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# TEXTILES

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

CHICAGO

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# TEXTILES

A Sample Book of standard textiles with brief explanations of their qualities, their uses, and some processes of their manufacture. It has been prepared for the use of students of fabrics, teachers of Home Economics, and all others seeking practical, authentic information concerning textiles and their manufacture.



*Compiled for distribution among Universities and Colleges*

**MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY—WHOLESALE**

*Manufacturers and Distributors of Standard Merchandise*

CHICAGO

# TEXTILES

**I**N EVERY civilization, the development of textiles and of the civilization itself have been very closely interwoven. In the majority of cases the development of textile making has followed the changing conditions of the people, but there have been cases, notably the introduction of the mechanical loom, where that development, instead of being caused by changing conditions, has itself been the cause.

Practically every race, as it emerged from a state of savagery, has shown itself possessed of an instinctive knowledge of the making of fabrics, manifested at first in the simple plaiting of reeds and other coarse fibers into aprons, mats and similar articles. Recent discoveries in the ancient lake dwellings of Switzerland go to show that even the Stone Age Man appeared to know and carried out the plaiting of flaxen cloth.

As a civilization developed, weaving and other processes took the place of plaiting. The uses of cotton, flax and animal fibers, such as wool, were discovered. In some cases, as in that of silk, for hundreds of years a carefully kept secret of the Chinese, younger civilizations borrowed from the experience of their older neighbors. Finally came mechanical invention and with it the automatic loom, to whose introduction

and to the revolution it caused, may be traced the industrial system of today.

This book deals in a simple way only with the products of the loom, the lace machine, and the net machine. Each sample of fabric is accompanied by a short description of its distinctive features. Where, as in some cases, a second name is appended to the first in parenthesis, this second name is the brand name of the particular type of that fabric manufactured by Marshall Field & Company.

In many instances, as, for example, in the case of Silks Beau Monde, it will be found that this brand name is applied to a complete line of fabrics. Zion Laces, Field Quality Gingham, Wearwell Blankets and Wearwell Sheets and Tubing are other examples. All these lines are produced and distributed exclusively by Marshall Field & Company.

A series of photographs taken in Marshall Field & Company's mills illustrates the more important processes in fabric making from the preparation of the yarn to the finishing of the woven cloth. From them some idea may be formed of the intricacies of modern weaving as compared with the simple hand loom of olden days.



Composite View of Mills and Warehouses Owned and Operated by Marshall Field & Company

1—Allens Looming Mill, Leaksville, N. C.  
2—Allens Looming Mill, Leaksville, N. C.  
3—Field Quality Gingham Mill, Leaksville, N. C.  
4—Field Quality Bag Mill, Chicago  
5—Field Looming and Weaving Mill, Philadelphia, Pa.

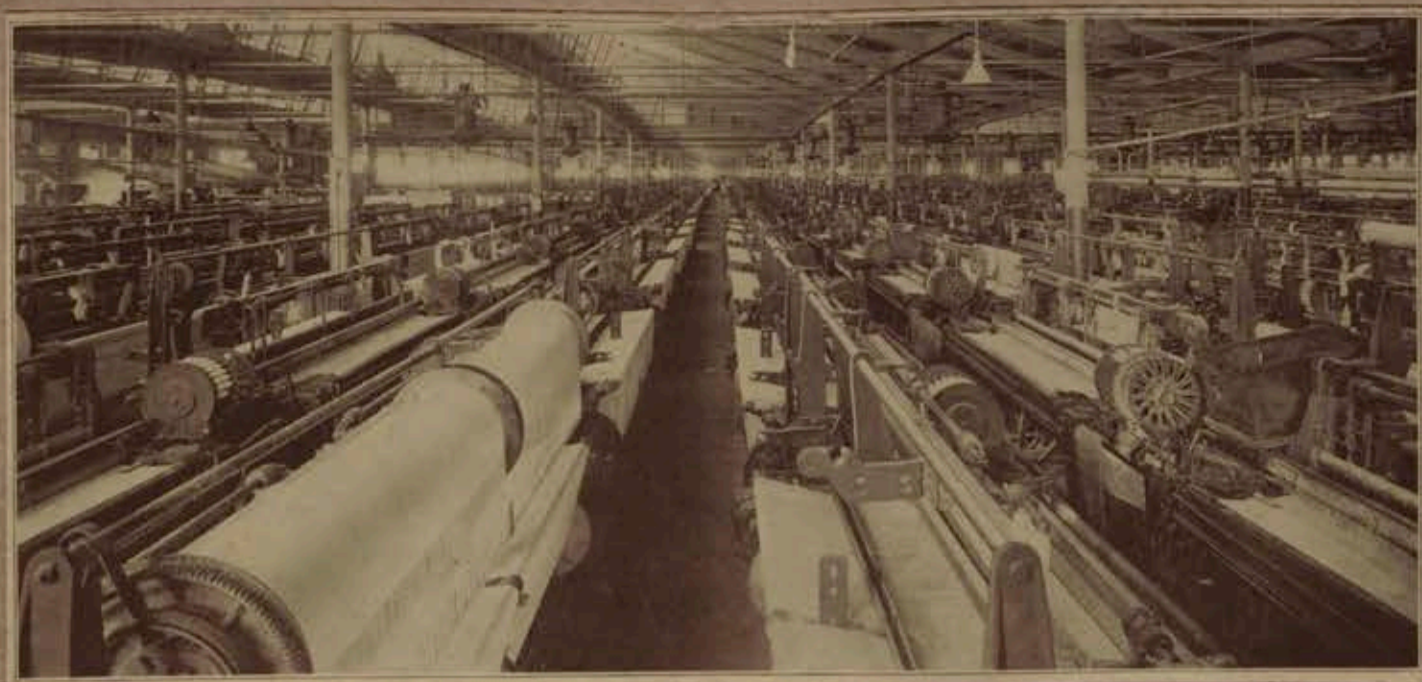
6—Homescrest Fine Cottoning Mill, Philadelphia, Pa.  
7—Blairstown and Finishing Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.  
8—American Warehouse, Gingham Finishing and Bleachery Mill, Spray, N. C.  
9—Warehouse, Chicago

10—Warehouse, Chicago  
11—Warehouse, Chicago  
12—Balding Factory, Chicago  
13—Warehouse, Chicago

14—Warehouse, Chicago  
15—Wearwell Bleaching and Finishing Mill, Spray, N. C.  
16—Warehouse, Chicago  
17—Nantuxet Gingham Mill, Spray, N. C.  
18—Rough Island Bleachery Mill, Spray, N. C.

19—American Wearwell Blanket Mill, Draper, N. C.  
20—Lily Gingham Mill, Spray, N. C.  
21—Spray Wearwell Woollen Blanket Mill, Spray, N. C.  
22—Tipton Mill, Monksboro, Ind.  
23—Zion Laces Industries, Zion City, Ill.

To these have been added the Burlington Hosiery Mill, Philadelphia, Penn., the Silks Beau Monde Mill, Union Hill, N. J., and the Homescrest Axminster Rug Mill, Leaksville, N. C.



A portion of the weaving room in the Wearwell Sheeting Mill, Draper, N. C., owned and operated by Marshall Field & Company, showing the specially built looms which are kept running day and night.

## DOMESTICS

Samples covering the main lines of domestics either manufactured or converted by Marshall Field & Company are shown on pages 3, 4, 5, 6.



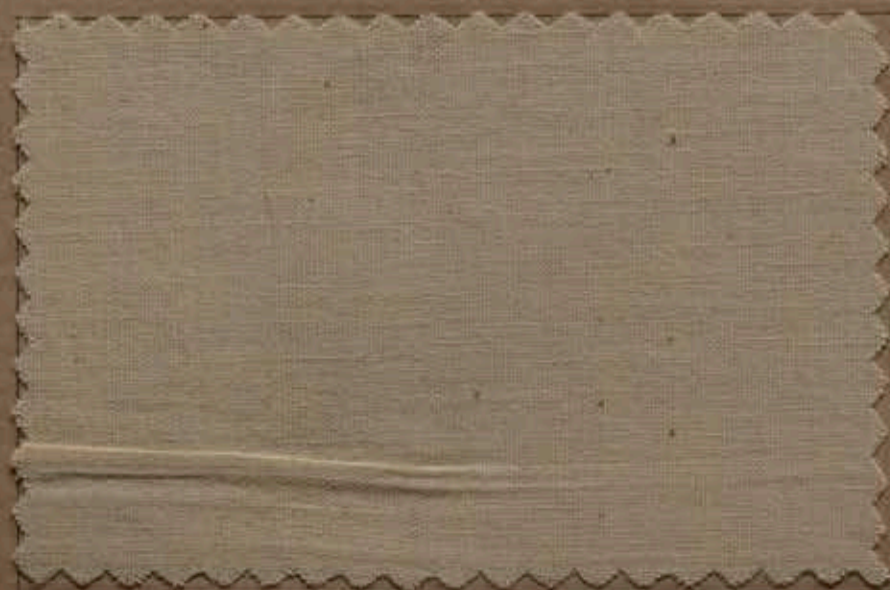
**SHEETING**  
(Wearwell)

Plain cotton fabric woven of especially strong yarn. The customary test of quality in sheeting is its behavior under laundering, from which it should come white, soft and without loss of strength. Made both bleached and unbleached.



**TUBING**  
(Wearwell)

Plain woven cotton goods, bleached only. In other respects the same as sheeting. Woven in tubes for convenience and economy in making pillow slips.



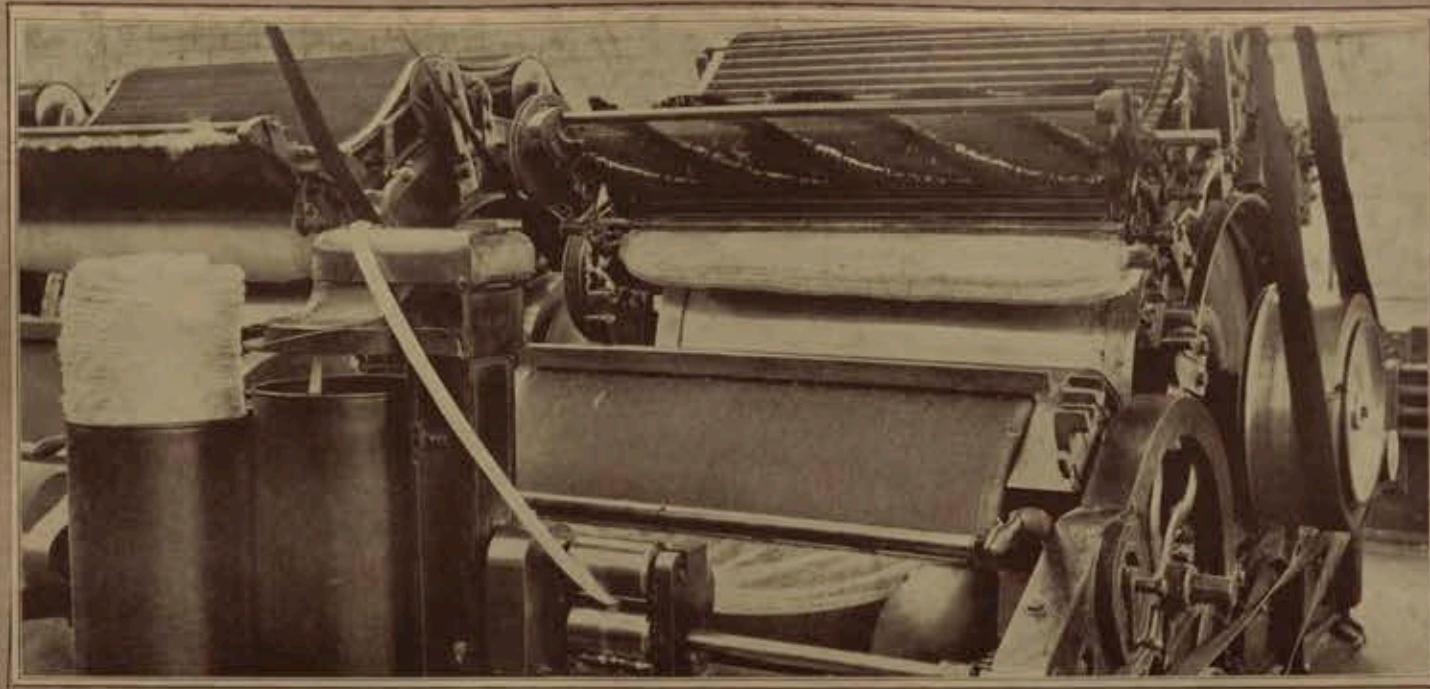
**BROWN MUSLIN**  
(Pride of Dixie)

Brown muslin, or brown sheeting, is the term applied to plain woven cotton cloth in its natural state. Used for household and general utility purposes, and for mattresses, ironing board covers, etc. The most serviceable muslins are of clear color, free from specks, denoting that they are woven from clean, better-grade cotton.



**BLEACHED MUSLIN**  
(Daisy)

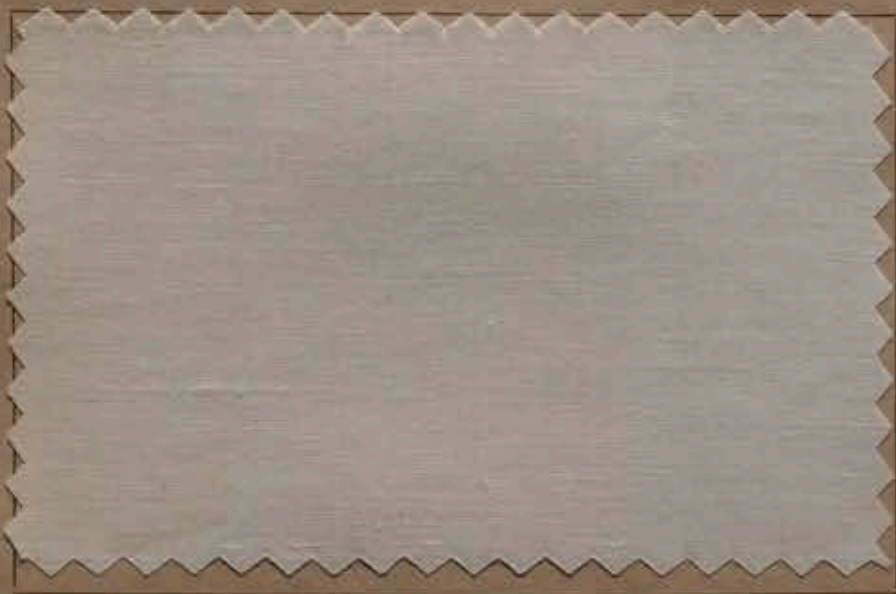
Used for sheets, pillow cases, nightgowns, underwear, etc. Muslins of high count (i. e., a large number of threads to the square inch of cloth) require no artificial filling and give better service. Low count muslins are frequently loaded with starch or clay to give the appearance of weight.



The "Carding" machine removes the leaf particles from the cotton and combs and straightens the matted fibers, delivering the cotton in a loose, untwisted-rope, known as a sliver.  
(Fieldale Weaving and Spinning Mill, Fieldale, Virginia)

## DOMESTICS

(Continued)



### BLEACHED MUSLIN

(Field Flower)

Illustrates a fine grade of muslin in a medium weight. Used extensively for men's clothing.



### BLEACHED MUSLIN

(Snowball)

High count, heavy weight muslin. The quality of good muslin is determined by closeness of weave and weight of the fabric. In general, the finer the weave the greater the weight.



### CAMBRIC

(Lustre)

Bleached cotton cloth, distinguishable by the smooth calendered finish which imparts a luster. A higher count, lighter weight fabric than muslin. The sample is free from artificial filling and has been bleached semi-soft to offset hardness. Used for undergarments, sheets, pillow cases, etc.



### LINEN FINISH COTTON SUITING

(Linno Cloth)

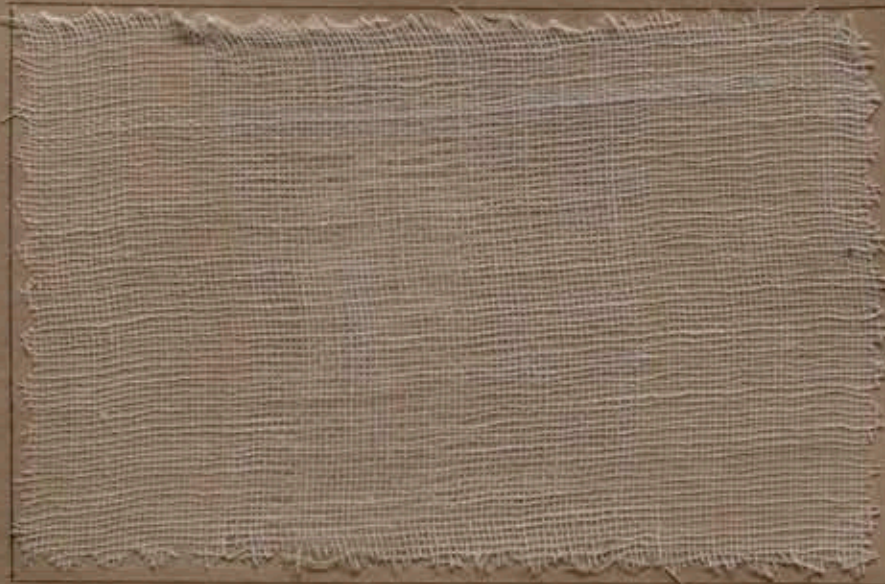
Unusually long-wearing, heavy weight, bleached cotton fabric used satisfactorily as a substitute for linen. Made of uniformly spun yarns and finished in both soft and linen finish. Used for napkins, tea cloths, aprons, coats, skirts, juvenile garments and a wide variety of other purposes.



Six slivers are fed at one time into the "Drawing Machine" which combines them and draws them out into one sliver six times the original length.  
(Marshall Field & Company's Mill at Fieldale, Virginia)

## DOMESTICS

(Continued)



### HOSPITAL GAUZE

Bleached cotton fabric, made with an open mesh. More commonly known as cheesecloth. Used for hospital purposes, dairy products, sanitary napkins and cleaning cloths. Quality is determined by the weight and the closeness of the mesh.



### TWILL

(Middy)

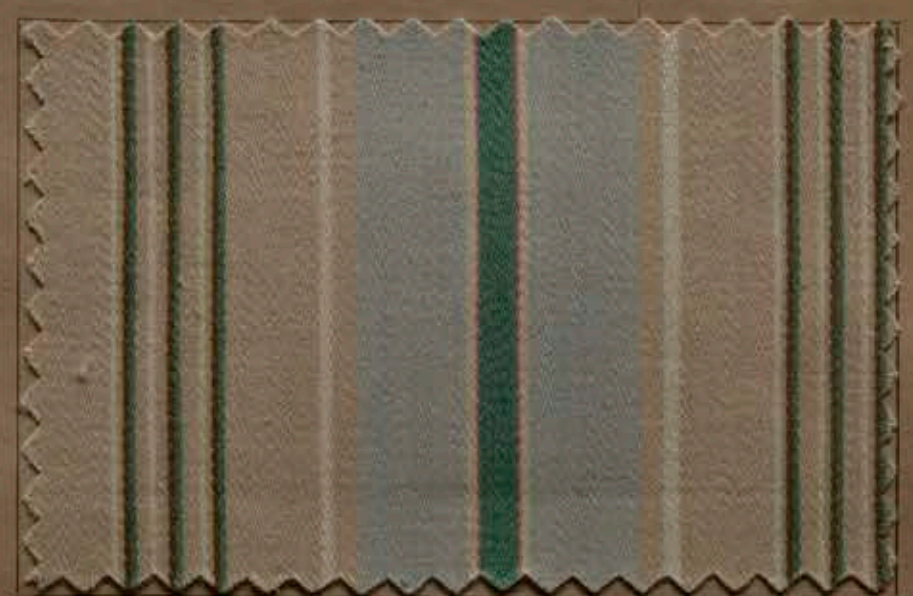
A bleached cotton fabric woven to produce a twilled finish. Used mainly for middy blouses, but adaptable to other uses, particularly children's clothing. Medium weight.



