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# *Handwork*

## A Beginning Course in Clothing

By Helen Cowgill

**DISCARD**

Oregon State System of Higher Education  
Federal Cooperative Extension Service  
Oregon State College  
Corvallis

Club Series L-71

4-H Club Clothing Project  
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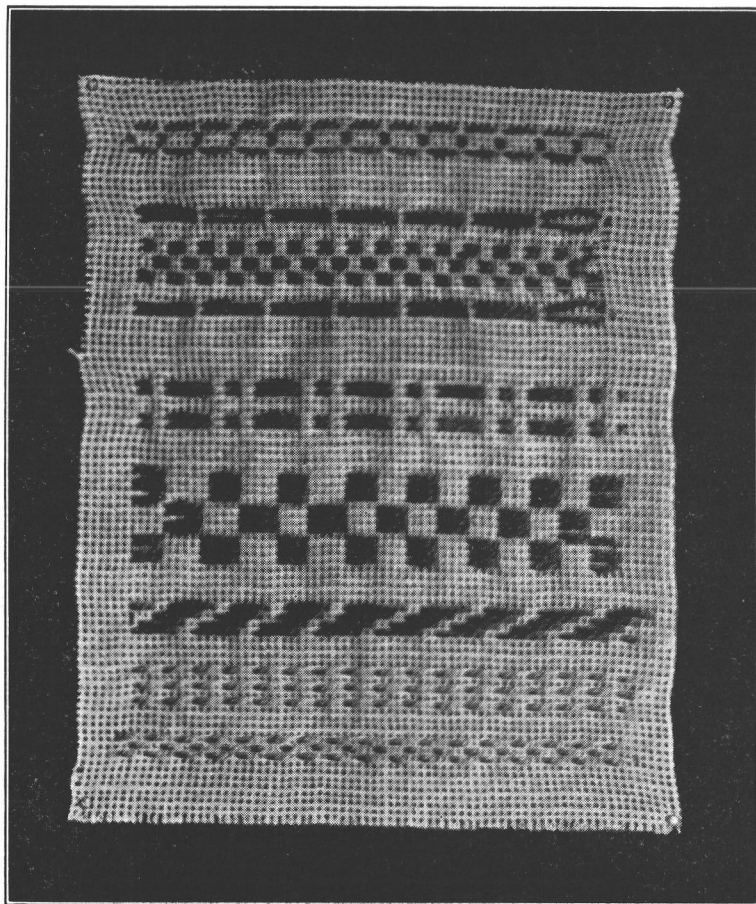


Figure 1. Weaving patterns (see Group Two).

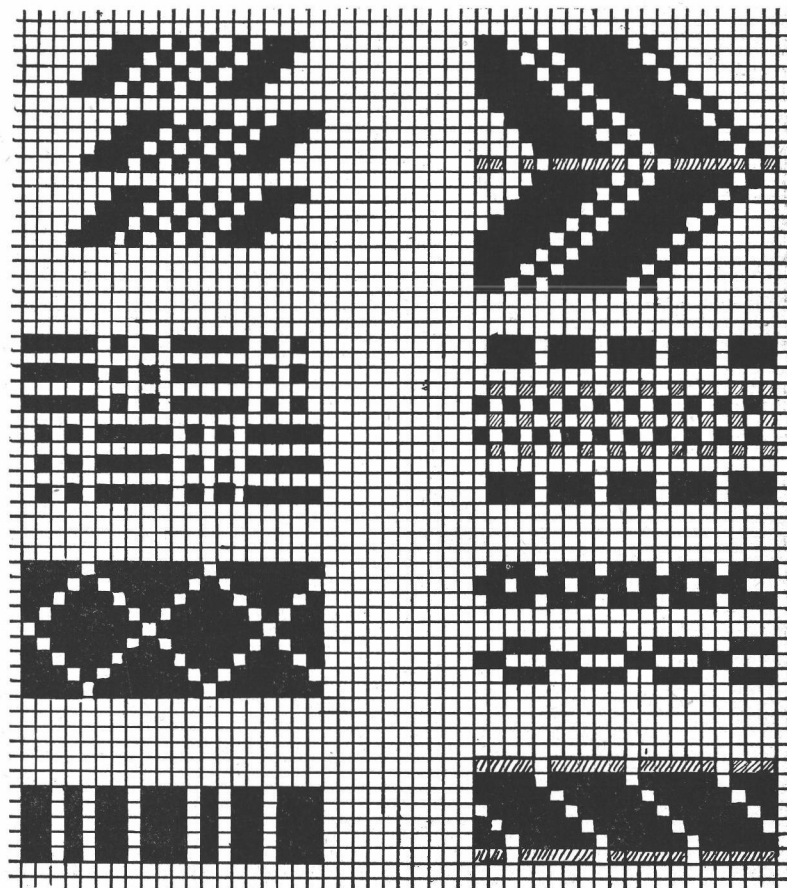


Figure 2. Weaving patterns (see Group Two).

# Handwork

## A Beginning Course in Clothing

### CLOTHING I-A

By

HELEN COWGILL, Assistant State Club Leader Emeritus

*It is a great mistake to ask a girl who is associating with girls her own age or a little older to carry a project planned for younger girls. We learn most when we are interested in what we are doing.*

*Therefore, we not only recommend but urge girls over twelve who are in the 6th or 7th grade at school to start with Clothing II.*

### DIRECTIONS

Your enrollment for the Handwork Project has been received. This bulletin contains the instructions for the work you are to do in order to complete the project. Your record book and one report card are also included in this mailing.

The record book is very valuable because in it you will keep a record of the articles you make and the cost of the materials you have to buy. You are to keep this book until all the work is completed, so take very good care of it.

**What is the purpose of the progress report card?** That is a good question and often asked. The progress report card when sent to your county club agent tells him that you have completed your first article and that you are a member now in good standing. Be sure to record this first article in your record book, too, won't you, and then on the completion of each of the other three articles, record them also.

When you have completed all the work required, fill out the summary of your work and write your story.

