

# Newcomers' Clothing - A beginner's primer for clothing through the ages in the SCA

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*Caveat - This document contains what I've learned over the years based on my personal experience, research, and knowledge. This is designed to be a starting point and provide the reader a beginning platform to help them take the next step and search out more information for their next project.*

The SCA requires that all attendees make an attempt at pre-17<sup>th</sup> century clothing. What defines an attempt? That is anyone's guess, but most people want to "look right" while they play this game and I hope that their desire to look right helps them to realize that with a few simple steps and some trial, anyone can "look right".

What you can expect from this handout – an overview to help you get started looking "right" and gain an understanding of what clothing is generally defined by eras. The ones we'll be reviewing are **Roman, Viking, 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries out of Northern Europe.**

Throughout each of the above eras there are a few common elements. More details will be later on in this handout but are generally defined as: **materials** (fabric, thread, needles), **techniques** (rectangular construction – more about this later), and **layers** (3 basic for each man, woman, and child).

## **Persona and clothing:**

It is not necessary to choose a persona, and then only wear clothing that fits your "persona". A persona will help you choose a name with heraldry and help with your device and whole story if you choose to play this game that way.

**This primer will include:**

- Materials
  - o Why linen, wool, & silk?
  - o Suppliers – online and brick/mortar
- Techniques
  - o Rectangular construction
  - o Finishing your garment
- “Cheat sheet” that outlines what pieces can be used with what eras.
- Details on each era for men, women, & children
  - o Layers
- Resources – books, online websites, and email lists
- Tools Needed and Sources for Supplies
- Fixes for problems
- Pennsic Clothing (things to think about)
- Appendix A: Rectangular Construction Worksheet

## Materials:

Fabric:

It is recommended that you use 100% natural fiber content – linen, silk, & wool for your and your family’s clothing. Why?

- 1) That’s what was used in history
- 2) These fibers wear well and will last

### How to tell what the fiber is:

**Burn Test** – Snip a piece of fabric equivalent to 1" square. Using butane lighter and holding the fabric with a pair of tweezers ignite the fabric over a non-flammable surface in a well ventilated area.

Examine the quality and color of the flame, the odor produced, and the quality of the resulting ash or cinder. Use this table to help determine your fabric's content.

FABRIC	FLAME QUALITY	ODOR	ASH QUALITY	COMMENTS
<b>WOOL</b>	orange color, sputtery	burning hair or feathers	blackish, turns to powder when crushed	flame will self-extinguish if flame source is removed, no smoke
<b>SILK</b>	burns slowly	burning hair or feathers	grayish, turns to powder when crushed	burns more easily than wool but will self extinguish is flame source removed
<b>COTTON</b>	yellow to orange color, steady flame	burning paper or leaves	grayish, fluffy	slow burning ember
<b>LINEN</b>	yellow to orange color, steady flame	burning paper or leaves	grayish, fluffy	takes longer to ignite than cotton, but otherwise very similar
<b>RAYON</b>	fast orange flame	burning paper or leaves	almost no ash	will continue to burn after flame source removed
<b>POLYESTER</b>	orange flame, sputtery	sweet or fruity smell	hard shiny black bead	black smoke
<b>ACETATE</b>	burns and melts, sizzly	acidic or vinegary	hard black bead	will continue to burn after flame source removed
<b>NYLON</b>	burns slowly and melts, blue base and orange tip, no smoke	burning celery	hard grayish or brownish bead	will self extinguish if flame source removed
<b>ACRYLIC</b>	burns and melts, white-orange tip, no smoke	acid	black hard crust	will continue to burn after flame source removed

Chart and instructions courtesy of <http://www.lindrix.com/fabcontent.html>

**Bleach Test:**

To determine content of fabrics I recommend conducting this first with fabrics that you are sure about the content of – so you will know the outcome of the test yourself.

In a non reactive pan (I use a pyrex pie plate) take snips (small pieces) of the fabric you will be testing. Use straight bleach and put about ½” of bleach in the pan. Please do this in a ventilated area. Add the snippets of fabric and let them sit for about 24 hours.

The next day, look at what you have left.

**100% Linen or Cotton** – any color should be removed from the fabric, but there will be no damage to the fibers themselves

**100% Silk or Wool** – the fabric will have fully dissolved (unless its worsted/gabardine, there is a fabric treatment that protects the fabric from the bleach and keeps the fabric shiny even after washes).