### BED TICKING

(Fairfax M. F. C.)

Twilled cotton cloth of various grades, quality determined by closeness of weave and weight. A herringbone twill finish is sometimes given for variety. Used almost exclusively for mattresses and pillow coverings.

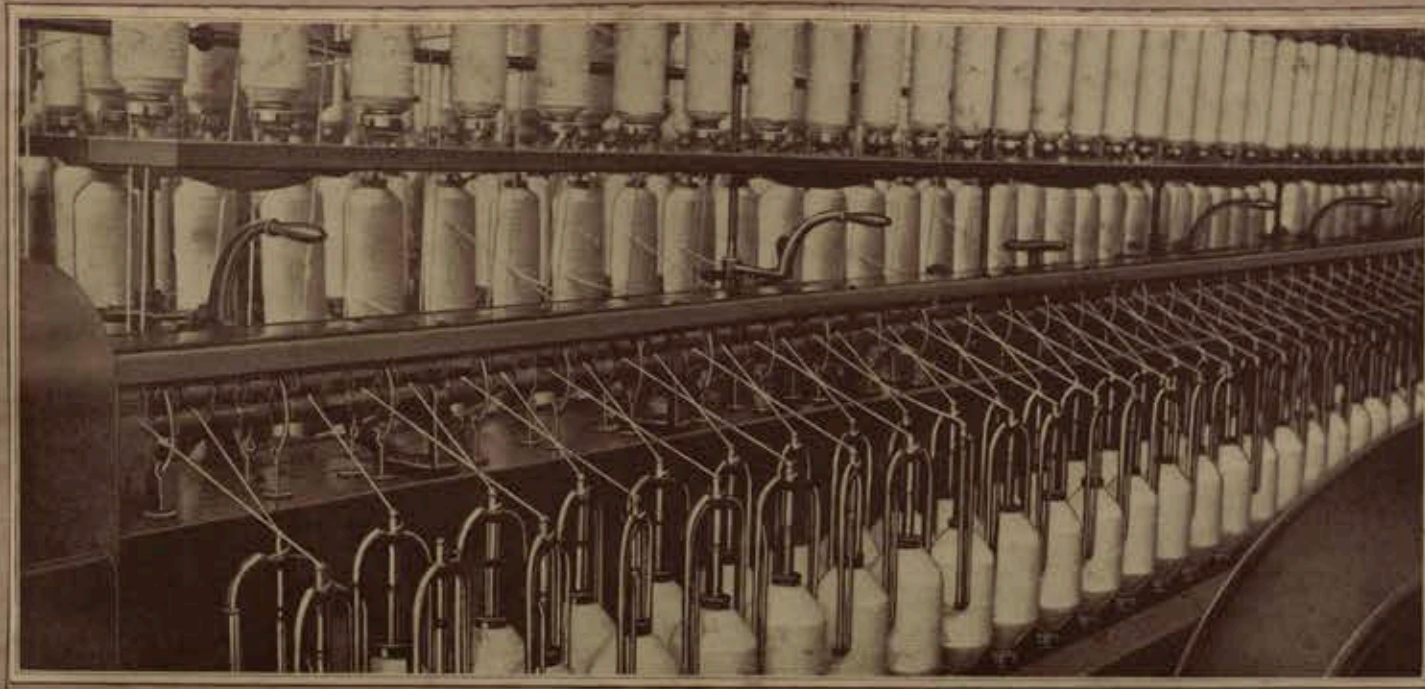


### SATEEN TICKING

(Fairfax No. 3230)

A very durable fabric woven with a sateen twill on the face. All sateen tickings are firmly woven to hold hair and feathers. Comes in a variety of colors.





On this frame the strands are doubled and still further drawn. The "flyers" rotate very fast and the strands, smaller and more firmly twisted, are wound upon smaller bobbins.  
(Fieldale Mills)

## DOMESTICS

(Continued)



### COTTON DUCK

(Marine)

A heavy, stiff cotton cloth, usually unbleached. Often woven with double warp and single filling. Purity of coloring determines grade of cotton used and thereby quality of fabric. Used for tents, wagon covers, awnings, etc.



### CHEVIOT SHIRTING

(Southern States)

Yarn dyed, cotton fabric, made of round thread of unusually heavy construction to withstand wear. Closely woven with smooth finish. Used chiefly for work shirts and aprons.



### BLUE DENIM

(Fairfax)

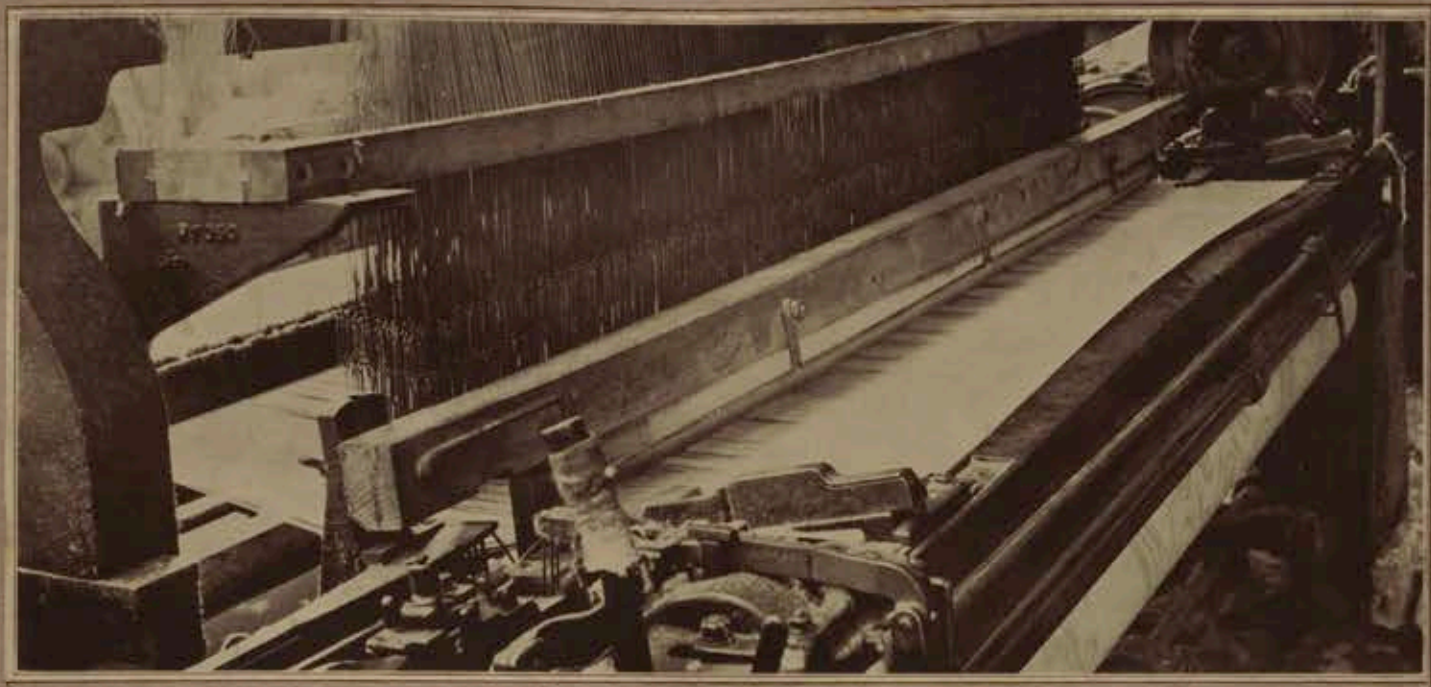
Strong cotton cloth with firm weave, coarse twilled finish. Dyed with indigo. Used for overalls and jumpers.



### CANTON FLANNEL

(Kearsarge)

Bleached or unbleached cotton fabric, with a nap on the outside and a strong twilled back. Inferior grades are made with a plain back. Made in a number of weights. Used, in the lighter weights, for children's sleeping garments; in the heavier grades for mittens, work gloves and similar purposes.



A Bedspread loom in operation, showing the mass of harness wires controlling the movements of the warp threads.  
(Field Quality Bedspread Mill at Leaksville, N. C.)

## BEDSPREADS

(FIELD QUALITY)



### DIMITY BEDSPREAD

(Field Quality)

A fine woven fabric commonly known as crinkled bedspread. A light-weight, easily washed, cotton bedspread, with crinkled stripes. Requires no ironing. Largely used by hospitals and similar institutions.



### CROCHET BEDSPREADS

(Field Quality)

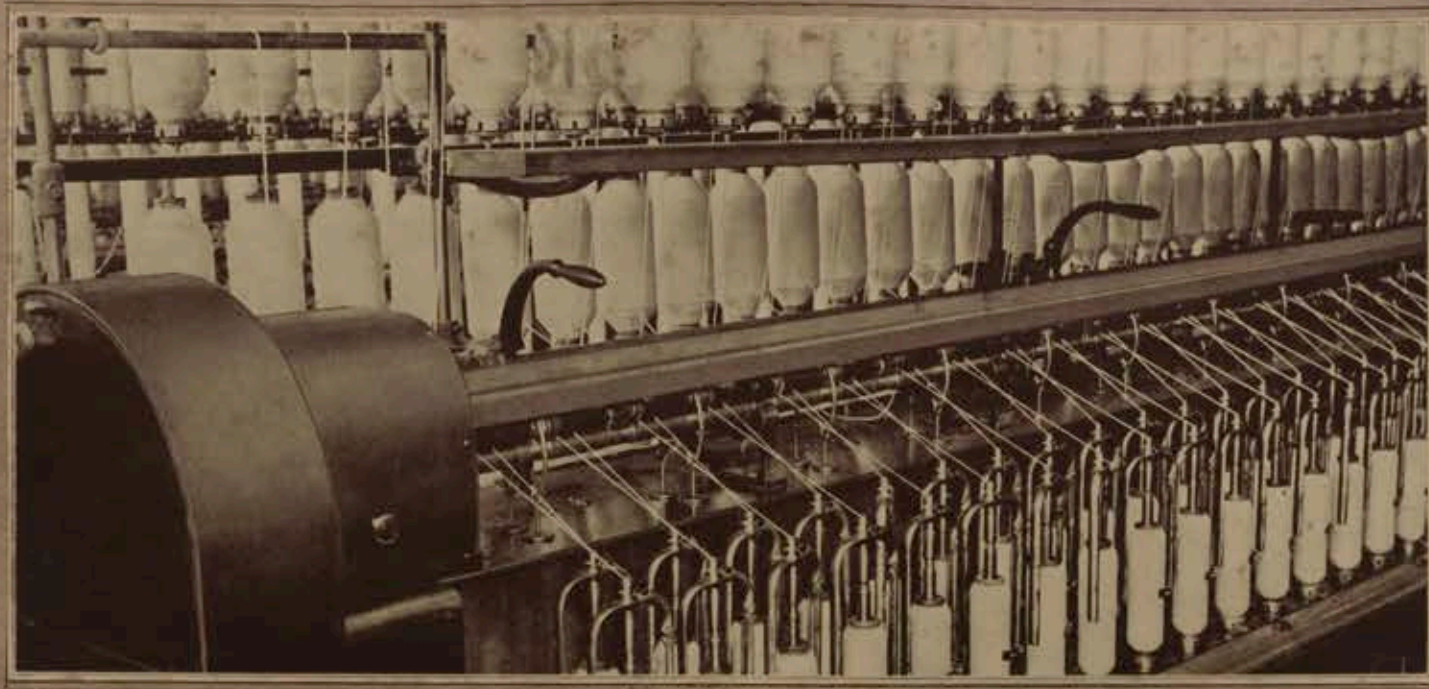
Clear white, cotton bedspread, made with hemmed and scalloped edges. Woven with coarse yarn and coarse weave to produce crocheted effect.



### SATIN BEDSPREAD

(Field Quality)

Excellent quality cotton, satin weave bedspread made on a Jacquard loom to produce distinctive raised designs.



Another process of cotton spinning. The strands are doubled once more and drawn into a smaller more compact thread.  
(Marshall Field & Company's Mill at Fieldale, Virginia)

## WHITE GOODS (CRYSTA)

White goods, in their appeal for popularity, must rely entirely on the skill of weaver and finisher in exploiting the natural beauty of the virgin cotton. There is no color to hide or intricate pattern to distract. The fabric must approach perfection in evenness of weave, be soft white in color and mellow of finish. This page of samples shows the progression of quality from long cloth, which is one step above muslin, up to batiste, the finest of all.



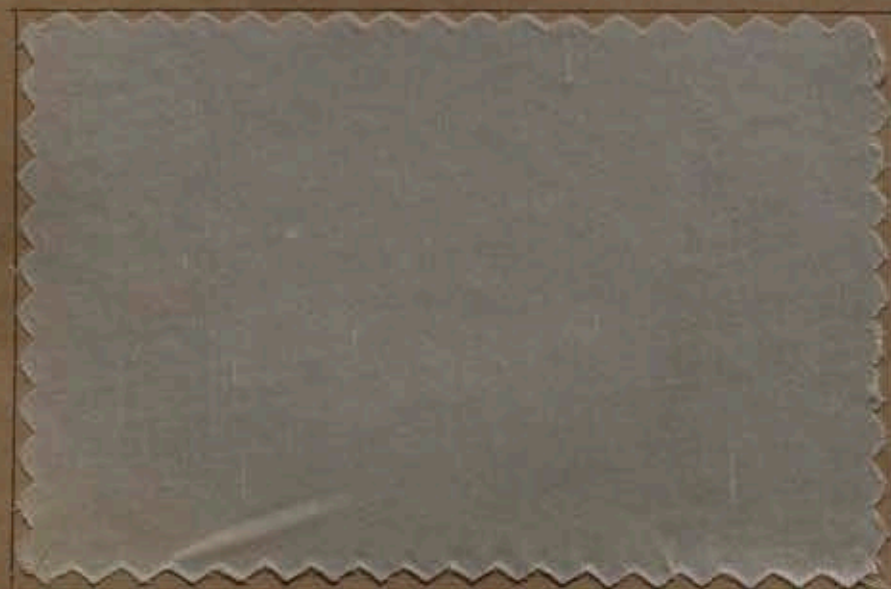
**LONGCLOTH**  
(Crysta)

Plain, substantial cotton cloth, with a soft, pure finish. Very popular for its moderate cost and long wearing quality. Used almost entirely for underwear and night garments.



**NAINSOOK**  
(Crysta)

Originally a plain weave, soft finish, medium weight cloth, closely resembling longcloth. Developments in fine cotton goods have, however, extended Nainsook to cover a wide variety of weights and finishes. The various types can be classified roughly as heavy, medium and sheer. The two latter are sometimes mercerized and schrienered as well as plain finished. Used for infants' dresses and fine lingerie.



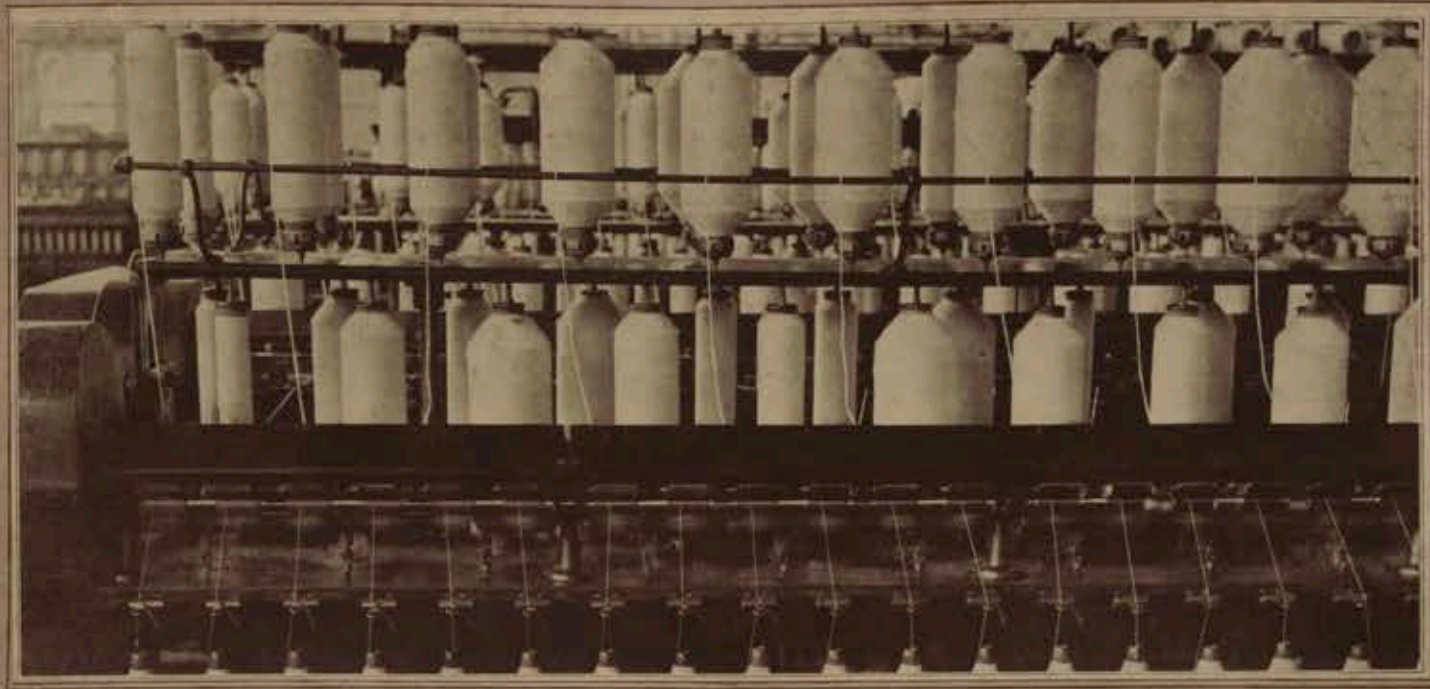
**LINGERIE CHARMEUSE**  
(Crysta)

A fine, satin weave, all-cotton cloth, with a luster equal to silk in brilliance. Made both in plain cloth and in woven patterns, such as shadow stripes, checks and small figures.



**MERCELIN BATISTE**  
(Crysta)

One of the sheerest and finest in weight of the fine cotton goods, nearly always with a lustre and silky finish. Admirably adapted for the finest infants' dresses, lingerie and white dresses for special occasions.

