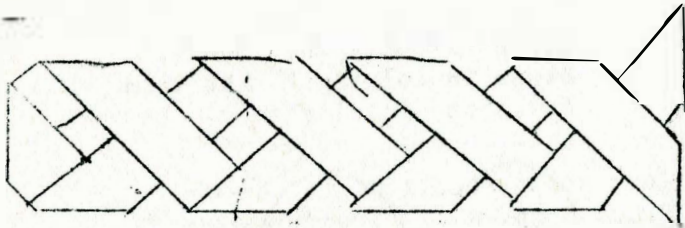
Fold end of ribbon back and press down.



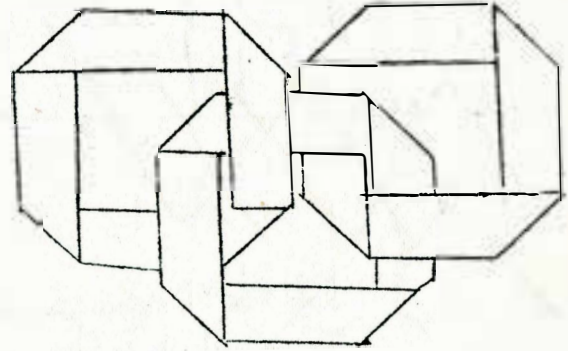
Turn corners of fold to center press down.



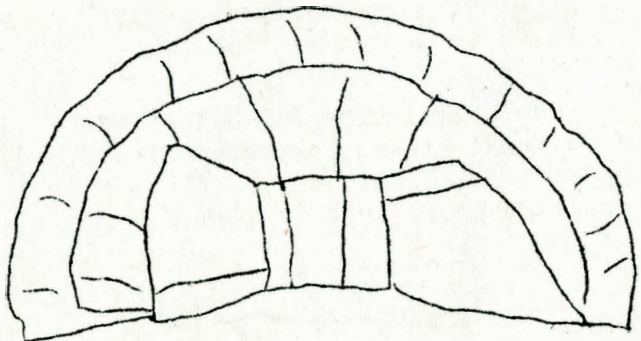
Measure 4 inches from last fold to first fold of next cluster and proceed till there is a band of desired length. (The length of required band may first be determined, then the distance between clusters figured so that it will come out even)



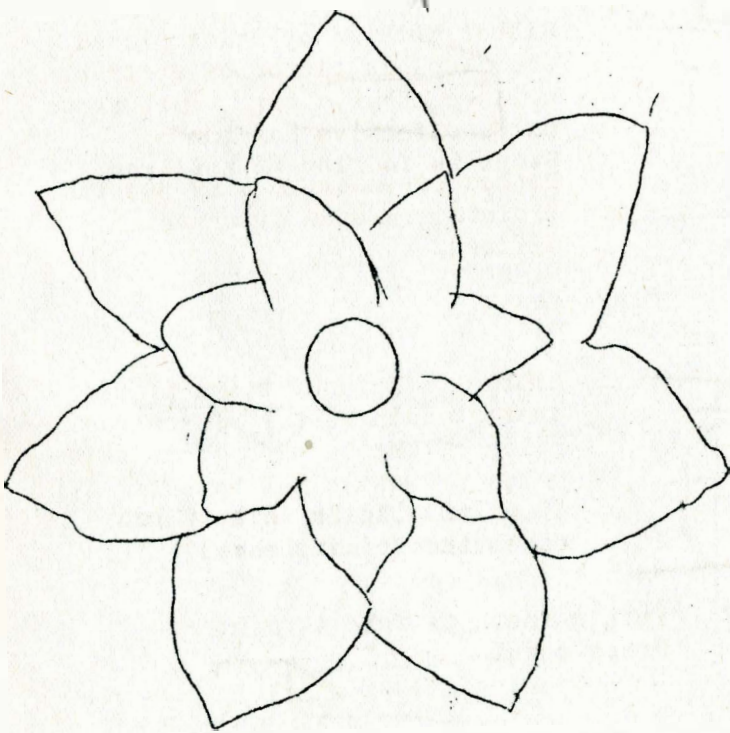
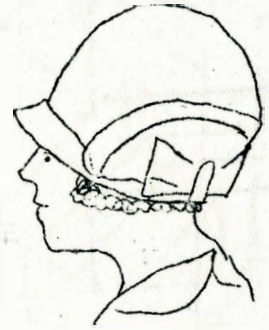
Ribbon Ornaments