**100% Polyester, Rayon, Acetate, or Nylon** – the fabric will have become a cloudy mess within the bleach. Fully dissolved into an opaque cloud within the bleach.

**Blends** – The individual fibers will act as described above. The result will be different for each combination= **Rayon/Linen** – linen fibers with a opaque cloud; **Silk/Polyester** (and wool/nylon)– fully dissolved with an opaque cloud; **Linen/Cotton** – no damage to the fibers; **Silk/Wool** – fully dissolved.

**Fiber found in history:**

In London and Greenland, the archeologists pulled fabric remains out of the archeological digs. These fabrics contained wool, linen, & silk, usually 100% content, but sometimes blended wool/silk.

Another reason I suggest that you use linen, silk and wool is the length of the fiber strands which helps snags stay localized. Cotton has a tendency to tear/rip when snagged.

From personal experience, I have found linen breathes better and tears less than cotton. Additionally, on a hot, sweaty day, the linen will “wick” away sweat while cotton will just hold it there. If you wear wool over the top of the linen underwear (you are thinking I’m crazy, I know) you will have a medieval air conditioning. Your body is designed to sweat, so the wool causes you to sweat and the linen wicks it away.

Cotton – yes, there were areas where there was cotton – Italy, France some others, but I have found this was not a prevalent practice. This fiber was used for bed curtains and wall decorations, but not on clothing that I can find.

## Techniques:

### **Rectangular Construction** – *see attached Chemise Workshop handout:*

Has been around for many years and is my favorite fabric conservation technique. This is an example of providing measurements to have a garment fit a body then laying out the fabric so as little waste as possible is used. This basic garment pattern can be used for men, women, children, underwear and dresses and tunics.

### Finishing Techniques:

**Rolled Edges:** roll the edge twice, this will help hide the edge of the fabric for washing so it will not unravel.

**Facing:** Cut fabric that is about a 2” uniform along the edge of what you are finishing. Sew it along the edge (where the two fabrics meet) then fold it to the inside (with the unfinished edges contained), fold under the edge and attach.

## Pieces:

**Braies** - Men’s underwear. Long or short depending on the era, usually made of white linen for durable cleaning.

**Chemise** – Underwear, shift, undershirt. First layer that helps keep your clothing clean. Usually made of white linen that can be washed easier and rougher than your outside clothing (i.e. perfect for machine washing)

**Cote** – Men’s or women’s garment worn as a 3<sup>rd</sup> layer in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Think of this as your going “out of the manor” clothing.

**Doublet** – Men’s 2<sup>nd</sup> layer of clothing (over the shirt) in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> century. Designed to hold up the man’s hose and made of wool, linen, or silk.

**Garters** – Strips of linen, wool, or leather that are fastened to stay closed and hold up stockings. Can be fastened with hooks, tied together, buckle, or any other method

**Gothic Fitted Gown** – women’s 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century supportive dress. This is designed to be worn without a bra and be the middle layer of clothing over the chemise. The Tunic evolved into this garment. Can also be known as: Fitted Gown, kirtle, kyrtle, cotehardie.

**Hose** – Men’s leg coverings. From early era to late era and are found tied to either the braies or the doublet depending on the era. Were found in either wool or linen

**Tunica** – Roman era first layer. Two pieces of fabric attached at the shoulders and at the sides to create a place for your head and arms - a large rectangle that encases your body. Made of Linen or silk

**Tunic** – Generic top for either a man or a woman. This is the middle layer and directly over the chemise or shirt. Made of linen, silk, or wool.

**Shirt** - Underwear, shift, undershirt. First layer that helps keep your clothing clean. Usually made of white linen that can be washed easier and rougher than your outside clothing (i.e. perfect for machine washing)

**Stockings** – What I use for women’s feet coverings. Same style as men’s hose from the knee down. Made of wool or linen and keep the legs clean and/or warm. Garters are used to tie under the knee (or over) to hold them up.

**Stroticum** –this Roman term is generally known as Breast Binding. Yes this does work. Depending on your cup size, take enough fabric (linen is preferred) to wrap around your chests area with sufficient width to cover or almost cover the breasts from top to bottom. Wrap beginning in the front, cross the length in the back, and bring back around to the front. Then tie a knot and tuck it under the separation in the breast.

