

Glossary of Millinery and Dry Goods Terms.

- Agrafe.**—A clasp or ornament of metal for millinery purposes.
- Aigrette.**—A stiff plume. Sometimes erroneously applied to "egret," which see.
- Ajour.**—Open work effect. Also applied to a cotton braid used in the making of women's hats.
- Alençon (Point d').**—Fine needle-point lace with ground of double-twist thread in a semi-net effect. Usually worked with horse-hair to give firmness to the cordonnet.
- Allover.**—Embroideries or lace materials in which the design or pattern extends over the entire surface of the fabric in contradistinction to edges and insertions.
- Amazon (Plume).**—A long soft Ostrich feather.
- Angletterre (Point d').**—Fine Brussels pillow lace distinguished by a rib of raised and plaited threads worked in the lace.
- Antique.**—Imitation of silk stuffs of former centuries.
- Antwerp.**—Bobbin lace resembling early Alençon. Shows a "pot" or basket effect in design.
- Appliqué.**—Materials cut out and sewed, embroidered or pasted on other materials.
- Arabian (Point d').**—Coarse bobbin lace, made in Belgium, France, and Arabia. Large pattern cable edged, and almost invariably in deep ecru tone.
- Argentine.**—Similar to Alençon, mesh being larger.
- Armure.**—A chain weave in which the threads are thrown in alternating small pebbled design. Used in silks and dress goods.
- Arras.**—Strong, white, bobbin lace resembling Mechlin. Distinguished by light single thread ground.
- Areophane.**—A thin crepe like material.
- Arrossin.**—Same as Armure.
- Art Nouveau.**—New Art (Ornaments).
- Aurillao.**—Bobbin lace which resembles Angletterre.
- Ave Maria.**—A narrow edging.
- Baby Lace.**—Light and simple edging made in England.
- Bandeau.**—A band or part of a band placed in the headsze of a hat to raise part or the whole of it.
- Barré.**—Materials having stripes or bars running across the cloth produced by various processes of weaving or printing.
- Barrette.**—Bar ornament for hair or headress.
- Basket Weave.**—Style of weave in which the plaited work of a basket is reproduced by the pattern.
- Batiste.**—A fine cotton muslin having a good deal of dressing, resembling lawn, the difference being that batiste is slightly heavier.
- Battenburg.**—A modern lace of braid and stitches. Same as Renaissance.
- Bayadère.**—Designs which run across the material, whether ribbons, laces, dress goods or silks.
- Bayadère Moiré.**—Same as above, with watered effect.
- Bayeux.**—Bobbin lace in imitation of Spanish point. Also black, rich lace, made for shawls, etc.
- Bébé.**—Baby.—The narrowest ribbon.
- Beaver.**—A thick woolen cloth weave similar to doeskin. The wrong side is finished with a soft, thick nap. In hats on Plaques, a long nap fur thrown on bodies of wool and fur felt.
- Bedford Cord.**—A weave used in dress goods similar to cotton piqué, consisting of heavy ribs running lengthwise in the fabric. A straw braid in rough effect for making hats.
- Beige.**—Dress fabrics of smooth texture produced by using yarn in which the colors are mixed. Also a term applied to a color near shade of wood.
- Bengaline.**—A plain, round, corded weave of silk and wool in which the wool is used as a filling covered by the silk. Smooth in surface, small in grain.
- Beret.**—A flat cap.—(Basque Peasants). Used as crown for wide brim hats.
- Bijou.**—Jewel.
- Binche.**—Fine pillow lace, without cordonnet. Ground resembles spider web with small dots.
- Bissette.**—Coarse, narrow French Peasant lace, simple designs. Name applied to cheap bordering laces.
- Blanche.**—White.
- Bluet.**—Corn flower.
- Blonde Lace.**—Lace made of unbleached silk. Nets in cotton or silk that are unbleached or cream colored.
- Bobbin Bone Point Lace.**—Applied to laces having no regular ground or mesh as Renaissance.
- Bobbinet or Brussels.**—Machine-made cotton or silk netting in which a hexagonal figure is produced by twisting the thread.
- Body Hats.**—Hats of various straws plaited in one piece, shape of un-