**Remember** that this record book must be received by your county extension agent before you can be permitted to compete for either county or state prizes or receive the achievement pin that all club members prize so highly. This record book should be sent in as soon as you have completed your work, but not later than November 1. If your club is organized in September or October this means November of next year.

**Exhibit.** An exhibit, consisting of all the articles required, is to be made at a local, county, or state fair.

This project is planned to teach club members to (1) follow printed instructions; (2) use a needle, thimble, scissors, and materials; (3) and make certain simple stitches by hand, as applied to certain articles.

**Reading instructions.** The sooner you learn to do things from printed directions, the sooner you will be independent and can follow any printed instructions. Form the habit early of reading the instructions through to the end before beginning your work. This will often save difficulty and later ripping.

You are asked to follow instructions carefully regarding material, method, and finishing. It is not the quantity nor the difficulty of the work you do that will be of most value to you but the quality of the work and the accuracy with which you follow instructions.

### Requirements in Handwork:

1. Accuracy of measuring and cutting—applied to the making of a needle case for the work box.
2. Weaving—applied to a table mat or chair back, 12 inches by 18 inches in size, or a bag, or a cushion cover.
3. Three hand stitches—applied to the making of a pincushion for the work box.
4. Fringing and easy embroidery—applied to a luncheon cloth or a square head scarf.

### Basis of Awards:

(a) Exhibit .....	75
(1) Needlecase .....	15
(2) Weaving .....	20
(3) Pincushion .....	20
(4) Lunchcloth or head scarf .....	20
(b) Completeness and accuracy of record book .....	25
Possible score .....	100

## CLUB MEETINGS

**How many meetings should a club hold?** Every club is expected to hold not less than ten meetings, and in order to receive a charter it is required that a program covering the ten meetings be sent in to the State Club Leader soon after instructions for the project are received.

**How should club meetings be planned?** It is desirable that each meeting be divided into three parts: (1) business, (2) project discussion and work, and (3) recreation.

The following plan for a few meetings may help the leader and program committee to plan all of the meetings. **Note:** In large clubs of young girls it may be necessary to hold a few more meetings merely for work, and it may be necessary at times to dispense with the business meeting or the recreation, but if possible the three-part plan will be found most desirable and helpful. Remember, we are building girls and boys rather than making "things." Cooperation, self-expression, and initiative are important qualities to develop.

**First meeting** (after project bulletins arrive)—

- A. Business—President presiding.
  - 1. Meeting called to order.
  - 2. Give flag salute.
  - 3. Learn and give the club pledge.
  - 4. President asks the secretary to call the roll—answer "present" or "here," or a favorite color.
  - 5. Secretary reads the minutes of the meeting when the club was organized.
  - 6. President appoints a program planning committee.
  - 7. Meeting adjourned and turned over to the leader.
- B. Project discussion.
  - 8. The work box and what it should contain.
  - 9. Read the list of articles to be made and the basis of awards.
  - 10. Discuss what to bring to the next meeting.
- C. Recreation.
  - 11. Play a game everyone knows, like "Hide the Thimble."

**Second meeting—**

- A. Business.
  - 1. Meeting called to order by the President.
  - 2. Flag salute.
  - 3. Club pledge.
  - 4. Song.
  - 5. Club yell.
  - 6. Old business—Program committee report. The program may be accepted as a whole or each part voted on separately.
  - 7. President appoints a yell leader—or club elects one.
  - 8. Adjournment.
- B. Project instruction.
  - 9. The work box and its contents—each girl checks hers.
  - 10. How to use my tools.
  - 11. What to make.
  - 12. Suitable materials.
  - 13. A good color scheme.
  - 14. What to bring next time.
  - 15. What to do at home before next meeting.
    - (a) Get the material required.
    - (b) Practice holding and using a needle and thimble.
    - (c) Practice using the tape line.

## C. Recreation.

16. Learn some yells and practice them.
17. Sing a song.
18. Play a game.
19. Clean up your meeting room.
20. Be sure to take your bulletin home as well as your work box.  
Your leader may wish to keep your record book.

Plan the rest of your meetings in the same general way. You will probably need two meetings on the weaving—with some work done at home between the two. One meeting should take care of the needle case, but both the pincushion and luncheon cloth or scarf will require two each. That leaves three meetings for finishing up and getting ready for the achievement day when you display your work to your parents and friends.

## DEMONSTRATIONS

Demonstrations give club members the opportunity to show others how to do something learned in club work and found interesting and useful.

A demonstration at a club meeting may be given by one girl, but in all club demonstration contests a team of two girls or two boys is used.

In a demonstration, work is actually done and carefully explained.

### Outline for demonstration—

#### TEAM MEMBER NO. 1 TALKS

1. Introduces team.
2. Tells subject of demonstration.
3. Explains work team is doing.

#### TEAM MEMBER NO. 2 TALKS

1. Continues explanations.
2. Sums up demonstration.
3. Asks for questions and answers questions related to work she explained.

#### TEAM MEMBER NO. 2 WORKS

1. Stands quietly.
2. May arrange equipment.
3. Begins to work and continues until point is reached where team mate begins work.

#### TEAM MEMBER NO. 1 WORKS

1. Takes up work where team mate left off.
2. Completes work and picks up equipment.
3. Answers questions related to work she explained.

In an excellent demonstration, probably very few questions will be asked because the points are brought out clearly during the demonstration.

Have all necessary equipment and materials ready for work. Arrange everything conveniently—place it where it can be reached yet is not in front of the demonstrators where it hides the work

being done from the audience. Clothing demonstrations are interesting and not too difficult. Be sure to sit while sewing or cutting. Stand for pressing and talking. Wear a thimble when sewing.

**Some suggestions for demonstrations—**

1. How to hold and use scissors, needle, and thimble.
2. How to measure and cut out a needle case and put it together.
3. How to take a thread from the spool, thread a needle, make a knot.
4. How to make a pincushion.
5. How to make a table mat.
6. How to fringe a cloth and whip the corners.
7. How to trace a design on cloth.
8. How to baste, make the combination stitch, and the overhand stitch.
9. How to conduct a club meeting (entire club).