**Stolla** – wool or silk covering that married women wore in the roman era. This is the same rectangle of fabric that is either gathered at the shoulders into a

**V-Necked Gown** – Generic term for an over-gown during the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Typically seen with the henin (pointed princess hat from the fairy tales). Made of silk or wool and typically lined (or trimmed) in fur.

## Cheat Sheet:

### Women:

Under each outfit (except Roman) wear Chemise and Stockings w/garters then shoes.

### Men:

Under each outfit wear shirt and braies and leather shoes.

### Style

<b>Era</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Roman</b>	Tunica, Stroticum (Breast binding), Stolla optional, Palla, & Sandals	Tunic, Cloak, Sandals
<b>Access.</b>	Many thin bracelets, broaches to close tunica, simple rings	Broach to close cloak
<b>Viking</b>	Tunic, Apron dress, hood (or not), coat	Tunic & Pants
<b>Access.</b>	Beads, metal bracelet, matching broaches to close apron	broach
<b>12<sup>th</sup> C.</b>	Bliat (angel wing dress), veil with barbette & filets	Tunic, underwear, tie on hose
<b>Access.</b>	Long belt, simple rings, pins	broach
<b>13<sup>th</sup> C.</b>	Tunic, Overtunic, veil over barbette	Long Tunic, tie on hose, hanging sleeve gown
<b>Access.</b>	Simple rings, pins	broach
<b>14<sup>th</sup> C.</b>	LS Fitted Dress – 2 <sup>nd</sup> layer. Plain dress or Sideless surcote or overdress w/tippets, hood/head wrap	Fitted Cote, overcote with tippets, long underwear, tie on hose
<b>Access.</b>	Rings, plaque belt	Decorative broach, rings
<b>15<sup>th</sup> C</b>	Fitted Dress, V-Neck Gown (later) or Houppelande, hood or fancy hat	Doublet, Gown, Full hose
<b>Access.</b>	Rings, necklaces,	Decorative broach, rings, paternoster, paternoster
<b>16<sup>th</sup> C</b>	Doublet, skirt, ruff, partlet	Doublet, Jerkin, Breeches, knee hose
<b>Access.</b>	Teardrop and animal shaped pins, pearls, top hat styles, French hoods	Pearl accessories, decorative broach, rings, purse

## **Resources:**

The below are good starting points for further research into each era.

### Roman:

[http://members.ozemail.com.au/~chrisandpeter/radical\\_romans/costume.htm](http://members.ozemail.com.au/~chrisandpeter/radical_romans/costume.htm)  
<http://www.feochadan.com/#roman>  
<http://www.vroma.org/~bmcmanus/clothing.html>

### Viking:

<http://www.vikinganswerlady.com/index.shtml>  
Viking Costume and Clothing by Thor Ewing – ISBN: 0752435876  
<http://www.historiclife.com/HistoricalClothing/10th.htm>  
<http://www.vikingsna.org/>

### 12<sup>th</sup>:

Medieval Tailor's Assistant (12th to 15th c) by Sarah Thursfield – ISBN: 9780896762398  
<http://www.eg.bucknell.edu/~lwittie/sca/garb/bliaut.html>  
<http://camelot-treasures.com/aenor/>  
<http://www.personal.utulsa.edu/~marc-carlson/cloth/bockhome.html> (all eras)  
<http://home.armourarchive.org/members/flonzy/Essays/KragelundTunic.htm>

### 13<sup>th</sup>:

<http://www.geocities.com/douziemesiecle/>  
<http://heatherrosejones.com/stlouishshirt/index.html>

### 14<sup>th</sup>:

Textile & Clothing, c. 1150-c.1450 by Elizabeth Crowfoot – ISBN: 1843832399  
Fashion in the Age of the Black Prince by Stella Mary Newton – ISBN: 085115767X  
<http://www.cottesimple.com/> (and 15th c too)  
<http://www.mathildegirlgenius.com/> (and 15th c. too)  
<http://www.labelle.org/> (resource, not required, but a good set of 14<sup>th</sup> c information)

### 15<sup>th</sup>:

<http://www.historiclife.com/HistoricalClothing/15th.htm>  
<http://www.mathildegirlgenius.com/FurDress/FurLinedDressDoc.pdf>  
<http://www.companie-of-st-george.ch/dragon-4.pdf>  
[http://www.companie-of-st-george.ch/index\\_1.phtml](http://www.companie-of-st-george.ch/index_1.phtml)  
<http://www.replications.com/greys/standards.htm> (resource, not required, but a good set of 15th c information for men, women, & children)