Folds of ribbon

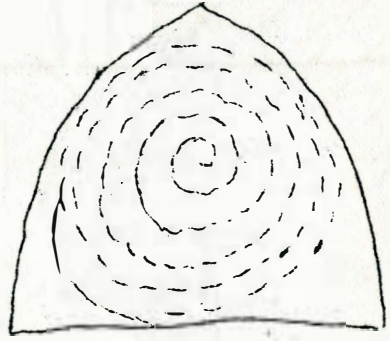


Plaited ribbons in two tiers back of the bow of ribbon. May be used at front or back of hat.



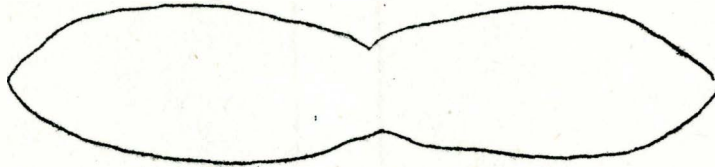
One-fourth hat crown trimmed with beads, narrow braid or cord of silk couched on.

Made on circle of crinoline, 1 1/4 inch in diameter. Fold 3 inches square of silk twice on the diagonal for outer row and gather to place on the crinoline. The inner row of silk is a 2 inch square. The small circle in center is a rosette of contrasting silk.

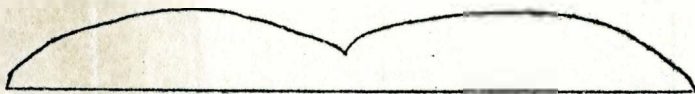


LEAVES

No. 1



Step 1



Step 2
Fold double lengthwise



Step 3
Fold four double



Step 4
Finished leaf

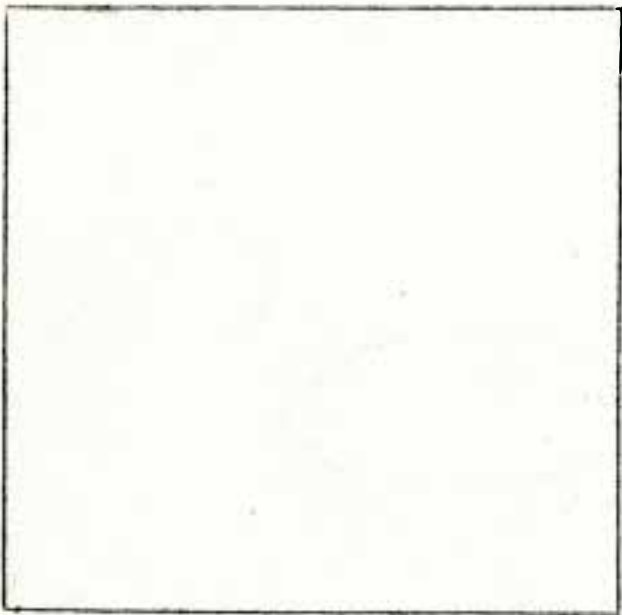
Run a fine shining thread beginning at folded end. Draw up thread so leaf will lie flat when opened. If desired to use with spray whip on wire along center line.

No. 2.

