

Fold doe suede in half with RST and place templates for upper and lower legs, and upper and lower arms on top. Trace around each template. Stitch on the tracing lines of each piece, leaving open where marked. The upper leg and upper arm are open only at the knee and elbow, respectively. The lower leg and lower arm are each open at both ends.

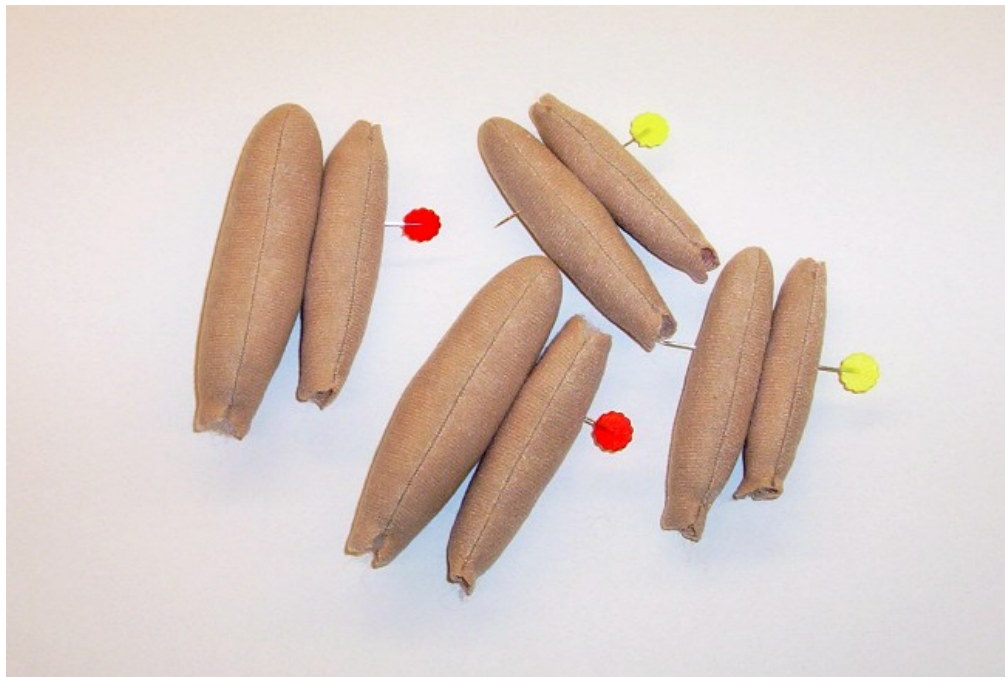
Cut out each piece around stitching, leaving an 1/8" seam allowance.

Layout the four templates on fabric again and repeat same steps for the second set of legs and arms.

Turn all eight parts and stuff each one firmly.

Even though each limb part is a different size, it's still very easy to mix them up.

You may want to label the parts in some way at this point. I pin them together in sets until it's time for assembly.



Chapter 2: Sewing and stuffing the hands and feet

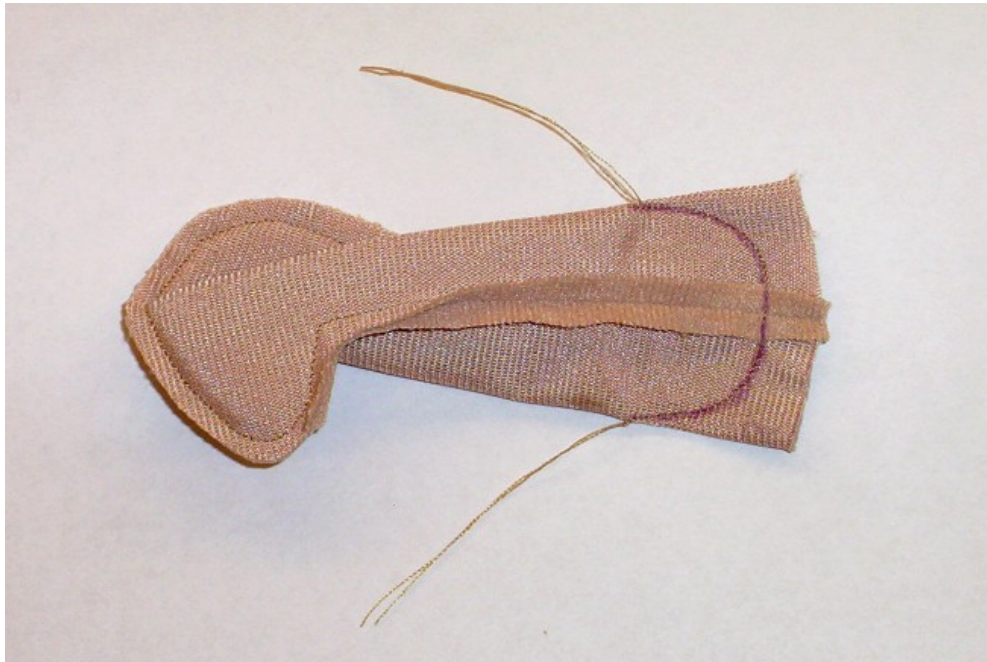
Fold doe suede in half with RST. Place template for hand on top and trace around.