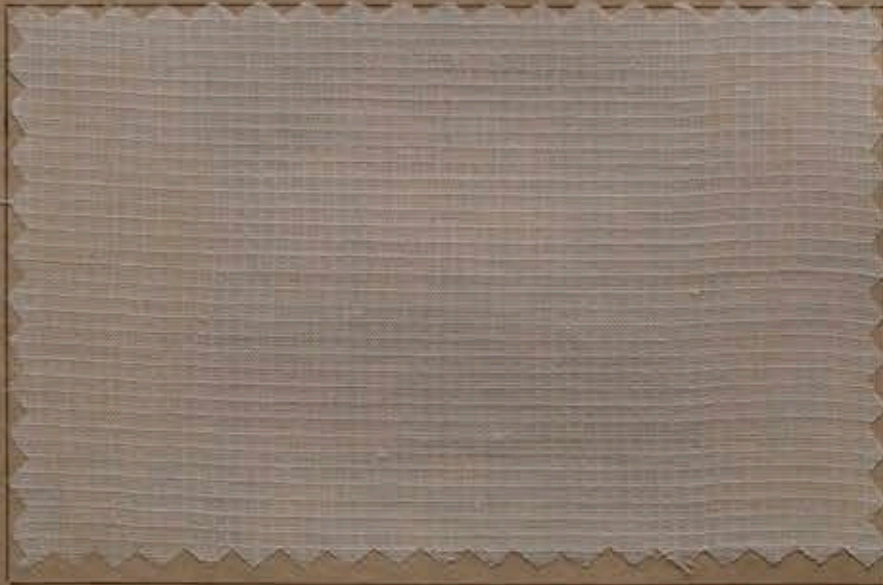


On these frames the process of doubling, drawing and spinning the threads is completed. Amount of drawing and twisting depends on size and character of yarn desired. Warp yarns are usually given a greater twist, and are more compact than filling yarns.  
(Marshall Field & Company's Mill at Fieldale, Virginia)

## WHITE GOODS

(CRYSTA)

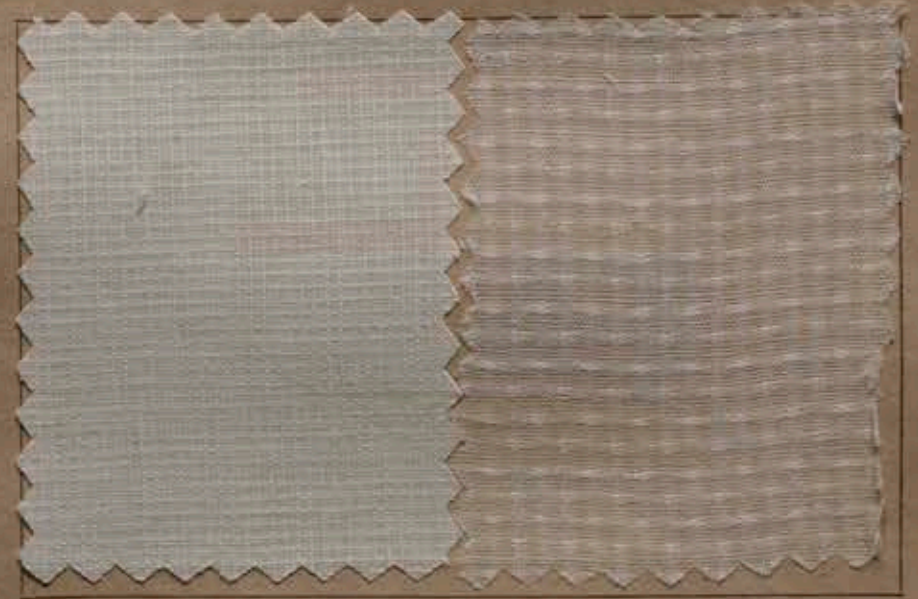
(Continued)



### DIMITY

(Crysta)

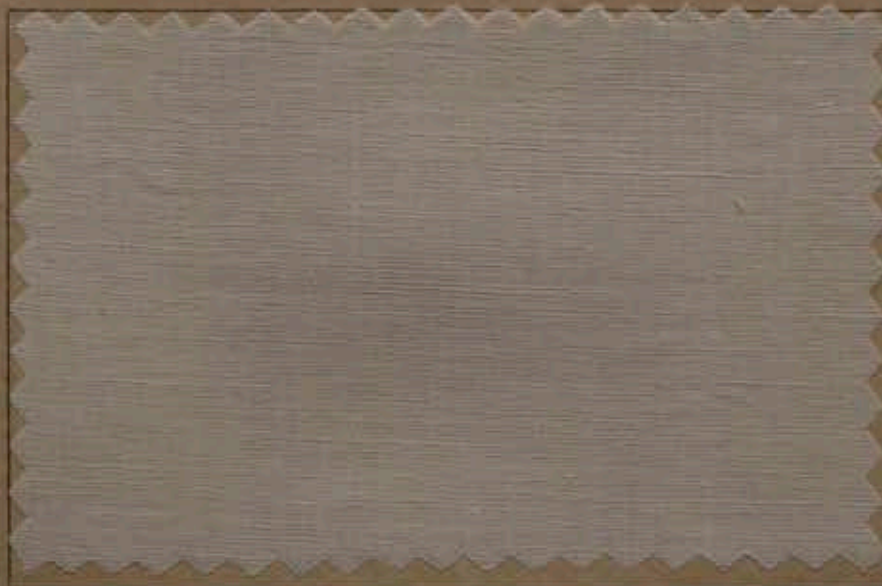
Sheer cotton cloth in small striped and checked patterns. One of the first attempts at fancy weaving in cottons. Used for infants' dresses, women's waists, tea aprons, undergarments, etc.



### PAJAMA CLOTH and LINGERIE BATISTE

(Crysta)

Special fabrics for underwear uses, chiefly for one-piece undergarments. Men's lines are in the stouter pajama cloth, women's generally of batiste, with a soft, mercerized finish. Small checked patterns are generally stronger than striped or plain cloths.



### INDIA LINON

(Crysta)

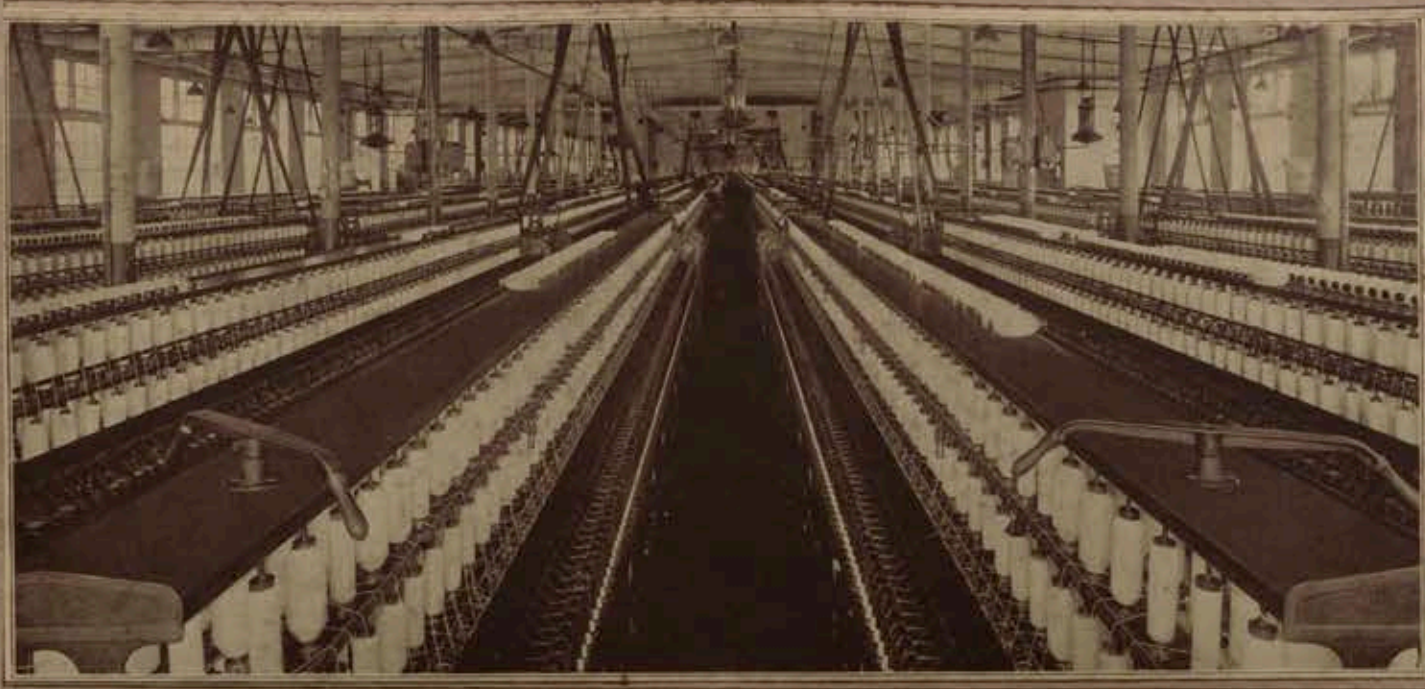
Plain lawn with fairly crisp finish, used generally as dress foundation for lighter materials.



### NURSES' COSTUME CLOTH

(Crysta)

All-white, fairly heavy, crisp linen-finished cloth, thoroughly shrunk. Used for nurses' uniforms and house dresses.



Spinning Room at the Marshall Field & Company "Lily" Mill, Spray, N. C.

## WHITE GOODS

(CRYSTA)  
(Continued)



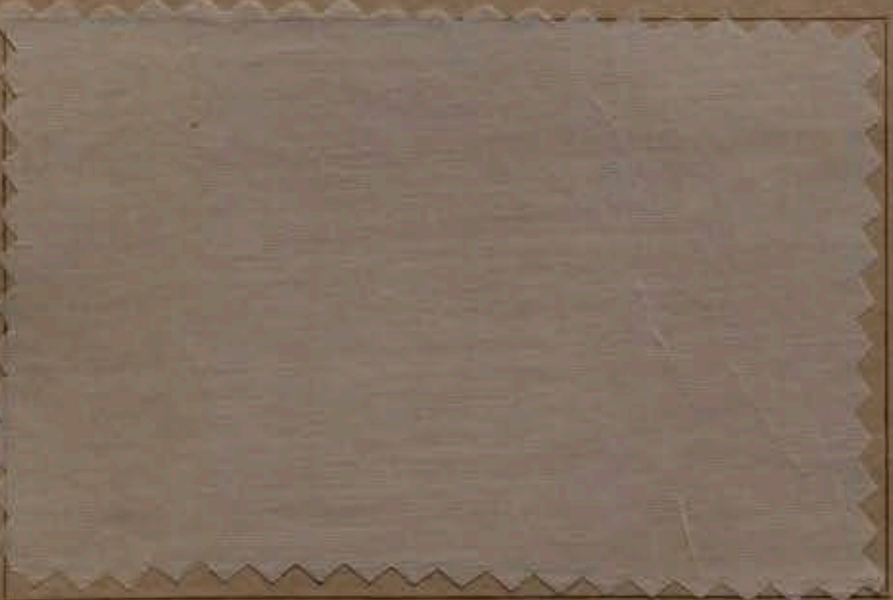
**MERCERIZED POPLIN**  
(Crysta)

Substantial cotton cloth, woven so that each weft thread produces a definite rib across the piece. Is finished with a silky texture. Stands an unusual amount of wear. Used chiefly for nurses' uniforms, house dresses and children's rompers. The finer weaves and lighter weights known as broadcloths are used largely for men's shirts.



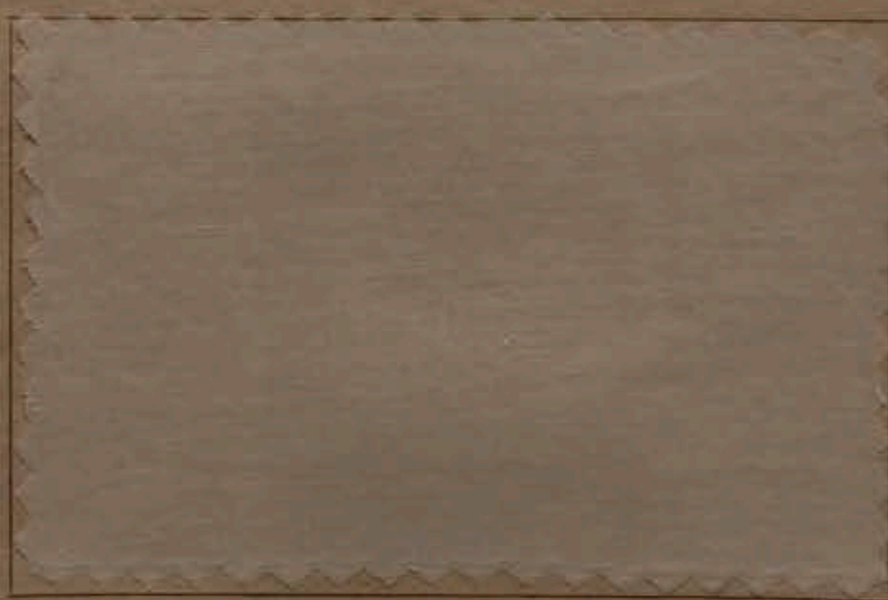
**MERCERIZED VOILE**  
(Crysta)

Fabric whose quality is determined not by the count, (number of threads to the square inch), but by the quality and twist of the yarn itself. Good voile is made of a round, hard twisted thread. In weaving and finishing, the threads must lie perfectly square and even, that the finished article may have an open, clear and wiry appearance. Used widely for dresses.



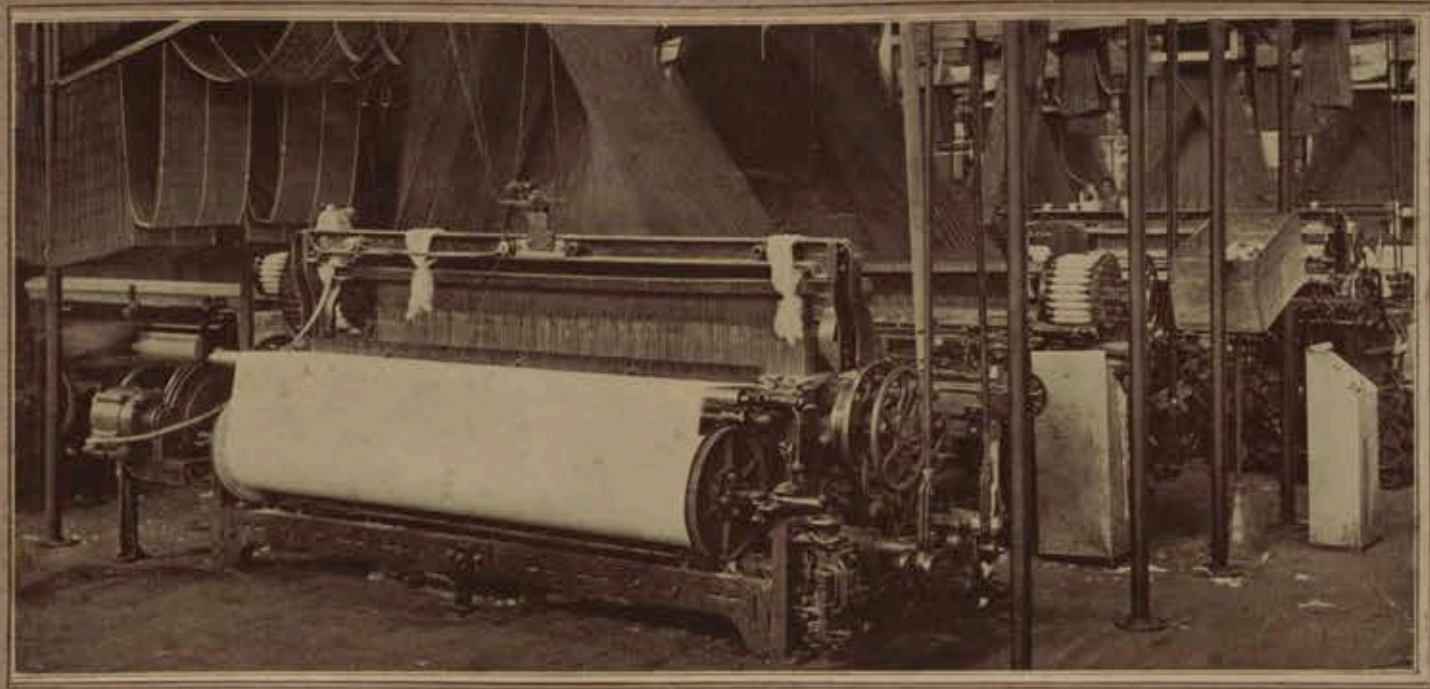
**EMERALD LAWN**  
(Crysta)

Sheer, crisp finish lawn, fully mercerized and resembling sheer linen. Used for all kinds of white dresses, tea aprons, etc.



**TRANSPARENT ORGANDY**  
(Crysta)

As it comes off the loom, organdy is a light-weight, sheer cloth practically identical with a sheer batiste or lawn. Its distinction lies in the crisp finish it receives. This finish may be superficial and susceptible to laundering, or so fast as to be practically indestructible, as in the Swiss Organdies.



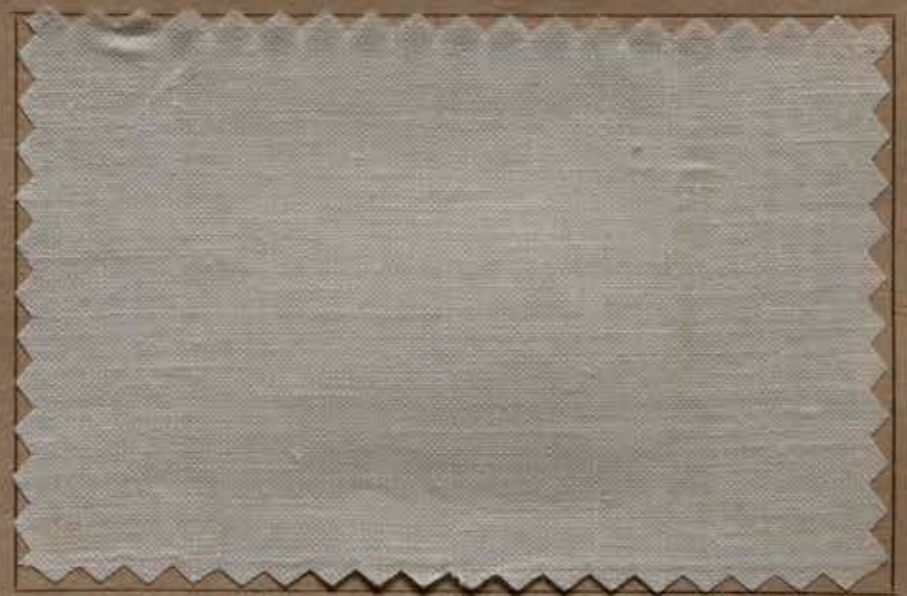
A Jacquard Cotton Damask Loom in operation, showing the Jacquard cards which control the movements of the warp in the upper left-hand corner of the photograph.  
(Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Virginia)

## DAMASK, LINEN AND DIAPER CLOTH



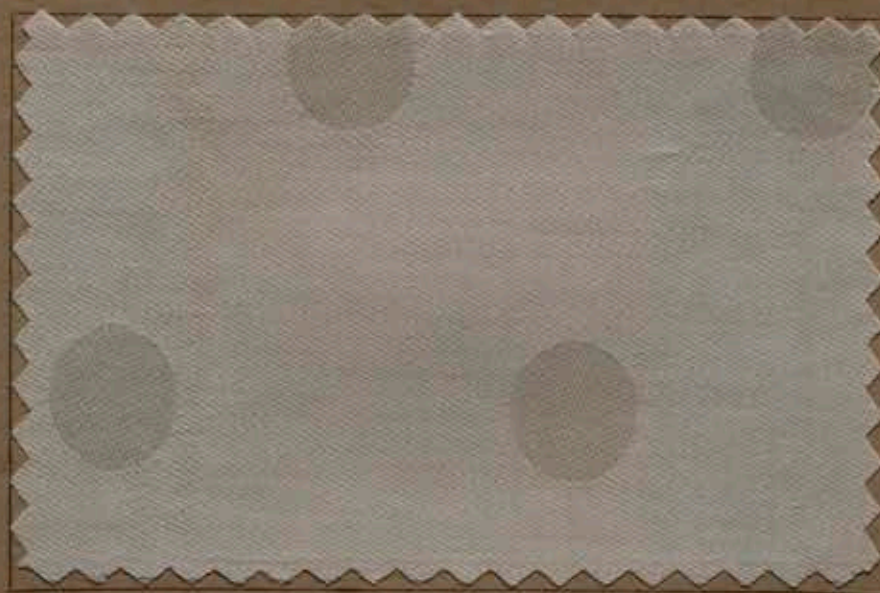
**DRESS LINEN**  
(*Tru-Fast*)

Popular fabric for summer and sport dresses. A special finishing process, invented some years ago, relieves the tendency to wrinkle, while a special dyeing process makes it immune to fading, rain or washing compounds.