THE ART OF MILLINERY

- finished hat or hood, also of felt, wool and beaver.
- Bokhara.**—A diaphanous silk of natural color in which a weave of white taffeta silk is produced.
- Botany Yarn.**—Yarn composed of a fine grade of Australian wool and used in the manufacture of worsted dress goods.
- Bouillonné.**—Narrow shirrings of chiffon that edge wide ruffles or plaitings of the same or other materials.
- Bouclé.**—Knotted and curled effects raised upon the surface of the cloth produced by the use of two-ply yarn in which one thread is wound around the other and partly drawn out so as to produce a loop. Rarely used in silk fabrics.
- Bourbon.**—A machine-made lace of both silk and cotton. Scroll-like patterns, cable edged on regular mesh.
- Bourette.**—An effect produced by introducing lumpy, knotted yarn in the weaving. The yarn so introduced is woven in at intervals, forming patterns or creating an evenly arranged rough surface.
- Box Plait.**—A double fold or plait formed by folding the cloth alternately in opposite directions so as to form a plait from each side.
- Brandenburg.**—A military ornament of braid and loops with which a jacket is fastened. Sometimes used on hats.
- Bretonne.**—Cheap narrow edging.
- Brides.**—Slender threads connecting different parts of pattern lace.
- Bride Lace.**—Laces with pattern connected with brides (meaning bridges.) Same as bone point lace.
- Brilliant.**—Indicates a finish of great luster.
- Brocade.**—Heavy-weight silk with raised figures of flowers, foliage, or other, sometimes gold or silver threads woven in. Any fabric with a Jacquard effect.
- Brocatelle.**—A damask, principal figures having raised surface.
- Broché.**—An effect where the warp design is raised in floats and appears as though embossed on the surface of the fabric.
- Brodé.**—Embroidered effects either on silks, woollens or cottons.
- Brussels Net.**—Plain net made originally in Brussels, but now made in all lace countries.
- Brussels Pillow.**—Fine pillow lace with patterns joined together by little loops on their edges.
- Brussels Point.**—Shows open pattern, made in partly open and partly closed stitch, giving appearance of shading.
- Buckram.**—Cotton cloth two or more ply united and stiffened with Agglutinates.
- Butcher's Linen.**—A plain weave fabric of linen used for dress purposes, similar to crash in appearance but lighter in weight and composed of smoother yarns.
- Cabochon.**—A round buckle or brooch.
- Cachepeigne.**—Literally "hide comb." Any trimming on a hat that fulfils this purpose, but more correctly the trimming should be placed beneath the back rim.
- Camel's Hair.**—A loosely woven woolen fabric in which a very long fiber is employed. It is composed of the finest worsted.
- Canile.**—A jointed effect with stripes broken at intervals by knots or small squares.
- Cannelé.**—A channel effect in weaving giving lengthwise stripes in raised or lowered effect on the goods in small patterns.
- Canotier.**—Sailor style, cloth or hat.
- Canton.**—A cheap chine straw braid.
- Capeline.**—Hat with soft brim.
- Cape Net.**—Stiff finished Nottingham net. Sometimes called rice net.
- Capote.**—Close hat toque or cap.
- Capuchon.**—A hood for evening wear.
- Carreau.**—A square check.
- Carrickmacross.**—Tiny Irish cambric drawn-work appliqué on net.
- Cartisane.**—Guipure or passementerie, made on thin silk or gilt covered strips of parchment.
- Cashmere.**—A wool fabric twilled on one side only, with soft finish.
- Challie.**—An extremely light-weight dress fabric, cotton or wool, woven without twill, free from dressing.
- Chameleon.**—A three-toned glacé effect.
- Champagne.**—Delicate golden ecru.
- Changeant.**—Changeable effects in color produced by crossing the weaves.
- Changeant.**—Changeable. Iridescent.
- Chantilly.**—Pillow lace very similar to blonde. Made in both silk and cotton.
- Chapeau.**—Sing. Chapeaux, plu. (hat) (hats).
- Cheese-cloth.**—Thin muslin, bleached or brown, free from sizing.
- Cheviot.**—Twilled, nappy woolen cloth.
- Chic.**—Pronounced "shik." Smart. Good style.