### 16<sup>th</sup>–

[www.vertetsable.com](http://www.vertetsable.com)  
<http://www.elizabethancostume.net/>

### Online Art Sources:

Web Gallery of Art – <http://www.wga.hu/index1.html> (all eras)  
[www.larsdatter.com](http://www.larsdatter.com) (all eras)

Footwear:

Shoes & Pattens by Francis Grew & Margrethe de Neergard – Museum of London. ISBN: 085115805

<http://www.personal.utulsa.edu/~marc-carlson/shoe/SHOEHOME.HTM>

<http://www.historiclifecom.com/HistoricalClothing/Shoes.htm>

## **Tools Needed:**

**Chalk** – Chalkboard chalk works well. I recommend colored so you can see it (dark or light) on various colors of fabric.

**Scissors** – Keep your paper and fabric scissors separate.

**Freezer paper or craft paper** – for patterns. Use chalk or pens to make your pattern. If the paper isn't wide enough, use two pieces and tape together then cut.

**Pins** – and a pin cushion. I prefer the type with the plastic balls on the ends. These can be longer and easier to use – but they are a bit more expensive than the small headed metal pins.

**Thread** – When starting use a good quality polyester thread such as Gutermann. You should have less issues of breakage and get less frustrated. If you would like, later on you can move onto 100% linen, wool, or silk threads.

**Test Fabric** – When starting out with making to see if something fits, start out using junk fabric. This is the \$1-\$3 a yard clearance fabrics you find at JoAnn or Hancock Fabrics.

**Sewing Machine** – Not necessary, but very nice to have. You really only need a machine that goes forward, back and zig/zag.

**Awl** – For making lacing holes. You can get one at the hardware store for under \$5. Look for a wood/scratch awl.

## **Suppliers:**

### **Fabric:**

#### **Wool**

[www.bblackandsons.com](http://www.bblackandsons.com) - check out their “woolen specials”

[www.denverfabrics.com](http://www.denverfabrics.com)

[www.fabric.com](http://www.fabric.com) - look for 100% wool fabrics

[www.fashionfabricsclub.com](http://www.fashionfabricsclub.com) - search – “100% wool” (this will help find 100% content fabrics)

### **Linen**

[www.fabrics-store.com](http://www.fabrics-store.com) - For white linen - recommended item numbers – IL019 and IL020 – light and medium weight fabrics. Good quality linen for decent price. If you are going to start making clothing for a family or know you will want many linings or underwear, I fully recommend checking out their “specials”. If you purchase 20 yards (a bolt) of white linen, the price is reduced per yard. Also coupons– *ilovelinen* – saves 7% and *-888linen54* – saves 5%. It almost pays for the shipping costs

[www.fabric.com](http://www.fabric.com) -look for 100% linen fabrics

### **Silk**

[www.fabric.com](http://www.fabric.com) - look for 100% silk fabrics

[www.fashionfabric.com](http://www.fashionfabric.com) - search for “100% silk”

[www.thaisilks.com](http://www.thaisilks.com)

[www.dharmatrading.com](http://www.dharmatrading.com)

### **Leather:**

<https://www.siegelofca.com> – purchase over \$75 and shipping is free. Look for veggie or alum tanned hides. 2-3 oz – very light weight good for purses, pouches and very soft shoes, 4-5 oz good for tops of shoes, 8-9 oz – good for soles of shoes. If you sign up for their weekly email, they will send you their weekly specials.

<http://www.tandyleatherfactory.com/> - Online and brick & mortar stores. Many tools and treatments for working with leather.

### **Brick and Mortar stores:**

JoAnn Fabrics & Crafts – [www.joanns.com](http://www.joanns.com)

G-Street Fabrics –DC Metro Area, Woodbridge, Centerville, Rockville, Falls Church – [www.gstreet.com](http://www.gstreet.com)

JoMar Fabrics – Philadelphia Metro – Sales in January and July – ½ off prices – possibly worth a trip, but need to watch out for mislabeling of fabric. [www.jomars.com](http://www.jomars.com)

### **SCA Merchants:**

Fabric Dragon – at some events –she knows her fabrics – [www.fabricdragon.com](http://www.fabricdragon.com).