Stitch on tracing line around hand, leaving open where marked. Take at least two stitches in between each finger. If there just isn't enough room for two stitches, go over a single stitch twice.

Carefully cut out the hand. Cut very close to the stitching around fingers and thumb. Clip the seam allowance right up to the stitching in the "U" where fingers meet hand, being careful not to clip through stitching. Turn fingers using tube turners, then turn rest of hand to right side.

Use small wisps of stuffing and thin stuffing tool to fill each finger until very firm to the touch. Stuff the palm area semi-firm so it doesn't grow too fat. Repeat for other hand.

Place foot template on doe suede (doubled - RST), and trace around. Stitch on the tracing line, leaving open at top and sole where marked. Leave the toe open as well. Cut out around stitching leaving a 1/8" seam allowance. Cut right on the cutting line at toe. To close the toe, pinch the toe edges together so the seams are lined up on the top and bottom and raw edges are even. Pin. Mark a contoured line to form the toe area at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the open end of foot. Stitch on the marked line. Trim seam allowance and turn foot to right side through opening in sole.



Stuff foot firmly. Close opening in sole with ladder stitch. Add more stuffing through top opening if necessary, but leave the top open. Repeat for other foot.



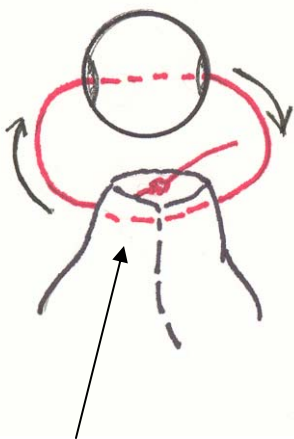
Chapter 3 Assembly

I used both 14 and 16mm round wood beads for the joints on the examples, but if you cannot find these sizes, or already have other sizes of round beads - they may work just as well. Test first. I tested both 12 and 14mm round beads and they look just as nice and joints remained free-moving. I do recommend the larger size (16mm) for the knee joints. Bead color and size is not critical because the joints will be hidden by the costume. But for a professional finish, you may want all the beads to be at least the same color. Henley might decide he's too warm to wear his union suit all the time, and you don't want him to look like he was made haphazardly!

To begin creating the bead joints, use a wood dowel or pencil (eraser end) to create an impression where the foot is open at top. Wiggle and press the dowel into the opening to make a nice bowl shape so the raw edges of fabric turn under and get buried. You should repeat this step for each joint before sewing on the bead.

Don't worry - once the beads are sewn in place, that stuffing isn't going anywhere.

It's easier to work the beads down into the fabric effectively if the limbs are left open, and overall creates a neater finish and more secure joint.



Thread a sharp needle with single length of button and craft or other strong thread and tie a secure knot in the end. Following the illustration, sew the bead on to form the ankle joint. Hide your knot under the bead in the "bowl" of the joint. Proceed as shown, finishing with a knot on the outside of joint.

I like to stitch through the bead three times before knotting to ensure the joint is stable. Make sure the bead holes are perpendicular to the front/back seam on foot before you stitch.