THE ART OF MILLINERY

- Chiffon.**—A transparent fine woven silk gauze.
- Chiffonette.**—The flimsiest and most bodiless of the chiffon family.
- Chiffon Taffeta.**—An exceedingly thin, light-weight taffeta.
- Chiffon-Velours.**—The lightest and softest velvet known.
- Chiné.**—Fabrics in which the pattern is printed on the warp, so that when woven the crossing threads show the design in a broken effect, giving the appearance of shadows, etc.
- Chip Braid.**—An Italian and Japanese woodchip plait, used in the making of women's hats.
- Chou.**—(Choux.) A large rosette of ribbon, silk or tulle.
- Ciel.**—Sky blue.
- Cluny.**—Coarse thread bobbin lace, made in both linen and cotton. Close stitch pattern darned on open ground.
- Coque.**—Cock feathers.
- Coquilled.**—Fanned or fluted trimming.
- Coquelicot.**—Brilliant poppy red.
- Coquille.**—Fluted or scalloped like a shell.
- Cordé.**—In ribbed or corded effect, woven, stitched or made, lengthwise or crosswise of the goods.
- Corduroy.**—A heavy ribbed cotton material made like velvet, with a twilled foundation and a pile surface.
- Couteau.**—A knife-like quill or wing.
- Covert.**—A twilled diagonal cloth usually made in mixtures for tailoring.
- Craponne.**—Cheap, stout thread furniture guipure.
- Crêpe.**—French for crape. A puckered or crinkled fabric.
- Crépela.**—A small crêpe-like effect.
- Crépon.**—A crinkled dress fabric made of silk or wool or mixed. Also cotton.
- Crêpe de Chine.**—A crinkled, thin silk dress fabric.
- Crêpe Lisse.**—A zephyr gauze of silk plain woven.
- Craquellé.**—Crackled or broken glass effect in lace, net or silk.
- Croisé.**—A cross twill in weaving. Applied to velvets means twilled back instead of the old straight back.
- Crystal.**—A heavy corded silk with wool filling in which the small cords alternate with large, regular or irregular cords.
- Damask.**—A fabric with flat figures formed by contrast between warp and filling surfaces.
- Damassé.**—Fabrics ornamented on the surface with a rich design, the running figure woven, but not printed—same as damask.
- Damier.**—A check pattern. Equivalent to checkerboard.
- Darned Lace.**—Comprehensive term taking in all net effects with the pattern applied in needlework, such as filet lace.
- Dessous.**—Below underbrim. Foundation.
- Demi Plume.**—Medium size or half length feather.
- Deux Tones.**—Two tones.
- Dieppe.**—A fine needle point lace resembling Valenciennes.
- Dimity.**—Thin white goods, plain or printed, distinguished by raised threads or cords running lengthwise.
- Directoire.**—In the style of the French Directory, 1793-1801.
- Drap.**—Cloth.
- Drap d'été.**—A heavy-weight material made like cashmere.
- Drap de Lyons.**—A rich plain French silk made on Lyons looms.
- Drap de Soie.**—A somewhat heavy corded weave.
- Drap-Satin.**—A wool material with satin-like finish.
- Dresden.**—A very small, unobtrusive design. The term has been adopted from Dresden china, to designate small, neat effects in printing.
- Duchesse.**—A satin fabric of which the back is woven in flat twills, making a smooth face, not showing the twilled effect.
- Dutch Lace.**—Practically a coarse Val.
- Echarpe.**—Literally a scarf. Applied to the long, floating ends in a broad stole effect employed in ladies' neckwear, also draped around hats.
- Ecosser.**—(This means of Scotch design or shell-like.)
- Escalloped Genrie.**—A style of figure and color illustrating every-day life, manners and customs.
- Ecrû.**—Raw, unbleached silk in its natural color. Also applied to color, a light shade of dressed pine.
- Egret.**—The light floating feathers obtained from the heron. (See *Aigrette*.)
- Empire.**—Styles of women's dress fashionable during the reign of Napoleon I., based on the mode of dress customary in ancient Greece.
- En Carreau.**—A square pattern.
- English Point.**—See *Angleterre*.
- Eolienne.**—A sheer silk and wool fabric.
- Epinglé.**—A ribbed fabric, showing