**ART LINEN**

Plain woven, natural or bleached embroidery fabric, made of linen, or cotton and linen. Sample is of linen.



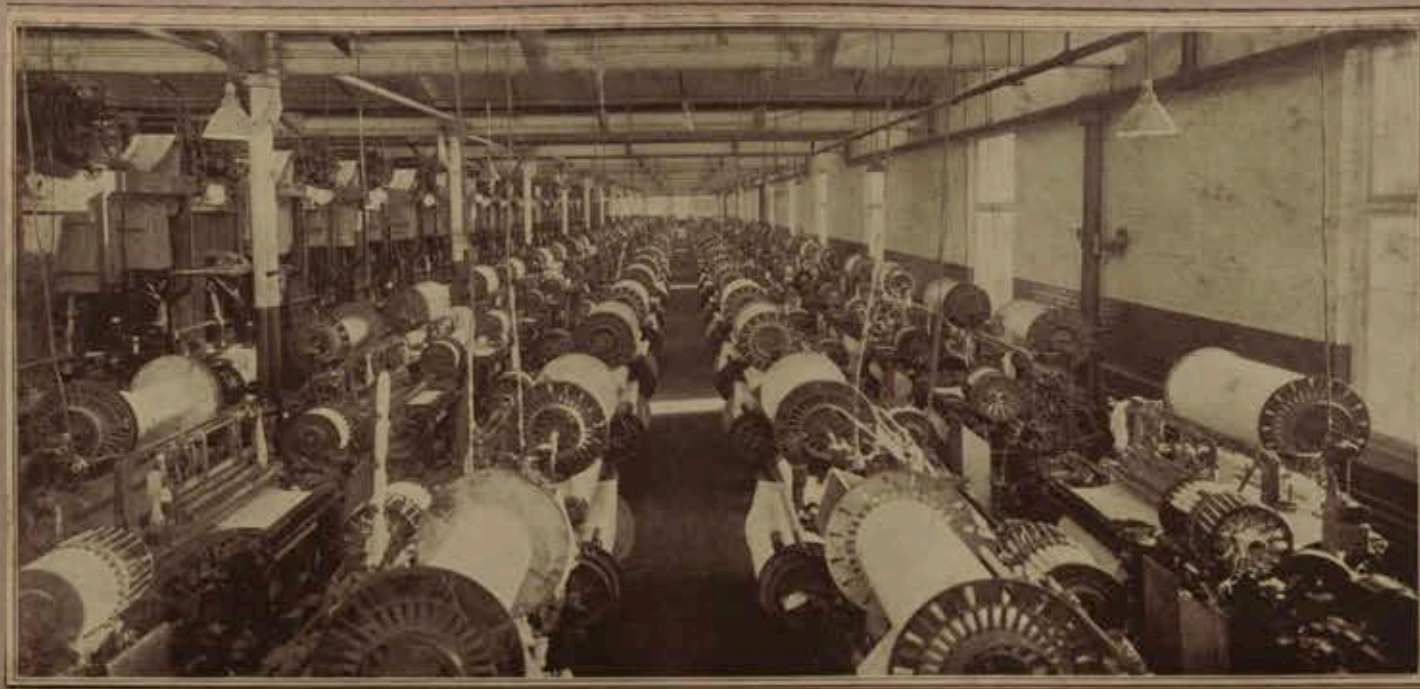
**DAMASK**  
(*Table Pride*)

Tablecloth fabric made of linen or mercerized cotton, either woven plain or with floral designs. Sample is of excellent quality mercerized cotton damask, having the figured pattern.



**DIAPER CLOTH**  
(*Soft Spun*)

Absorbent, bleached, diamond weave, all-cotton cloth, especially made for infants' wear.



Terry towel looms in Marshall Field & Company's Fieldale Mill, Fieldale, Virginia.

## TOWELS AND TOWELINGS

Towels in general are of two types,—plain woven and loop pile known as Turkish or Terry toweling. The materials used are cotton, linen and combinations of the two.



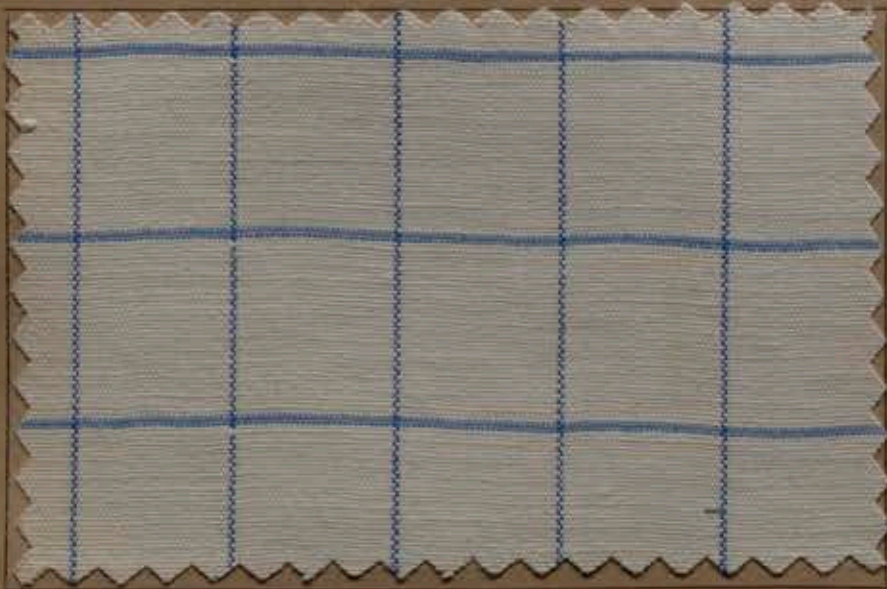
**HUCK TOWELING**  
(Soft Spun)

Toweling made of linen, half linen, or all cotton, in various weights. Woven with a huckaback or honeycomb weave in plain or floral patterns. Used for hand towels and fancy embroidered towels. Sample is of cotton.



**TURKISH TOWELING**  
(Soft Spun)

Bleached cotton towel fabric or terry cloth. Characterized by loop piles, formed by separate set of warp threads.



**GLASS TOWELING**  
(Soft Spun)

Light-weight, plain woven, smooth finish towel fabric of linen, half linen, or all cotton. Mainly used for drying glassware. Glass toweling, so-called, is characterized by woven red and blue stripes or bars. Sample is of cotton.



**BLEACHED CRASH**

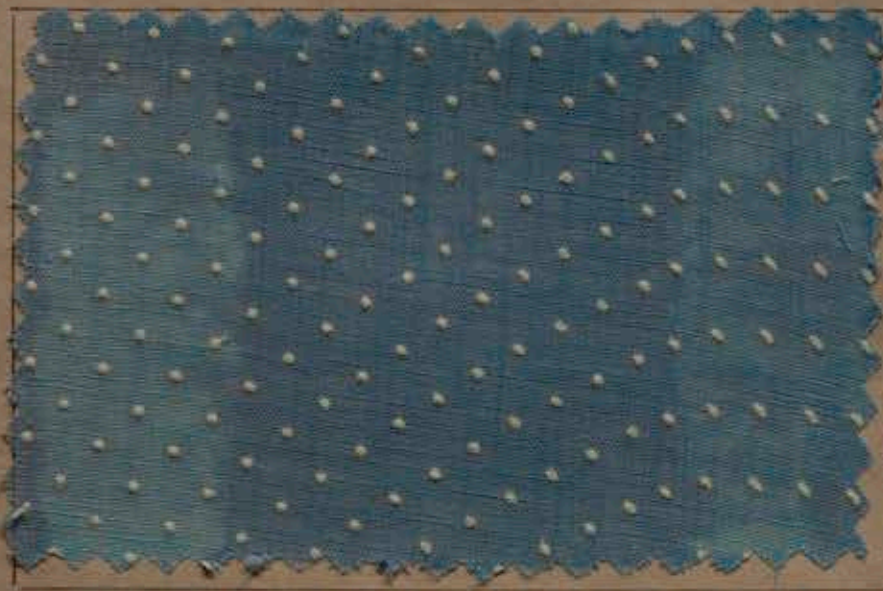
Plain woven linen, half linen or all cotton toweling, used for hand towels, roller towels and dish towels. Sample is of linen.



Cotton bales are inspected on their arrival at the mill and then thrown into a bale-breaker which tears the lumps and flakes apart.

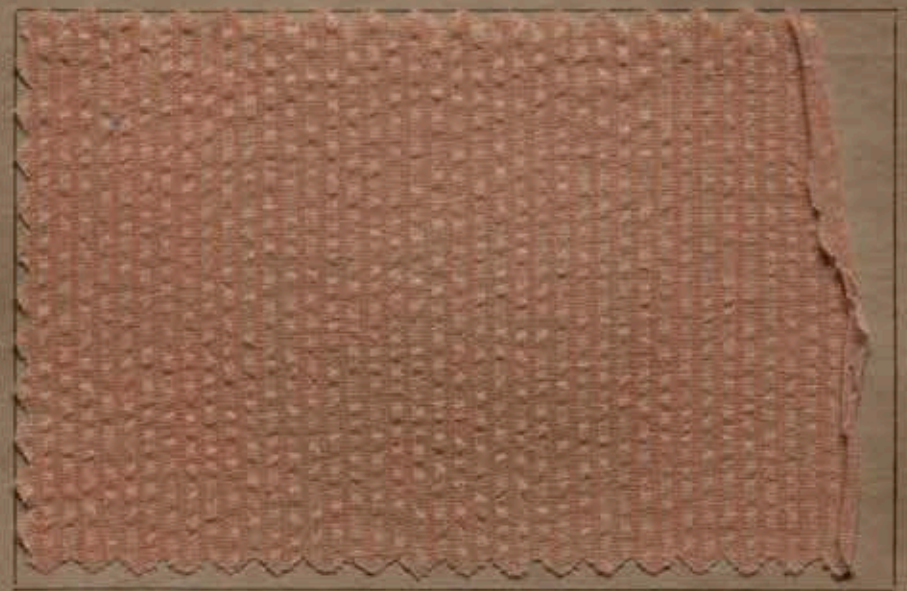
## WASH DRESS GOODS

Wash dress goods are plain woven cotton fabrics either printed in colored designs or dyed in flat colors. The samples represent a few of the many Wash Dress Fabrics converted and distributed by Marshall Field & Company.



**FLOCK PRINTED VOILE**  
(*Voile La Suisse*)

A fabric made by a special process which applies the composition in white or color on dyed or white voile cloth. The composition gives the effect of Dotted Swiss and is of a permanent nature—will withstand washing, ironing and dry cleaning.



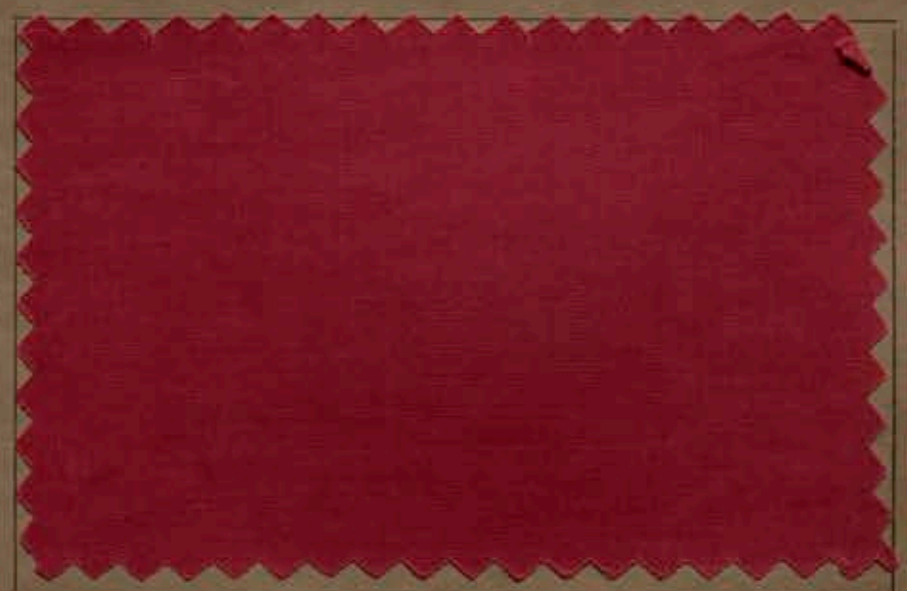
**PLISSE CREPE**  
(*Puriton Plisse*)

Light-weight, creped cotton cloth, dyed in light lingerie shades, or printed in dainty designs appropriate to lingerie, for which it is chiefly used. The crepe is permanent and requires no ironing.



**KIMONO CREPE**  
(*Tokyo*)

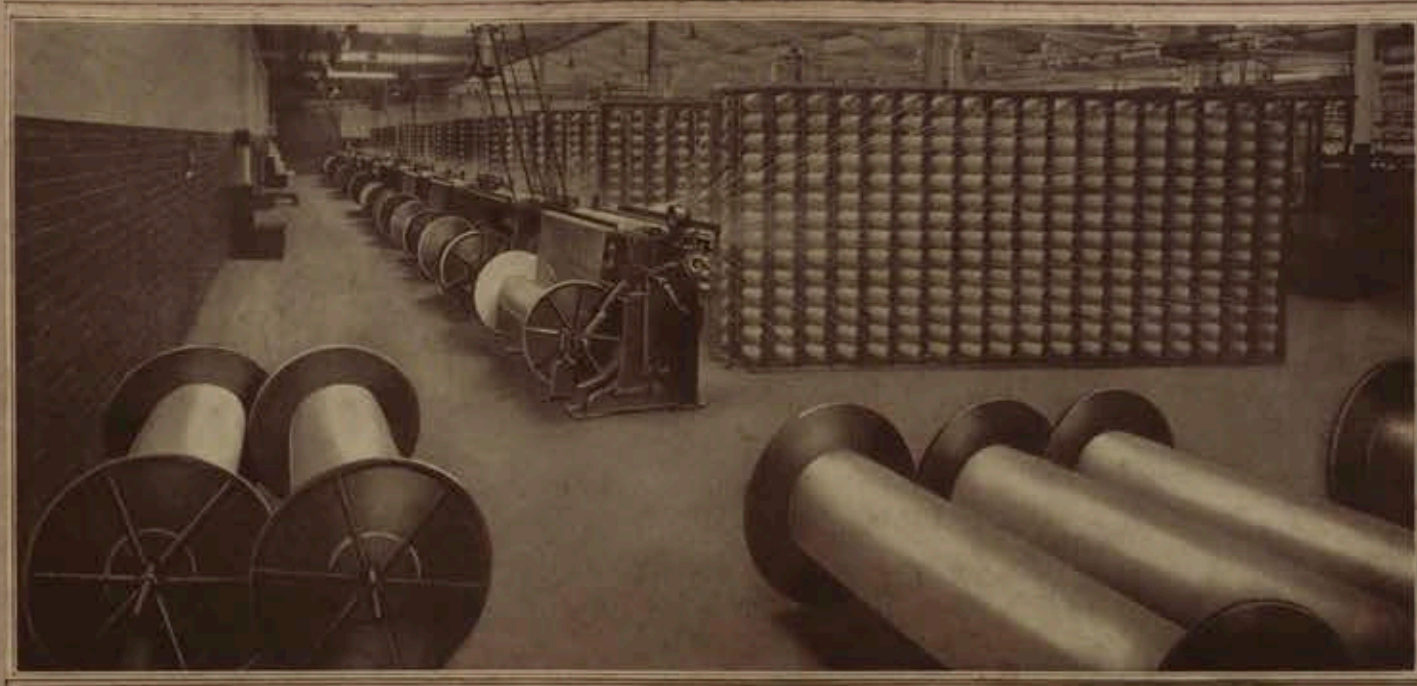
Cotton crepe used chiefly for kimono wear and printed in designs suitable for that purpose. Fabric is given a permanent crepe after being printed.



**COTTON BROADCLOTH**  
(*1004 Superfine*)

Light weight, strong, mercerized, lustrous cotton fabric. Made usually of the finest Egyptian cotton. Washes unusually well, and the more laundering it has, the more lustrous it becomes. Noted for its wearing qualities. Originally used for men's shirtings, its sturdiness and adaptability now make it used for a wide variety of purposes.

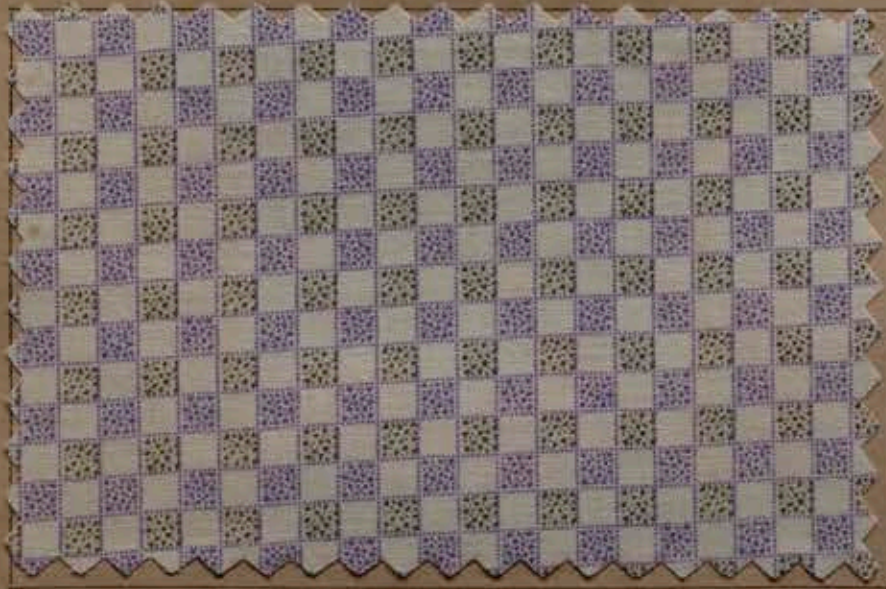




Winding warp yarns upon beams for the looms.  
(Fieldale Mills, Fieldale, Virginia)

## WASH DRESS GOODS

(Continued)



### LIGHT PERCALE

(*Agatha*)

A medium-weight, plain, closely woven, printed cotton fabric with a crisp finish, used for aprons, dresses, children's garments, men's shirts, and many other purposes.