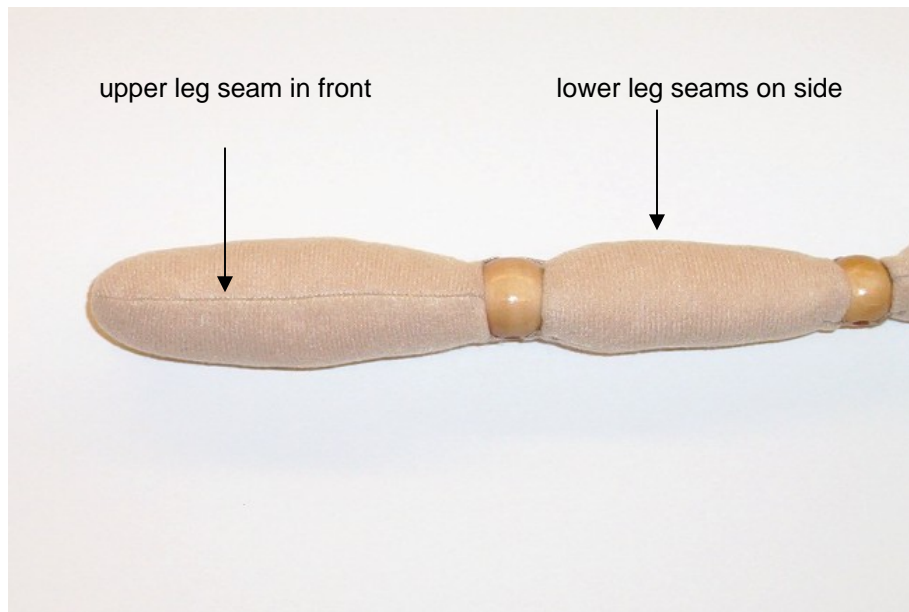
Begin so knot is on inside of bowl and will be hidden under the bead when it's pulled tight.
Sew through bead three times - all in the same direction.
Exit on side of foot and knot thread securely. Bury thread end inside foot.



Attach the lower leg to the ankle bead by stitching through the bead and leg in the same manner as above, but this time, the side seams of the leg are lined up with the bead holes.



Next, sew a bead to the top of lower leg for the knee joint. The bead holes should again line up with the side seams of lower leg. The upper leg should be turned before attaching at knee so the seam runs front to back, or perpendicular to the holes in knee bead.



Repeat same steps to create the joints in other leg. Set both legs aside.



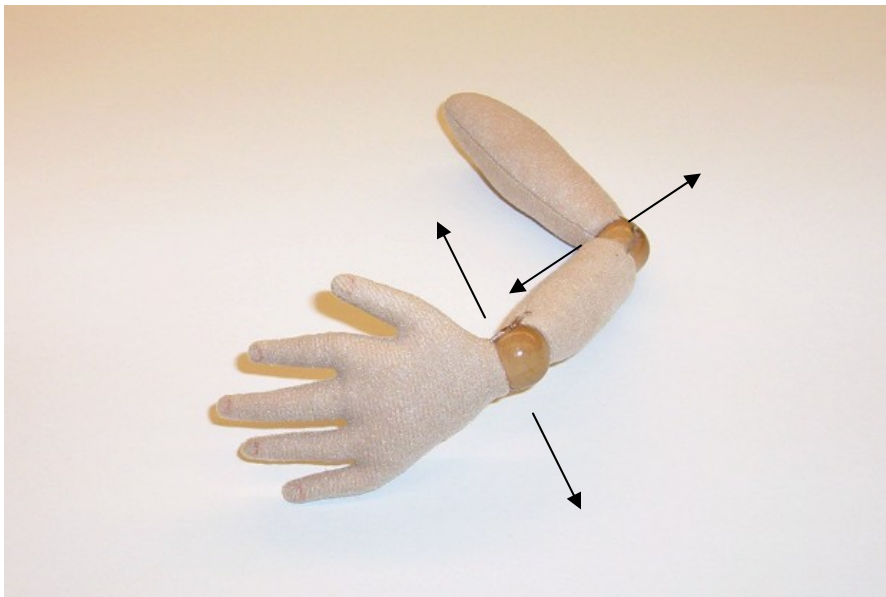
Sew bead to hand at wrist with bead holes on the sides, lined up with side seams of hand.



Attach the lower arm to wrist bead with the side seams line up with the bead holes.