THE ART OF MILLINERY

- moderately large and smaller ribs alternating in plain figures and colors.
- Escorial.**—Heavy silk lace in imitation of Rose point. Pattern outlined with cable edge.
- Esprit (Point d').**—Dotted bobbinet with the dots either singly or in clusters.
- Etamine.**—A canvas weave with a wide mesh, rendering it more or less transparent; sometimes woven with a silk stripe.
- Façonné.**—Figured goods in which the design is raised upon the surface. Silk or wool.
- Fagoting.**—A criss-cross openwork stitch done in a rope silk or thread.
- Faïlle.**—Soft ribbed dress silk or ribbon with a prominent cord extending across the fabric. Not so heavy as Ottoman, twice as large as gros grain.
- Faïlle Français.**—A faïlle made on French looms.
- Failetine.**—A light and extremely soft weave of the faïlle order.
- Failetine Moiré.**—A light faïlle in moiré effect.
- Feston.**—Loop designs, shallow wide scallops.
- Filet Lace.**—Any lace made with a square mesh net, with pattern darned in.
- Flemish Point.**—Needle point lace made in Flanders.
- Fleur de Soie.**—“Flower of silk.” Face of satin de Lyons twill with backing interlaced with what is known as the twelve-shaft satin principle.
- Fleur de Velours.**—Flower of velours. A fine and very superior grade of velours.
- Flitter.**—Spangles made of composition, light in weight.
- Floconné.**—A silk dress material having small flakes of white or color.
- Florentine.**—A gauze weave used in making artificial flowers and for general millinery purposes.
- Footing.**—A simple insertion of Brussels net from one to three inches in width.
- Foulard.**—A soft, thin, washable dress silk woven without twill. Twilled foulard, so known, is really a silk serge.
- Foundation Weaves.**—There are but three—plain, twill and satin.
- Fourragère.**—Ornaments of braid set on each side of a bodice, and connected by one or more long, drooping cords.
- Galloon.**—Narrow trimming of wool, silk, tinsel, cotton, etc. Also gilt or silver lace on uniforms, liveries and band caps.
- Gaufré.**—An effect produced by pressure or gaufrage in calendering, by which the surface of almost any fabric can be pressed into forms of relief.
- Gauze.**—A very fine and peculiar weave of the bunting order. A thin voile.
- Gaze (Point de).**—Flemish point lace resembling point d’alençon, though much softer, being without horse-hair. Not used now except in the making.
- Gene (Point de).**—Openwork embroidery made on wool ground afterward eaten away by acid.
- Genoa.**—Heavy lace made on aloe fiber. See macrame.
- Gimp.**—See Guipure.
- Glacé.**—Highly glazed material, usually in silk or woollen goods, produced in weaving. Glace gloves are those finished with a polished or dressed surface.
- Grammont.**—White pillow lace used for shawls, etc. Black silk lace nearly resembling blonde.
- Granité.**—A weave in which the yarns are twisted to a sufficient extent to give a sort of roughened surface to the material.
- Granité Soie.**—A rich and elegant form of falconné; color whitish gray as seen in granite rock.
- Grenadine.**—An openwork diaphanous material of silk, wool or cotton.
- Gros Grain.**—A ribbed silk fabric or ribbon with heavy thread running crosswise.
- Gros de Tours.**—Similar to taffeta; two or more pickings being inserted in same shed instead of one, making fine ribbed surface.
- Guimpe.**—A front and back yoke to be worn with low-cut dress, with or without sleeves.
- Guipure.**—Little fancy trimming of wire cord wound with silk or cotton threads and the pattern stitched together.
- Guipure d’ Art.**—Linen net upon which raised-on intersecting patterns are worked.
- Guipure de Flandre.**—Pillow lace made separate flowers, connected by bars and brides.
- Habutai.**—A plain-woven silk made in Japan on hand looms. Smooth and even in texture.
- Hand Embroidery.**—Heavy point lace with fancy floral or other figures embroidered on design.

THE ART OF MILLINERY

- Harlequin Checks.**—A plaid effect in three or more colors.
- Haute.**—High, extreme.
- Haute Nouveaute.**—Extreme novelty
- Hollow-cut Cord.**—A pile material woven with a plain surface, on which the cord finish is cut out with a knife.
- Homespun.**—A silk weave in imitation of Scotch or Irish woollens.
- Honiton.**—English bobbin lace noted for beauty of design.
- Honiton Braid.**—Narrow machine-made braid of ornamental, oval figures, connected by narrow bars.
- Honiton Guipure.**—Large flower pattern lace on very open ground, the sprays held together with brides and bars.
- Illusion.**—A thin and very transparent tulle. (See Tulle.)
- Imitation Hair Braid.**—Cotton braid made to imitate Neapolitan used in making of women's hats. Term also applied to pyroxylin braid.
- Imitation Lace.**—Term used to designate any machine-made lace against hand-made.
- Imprime.**—French for printed.
- Incisé.**—An effect produced by cutting out designs in a dress material and placing silk or some other fabric underneath it, the edges of the upper material being sewed down.
- Incroyable.**—A style of costume modeled upon the dress of the dandies of the period of the French Directorate.
- Insertion.**—Any narrow lace with a plain edge on either side that admits of its being inserted in a fabric.
- Iridescent.**—Rainbow and shot-color effects showing prismatic hues and play of color.
- Irish Crochet.**—Heavy hand-made lace, remarkable for the beauty and distinctness of its patterns and the startling whiteness of the linen thread used in its manufacture.
- Irish Point.**—Hybrid combinations of appliqué, cut-work and embroidery on net, with elaborate needle stitching.
- Jaconet.**—A fine muslin, heavier than cambric, free from starch or dressing, but glazed by calendaring.
- Jacquard.**—Applied to materials woven on jacquard looms which automatically select the threads and make the designs formerly produced on hand looms only.
- Jardinière.**—In flower-garden designs.
- Jasper.**—Black warp with white filling, forming a gray.
- Jupon.**—A short petticoat. Applied to the new double and triple skirts. The upper skirt is the jupon.
- Khaiki.**—A Japanese silk, plain woven and less fine in weave than the habutai.
- Knotted Lace.**—Fancy weave of twisted and knotted thread in close imitation of some old hand laces.
- Laine.**—Wool.
- Lancé.**—Lance shaped splashes over a plain ground.
- Lansdowne.**—A silk and wool material of very light construction.
- Leghorn.**—Braid of Italian weave used in making women's hats.
- Liberty.**—Thin, satin-finished silk.
- Ligne.**—Lined, striped.
- Lingerie.**—Pronounced "Langery." Washable.
- Lille.**—A French lace which resembles Mechlin. Shows a very clear, light ground and is the most beautiful of all simple thread laces.
- Limerick Lace.**—A form of embroidery on net or muslin.
- Lisse.**—A sort of chiffon of the gauze order, with a crêpe twist.
- Louisine.**—A silk fabric of overlapping weave producing an uneven surface which resembles that of an armure in miniature.
- Louis XIV., Louis XV., Regence, Directoire, Empire, etc.**—Terms used to designate the styles that prevailed in certain periods of the political history of France.
- Luxeine.**—Laces of a stout, heavy nature.
- Luxor.**—A ribbed satin or silk cloth, soft and rich.
- Maco.**—Strictly speaking, a yarn made of Egyptian cotton, undyed; applied to yarn in the natural color. Used for the feet or parts thereof in black and colored hosiery.
- Macrame.**—Knotted, hand-made lace of very heavy cord. Geometrical designs principally.
- Maline.**—A very fine silk net of gauze-like texture.
- Maltese.**—Coarse, machine-made cotton lace, resembling torchon. Has no regular ground, patterns usually connected with heavy stitch work.
- Marabout.**—Beautiful Indian bird.
- Marabou.**—Soft down-like feathers.
- Marron.**—Chestnut brown.
- Marceline.**—A thin silk used for linings. Plain made, brilliant surface.
- Marly.**—A cotton cloth finished and stiffened like rice net.
- Matelassé.**—Woolen or silk cloth which has a raised pattern on the surface as if quilted or wadded.
- Mat.**—Dull finish.