**Tips on demonstrations—**

1. Choose a subject that interests you.
2. Make it short—10 minutes is long enough in this division.
3. Fit the telling to the doing.
4. Be neat in your appearance, smile, enjoy what you are doing.
5. Practice until you are sure of what you are doing and saying.
6. Remember that it is your privilege to show others what you have learned and you want them to enjoy doing the same things.

## WHAT COLORS SHALL I USE?

Decide at the second meeting on the colors you want to use for all of your articles. Do not plan to use more than two colors or two shades of one color with the background color of your material. The background color in your articles will be the cream of the flour sack or the gray of monks cloth or gunny sacking.

Monks cloth and gunny sacking are gray and seem to require bright colors, such as bright red, orange, brown, medium or bright blue, medium or bright green.

**What are some good color combinations?** Good color combinations are: (1) a light and a dark shade of one color such as green, blue, brown, rose; (2) brown and orange; (3) bright blue and orange; (4) green and brown; (5) green and orange; (6) rose and dull blue; (7) medium brown and medium blue; (8) red and white, and so on.

When planning your color scheme, consult with Mother to see what pieces she has in her scrap bag that you may have for your needle case and pincushion, and then plan your color scheme to go with that material.

### ELECTIVE—WORKBOX

Every girl and woman who sews should have a box or basket in which to keep her sewing equipment. There are many such that can be purchased, but a club girl should be able to make one for herself that will be both useful and attractive at very little cost.

**Box.** Strong pasteboard shoe box, large sized cigar box, tin lunch box, wooden box that fancy dried fruits come in.

**Basket.** Sometimes there is a basket 4 or 5 inches deep and 6 to 8 inches in diameter in the house, or if you know how to weave a basket of reed you can make one.

**Preparation of box.** The box may be used without any covering or decoration, but will be much more attractive if covered or finished in one of the ways suggested. Pasteboard—cover with pretty paper or cloth, paste the cover on neatly. Line the box with the same kind of material used on the outside. Wooden box—paint, enamel, or shellac. A cut out could be pasted on the box before shellacking, or a design could be stenciled on with crayolas before shellacking.

**Preparation of basket.** May be lined with cloth, or it may be left unlined. Treatment will depend on the condition of the basket.

#### Equipment for the box or basket:

1. Pair of sharp scissors.
2. Thimble that fits.
3. Tape measure.
4. Pincushion (made in this project).
5. Needle case (made in this project).
6. Six-inch ruler.

### GROUP ONE—NEEDLE CASE

Nothing is more useful than a good place to keep needles, and no workbox can be complete without a needle case. Of course there are many pretty ways to make a needle case, but a very plain one easily opened, easily made, will probably be used oftener than a very fancy one.



The simplest needle case to make has a felt cover and leaves that are pinked or notched. The cover may be cut in a circle, using two circles of felt about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and making two or three leaves of firm flannel or broadcloth cut 3 inches in diameter and notched. Sew the leaves and cover pieces together on the edge of the circle with the leaves even with the edge of the cover, where they are joined.

Or the case may be rectangular in shape. For this, cut the cover  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, the first leaf 3 inches by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the second leaf  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches by 4 inches. When these dimensions are used, the leaves will look better than if they are cut the same size as the cover. Careful notching makes a neat case.

For the cover use felt, if possible. It may be taken from an old felt hat, or a small piece of new felt won't cost much. Felt may be purchased by the square inch for a few cents. If felt cannot be had, use a firmly woven piece of cloth that won't fray much. The edges of the woven cloth one may be finished with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch fringe.

Pinking shears make the nicest edge but if no one in your club or community has a pair, notching the leaves may be done with your scissors if the cloth is folded at the edge and a tiny piece cut out. Fold again so the next piece cut out is next the first notch.

The cover piece of felt may be left with straight edges.

If you have a small piece of felt in a pretty contrasting color perhaps you would like to decorate one side of the cover with a cut out animal or a flower (see Figures 3, 4). Use sharp scissors and cut out carefully, then use liquid glue to fasten it to the cover. Be careful not to use too much glue. The flower design should have the straight line at the bottom and the same distance from the side edge. Remember a needle case is like a book so any design must be placed on the front of the book. The little animals may be placed at the lower or upper corner. A good place to put the decoration is about  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch from the fold and  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the lower edge.

When the cover is finished lay it **wrong side up** on the table, mark the center at the top and bottom with pins.

Place the larger leaf of flannel on the felt so that its center line is directly over the center line on the piece of felt and there is a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch margin on all four sides. Place the second leaf on top of the first one so that there is a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch margin all around between it and the first leaf. Fasten the three pieces together with a few stitches on the center line.

If you have a pretty piece of ribbon  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide that fits into your color scheme you may tack it at the center back to tie the case together. The ribbon is not required.