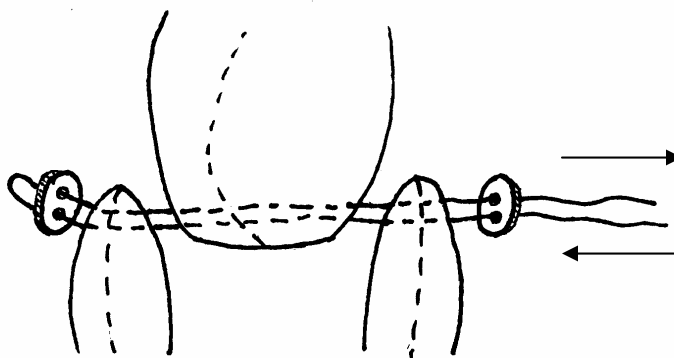


Sew elbow bead to lower arm with the **bead holes perpendicular to the seams of lower arm**. Attach upper arm to elbow bead with the **upper arm seams perpendicular to the elbow bead holes**. The seam lines of the hand, and both the upper and lower arms should all line up, even though the elbow and wrist joints will pivot in different directions.



Repeat same steps to create the joints in other arm. Set both arms aside.

To create the hip joints, first pin legs to body at sides. Thread a 4 or 5" doll makers needle with a long single length of button and craft thread, or other strong jointing cord. Don't knot. Using two 5/8" buttons, proceed as shown in the illustration. Go through one hole of first button, then through thigh, then body, then other thigh, and then one hole of the second button. Now turn around and go through second hole of second button, back through thigh, then body, then other thigh, and finally through the second hole of the first button. Tie the two thread ends in a square knot (good), or a surgeon's knot (better). Pull hard as you tie the knot to draw the legs in tight to the body.



Attach the arms to the shoulders in the same manner as you did to button-join the hips. Use two 1/2 or 5/8" buttons and proceed as above.

HAIR

Henley's hair is made up of yarn fibers felted directly into his head.

The hair in the example photos is Lion brand Hometown® yarn, pulled apart and cut it into short lengths. Other types of yarn and yarn fibers, and wool or alpaca roving will also yield wonderful results. Experiment!



Use a felting needle to attach short lengths of yarn into the back of Henley's head between the ears, and just above the opening for neck. If you have done a good job of keeping your sculpting threads low on the head back, just a few rows of yarn will make a nice fringe that will hide all the thread ends and knots. Fluff out the yarn and trim to desired length.



Hair attached with a felting needle WILL pull out if tugged on hard enough. To make more secure, you can spread a thin layer of fabric glue onto the head prior to felting in the yarn. The needle will pull the fibers and the glue down into the head together. Wipe felting needle often on a damp cloth as you work so the glue doesn't gum up the tiny barbs on the end.

Felt in a few tufts of yarn in front of each ear for sideburns.

Twist together a few tiny wisps of yarn for the eyebrows and felt in carefully. You may wish to add a tad of glue to the brow area first.



Use hemostats or pliers to ream out a good cavity in the head to accept the neck stub. Wedge head down onto neck firmly and hold with a few pins. Attach with button and craft thread and ladder stitch. Stitch around twice for added strength.



A new house gnome is born!

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Henley the House Gnome

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LESSON # 3 COSTUMING

Chapter 1: Sewing the union suit

Cut two union suit fronts and one back from t-shirt knit.

Transfer dots A, B, and C from template to fabric fronts. Stay stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge between dots A and B on each front.

Stay stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge along neck edge of back.

With RST, pin front pieces together along center front. Stitch from dot B to dot C $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge.

Open out center front and pin to back with RST, matching raw edges along shoulders, inside leg seams, and sides.

Stitch shoulder seams, $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge.

Stitch inside leg seams - start at dot C in crotch and stitch down one side to bottom $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge.

Stitch down other inner leg from crotch to bottom.

Stitch side seams from armhole to bottom on each side.

Clip seam allowance to stitching along curve of crotch and inner legs.

Turn under entire neck edge and center fronts to dot B along stay stitching. Press.

Hand stitch the self facings to suit along edges with blind stitch. Turn suit to right side.