THE ART OF MILLINERY

- Matte.**—A faint dull shade of grayish green.
- Mechlin.**—A light pillow lace with the pattern outlined by a fine but very distinct thread or cord, pattern running to flowers, buds, etc.
- Medallion.**—An ornament of lace which is applied to a garment.
- Medici.**—A collar for cloaks and dresses, very high and stiffened, rolling outward at the top.
- Mélange.**—Mixtures of color applied in weaving. Also mixtures of cotton warp and wool weft. Also hand-made silk pillow lace showing a combination of Chantilly with Spanish designs.
- Melton.**—Stout, smooth woolen cloth used for men's clothing and ladies' coats. The nap is sheared close to the surface and is finished without pressing or glossing.
- Mercerized.**—A chemical process of rendering cotton threads lustrous. The thread is shortened and hardened, producing a silky effect.
- Merveilleux.**—A class of fine twilled-back silk satins.
- Messaline.**—A light-weight silk having a lustrous surface and soft sheer weave.
- Mexican Drawn Work.**—Little round medallions either singly or in strips, the threads drawn to form a cart-wheel.
- Mignonette.**—Light bobbin lace made in narrow stripes. Also soft dull green shade.
- Milan Braid.**—An Italian straw weave for manufacturing hats.
- Miracourt.**—Sprig effects of bobbin lace applied on net ground.
- Miroir.**—Glossy or brilliant surface produced on pile and silk fabrics by calendering.
- Miroir du Nord.**—Same as above with glacial effect.
- Mistral.**—A sheer worsted material woven from yarns twisted to give a kinky surface to the fabric.
- Mitaine.**—A form of sleeve in which that part below the elbow resembles a mitten.
- Mohair.**—A light-weight fabric having a lustrous surface composed of the wool obtained from the Angora goat. Also applied to a tape braid used in the manufacture of hats.
- Moiré.**—A watered effect produced on silks.
- Moiré Antique.**—A fabric watered in design to imitate antique effects.
- Moiré à Pois.**—A watered effect with small satin dots sprinkled over surface.
- Moiré Française.**—A moiré effect in stripes produced by use of engraved rollers.
- Moiré Impérial.**—Showing an indefinite watered effect covering entire surface.
- Moiré Metallic.**—Presenting a watered, clouded and frosted appearance.
- Moiré Nacre.**—Mother-of-pearl effect showing delicate tints seen in interior of sea shells.
- Moiré Ocean.**—Watered in a design of wavy, undulating stripes.
- Moiré Poplin.**—A wool-filled, corded fabric, with watered effect.
- Moiré Renaissance.**—A fabric watered in Renaissance design.
- Moiré Scintillant.**—A scintillating or lustrous watered fabric.
- Moiré Supreme.**—A rich satin weave watered.
- Moiré Velours.**—A silk fabric with a twilled face on which a watered effect has been produced.
- Monotone.**—One tone or color.
- Monture.**—Bouquet of artificial flowers.
- Moreen.**—Fabric of mohair or wool filling and cotton warp. Made in imitation of moiré silk.
- Motif.**—The unit of a design which is repeated over and over again in a lace pattern. Frequently in a large design the motif is taken out and used separately, in which case it approximates closely to a medallion.
- Mousseline de Soie.**—An extremely fine, soft muslin made of silk.
- Nacré.**—Having the appearance of mother-of-pearl.
- Nanduly.**—South American fiber lace made by needle in small squares, afterward joined together.
- Natté.**—Tressed or basket weave. A fabric constructed in loose check design in one or more colors, in a manner to give the cloth a braided appearance.
- Needle Point Lace.**—See point lace.
- Nid d'Abeille.**—Bee-hive effect.
- Noeud.**—Bow twist of ribbon, cords, etc.
- Noué.**—Tied, knotted.
- Noir.**—Black.
- Nouvelle.**—Novelty. (Mode) New.—The latest mode.
- Nuance.**—Gradation of a color.
- Normandy Lace.**—See Valenciennes.
- Nottingham.**—Term including all machine-made laces from lace district of England.
- Nouveau.**—French for new, novel.
- Ombre.**—Graduated colorings, shad-