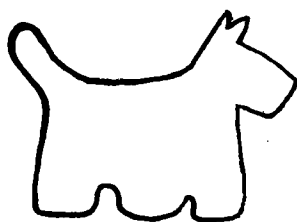
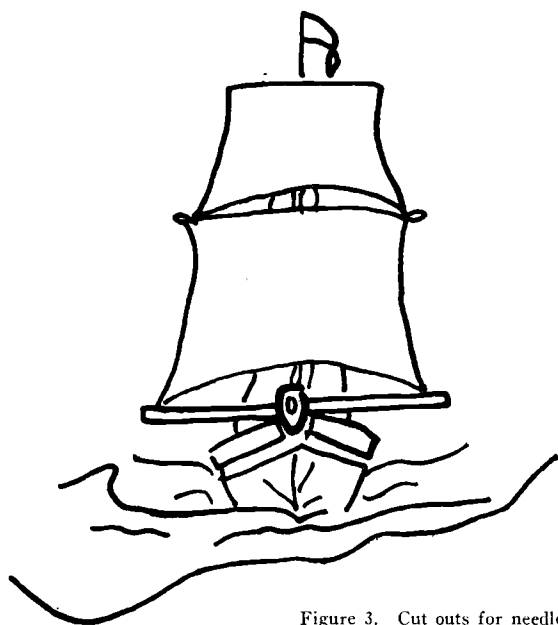
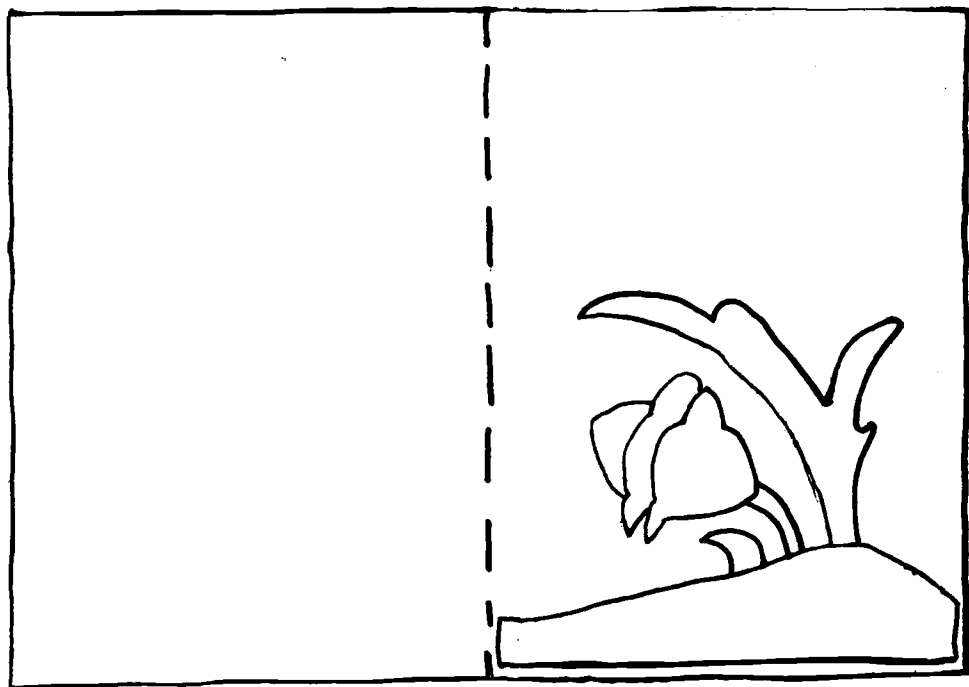


Figure 3. Cut outs for needle case.

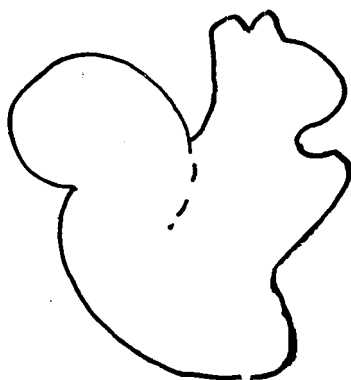
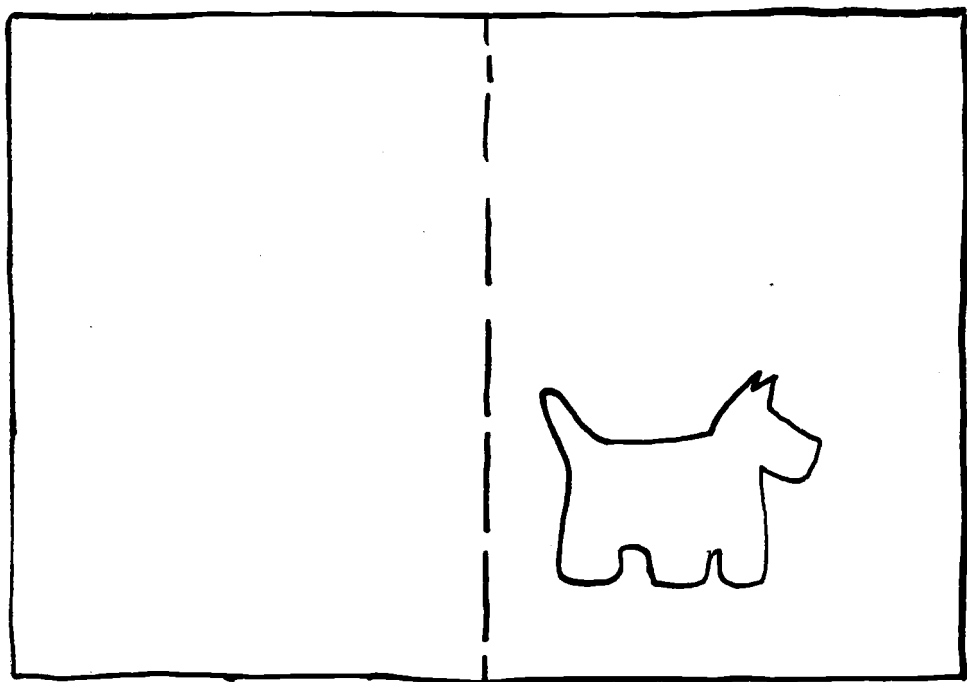


Figure 4. Cut outs for needle case.

When you have finished your needle case, record it in your record book, fill in the progress report card and give it to your leader who will send it with all the others from your club to your extension agent. When it has been received, you will be listed as an active member and will be expected to finish all the articles and finish your record book. When your record book is received you will be entitled to an achievement pin which you can wear proudly as a sign that you finished your project.

**What to do at home**—get the material and yarn for your next article.

**What to take to your next meeting**—your work box containing your scissors, thimble, tape line, the needle case you have just made with some needles in it, thread, your material, yarn and tapestry needle. You will need this bulletin and your record book, too, so tuck them in your box.

## GROUP TWO—WEAVING

Applied to a table mat, chair back, a bag, or a cushion cover.  
(Choose one.)

### TABLE MAT

**Material.** Monks cloth, either 2 or 4 thread weave, 4-ply wool or cotton yarn, and a large-eyed, blunt pointed needle called a tapestry needle. Material need not be new.

**Size.** 14 inches by 20 inches.

**Making.** Measure in 1 inch from the cut edge and cross stitch around the mat, going over two groups of threads. Go around once in one direction so all the stitches slant one way. (See Figure 5, A.) Return over the same groups in the opposite direction to form cross stitches. (See Figure 5, B.) The cross stitch will hold the mat firm and keep it from fraying more than the 1 inch desired.