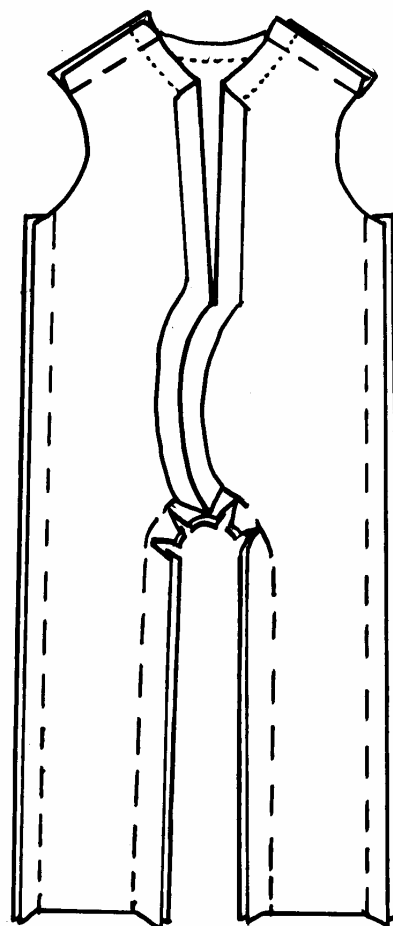
Cut two sleeves from knit fabric.

Machine sew a row of gathering stitches between small dots on each sleeve cap, $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge.

Sew an additional row of gathering stitches right next to first row if desired.

With RST, pin long sleeve edges together and stitch seam $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge.

Turn sleeves to right side.



Slip suit on doll. It should be a fairly tight fit through the legs, so squish the feet to get them through the leg openings and tug on slowly.

Slide sleeve up onto arm until sleeve cap meets armhole of suit. Pull up gathering threads around sleeve cap. Distribute fullness evenly and turn under seam allowance of sleeve along gathering stitches. Pin in place matching large dot at top of sleeve cap with shoulder seam. Stitch sleeve to armhole opening with a ladder stitch all the way around arm. Repeat for other sleeve.

Turn up hem of sleeves and suit legs. Hand stitch in place.



Mark nine dots evenly spaced on each side of center front opening.

Thread embroidery needle with about a yard of embroidery floss or other fine cord.

Sew lacing through fronts as shown.

Chapter 2: Vest

This easy vest can be as simple or elaborate as you like. It's made from two layers of fabric that are quilted together, and then the vest pattern pieces are cut from the new quilted fabric and sewn together with a satin stitch. There are no seam allowances - so it's easily reversible. Stitching can be plain or fancy with regular or decorative threads.

To begin, make a sandwich from vest fabric and a lightweight batting such as Warm & Natural®. The batting will be the backing of the vest.

Cut the vest fabric about 9 X 11". Cut the batting about $\frac{1}{2}$ " larger all the way around.

Baste the two layers together. You will fill the entire piece with quilting stitches so plan accordingly.

Scale is important. This is a tiny piece, so quilting lines should be spaced close together for the best effect.

A few examples:



Machine guided pattern. Stitches are $\frac{1}{4}$ " apart and quilted in traditional grid pattern. Any machine guided pattern will work as long as quilting is no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{8}$ " apart.

Free motion machine stitching. Drop the feed dogs, install darning foot and loosen tension slightly. Fill fabric with your choice of free motion stitches or motifs.



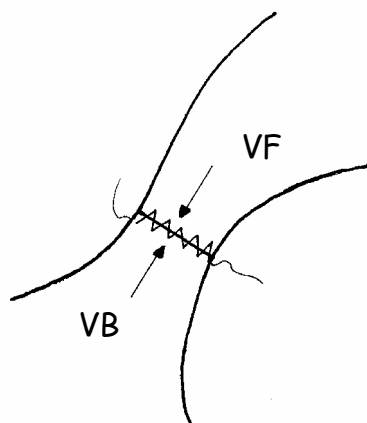
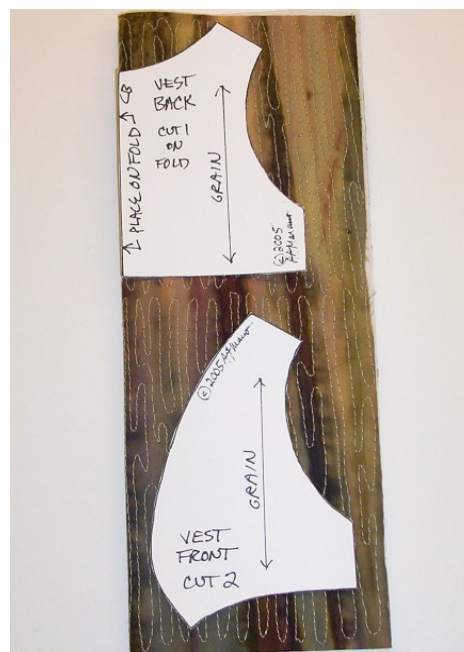
Quilt a three layer sandwich if you wish - vest top, batting, and backing of a different fabric. This is a good choice if you plan to reverse the vest.