THE ART OF MILLINERY

- ing from light to dark or vice versa.
- Ondine.**—A thick cord Bengaline, every third cord crinkled.
- Onduleux.**—A wavy effect.
- Organdy.**—A thin, light, transparent silk or cotton muslin.
- Organize.**—The silk fiber doubled and twisted as "thrown" into yarn for warp thread.
- Oriental Lace.**—An embroidery produced on schiffle machine, pattern being cut or eaten out.
- Ottoman.**—Fabric of coarser rib than faille, but of faille family. May be all silk, all wool or mixture.
- Oxford.**—Originally a wool fabric in dark gray and white mixtures (90 per cent. of the former and 10 per cent. of the latter). Of late, heavy cotton and linen fabrics have been known by this name.
- Oyah Lace.**—A crocheted guipure shown in ornate patterns.
- Paille.**—Straw.
- Paillette.**—A spangle or scale. Also applied to large round spots or patterns on fabrics.
- Paillette de Soie.**—A silk fabric spangled with jet or gelatine.
- Pailion.**—Large spangle.
- Paletot Coat.**—The distinguishing feature of this coat is the skirts, which extend ten inches or more below the waistline.
- Panaché.**—Plumed.
- Pannoché de Coque.**—Plume of cock feathers.
- Paon.**—Peacock.
- Paradise (plume de).**—Paradise plume.
- Patent Milan.**—A fine weave of China straw in imitation of the Italian Milan—see Union Milan.
- Plume de Paon.**—Peacock plume.
- Passé.**—Old, out of date.
- Panne.**—A pile fabric of the satin antique variety. Long-haired, but not so lustrous.
- Papillion Taffetas.**—Showing a design of different sized spots or other, or with shot ground in designs of chine, flowers figured in butterfly or other winged designs.
- Paquet.**—Pompon effect in artificial flowers or feathers.
- Paraguay.**—Drawnwork motifs in lace and embroidery.
- Parisienne.**—A mixed silk and wool fabric. A woman of Paris.
- Passementerie.**—Heavy embroideries or edgings and galloons, especially those made of rich gimps, braids, beads, silks and tinsel.
- Pastel Shades.**—Very light tints somewhat opaque in character.
- Pastille.**—A round or oval spot; also applied to trimmings which are in lozenge design.
- Peau.**—French for skin, hide or pelt.
- Peau de Cygne.**—One of the popular weaves of soft, highly finished silk, closely resembling peau de soie.
- Peau de Soie.**—Silk woven like gros grain, but with a rib so fine as to produce a plain-woven face. The best grades are finished alike on both sides. The effect is satiny.
- Pékiné, or Pekin Stripes.**—A design in stripes of alternating colors, the stripes usually being of equal width.
- Pelerine.**—A small cape. A term now specially applied to a form of ladies' neckwear.
- Percale.**—A kind of cambric closely and firmly woven, with more dressing than ordinary muslin, printed or plain.
- Persian.**—A thin silk fabric formerly used for linings.
- Persian Effects.**—Showing peculiar designs and color tones common to cashmere shawls and other Indian textile productions.
- Petits Pois.**—Tiny dots or specks. French for peas.
- Picot.**—Small loop used as an ornamental edging on ribbons or lace.
- Pillow Lace (Bobbin Lace).**—Made on a pillow with bobbins and pins. Machine-made imitations retain the name.
- Piqué.**—Cotton cloth for making summer hats.
- Piquet.**—A standing or ornamental trimming of various materials for women's hats.
- Plaque.**—A flat round or square of smaller size than a Plateau, usually of two materials pressed.
- Plastron.**—Part of the garment covering the breast.
- Plateau.**—Sing. Plateaux, plu., a flat round or square of straw, felt, fur, velvet or any other material to drape into toques or crowns of hats.
- Plauen.**—A term applied to German machine-made laces made at Plauen, usually the coarser embroidered effects.
- Plissé.**—Plaited.
- Plissé Ombré.**—A new armure weave in plissé effect, and ombré shading.
- Plume.**—A feather.
- Plume d'Aigle.**—Eagle's feather or quill.
- Plumetis.**—A fine, sheer fabric in which a design is produced by means of loose tufts or spots.