The mat should be 12 inches by 18 inches inside the fringe when finished. Use your tapeline to measure. Do not fringe until you have done the weaving.

**Weaving.** Choose any pattern on page 2 of this bulletin and weave in the design. Begin the design 8 groups in from the corner on both the end and the side, and weave a band across each of the 12 inch ends. Use your tapestry needle and yarn, in the bright color you chose. Cut the yarn long enough to go across once plus 6 inches. On the wrong side count in from the row of cross-stitching 16 groups

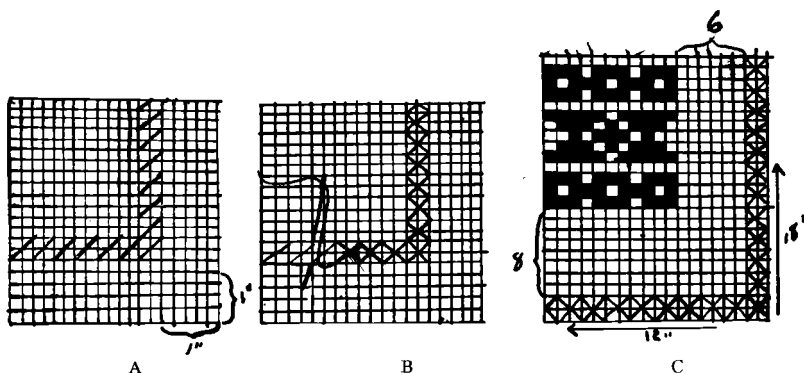


Figure 5. Stitches used in weaving.

and weave over and under 8 groups toward this row of cross-stitching; bring the needle through to the right side of the mat and start the design. When the row is completed fasten the yarn on the wrong side by weaving over and under 8 groups, as was done at the beginning. Start and end each row the same way. The black of the design is the yarn on the right side. The white areas are the spaces between. The squares show length of stitch.

Fringe and press under a damp cloth. This mat will be attractive under the lamp by your bed or on your dresser.

**Caution:** Be careful not to pull the yarn tighter than the cloth or it will pucker! Be sure to cut off ends of yarn.

### BEDROOM CUSHION

Any girl who has a window seat, a day bed, or a chair that needs a cushion will find this a very useful article.

**Materials.** Either monks cloth or gunny sack may be used, 4-ply wool or cotton yarn, and tapestry needle. Make the cushion from 14 inches to 18 inches square.

**Design.** Plan the design either for all four sides, two joining sides, or two opposite sides of the front of the cushion. Follow the suggestions given for the mat. The design may cross at the corners or just meet. Do not place the design less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches nor more than 3 inches from the finished edge.

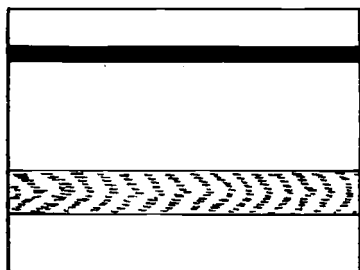
Use only one or two colors in your weaving. Stitch three sides of the cushion together on the wrong side. Turn, fill with a cushion or kapok or cotton or a feather pillow. Cotton is least desirable. Mother or your leader may do the stitching.

**BAG**

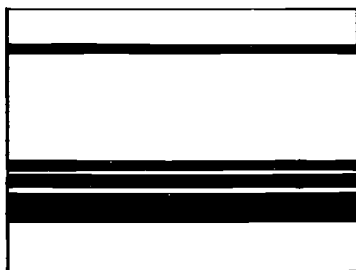
**Materials.** Monks cloth, gunny sacking, or burlap, 4-ply wool or cotton yarn and a tapestry needle.

The bag will be convenient for carrying your sewing to club meetings or your books to school.

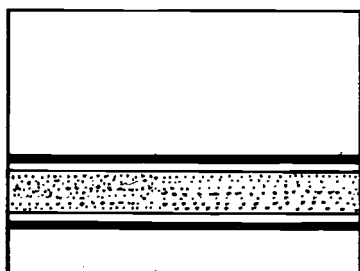
Cut the cloth for the bag 24 inches long and 15 inches wide (a variation of one inch either larger or smaller may be allowed).



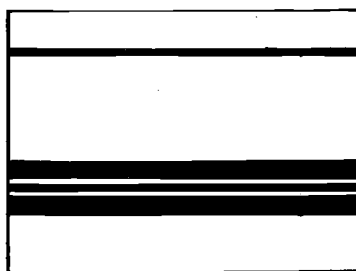
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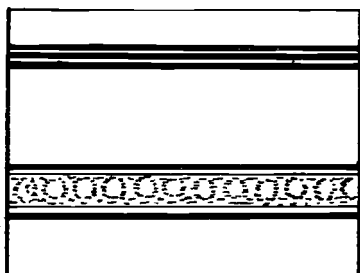
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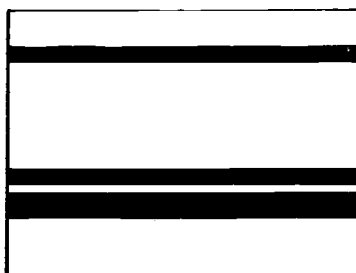
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Figure 6. Pleasing arrangement for bag decoration.

**The design** to be used is most easily put on before making the bag. Decide on the weaving pattern to be used, and whether one, two, or three bands will be best for your purposes. The design may go either across or the long way of the bag.

**Good proportions.** Where bands are to be used across the bag, the following proportions are suggested (see Figure 6) :

1. One wide band ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide) placed 2 inches from the bottom of the bag, and a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch band  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the finished top.
2. One wide band ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide) placed 2 inches from the bottom of the bag with two narrow bands ( $\frac{1}{4}$  inch wide) one placed  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch above and the other  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch below the wide band.
- 3 & 4. One band  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide placed 2 inches from the bottom. This  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -inch band may be woven as one or it may be broken up into three narrow bands, such as a narrow border on both sides and a solid band between the borders (as in 3) or three bands of varying widths—1 inch,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, and  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch, each  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch apart (as in 4).
5. Another variation may be a group of three bands, two bands  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches wide with a narrow space ( $\frac{1}{8}$  inch wide) between them.
6. Two bands of uneven width—one  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch wide and one  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide—placed  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch apart and the lower one placed 2 inches from the bottom, may be used. Another band  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide is placed  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches from the top. In design, three bands are more interesting than two, and it is always more interesting to have the bands and spaces of different widths.