When you have completely filled the fabric with quilting, press well and trim the batting/backing even with the fabric edges.

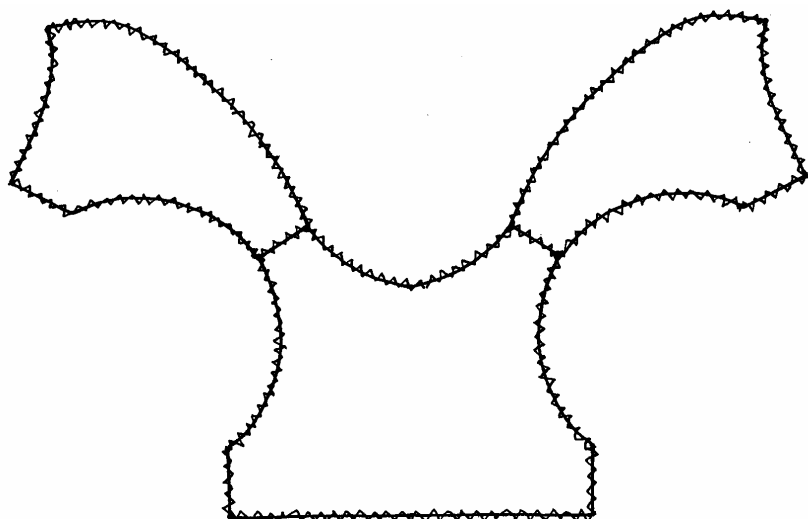
Fold fabric in half and place vest templates on top. Cut one of the vest back on the fold, and two of the vest fronts.

If the quilted fabric is too thick to cut through both layers for the vest fronts, unfold the fabric and cut 2 separate fronts from the single layer.

Just remember to flip the vest front over before cutting the second one!



With right sides facing you, butt shoulder edge of vest front to shoulder edge of vest back and sew together with machine zigzag stitching. Set your zigzag stitch so it's wide enough to catch both front and back edges. Guide each piece evenly under the pressure foot but don't overlap the edges. Repeat for other shoulder.



Finish the edges of entire vest with NARROW zigzag stitching.

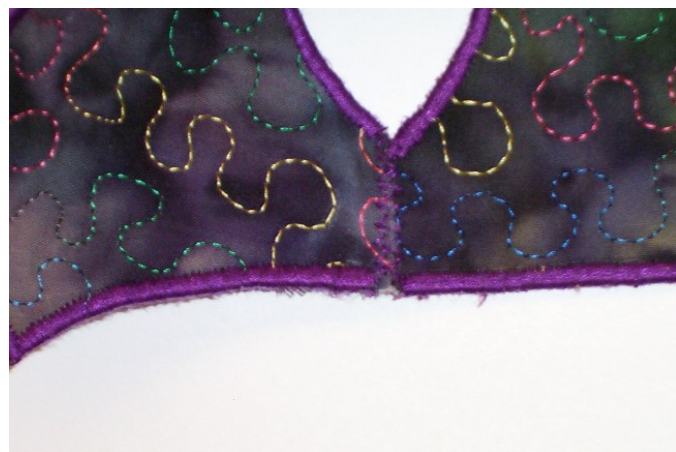
Set your machine for a satin stitch and sew over the zigzag stitching at shoulders. Set the stitch so it's just wide enough to completely cover the zigzag stitching underneath.



Finish all the remaining vest edges with satin stitch except the four short sides.



With right side facing you, butt the side edge of one front to the corresponding side edge of back and stitch together with zigzag as you did for the shoulder.



Now go over the same side seam with satin stitch. Set the stitch wide enough to cover the zigzag and securely hold the vest front and back together. Go over the stitching twice. Change the setting for a slightly wider satin stitch for the second pass.