THE ART OF MILLINERY

- Pointillé.**—Dotted with small spots or polka dots.
- Point Kant.**—Flemish pillow lace with a net ground, and pot design.
- Point Lace.**—Lace made by hand with needle and single thread. Needle point the same.
- Point Plat.**—Point lace without raised design.
- Pompadour.**—Small flowered designs printed or brocaded in bright colors.
- Pompadour Gros de Tour.**—A high class gros grain with fine ribbed surface in pompadour effect.
- Pompadour.**—Large floral design on plain ground. 18th century.
- Pompon Militaire.**—Military pompon.
- Pongee.**—Thin, soft silk fabric woven from the natural uncolored raw silk.
- Pongee Imperial.**—A heavy pongee silk woven with a taffeta surface.
- Popeline.**—A repped wool and silk material, the warp of silk.
- Popinette.**—An extremely light-weight popline weave.
- Postilion.**—Two ends or tabs at the back of a jacket or waist.
- Pouf.**—A puff of material.
- Poult de Soie.**—A peculiarly strong and durable silk.
- Princess.**—A long gown made in one continuous piece fitting closely.
- Punjab Silks.**—Domestic imitation of Indian fabrics.
- Quadrille.**—Applied usually to small checks in squares. Shepherd checks.
- Queen Silk.**—A very soft fabric of chiffon order.
- Radia.**—A 44-inch silk, Lyons weave, soft and of high luster.
- Radium.**—A term signifying a brilliant finish, applied to silk and braids.
- Ramagé.**—Patterns following the lines of branches and tendrils of plants.
- Rayé.**—Striped.
- Rayure.**—French for stripe.
- Recherché.**—Very choice, refined.
- Redingote.**—A long coat.
- Renaissance.**—Modern lace made of narrow tape or braid formed into patterns, held together by brides, the brides forming subsidiary patterns.
- Rep.**—Style of weaving in which the surface has a crosswise ribbed appearance as a distinction from "cords" which extend lengthwise in the fabric.
- Repousse.**—Applied to design which has effect of being stamped on.
- Réséda Mignonette.**—A delicate soft green.
- Rhadzimer.**—A sort of twill.
- Rhadzimer Surah.**—A surah with a modified rib across surface.
- Rose Point.**—See Venice.
- Royale.**—A modification of Gros de Tours.
- Satin.**—A silk cloth of close texture and overshot warp with rich, glossy surface.
- Satin de Chine.**—A soft drapy satin with crêpe-like finish.
- Satin de Lainc.**—Wool satin.
- Satin Grec.**—A twelve harness satin in which a taffeta point is added to each place of interlacing, making cloth firmer.
- Satin Serge.**—A satin twill.
- Satin Soleil.**—A fabric with satin-like surface with a cross-line appearance and pronounced sheen.
- Scintillant.**—Sparkling.
- Seaming Lace.**—Narrow openwork insertion.
- Seed Effects.**—Are formed by tiny dots which give appearance as if small seeds had been strewn over surface.
- Serge.**—French for twill.
- Seville.**—Variety of torchon.
- Shantung.**—A heavy grade of pongee silk in which the natural color of the material is preserved.
- Sicilienne.**—A mohair of heavy weight, either plain or with a fancy pattern.
- Silkaline.**—Thin mercerized cotton cloth in imitation of silk.
- Soie Batiste.**—Silk batiste, a diaphanous summer fabric in very small figures or plain.
- Soleil.**—Name for shiny materials used in millinery trade.
- Souple.**—A dull effect in silk dyeing.
- Spanish Lace.**—Convent-made, needle point lace. Cut drawnwork, needle point lace in large squares. Heavy black silk lace in floral designs.
- Spanish Point.**—Ancient variety of gold, silver and silk passementeries.
- Sparterette.**—An imitation or a substitute for sparterie, or willow squares or sheets.
- Split Straw.**—Whole straw. Split having a smooth surface; used in the making of hats.
- Suède.**—Leather finished on the wrong or flesh side, or having the thin, glossy outer grain shaved or peeled off, leaving an undressed surface.
- Surah.**—A light, soft twilled silk.
- Surah Ecossais Quadrille.**—A surah in design and coloring of Scotch squares.
- Swiss Lace.**—Swiss-embroidered net in imitation of Brussels.
- Swivel Effects.**—Produced by use of diminutive shuttle in figure weav-