If desired, two bands running the long way of the bag may be used. Such bands should be 2 inches wide and placed  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the finished edge on a bag that is 12 inches wide.

**Weaving in the design.** Now that the cloth for the bag has been cut, the placing of the design determined, and the pattern chosen, the next step is to put the design on the cloth.

Fold the cloth so that the crease comes at the bottom of the bag and the two cut edges at the top are together. Measure up from the fold the distance decided upon for the first row of the weaving. Do this on both sides of the bag. Complete one band on each side before proceeding to the next. In this way, both sides will be alike.

Use either 4-ply wool or cotton yarn or Saxony yarn, on fine material, rather than Shetland floss, which is too loosely twisted to handle easily, and a tapestry needle.

**Making the bag.** Fold the cloth so that the crosswise bands exactly meet at the seams. Baste carefully and stitch in a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam, beginning at the fold. Mother may do this for you if she thinks it too difficult for you to do. Open the seam and clip the corner at the fold. Press open under a damp cloth. Cut off the ends of yarn and overcast both edges of the seam. The bag may be finished at the top in any one of the following ways:

1. Turn the hem at the top—the first turn from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide, depending on the weight of the material. Make the second turn  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide. Put on two strap handles, 1 inch wide when finished and 12 inches long. Fasten these in with the hem. Stitch the hem and secure the straps at the top of the hem. The straps should be put in 2 inches from each side. If one strap is put on one side of the bag and the second one on the other side, the bag will be more easily opened.

2. If desired, the bag may be attached to wooden handles instead of having strap handles. If wooden handles are to be used, the bag should be cut the width of the length of the handles plus 2 inches. The bag should be stitched from the bottom to within  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches of the top. Crease a fold in a line with the stitching of the seam and stitch around the opening two rows of squares in from the fold. Monks cloth is so bulky that it is best not to turn under the second time. The raw edge should be overcast.

The hem at the top is put in next and then the bag must be nicely pressed under a damp cloth. The handles are sewed on last unless the handles are made so that the cloth must go over the lower part. Then the hem would be put in last.

**Bag with drawstrings.** Cut this bag 10 inches wide and 25 inches long. Plan the design as suggested for the first and second bags. Finish the seams in the same manner. Turn the hem at the top  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep. Put in a second row of stitches  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch above the first row of stitching. Rip the stitching on the seams between the two rows of stitching and blanket stitch around the opening.

Twist two strands of yarn together and double to form cords for drawstrings. These strings when doubled should extend 3 inches beyond the edge of the bag.

To put the drawstrings in so that the bag may be easily drawn up, put one string in from one side and run it entirely around the bag, coming out at the same opening it went in. Start and end the second string from the opposite side. Tie the ends of the cord together and put a pompom tassel on the end of each string.



**What to do at home.** Probably it will take two meetings to complete this article and you can do some of the work at home, perhaps finish the cross stitch, or do part of the weaving.

Be sure to take your work and work box with you to your next meeting.

If you do not finish this article at the next meeting you can finish the weaving and take it back to the following meeting. This time be sure to take along the material for your pincushion as well as your work box.

When the article is entirely finished, fill in your record book, telling what you made and the cost of materials purchased.

### GROUP THREE—PINCUSHION FOR WORK BOX

To learn how to make the basting stitch, the combination stitch and the overhand stitch, applied to the making of a pincushion for the work box.

**Materials.** Lightweight woolen material such as flannel, cashmere, silk or velvet, or soft but closely woven cotton material.

**Filling.** Wool, kapok, cattail down, or dried coffee grounds. No cotton, as cotton is hard to pierce with a pin, and pins and needles will rust.

**Cutting.** Two pieces of material 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches square, or 3 inches wide and 4 inches long, or two circles  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter.

**Caution:** Round cushions are difficult to make so that the edge is a true circle!

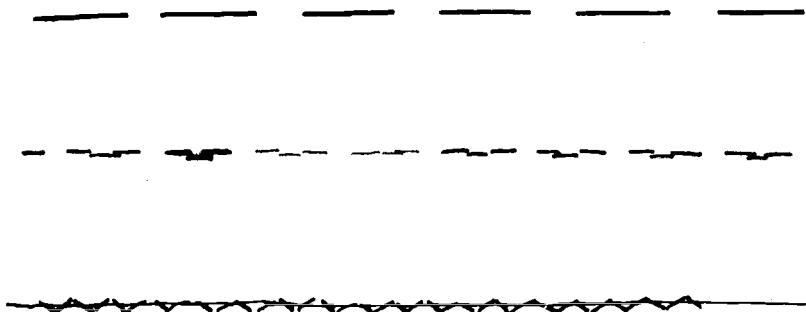


Figure 7. Basting, combination, and overhand stitches.

**Making.** Baste the two pieces together with the right sides together. Make a knot in the thread. Sew the pieces together with the combination stitch which is three tiny running stitches, a back stitch, and three running stitches. Begin at the right and sew toward the left (reverse if you are left handed). Leave a 2-inch space on one side for filling the cushion. Fasten the thread by taking several over-and-over stitches in one place. Remove the bastings. Turn down the edges of cloth at the opening so that the edge is even with the stitching, baste in place, press flat, turn the cushion right side out. Fill the cushion with wool, kapok, coffee grounds, or cattail down until the cushion is as hard as you like to have it (try it by sticking in a pin). Close the opening with tiny overhand stitches. To make this stitch, baste the two turned-in edges together and take up a very little of the cloth at the edge of both folds, pointing the needle directly toward you. Continue with this same stitch until the opening is closed. *Be sure to match the thread and cloth in color.*

An attractive variation of the round cushion is made by cutting a strip of the material  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and long enough to go entirely around the edge of the circle and join in a seam. Sew this strip between the two circles.