Class Act Fabric - [www.classactfabrics.com](http://www.classactfabrics.com) – she sells linen thread and is at Pennsic.

## **Fixes for Problems:**

- My garment is too small.
  - It's OK to add a piece of fabric to make it fit. This could be a strip of fabric on the bottom (i.e. the dress/tunic was cut too short or you mis-measured)
  - If the body of the garment is too small – it's OK to add another piece down the middle. If you look at the garments dug up in Greenland, there is a lot of piecing.
  
- There is puckering where my gores, gussets, arms are attached.
  - This just takes time and ripping it out once or twice.
  - **A hint:** When adding a gore, gusset, or anything else, stop sewing the last ½". Use that ½" as seam allowance and do not sew it on either piece of the fabric.
  
- Oops, I just cut my neck hole too big or wrong.
  - Add a new one. Take a piece of the fabric and add it back to the neck hole. And cut again.
  
- I just lost weight and my clothes are now too big.
  - Just like you can add, you can also take away fabric. Start along the back seam and take it in – then sew down the line you took in so that it fit. If necessary do this with the front too – avoid if you've spent many hours making lacing holes. You can sell the garment to someone else or take it entirely apart and make something new out of it.

## **Pennsic Panic and How to Cope:**

So, here it is, a little over a month before Pennsic and you just looked at your medieval clothing closet and cried "I have nothing to wear!"

### **What are you supposed to do?**

1. **Take inventory of what you have.**
  1. For example: A woman has 2 chemises, 1 stocking, 1 dress/outfit
  2. For example: A man has 2 tunics, 1 shirt and 1 pair of chausses
  
2. **Decide what you need to survive Pennsic.**
  1. But aren't my clothes are going to get dirty? Your options are:
    - i. There is a laundromat in town.
    - ii. You can wash and hang garments dry in camp. Take some Woolite as part of your camping supplies. My experience is that Woolite washes out of clothing easier than most other soaps.
    - iii. You would be amazed what airing out clothing does for both the smell and freshness. (bring clothespins and attach to the ropes of your tent)
  2. If I'm there for 10 days, don't I need 10 different dresses/outfits? In my opinion, the answer is amazingly no. I do not believe those who lived in medieval times had great variety in their wardrobe. Remember this is about needs, not necessarily wants.

Once you have these two questions answered, you can more easily plan what you need to take.

### *Tips to keep in mind:*

1. ***Make clothing interchangeable*** - you might not have different complete outfits, but if your pieces mix & match, you will have the ability to look different each day.
  
2. ***Fabric Choices*** - keep your layers lightweight. Wear linen underwear (chemise or shirt) as this will help you sweat (your body's natural method for cooling itself) - which is a good thing to help you keep cool.

The man above will probably need to get 2-3 more shirts, 1 or 2 coifs (to help prevent sunburn) and 1 or 2 pair of chausses. Again, this is because it is OK to wear items over and over. Bring the Woolite and your shirts can be clean.

The woman above will probably need 1 more chemise, 1 or 2 pairs of stockings and 1 or 2 more dresses. Additionally she might need 1 or 2 linen cloths for head wraps.

### **How are you going to add these needed pieces to your Pennsic wardrobe, you ask?**

The two simple options are - you can purchase clothes or make clothes.

1. **For purchase** - you will probably spend more money, but you will not spend the same time on sewing. Also, if you are not comfortable with sewing, buying clothing or bartering other items/services for clothing is another option.
2. **For making** -

1. **First step:** Purchase fabric either online or in a local fabric store. Online prices will probably be better, but purchasing fabric from the store will get you the fabric quicker.

2. **Second step:** Attend the local sewing days. This will help motivate you and set aside the time needed to sew. In my barony we have many options for getting together with others- locations and times are varying - review your local website or contact for more information.

***Tips to keep in mind:***

1. *Work on a bit each day, if it is just sewing one seam, cutting one pattern piece, do it.*
2. *Procrastination time is over, time to sit down and plan this out. You have over time to complete what you need.*

Lastly, we have great resources and many people who are very willing to help others get into clothing. (We are the best looking group around!) Ask those listed and they will direct you to someone who can help.