THE ART OF MILLINERY

- ing, the same carrying threads of different shades, with object of obtaining special effects in flowers, foliage, etc.
- Taffeta.**—A silk fabric of plain weave, with warp threads much finer and more numerous than the hard-spun filling. Surface is ribbed with warp alone showing.
- Taffetas Metallique.**—Taffetas finished with metallic effect.
- Taffetas Uni.**—Plain taffetas.
- Taffetas weave.**—Same as plain weave or uni.
- Tambour.**—Variety of Limerick.
- Tape Lace.**—Hand-made needle lace similar to Renaissance.
- Tartan.**—A thin silk. A checkered pattern or plaid such as are distinctive of the Scotch clans.
- Teneriffe.**—A lace stitch; a form of drawn-work in which the wheel pattern predominates.
- Tête de Nègre.**—Niggerhead.
- Thread Lace.**—Made of linen thread as distinguished from cotton and silk laces.
- Thrown Silk.**—Material that has been doubled and spun into yarns of various sizes, in preparation for the looms.
- Torchon.**—A coarse open bobbin lace of stout but loosely twisted thread in very simple patterns.
- Tram.**—Filling, weft.
- Travers.**—Stripes running the direction of the filling.
- Tresse.**—Braid.
- Tuscan Braid (Lace).**—Tuscan straw used in the making of women's hats.
- Tulle.**—Finest silk mesh net.
- Tulle Coulisse.**—Trimming of shirred tulle.
- Tulle.**—Plain fine silk net.
- Tussah.**—A species of rough silk obtained from wild worms that feed on oak and other leaves of the forest.
- Uni.**—Plain weave.
- Union Milan.**—See Patent Milan.
- Van Dyke Points.**—Applied to laces with border made in points.
- Valenciennes.**—Commonly called Val. Bobbin lace seen mostly in cheap insertions in form of narrow edgings.
- Velour 'Epingle.**—Terry pin dot velvet.
- Velour Faconne.**—Figured velvet.
- Velour Miroir.**—Miroir velvet.
- Velours.**—French for velvet. A pile fabric akin to plush, produced in many forms in plain and fancies.
- Velours, Albigeois.**—A fancy striped velour in two or more tones, stripes running seven or eight to the inch.
- Velours Antique Ecosais.**—An antique-plaited effect velours.
- Velours Ecosais.**—A plaid velour.
- Velours Ecrase.**—Similar to miroir velvet.
- Velours Gros Grain.**—A gros grain weave with rich, soft velvet-like finish.
- Velours Ottoman.**—Resembling faille Français. Broader rib than Gros de Tours and heavier binder warp.
- Velours Russe.**—Fabric of glacé foundation with silk cords and stripes of contrasting colors.
- Velours Soleil.**—Velours with bright sheen imparted in finish.
- Velvet.**—See Velours.
- Venetian.**—An all-wool material of a broadcloth construction, except that the face is twilled.
- Venetian Point.**—Needle point lace in floral pattern with the design very close together, connected by brides ornamented with picots.
- Vert.**—Green.
- Vigogne.**—The French form of the word vicuna; applied to a soft woolen dress material.
- Vigoureux.**—A worsted material printed in colors, producing a mélange effect in coloring.
- Voile.**—Veil, veiling.
- Voile.**—Veiled, clouded.
- Voilette.**—Small veil.
- Voile or Veiling.**—A fabric similar to the old-fashioned nun's veiling, but made with somewhat heavier yarns.
- Warp.**—The longitudinal thread in a woven fabric.
- Warp Effects.**—Patterns which depend mainly upon the treatment of the warp.
- Warp Prints.**—Fabric in which the designs have been printed on the stretched warp before weaving.
- Weft.**—Same as filling.
- Willow Plume.**—Feathers of the Ostrich, the flues of which are tied or pasted together to make them longer—in imitation of the foliage of the willow tree.
- Youghal.**—Needle point lace of coarse thread made exclusively in Ireland.
- Ypres.**—Bobbin lace somewhat coarser than Val.
- Zibeline.**—A dress material which to a greater or less extent imitates the fur of an animal; often the hairy effect is lessened by shearing the surface.

jetan
resoner