Repeat same steps to finish other side.



Almost done...all that's left is Henley's slippers and hat.

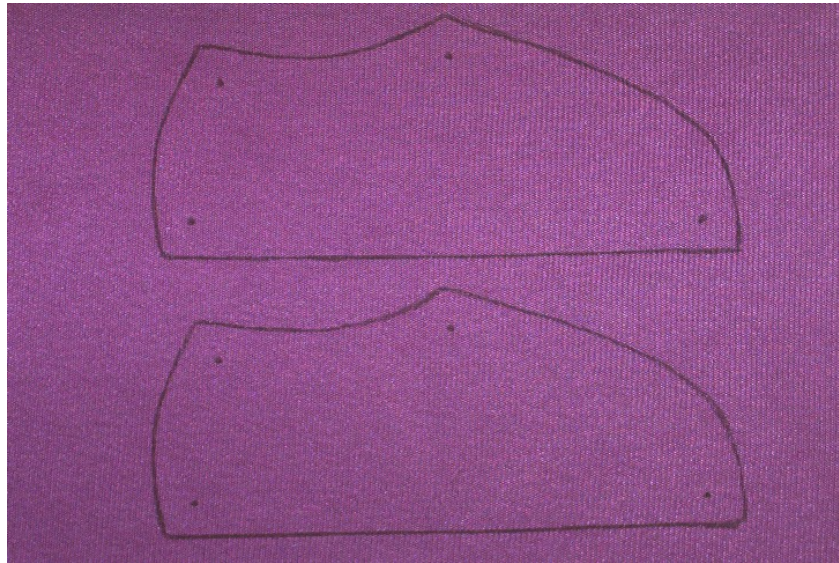
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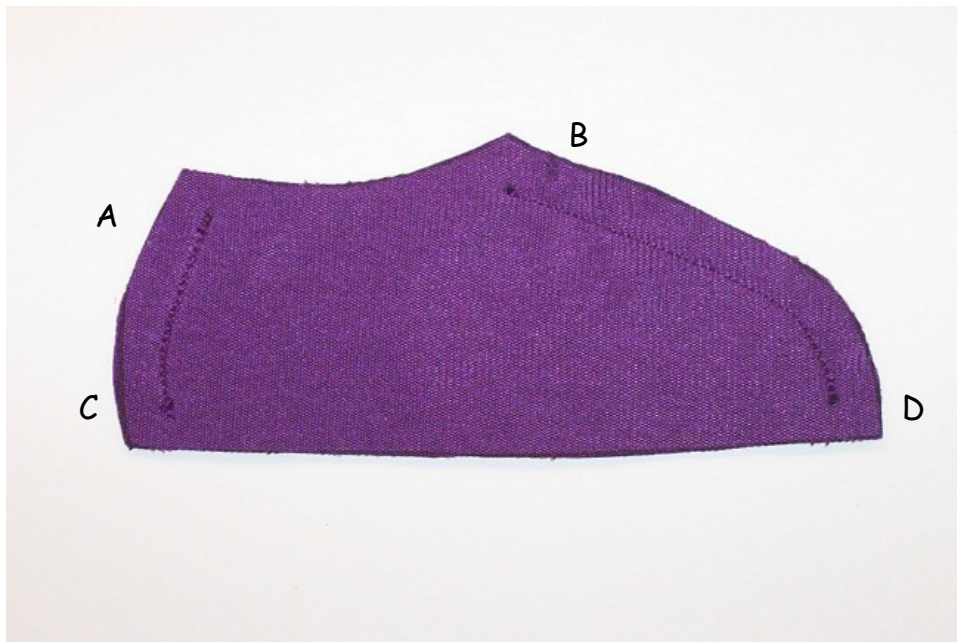
LESSON # 4 FINISHING

Chapter 1: Slippers

Fold fabric in half with RST and lay slipper upper template on top. Trace around and move template to trace another slipper. Transfer the markings for dots A, B, C, and D to both tracings. Pin fabric layers together and cut slippers on tracing lines.



With RST and raw edges even, pin two slipper halves together and sew from dot A to dot C, and from dot B to dot D, $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge.



Cut out two slipper soles from piece of ultrasuede, suedecloth, or thin leather.

Transfer markings for dots C and D from template to fabric soles.