Appendix A:Chemise Workshop

Feb 25, 2006  
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History

As a generality, the women's chemise was seldom seen during the medieval era. Its purpose was to protect outer garments from the body oils produced. There wasn't a need to wash the outer garments as often, but the chemise could have been washed as often as it is needed.

Fabric

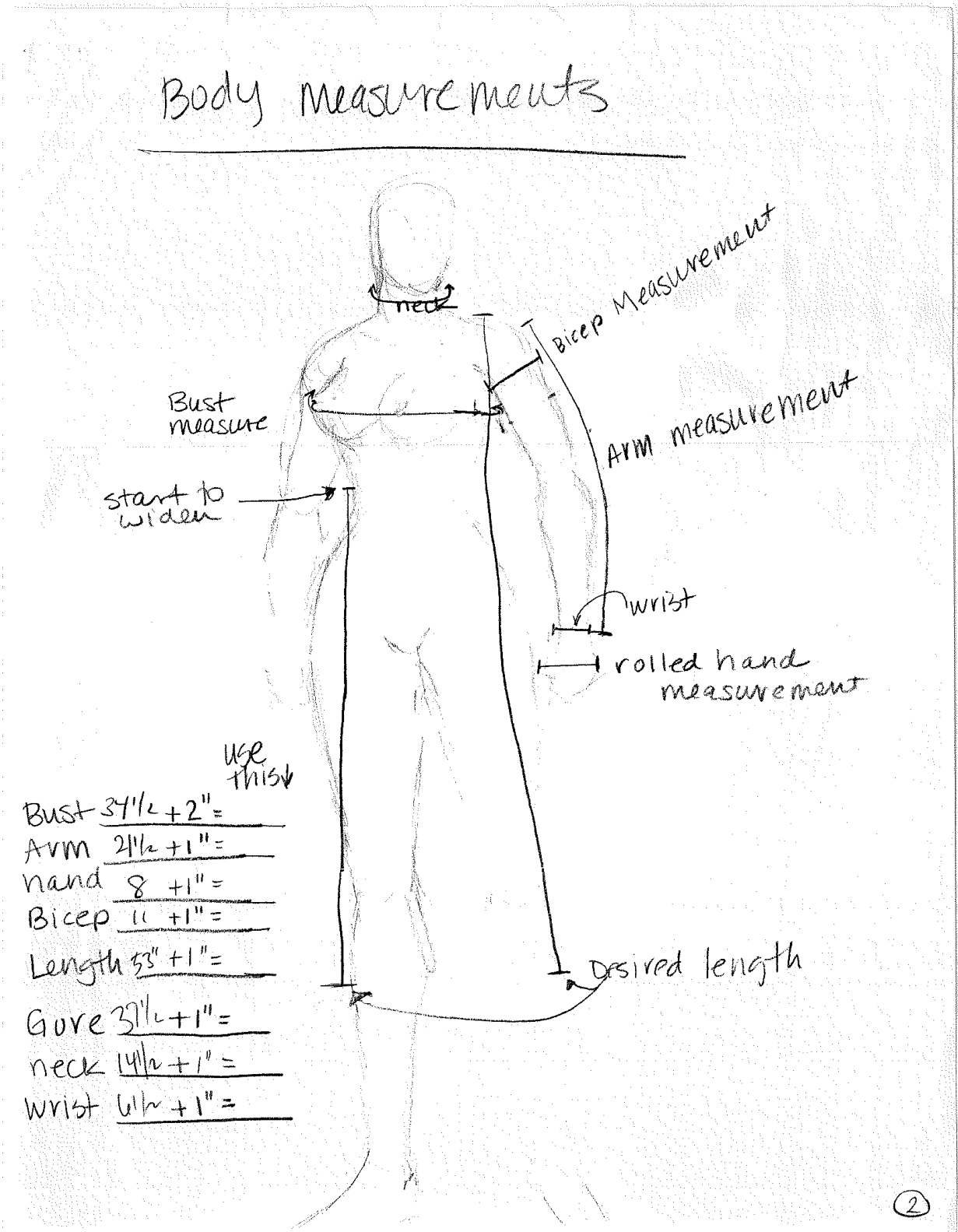
Linens is preferred and much more historically accurate than cotton which ever fabric is decided, ensure it is 100% content this will help the fabric wear longer and be more comfortable for the weaver.

Method • Rectangular construction has been used for many years and is my favorite fabric conservation technique.