### DARK PERCALE

(*Picretine*)

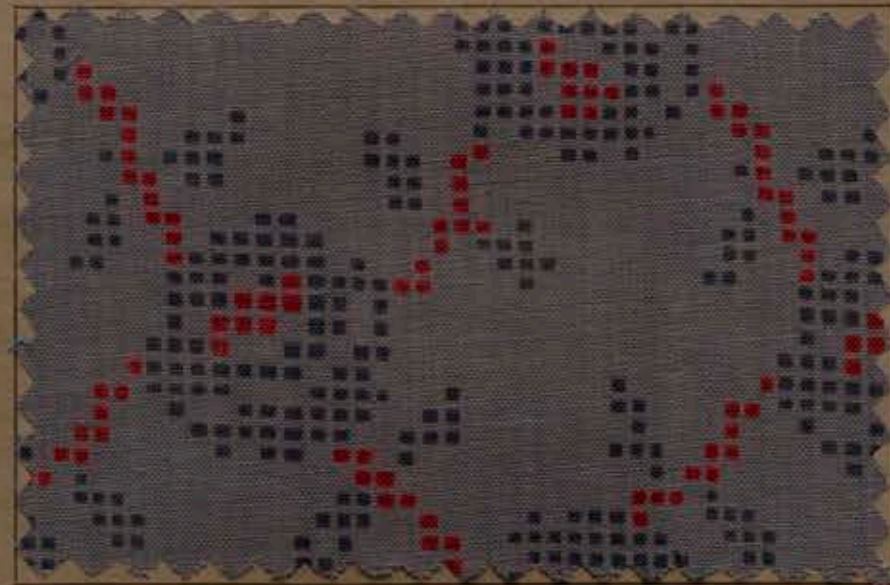
A sample of a pattern printed in reverse—i. e., the design is printed in white on a colored background. This method is used where a darker fabric is wanted.



### PRINTED CHALLIE

(*Victoria*)

Soft, cotton cloth, printed in bright, colored designs.



### PRINTED VOILE

(*Verlaine*)

Sheer cotton dress material, printed in various color combinations. Extremely popular for summer dresses.



Drawing the warp threads through the eyes in the harness, of the loom, to enable them to be lifted or depressed as desired. In the Jacquard loom, each warp-thread is separately controlled.

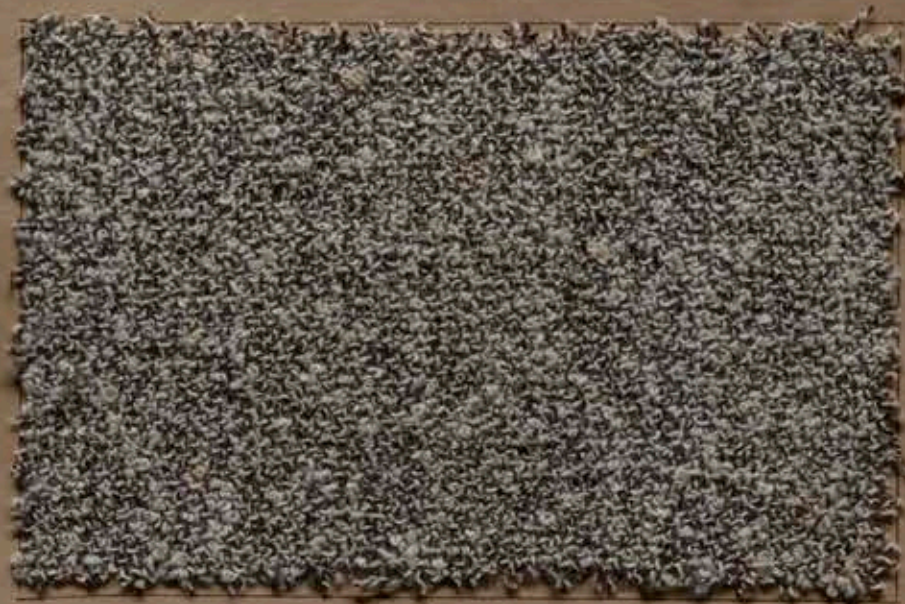
## WASH DRESS GOODS

(Continued)



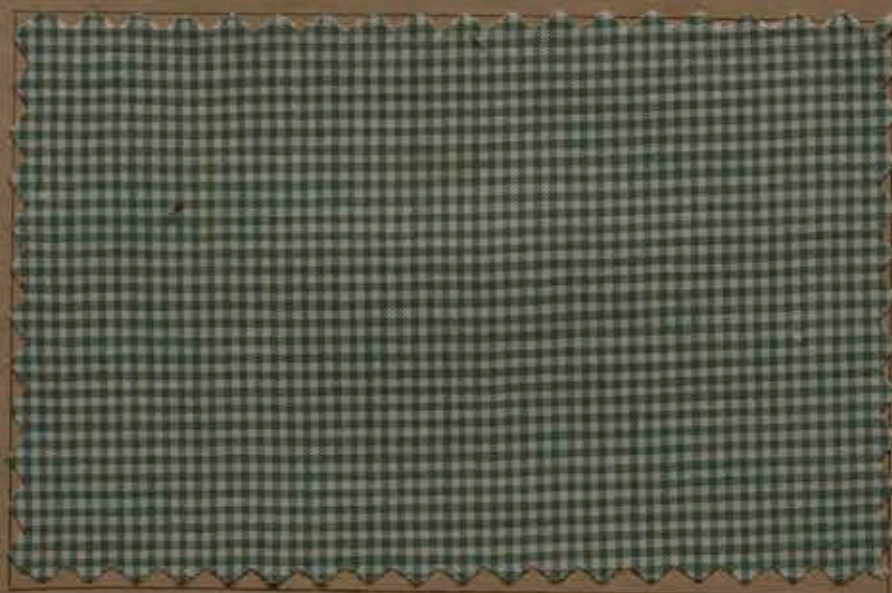
**JAPANESE CREPE**

Imported cloth woven of specially twisted and treated yarns to produce the natural crepe effect. Used for all kinds of dresses, trimmings, etc.



**HEATHER RATINE**

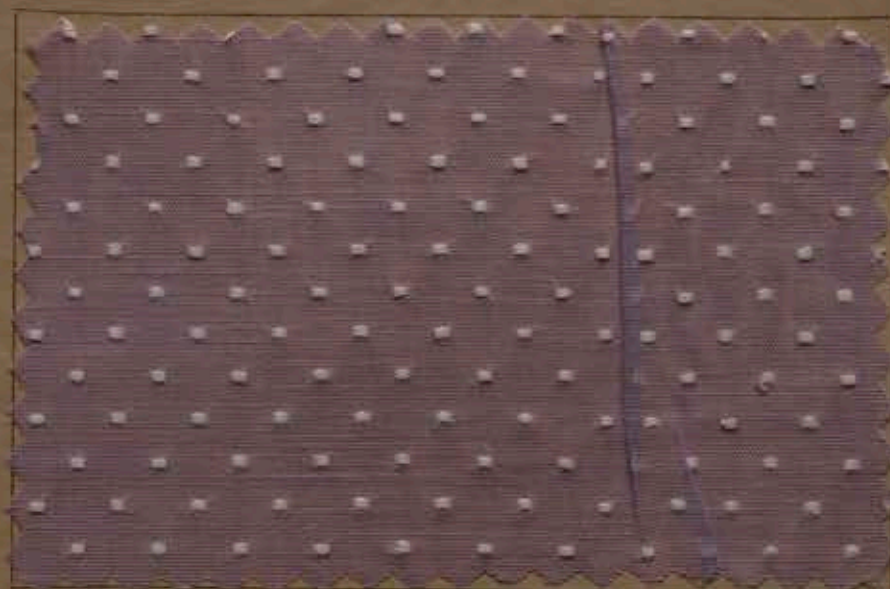
Imported French Ratine, woven of fine, specially prepared yarns, the preparation in this case giving a two-tone effect. This is only one of a very large number of varieties of this fabric. In weight and texture the cloth compares favorably with the wool Ratine. It is washable and the colors are fast. Used mainly for sport wear.



**IMPORTED DRESS GINGHAM**

(Kirkwall)

Imported Gingham, woven of long staple Egyptian cotton, carrying a Scotch finish, considered the best finish on imported Ginghams. Used for the better class of garments where Gingham is used. As the colors are fast, certain patterns are used for shirts.



**DOTTED SWISS**

Light-weight, colored summer fabric made in Switzerland. Noted for its crisp finish and cool appearance. The process of weaving this fabric requires great patience and ability and is carried out by hand by Swiss families.

# GINGHAMS

(FIELD QUALITY)

Gingham is a yarn-dyed cotton fabric—that is, the yarn is dyed before weaving—generally of a plain weave. Five important gingham patterns are illustrated on this page. They are distinguished from each other by pattern, finish and weight.



**DRESS GINGHAM**

(M. F. C.)

Dress gingham is manufactured in an almost unlimited variety of designs and patterns in checks, plaids, stripes and plain shades. Used for women's and children's dresses for house and street wear.



**APRON GINGHAM**

(Peerless)

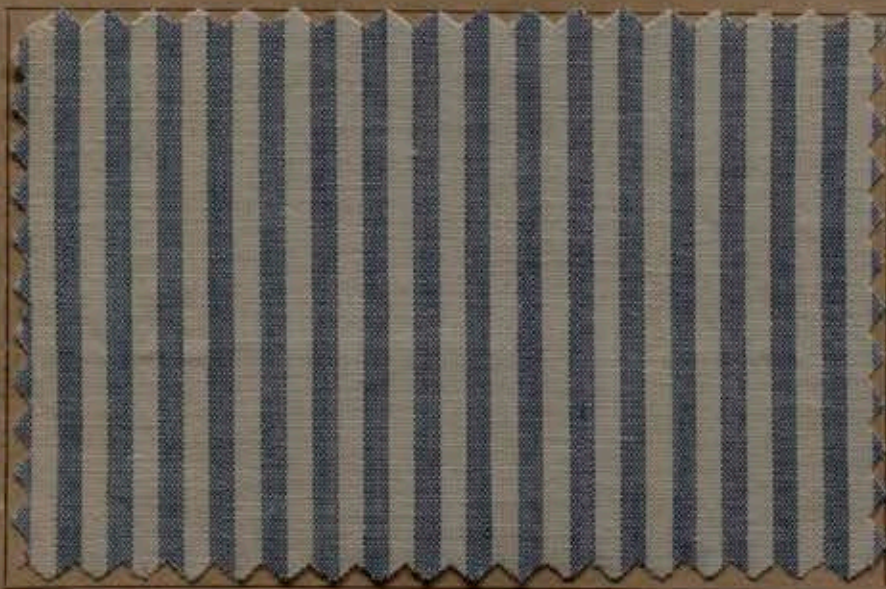
Characterized by small checks and broken checks, chiefly in shades of navy blue, this class has been given its name on account of its long accepted usage for aprons.



**TISSUE GINGHAM**

(Sunburst)

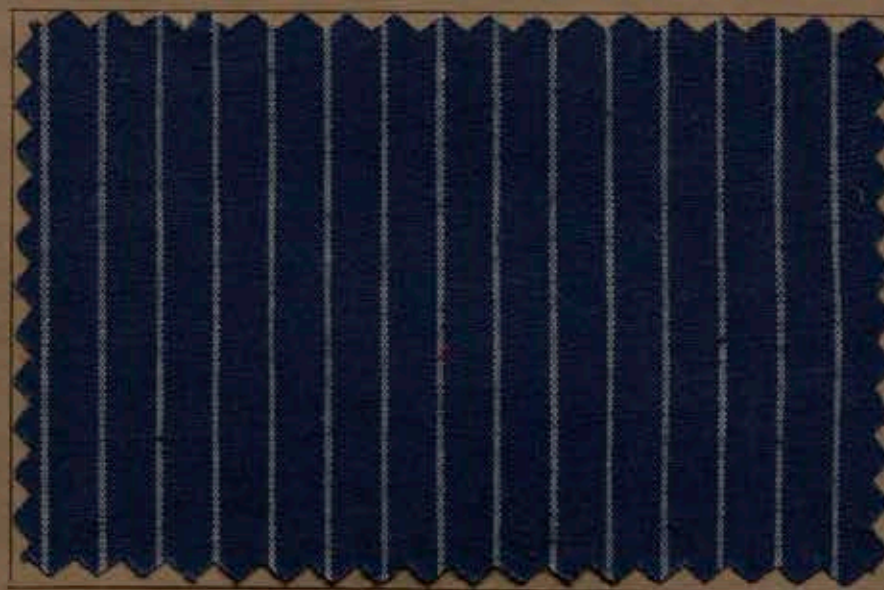
Sheer fabric made of fine cotton yarns, distinguished by a rather open construction and crisp finish. It is seldom found in plain shades. Essentially a hot weather dress fabric.



**SEERSUCKER**

(Red Cross Standard Stripes)

Rough finish, serviceable gingham woven almost entirely in stripes with a few plain colors. Used mainly for nurses' uniforms, house dresses and rompers.



**SUITING OR PLAY CLOTH**

(Everyday)

Regular gingham construction, closely woven from heavy yarns to insure long wear, in plain shades, checks, small plaids and stripes but never in large patterns. Used largely for children's rompers and play suits.



Winding the warp yarns.

## SILK AND COTTON FABRICS

(SILCOT APPAREL FABRICS)

The combination of silk and cotton is woven to give a silky appearance for little more than cotton cost. In weaving, the warp is of cotton to produce strength and the weft is of silk. Quality is usually determined by the amount and fineness of the silk filling.



### SILK MULL

(Vanity)

Cotton warp, silk filled cloth, in a complete range of plain colors. An inexpensive silk undergarment material, used for linings, trimmings, slips, dress foundations and lingerie.



### PRINTED MULL

(Permanent Prints)

Cotton warp silk filled cloth, printed with color designs, on a heavy mull. "Permanent Prints" are washable and guaranteed fast color. Used for dresses and blouses.



### DRESS CREPE

(Silcot Apparel Fabrics)

Cotton warp, silk filled crepe, soft and light-weight, printed in colored designs. Used for dresses and blouses.



### BROCADED TUSSAH

(Charmant Cloth)

Cotton warp, silk filled cloth, made with the silk woven in Jacquard figures. The fabric is cross-dyed—i. e., it is woven in the gray and dipped in two separate dyes, the silk taking one color and the cotton another. As a medium-weight fabric, it is used for linings of all kinds, ladies' and men's dressing gowns, blouses and millinery.

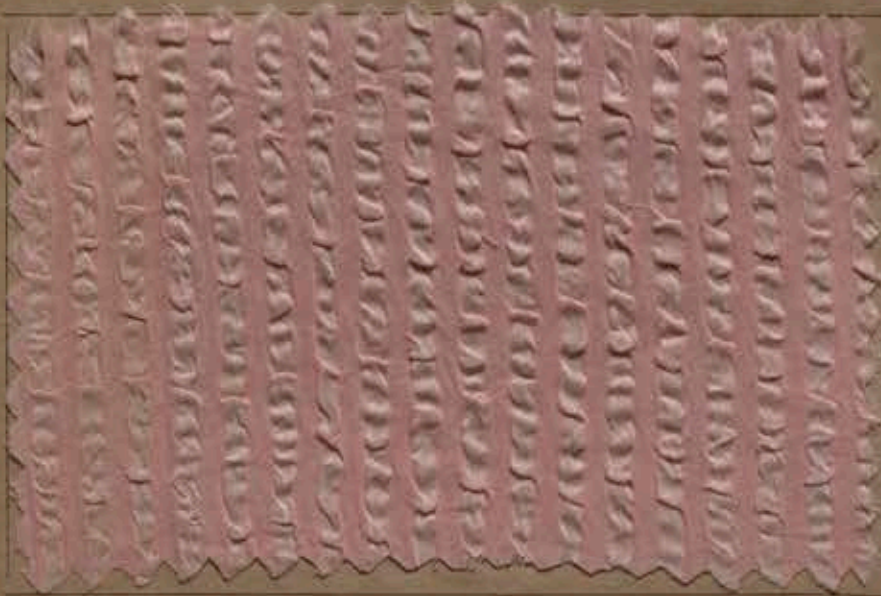


Winding silk for the weft threads.

## SILK AND COTTON FABRICS

(SILCOT APPAREL FABRICS)

(Continued)



### CHIFFON PLISSE

(Silcot Apparel Fabrics)

Cotton warp, silk filled cloth, made with a plisse or crepe stripe, and dyed in a number of pastel shades. The crinkles are produced by chemicals which shrink the smooth stripes, leaving the alternate stripes plisse. Used for bloomers, nightgowns, combinations, and other lingerie.



### RATINE

(Beach)

The cotton warp is heavy knotted thread, the silk filling of much finer thread. This fabric is of medium weight. Used for dresses and sport skirts.

## SATEEN AND COTTON LININGS

(MASTER FABRICS)

The term "Master Fabrics" applies to a complete line of sateen and cotton linings. They combine a satiny sheen with excellent wearing qualities. They are closely woven of good grade cotton and the finish is put on by means of mercerization and heat. Mercerization is a process of immersing the cloth in a bath of caustic soda and then stretching and washing it. This imparts a luster to the threads.



### PLAIN MERCERIZED SATEEN

(Master Fabrics)

Durable, all-cotton cloth, made to resemble silk-satins in finish. Used for bloomers, petticoats, aprons, work-shirts, drapery and general linings.



### FANCY MERCERIZED SATEEN

(Master Fabrics)

Of the same general construction as plain sateen but printed in multi-colored designs. Used as linings for coats, and for wraps and petticoats.

# SATEEN AND COTTON LININGS

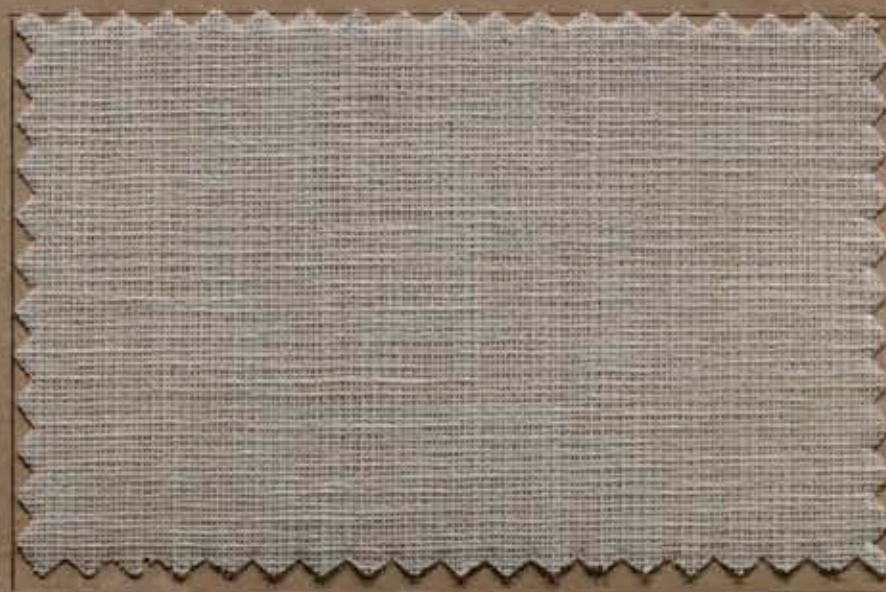
(MASTER FABRICS)



## CRINOLINE

(Master Fabrics)

A cotton fabric woven in coarse mesh and sized for stiffening for dresses and suits. Made in black, white and gray only.