With RST, and raw edges even, pin sole to slipper upper on one side matching dots C and D on sole to dots C and D on upper. Clip into edges of heel on upper to match raw edges smoothly. Stitch from dot D to dot C, $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge.



With RST, pin sole to upper on other side. Clip heel and stitch from dot D to dot C, $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge.



Trim seam allowances and turn slipper to right side.

Turn under edge of slipper opening $\frac{1}{4}$ " all the way around. Clip into edge in a few spots if necessary to lay smooth. Hand stitch or glue turned under edges in place. Repeat same steps for other slipper.

To make the slipper tongue, double fabric with RST and place tongue template on top. Trace around. Move template to trace one more tongue.

OPTION: For a tongue made from two different fabrics, place single layer of each fabric with RST before placing the template on top. Move template and trace again for two tongues, as above.

Pin layers of fabric together and cut out tongues on tracing lines.



With RST and raw edges even, pin two tongues together and stitch the curved edge a scant $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge. Leave the straight side open. Trim and clip seam allowance around curve. Repeat for other tongue.

Turn tongues to right side and baste openings together near the edges.

Pin tongue to slipper with straight edge of tongue extending about $\frac{1}{8}$ " below slipper opening at center front. Hand stitch or glue edge of tongue securely.



Fold tongue forward and sew to slipper with a small button.
Repeat for other slipper.

Cut two inner soles from heavy cardboard or mat board. Slip into each slipper to check for fit. Trim if necessary. Turn the slipper seam allowances up so the cardboard sole rests smoothly against the slipper bottom.



Chapter 2: Henley's hats

Before you cut out the traditional pointed hat, measure your doll's head diameter above the brow line.

After making five Henley's, all my head sizes were consistently $8 \frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, so that's the measurement the hat pattern is based on.

But no two people stuff or sculpt a head in the same way, so chances are that your doll's head measurement may not be $8 \frac{1}{2}$ ". If it's a bit smaller, you can alter the size by increasing the seam allowance at the hat base. If the head is larger than $8 \frac{1}{2}$ ", alter the pattern by increasing the measurement of the hat bottom along the curved line until it measures one half of the head measurement. (don't include the seam allowance in that measurement - add that on at the end).

Fold the hat fabric in half with RST and place the template on top along fold.
Trace around. Cut out on tracing line.

If your hat fabric is very soft, stiffen it by adding some heavy weight interfacing or lightweight canvas so it holds its shape. Use the hat template to cut one of the interfacing and iron or stitch to wrong side of hat before sewing seam.

A stiffer, heavy weight fabric like denim or corduroy may not require any interfacing.

With RST, pin long edges of hat together and stitch seam from hat point to bottom, $\frac{1}{4}$ " from raw edge. Trim seam allowance, trimming close to stitching in hat point.

Turn hat to right side. Turn under $\frac{1}{4}$ " along hat bottom and press. Machine or hand stitch hem in place.



Optional knit stocking cap

The following pattern is rated for beginner/intermediate knitters.

It's not complicated and knits up quickly, but assumes you have knitting experience and are familiar with basic knit pattern instructions and abbreviations.

Knit cap for Henley the House Gnome

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1 small ball of worsted (DK) weight yarn
 Sz 5 (US) needles (3.75mm)
 Yarn needle

GAUGE: 5 sts and 7 rows = 1" in stockinette stitch
 Switch to size smaller or larger needles if necessary to obtain gauge

Make 2

Cast on 20 sts
 Work in K2P2 ribbing for 1" (7 rows)
 Work in SS for 6 rows, ending with a WS row.

Begin decrease:

* (K1, SSK, Knit to last 3 sts, K2Tog, K1
 Purl next row
 Knit next row
 Purl next row)

(Repeat from *) 6 more times (6 sts left on needle)

K1, SSK, K2TOG, K1 (4 sts left on needle)
 Purl next row
 Knit next row
 Purl next row
 SSK, K2TOG (2 sts left)
 Bind off last 2 sts in pattern

Weave in yarn ends
 Block both pieces flat
 Sew side seams
 Make yarn braid or tassel and attach to hat end



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CRITERIA FOR REPRODUCING AND SELLING

You have my permission to make and sell up to six dolls per year from this pattern, but only if you make the entire doll yourself and you give me designer credit on the doll and any accompanying literature.