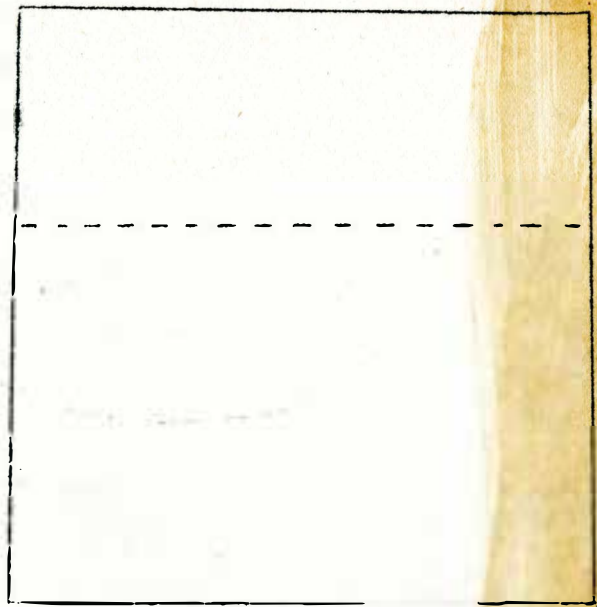


Cut out leaves of white velvet and color with oil paints, thinned with turpentine. From yellow, blue and red oil paints any color can be made.

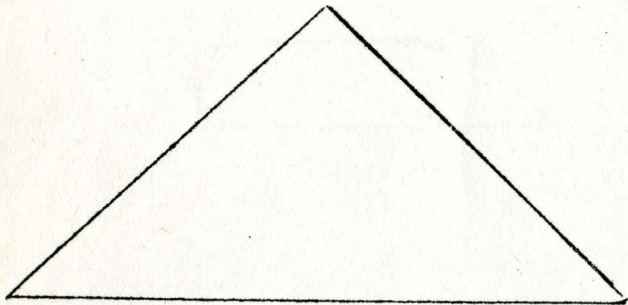
Glue onto cloth while damp. Crease veins into leaves with ends of scissors. Use leaves as finishing touch in ornaments and with single flowers. Use the same way commercial leaves. Can touch up last season's flowers with oil paints.



Step I. Cut 3 inch square of material



Step I. Cut 3 inch square and turn top edge down to dotted line.

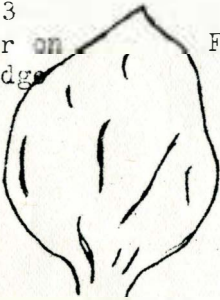


Step 2. Fold twice on the diagonal

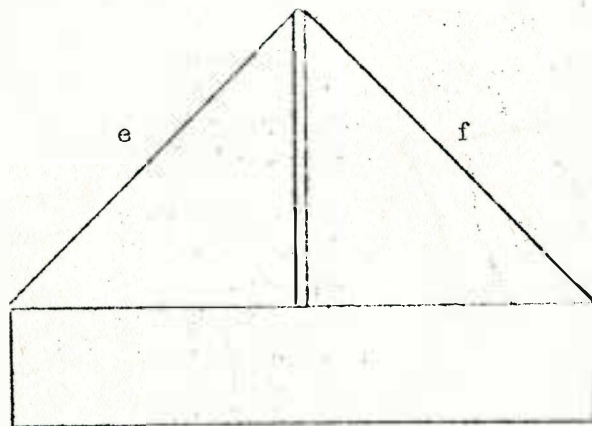


Step 2. Fold a and c to line d

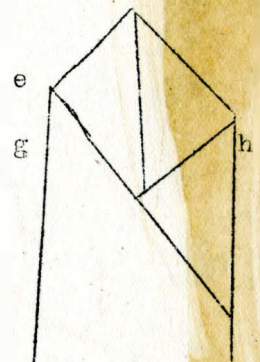
Step 3
Gather on
raw edge
and
pull
up
thread



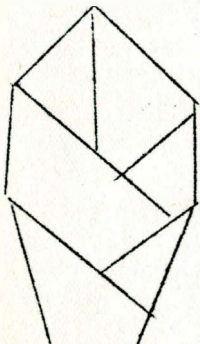
Finished leaf



Step 3. Fold paper toward center to e and f.



Step 4. Fold again at g and h



Step 5. Gather at lower edge.