• Most of what I know, I have picked up over the years and based on my personal experiences.

Edge finishing

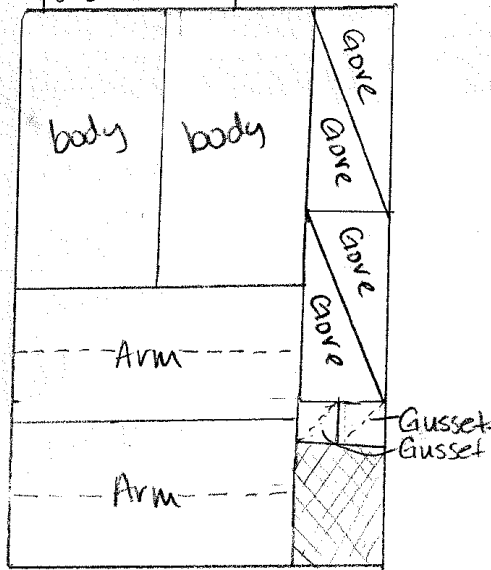
• Machines may be used to finish your chemise but I recommend hand finishing, at least your neck and wrists, these areas are going to be seen (most likely) ①



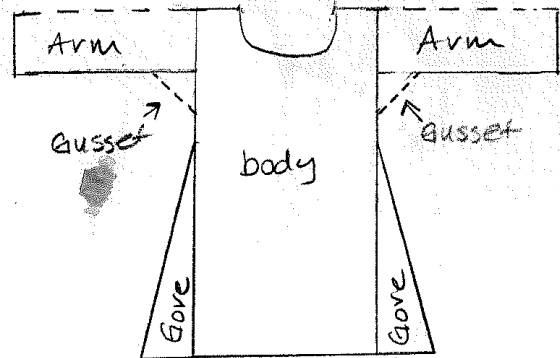
# Medieval Chemise

approx 13<sup>th</sup> c to 15<sup>th</sup> c (and some 16<sup>th</sup> c)

Fabric Layout approx.

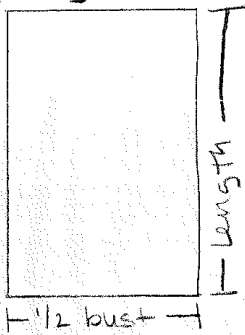


Front = Back \* (neckline is higher than now)

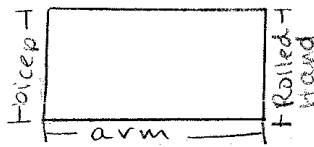


— = sewline  
- - - = fold line

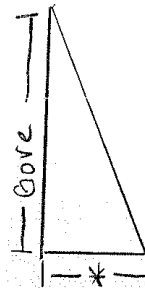
Body Panel



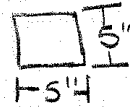
Arm



Gorget



Gusset



\* Depends on length  
if length is longer,  
\* needs to be wider

③

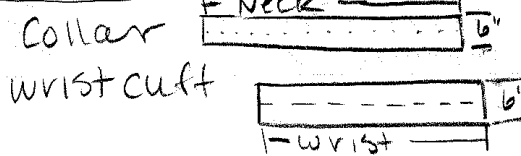
# Renaissance Chemise

(mid to late 16th c)

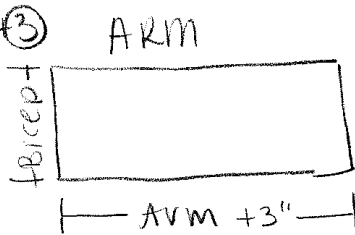
## 3 styles

- ① low neck chemise (same as medieval chemise)
- ② high neck ungathered chemise
- ③ high neck gathered chemise