## MILLINERY BUCKRAM

(Master Fabrics)

A cotton fabric of two-ply construction heavily sized for foundations for hats. This cloth is so constructed that it can readily be shaped to conform with millinery fashion requirements.



## COTTON CHARMEUSE

(Master Fabrics)

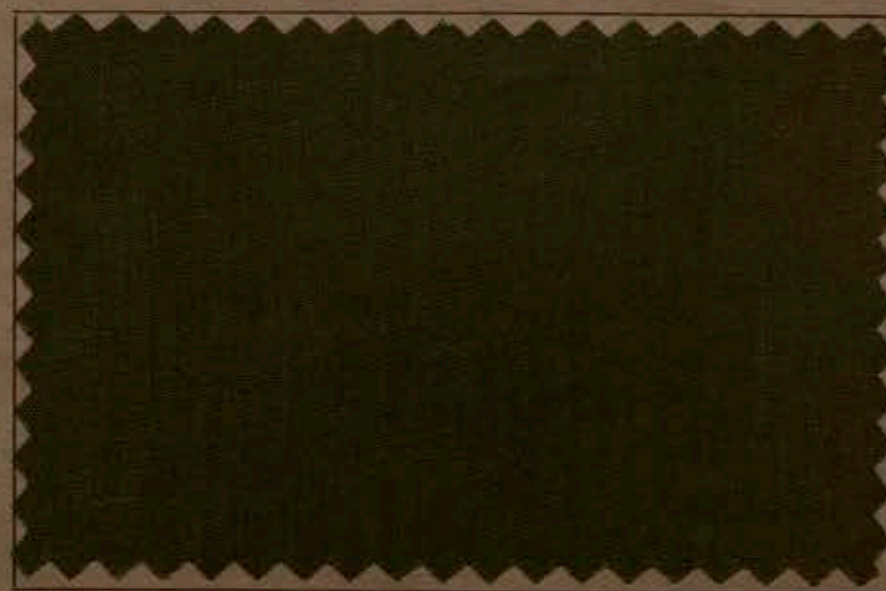
Light-weight, all-cotton material, highly mercerized to resemble silk in feel and appearance. Adapted for bloomers, petticoats and general lining purposes.



## PERCALINE

(Master Fabrics)

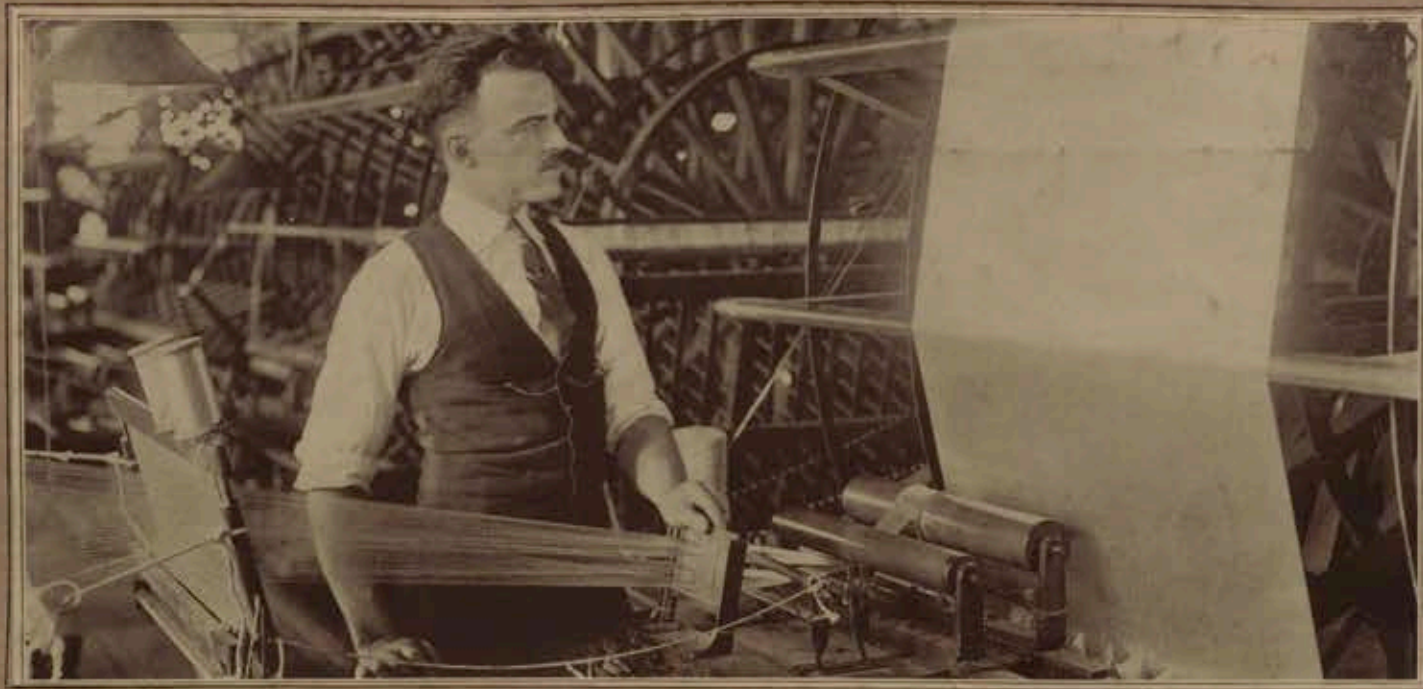
Light-weight, plain woven, cotton fabric with a silk-like finish, used for dress foundations and petticoats.



## CAMBRIC

(Master Fabrics)

Plain woven cotton fabric dyed and calender finished. Used chiefly for fancy costumes, facings, pattern cutting, etc., and largely for decorations. Made in a variety of solid colors.



Making a warp preparatory to weaving silk.  
 (Marshall Field & Company's Silk Mill, Union Hill, N. J.)

## DRESS SILKS

(SILKS BEAU MONDE)

Silk has always been a prized fabric and the rapid development of the modern industry has made possible a great variety of weaves. Its beauty is uncontested and constant usage has proved its delicate strength so far that it is considered one of the most practical of the fabrics.



**TAFFETA**  
 (Silks Beau Monde)

Silk fabric of plain "under and over" weave. Taffeta, as generally known, is skein-dyed and smooth, with a rather stiff finish that produces a rustle when worn.



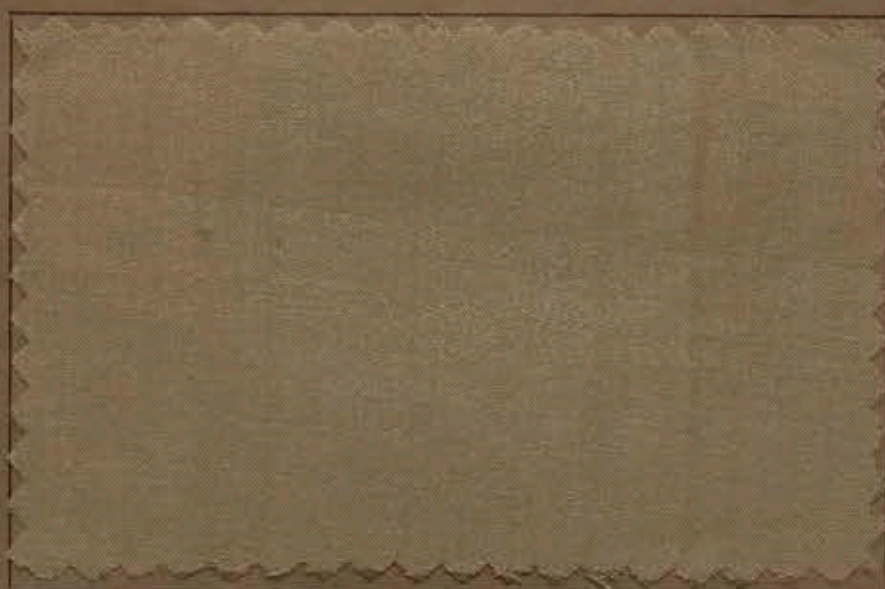
**RADIUM**  
 (Silks Beau Monde)

Soft, smooth-faced, piece-dyed taffeta, used for dresses, linings and lingerie.



**GROS DE LONDRE**  
 (Silks Beau Monde)

Skein-dyed silk fabric, similar to taffeta, but with a slight ribbed effect produced in the weaving. Used for dresses, millinery and draperies.



**PONGEE**  
 (Silks Beau Monde)

Plain silk fabric, woven in Japan. Is known as Shantung if made in China. Made of Tussah, or wild silk, and is woven on hand-loom by the natives. Sold almost exclusively in its natural tan coloring and used, mainly, as a hot weather fabric for dresses, skirts, shirts, draperies, etc.



A portion of the silk weaving rooms.  
(Marshall Field & Company's Silk Mill, Union Hill, New Jersey)

## DRESS SILKS

(SILKS BEAU MONDE)

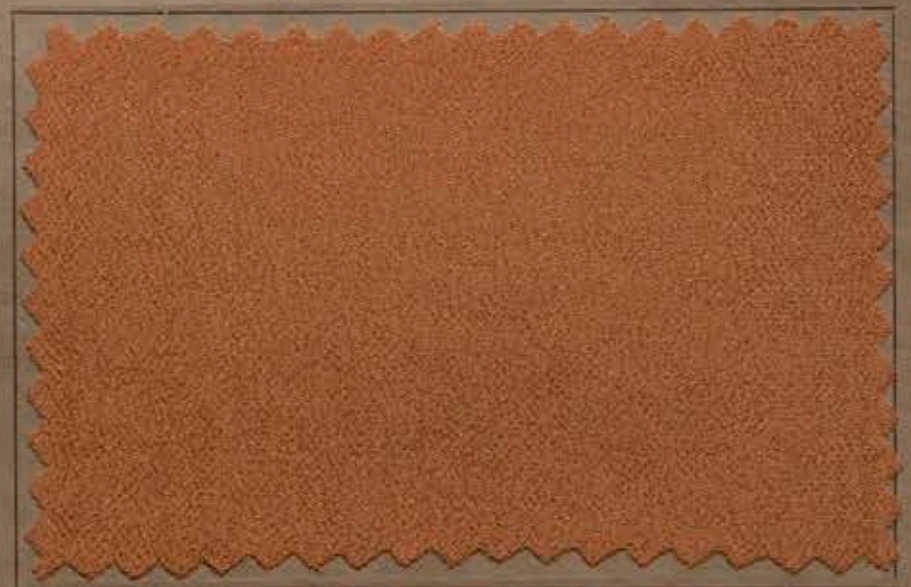
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### CREPE DE CHINE

(Silks Beau Monde)

Very popular, light-weight, soft, dull finish cloth, woven from twisted yarns. Used for dresses, lingerie and linings.



### CANTON CREPE

(Silks Beau Monde)

Heavy crepe fabric, woven of Canton silk, a variety obtainable only in China. Similar to crepe de chine in construction, but heavier. Very serviceable and satisfactory dress fabric.



### SATIN CREPE

(Silks Beau Monde)

Medium-weight crepe, woven with a satin face. Very soft, easily draped cloth.

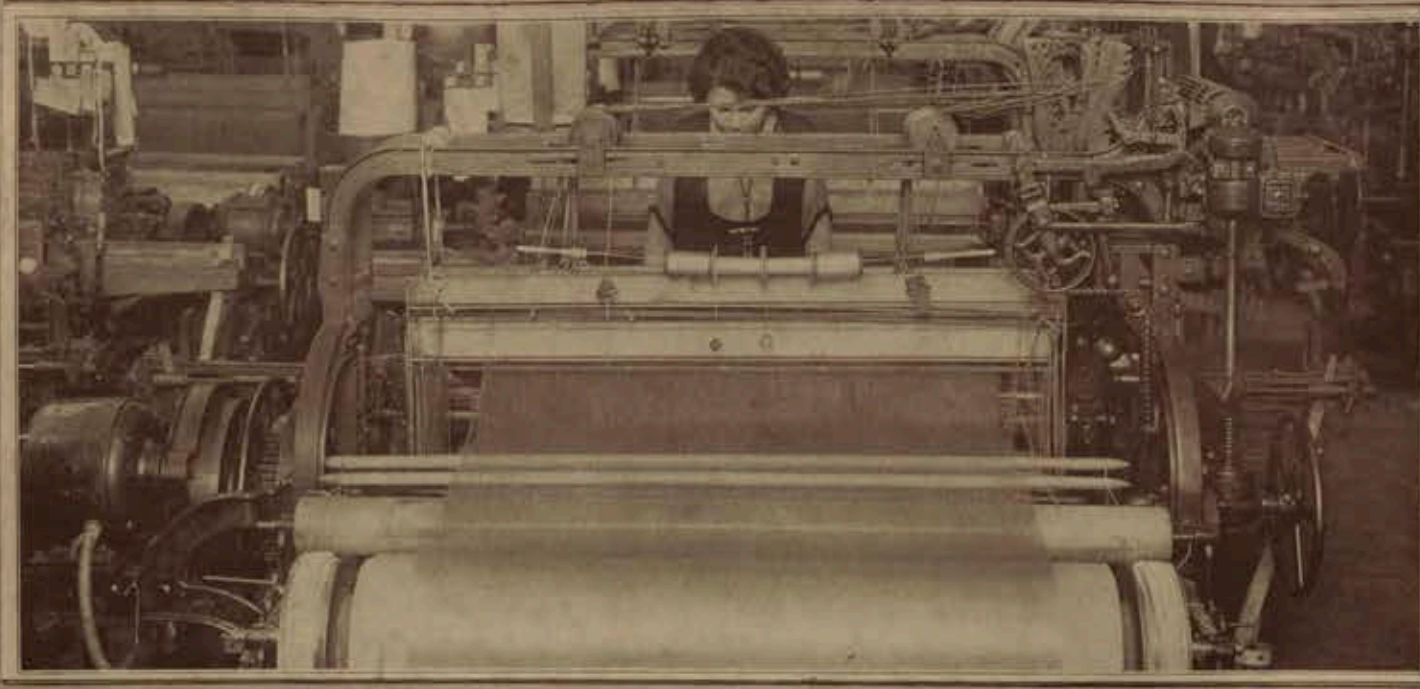


### FLAT CREPE

(Silks Beau Monde)

Crepe weave in which filling threads are loosely twisted, giving a flat surface.





Silk Loom in operation.  
(Silks Beau Monde Mill, Union Hill, New Jersey)

## DRESS SILKS

(SILKS BEAU MONDE)  
(Continued)



### VELVET

(Silks Beau Monde)

Fabric having a short, soft pile of erect threads, evenly clipped, and a plain back. Made with a schappe, or spun-silk, pile, although natural silk is sometimes used. Back may be either of cotton or of silk. Used for dress wear and millinery.



### VELVETEEN

(Silks Beau Monde)

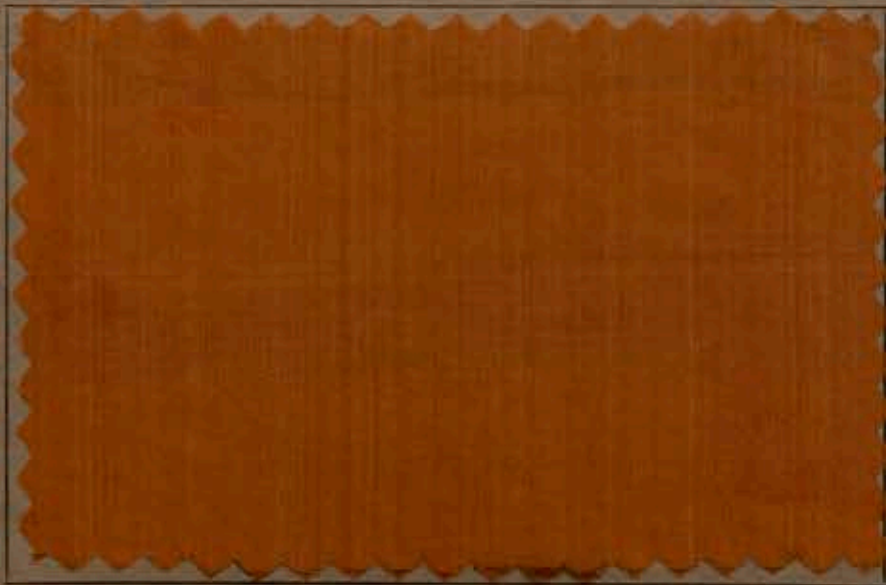
Velvet made entirely of cotton. Has same appearance as silk velvet, but lacks its lustre and softness. Used for coats, capes, dresses, etc.



### CHIFFON VELVET

(Silks Beau Monde)

Soft, light, draping velvet for dress wear. It differs from plain velvet in that it is woven in a ribbed effect and given a softer finish.



### HABUTAI

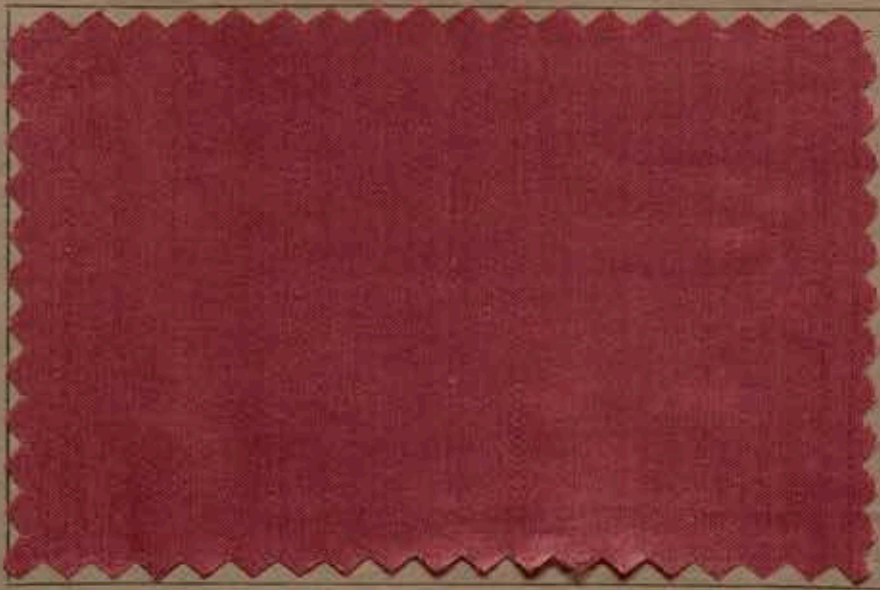
(Silks Beau Monde)

Smooth, closely woven, soft silk fabric, also known as Jap silk, China silk, and India Silk Habutai. Used for dress foundations, linings, undergarments and lamp shade coverings.