If desired, the round or square cushion may be cut  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter or square and be sewed to a piece of elastic cut to fit snugly around the wrist. Many dressmakers like to wear this kind of cushion when they are fitting garments. You may find it in the way rather than useful.

**What to do at home.** If you have your cushion cut out and basted and part of the combination stitching done, you can finish this stitching at home and be ready to stuff and finish the cushion at your next meeting.

Be sure to wear your thimble every time you sew! It will become easier and easier to use.

**What to take to your next meeting.** Your work box with your scissors, thread, the needle case you have made, your tapeline and thimble in it. Probably you will also have your partly finished pincushion and something to stuff it with too!

When your cushion is finished, be sure to enter it in your record book.

**What to bring for the next article.** You must decide at the meeting when you finish your cushion what you want to make next—whether you want to make a head scarf or a lunch cloth. Then bring the material for the one you choose so you will have something to work on. Be sure to bring your work box!

## GROUP FOUR—LUNCH CLOTH OR HEAD SCARF

You have a choice of articles to make in this group but the directions are much alike and neither piece is very difficult.

**Materials** for the head scarf may be any of those suggested for the lunch cloth, or spun rayon, rayon print, rayon crepe, or lightweight wool.

The scarf should be either 24, 28, or 30 inches square.

**For the lunch cloth.** One yard of 36-inch or 40 inches of 40-inch material (unbleached muslin, flour sack, lightweight Indian head, or similar material).

**Select the design** you wish to use from among those found on pages 22 and 23.

**How should the design be placed?** Take a piece of paper 9 inches square. Draw a line diagonally across from corner to corner in each direction, thus: Place the selected design so that the lengthwise center is on one diagonal and the crosswise center is on the other diagonal line.

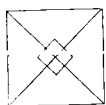


Figure 8.

Lay this paper on the cloth so that the bottom of the design is pointing toward the corner of the cloth and the edges of the paper are parallel and even with the edges of the cloth. Pin the paper in place and then with tracing paper transfer the design to the cloth. Usually the design is placed in the two diagonally opposite corners.

**How to embroider the design.** Thread a needle with two strands of six-strand embroidery cotton in the darker of the two colors to be used. Make a very small knot and bring the needle to the right side at any convenient starting point on the design. Then go entirely around the design with tiny running stitches (see Figure 9) taking up two to five threads of the cloth, skipping the next two to five threads and then taking up the next two to five threads and so on to the end. This is the beginning of the stitch.

Next thread the needle again with the second color, using two strands. Fasten the thread on the under side of the cloth, bring the

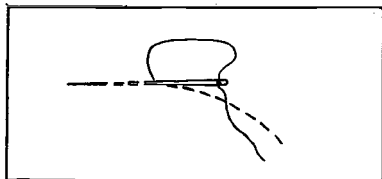


Figure 9. Running stitch.

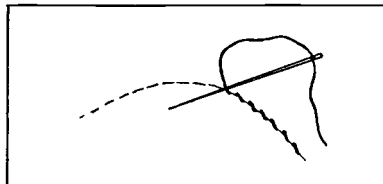


Figure 10. Whipping stitch.

needle to the right side. Work from right to left. Pass the needle under the first of the running stitches but not through the cloth, pointing the needle toward you. Continue passing the needle under the threads in the same way until the design is complete.

**Some things to watch.** Keep the stitches nearly the same size. Always leave the lower thread on the right side at a corner or point. Take care to keep the thread from drawing too tight. Do not carry the thread across from one part of the design to another. Use as few knots as possible and keep them neat and small. Knots are permissible only when the thread cannot be fastened neatly and securely otherwise.

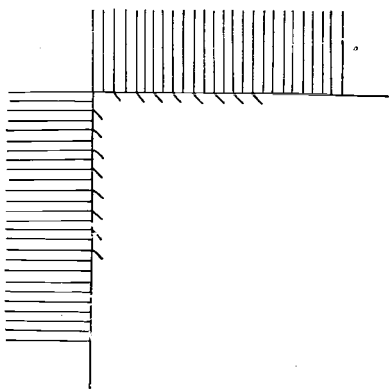


Figure 11.

Finish the edge with a fringe  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch deep on all sides. The edges should be straightened to a thread before beginning to draw the threads. Measure in  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch from the cut edge on all sides. Draw 3 or 4 threads all around. Overcast for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 inches around each corner. (See Figure 11.) It will be easier to fringe the cloth if the edge is clipped up to the drawn threads at about 6 inch intervals. You

will be wise to let your leader help you start this drawing and cutting.

The fringe on the head scarf need be only  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch wide if desired.

**What to do at home.** This article will require more than one meeting, so after the article is started your leader may ask you to finish the design at home so that you may be ready to start finishing the edge at the next meeting.

On completion of this article you will have finished all that is required in this project, so complete your record book and write your story. Now you will have time to get your work ready to exhibit and to work on some demonstrations. Probably you will have your meetings less often and can have one or two meetings just for fun.

Congratulations on having completed your Handwork project. Next year you will be ready for the next division which we are certain you will enjoy.