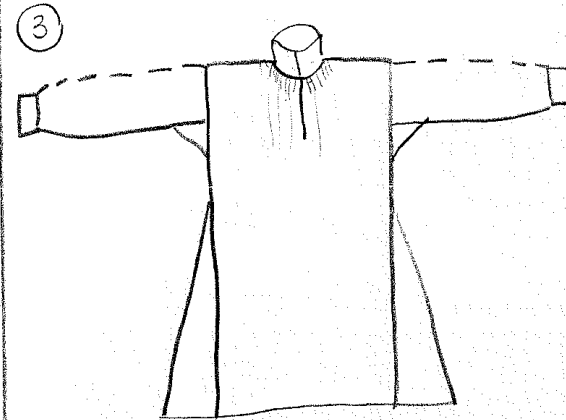
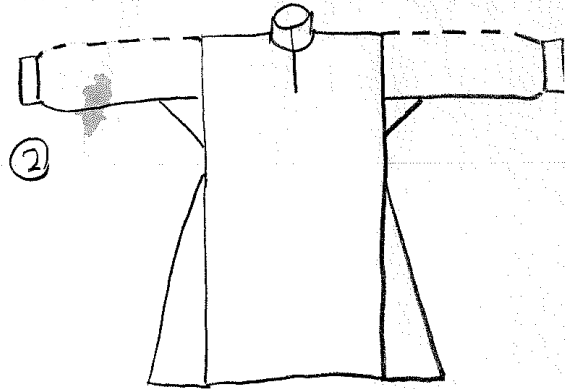
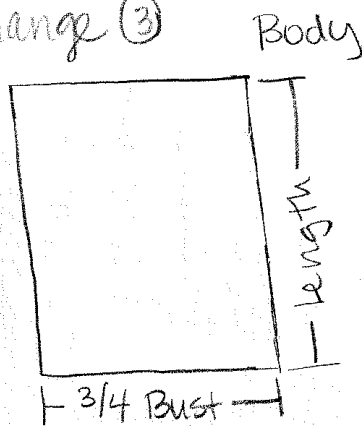
Added pieces for ② + ③



change ② + ③



change ③



④

## Chemise Construction 1/2" Seam Allowance

① Attach the front + back body pieces together @ the shoulder. Pin + sew in 4" - this forms the shoulder seams.

= a - Medieval - Cut temporary neckline, just enough for the head.



- b - Renaissance - Cut a slit down the front of garment to fit head through.

② Attach the arms to the body. Begin at the connection of the body panels @ the shoulder. Pin and sew the arm beginning @ the center of the arm along the front and back panels. Repeat on the second arm.

③ Attach the gusset to the arm and body. At the point where the bottom of the arm meets the body in a corner, pin and sew the gusset in that corner, along both the arm and body. Repeat on other side.

④ Pin and sew the arm sides together from the wrist to the point where the gusset and arm meet. Repeat process on other side.

⑤ Pin + sew the loose ends of the gusset to the available arm and body panel. Repeat on other side.

⑥ Pin and sew the gorts together along the straight grains to form a triangle.  not 

⑦ Beginning at the bottom of one body panel, pin + sew the edge of the triangle to the edge of the body panel. Repeat on the other side of the triangle then on the other side w/ the 2nd triangle. (5)

⑧ If there are any open spaces along the body panels,  
Sew these together.

⑨ Cut neck hole to desired shape

-a- Medieval - Finish neckline

-b- Renaissance - Fold over collar and attach @ neckline.

Finish w/ lacing strings at neck and/or wrists.

Some gathering of the linen might be needed.

Finish w/ either a button or ties @ the wrist

⑥

# Seam Finishing Techniques <sup>\* 1/2" seam!</sup>

\* To be used after chemise is put together \*

## Modern Techniques

- ① Serge all inside seams w/ overlay
- ② Zigzag all inside seams

## Historical Techniques

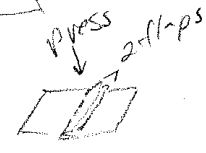
### ① Flat Felled Seams



↑ machine or hand (1st)  
 ↑ hand in preferred (2nd)



- ① Sew seam
- ② Press 1/2 open
- ③ Cut 1/2 of bottom flap off

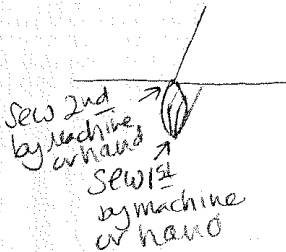


\* when using this technique for gussets, stop sewing 1/2" to the end of the fabric

- ④ Fold top flap under bottom flap
- ⑤ pin + tack down

### ② French Seams\*

(\*Double the inches added to measurements)



Sew 2nd by machine or hand  
 Sew 1st by machine or hand

- ① Sew seams
- ② cut off 1/2 the flaps (new seam allowance = 1/4")
- ③ fold fabric over old seam allowance for new 1/2" seam allowance.
- ④ pin + sew

⑦

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②