# DRESS SILKS

(SILKS BEAU MONDE)

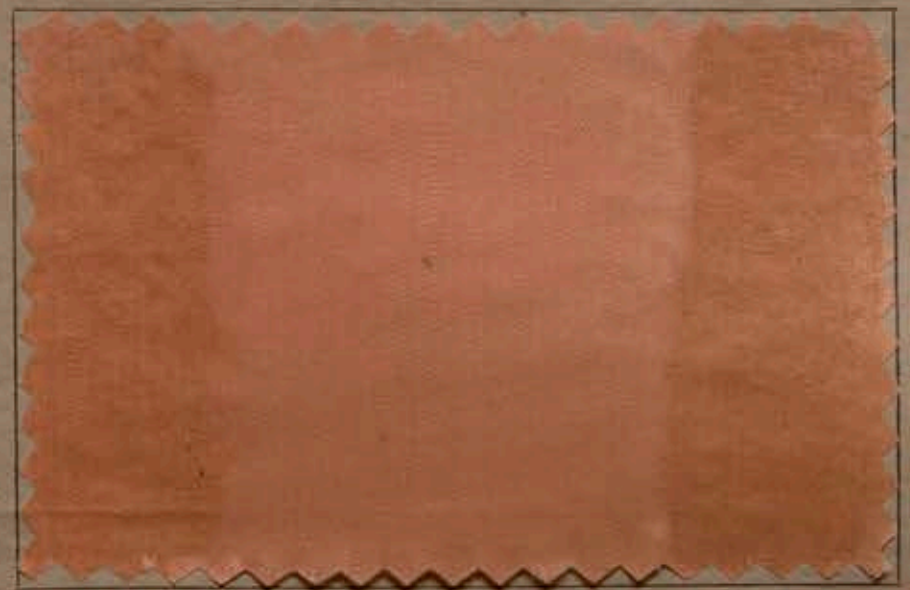
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## SATIN

(Silks Beau Monde)

Lustrous faced fabric, woven so that a large percentage of the silk threads are brought to the surface parallel to each other, giving the material a rich, glossy surface. Used for dresses and linings.



## WASH SATIN

(Silks Beau Monde)

Light-weight, washable satin, mostly used in light shades for lingerie.



## SATIN CANTON

(Silks Beau Monde)

Canton crepe woven with a satin face.



## MESSALINE

(Silks Beau Monde)

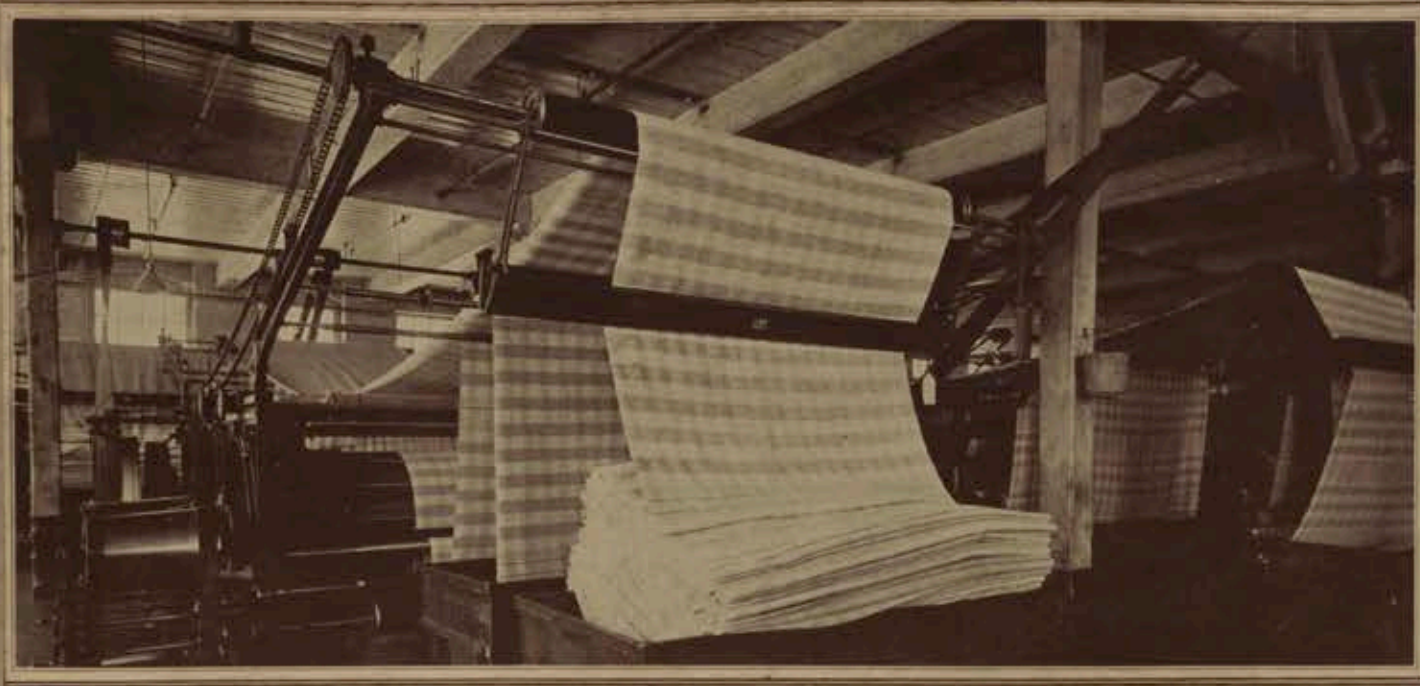
Light-weight, skein-dyed, satin dress fabric, popular and inexpensive.



## CHARMEUSE

(Silks Beau Monde)

Soft, heavy, piece-dyed, satin faced, dress fabric, usually with a schappe filling.



Napping machine, giving the soft, raised finish to the merchandise.  
(American Finishing Mill at Spray, N. C.)

## FLANNELS

On this page are shown several of the better known flannels carried by Marshall Field & Company for general utility purposes.



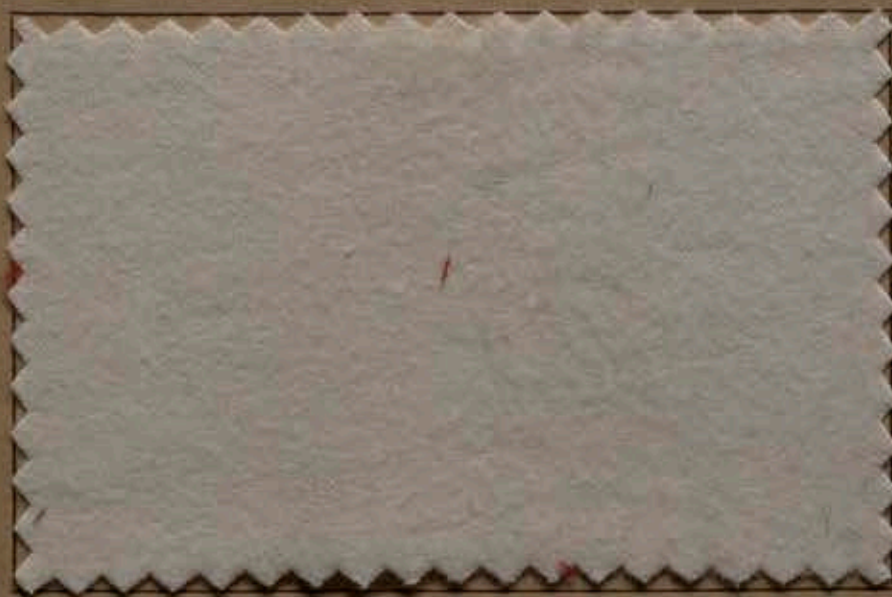
**EIDERDOWN**

Knitted fabric, made with a plain weave or ripple weave, and with an all-wool or cotton and wool face. May be either single or double faced. Used for infants' coats, blankets and bathrobes.



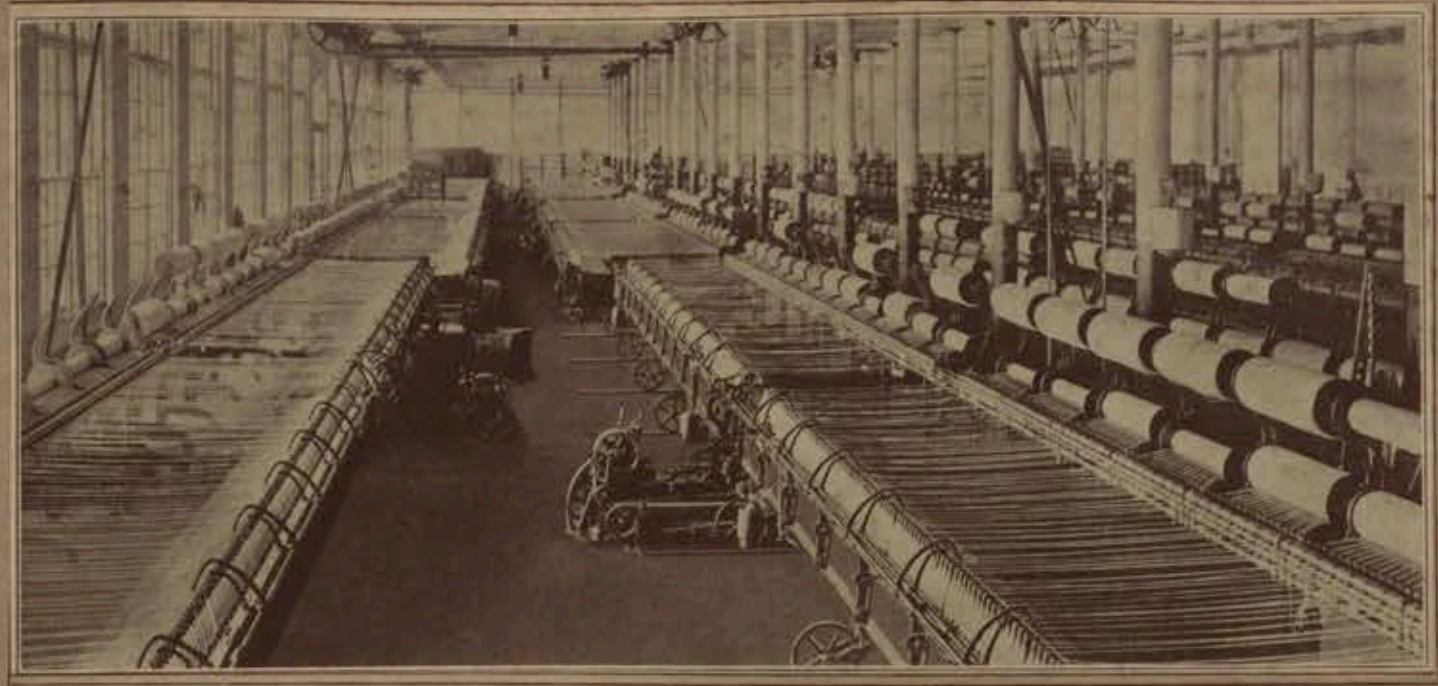
**FANCY OUTING FLANNEL**

All-cotton cloth, woven in a variety of designs and in light stripes and checks. Used for nightgowns, pajamas, rompers, etc., while the darker colorings are used for children's dresses.



**WHITE OUTING**

All-cotton cloth, similar in construction to Fancy Outing Flannel, but made white by bleaching. Both plain weave and twill construction. Used for petticoats, girls' undergarments, nightgowns and infants' and children's wear.



Mule spinning frames at Marshall Field & Company's Woolen Mill at Spray, N. C.

## WOOL DRESS GOODS

Wool has been employed for many centuries as a fabric material. It has a wide variety of practical uses due to its warmth, its adaptability, and its exceptional wearing qualities.



**HOMESPUN**

Loosely woven, heavy woolen cloth, resembling tweed but of softer, finer weave in a variety of color mixtures. Used chiefly for coats and suits, skirts and knickers.



**WOOL SHEPHERD CHECKS**

Woolen dress fabric with dark-colored checks on a light foundation. Checks are formed by evenly spaced warp and weft stripes, of equal width, in all sizes. The fabric is also made with a cotton warp.



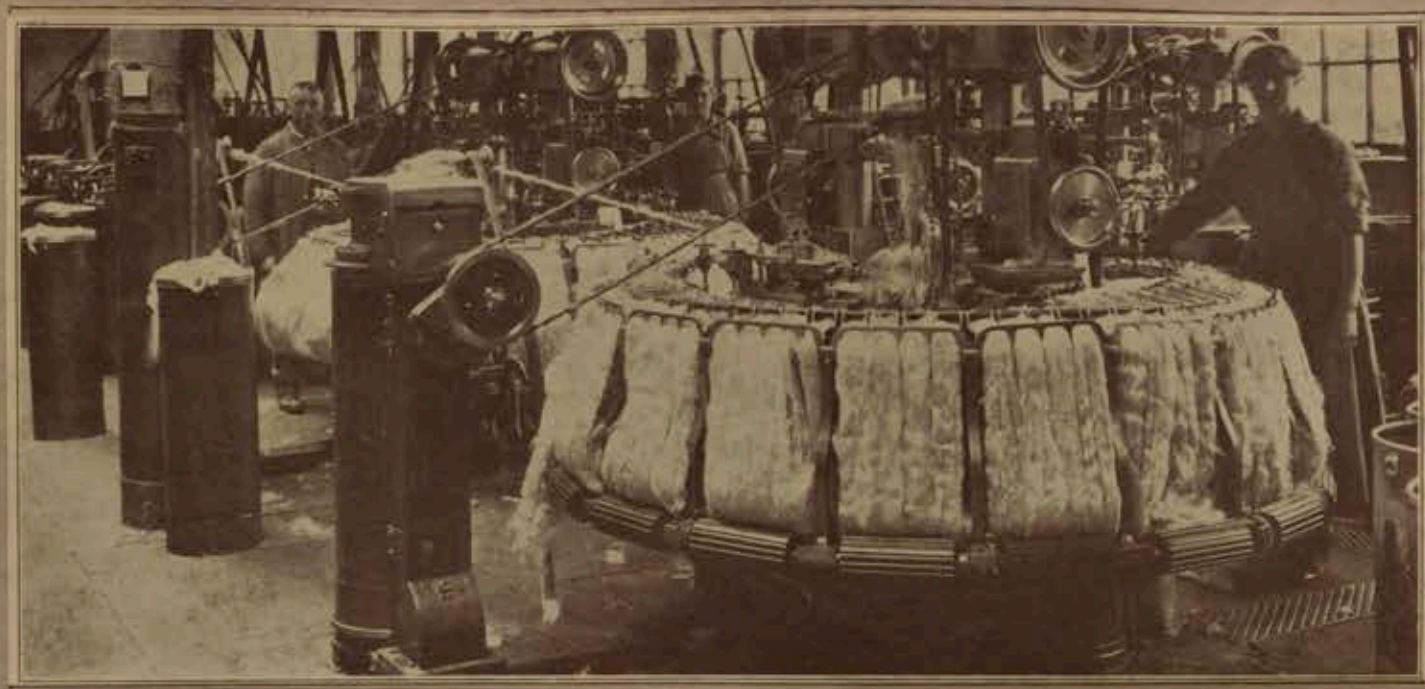
**WOOL PLAIDS**

Made in all colorings, in all classes and in all sizes of plaids, according to the fashion. Also woven with an overcrossing of silk.



**WOOL TAFFETA**

Plain woven, all-wool fabric. Made with an even corded effect, hard twist yarns being employed. Used for dresses and suits.



Combing the long worsted fibers preparatory to spinning the yarn.

## WOOL DRESS GOODS

(Continued)



**WOOL POPLIN**

Ribbed, hard finish wool dress fabric, similar to but heavier than wool taffeta. A serviceable material used for skirts and dresses.



**OTTOMAN**

Heavy ribbed, plain woven, woolen dress fabric, similar to wool poplin, but with a wider weave. Put to the same uses as poplin.



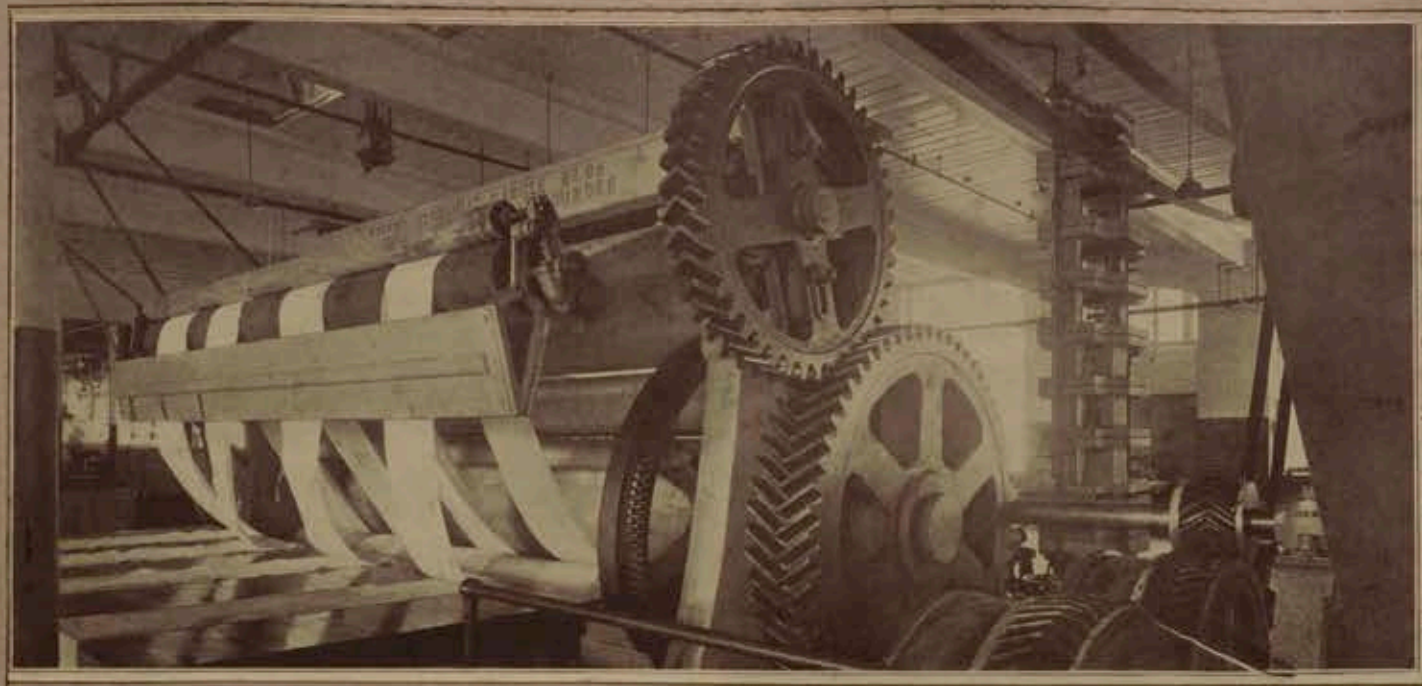
**TRICOTINE**

All-wool, chain weave, dress fabric, twilled on one side. Made in light, medium and heavy weights. Used for women's dresses, suits and coats.