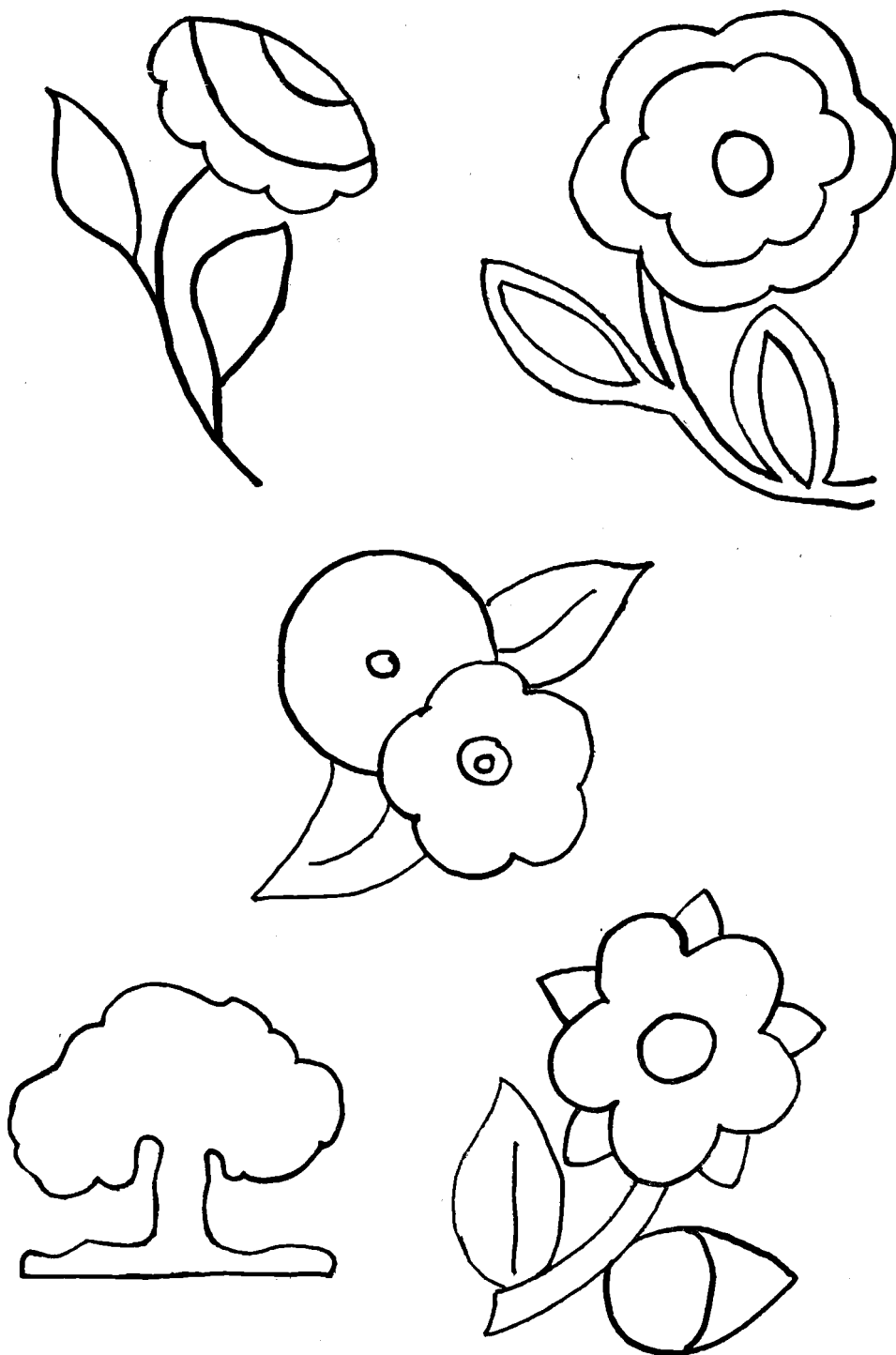


Figure 12. Designs for lunch cloth.

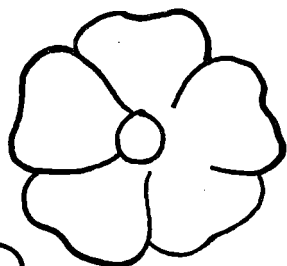
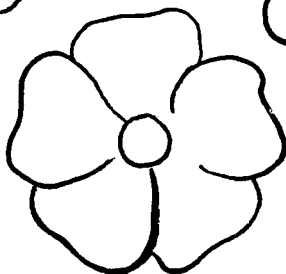
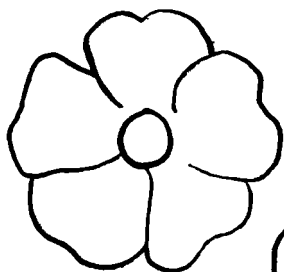
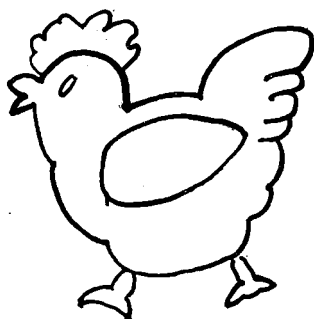
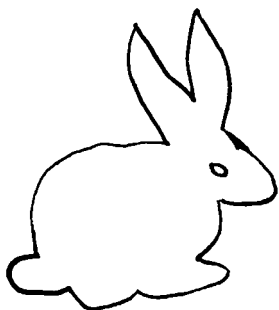
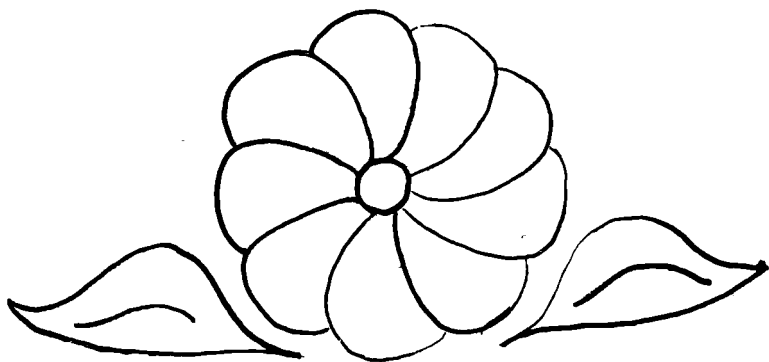


Figure 13. Designs for lunch cloth.

### **“STIR UP THE GIFT”**

That is a quotation from the Bible and means it is not enough to finish a task or a project and put it away but that the knowledge gained and the skills learned should be used. So don't close your books and say, "Glory be! that's done," and straightway forget all about it!

Perhaps you can plan to have some get together times during the summer when you can practice your demonstrations. If you like you can make some of your articles again to use later for gifts. Then if you find you have really made your best better you may want to use these in your exhibit. You need not change your record book because it is likely that the cost will be about the same.

If the members of your club live quite far apart, perhaps any two or three of you who are in the same neighborhood can visit each other and work and play between times—so

Stir Up the Gift!

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