**STORM SERGE**

Light-weight, twill weave, woolen dress fabric. Used for dresses, skirts and women's suits, and, in the heavier weights, for coats. A cotton warp is found in some types.



A huge Scotch mangle used in the Marshall Field & Company Fieldale Finishing Mill, Virginia.

## WOOL DRESS GOODS

(Continued)



**FRENCH SERGE**

Woolen dress fabric, similar to Storm Serge, but finer twill and softer finish. Very fine wool yarns, usually Australian wool, are employed. Used for dresses.



**BROADCLOTH**

Fine, all-wool dress and coating fabric of stout texture with twill back and plain woven face. Has a short, napped, lustrous satin finish and a velvety feel. An exceptionally fine grade is known as Chiffon Broadcloth.



**VELOUR**

Soft finish, stout woolen cloth with a fine raised and cut nap. Similar to broadcloth but heavier with plain woven back. Used for women's coats, suits and dresses.



**JERSEY CLOTH**

Knitted woolen dress fabric, used for women's sport coats, dresses and skirts.



Zion Lace patterns are designed by expert draftsmen at the Zion City Mills, Zion, Illinois.  
(Owned and operated by Marshall Field & Company)

## WOOL DRESS GOODS

(Continued)



**WOOL BATISTE**

Light-weight plain woven woolen dress fabric, with a soft finish, similar to Challie. A very attractive material used for wash dresses, party dresses and children's garments.



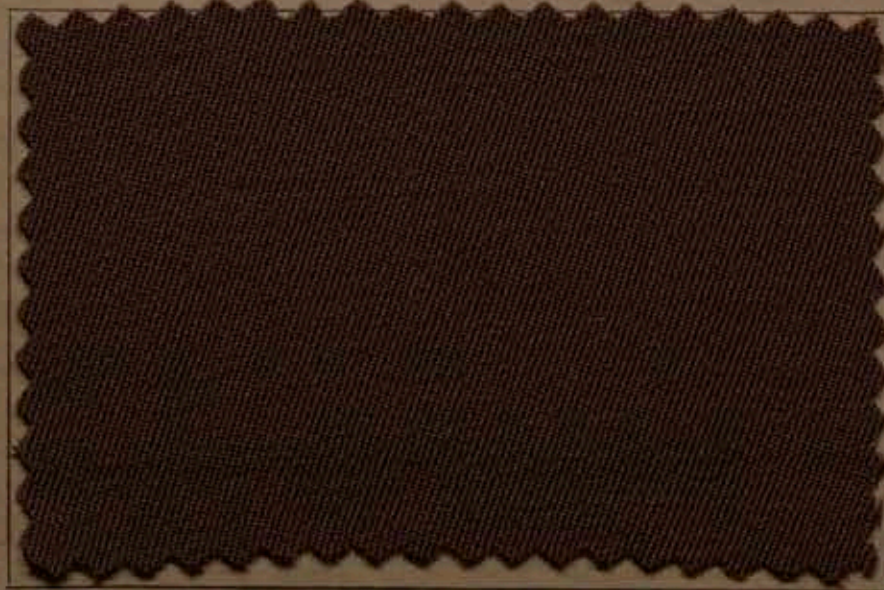
**MOHAIR**

Fabric woven with a cotton warp and English lustre wool or mohair filling. Mohair is spun from the hair of the Angora goat. Used for dresses and men's suits.



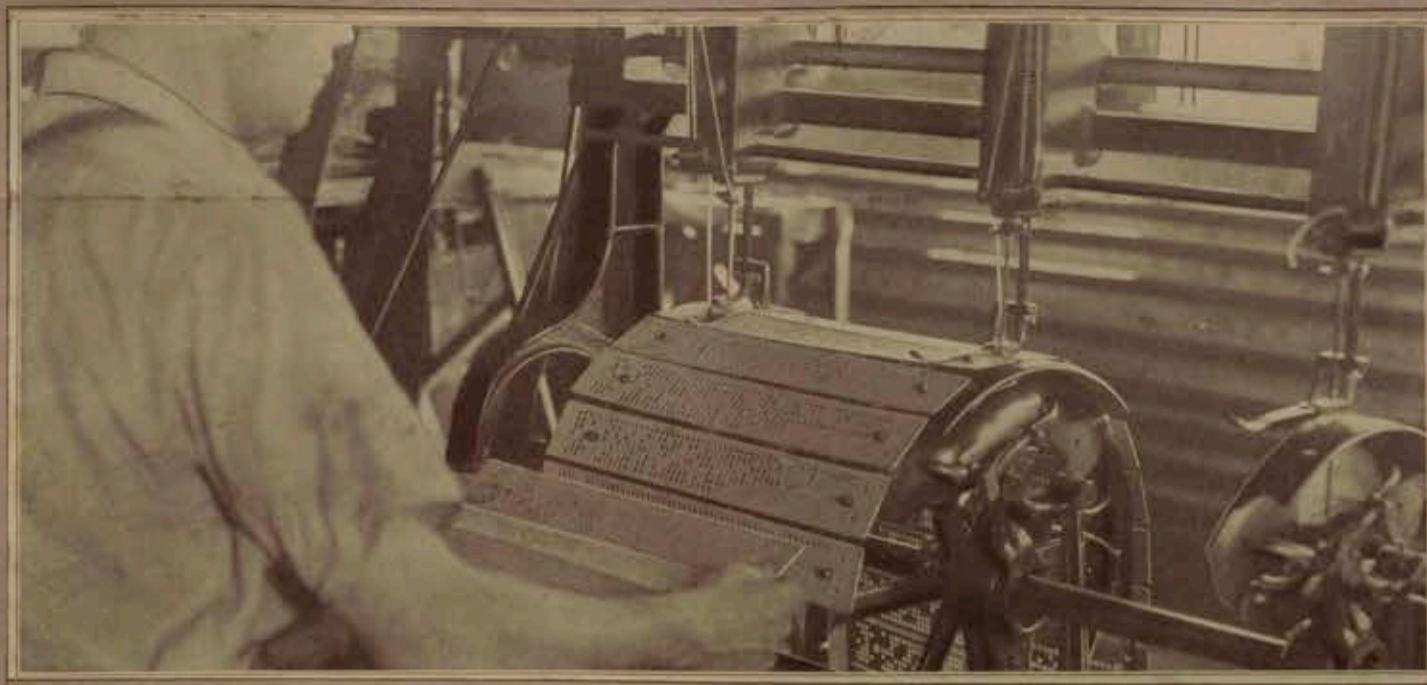
**TWEEDS**

All-wool cloth, woven loosely of coarse heavy yarns. It resembles homespun and has a multitude of uses.



**POIRET TWILL**

Fine, diagonally twilled fabric, similar to but finer than French serge. Used largely for dresses and suits.



Lacing the Jacquard cards for the lace machines according to the desired pattern. These cards control the making of the pattern.

## LACES

(ZION)

The numerous designs pictured below are machine-made reproductions of popular hand-made laces. The extraordinary fineness of much of this lace makes machine-produced specimens all the more remarkable. All are woven at the Zion Lace Industries, Zion, Illinois.



**LACE BEADING**  
(Zion)

Narrow cotton lace made with an openwork center, to allow drawing through of a ribbon. Used chiefly on women's undergarments. Widths  $\frac{3}{8}$  to 1 inch.



**ENGLISH TORCHON**  
(Zion)

Simple, less expensive grade of lace, used for trimming baby garments, sleeping garments, heavier muslins and nainsooks. Widths  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

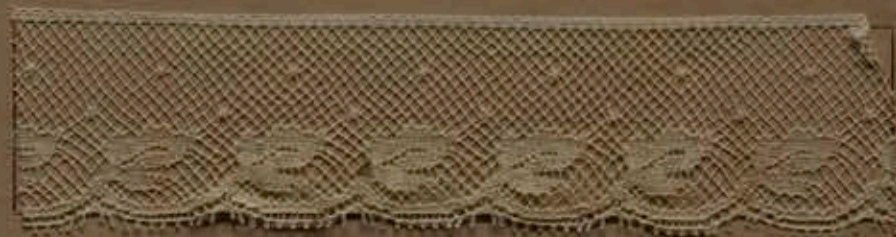


conventional diamond mesh. Sample shows excellent results obtainable in the domestic reproduction of handmade type. Used chiefly for undermuslins. Widths 2 to 6 inches.



**ROUND MESH VALENCIENNES LACE**  
(Zion)

Round-mesh lace, in Valenciennes pattern, made of cotton. Used for trimming waists, neckwear and lingerie. Considered to be the best of wash laces. Widths  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches.



**DIAMOND MESH VALENCIENNES LACE**  
(Zion)

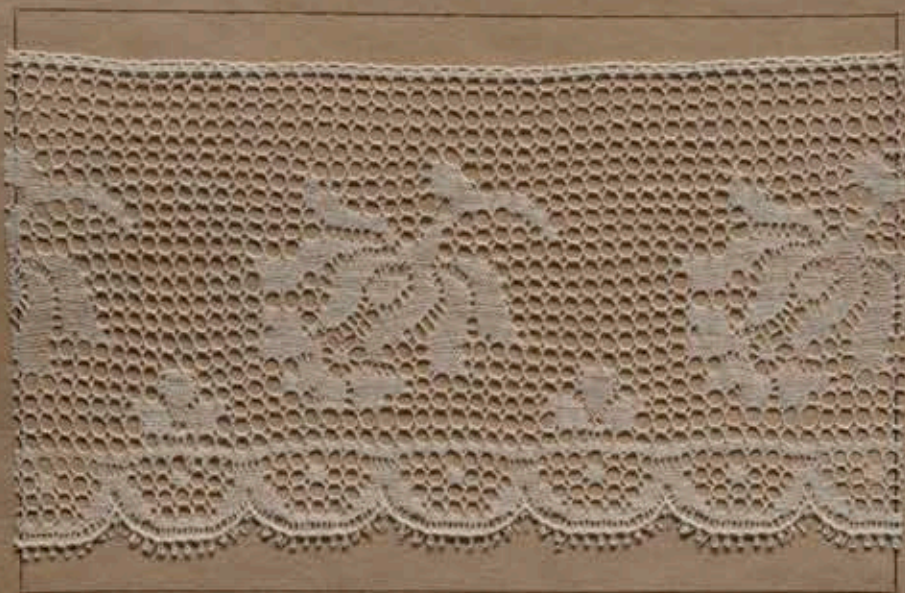
Light, diamond-mesh lace. Used for trimming lingerie, neckwear, blouses, hats, etc. Widths  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches.



# LACES

(ZION)

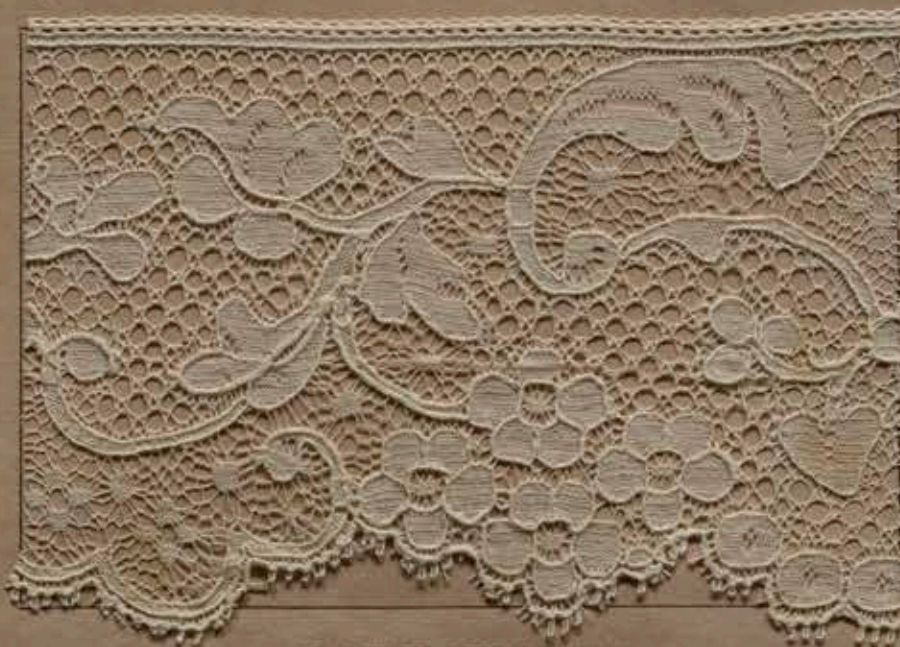
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## FILET LACE

(Zion)

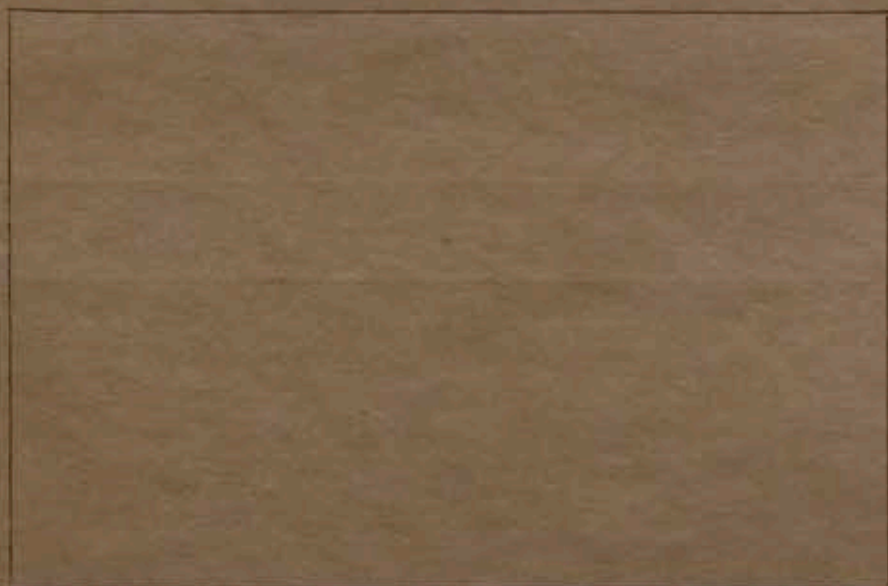
Popular, square-mesh lace, in reproduction of the hand-made Filet. Used for trimming fancy waists and lingerie. Widths  $\frac{3}{8}$  to  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches.



## POINT BINCHE

(Zion)

A type of hand-made lace, characteristic of Northern France. Widths 2 to 6 inches.



## DUCHESSÉ

(Zion)

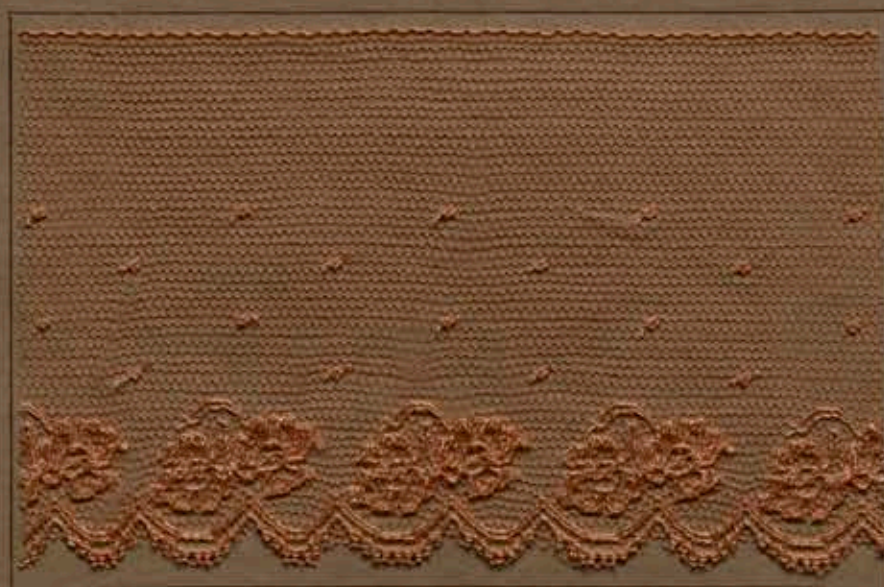
High grade lace made of fine cotton thread. Characterized by festooned leaves and raised designs of bold pattern. Used for trimming silk undergarments and better class articles of dress. Fine specimens of hand-work are frequently used for Berthas and Godet effects. Widths  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 inches.



## METAL LACES

(Zion)

A distinctly modern product, made in the U. S. A., and accepted today as in advance of laces produced in old-world markets. A combination of metal thread and artificial silk. Used in various ways, such as on evening gowns, party frocks, theatrical wear, etc.



## SILK LACES

(Zion)

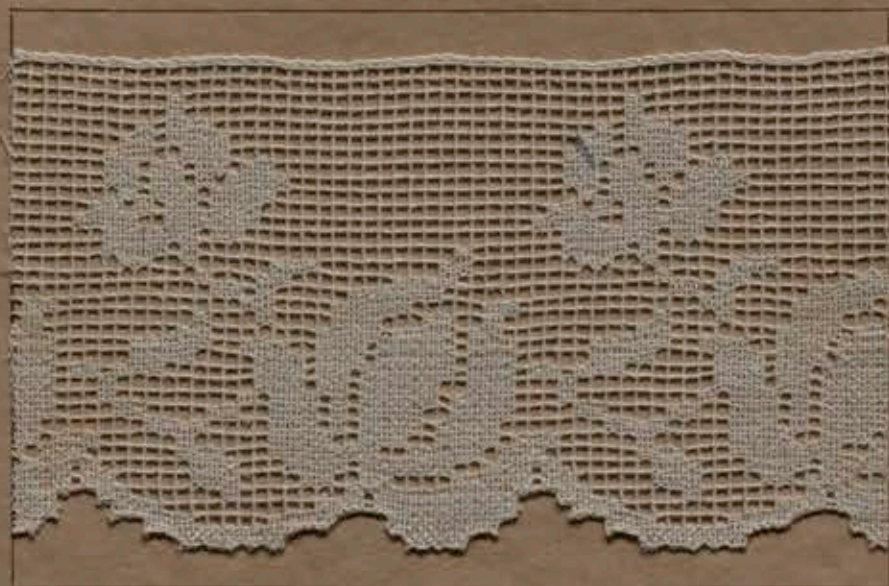
Also a distinctly American product. A combination of artificial silk thread and real silk. Made in allovers flouncings, bandings and edgings. Used mostly for dresses and dress trimmings.



Bobbins being wound on semi-circular frames ready for the lace machines. —  
(Zion Lace Industries, Zion, Ill.)

## IMPORTED LACES

The art of lace making originated with the Ancient Egyptians, but intensive development began with the sixteenth century when art found its way into design. With the knowledge of many generations of lace-making in their possession, modern European and American craftsmen are successfully reproducing on lace weaving machines the old hand-made masterpieces. Below are a few imported productions.



**FILET LACE**

Square-mesh lace of conventional design. Pattern is composed of filled-in square blocks which have a flat effect. One of the most popular dresswear laces. Sample is of machine-made lace. Widths  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 18 inches.



**CARRICK-MA-CROSS LACE**

Machine-made reproduction of Irish hand-made lace. Constructed by stitching the design on a ground of mull, batiste or lawn, after which that portion of the ground not embraced in the pattern is cut away.



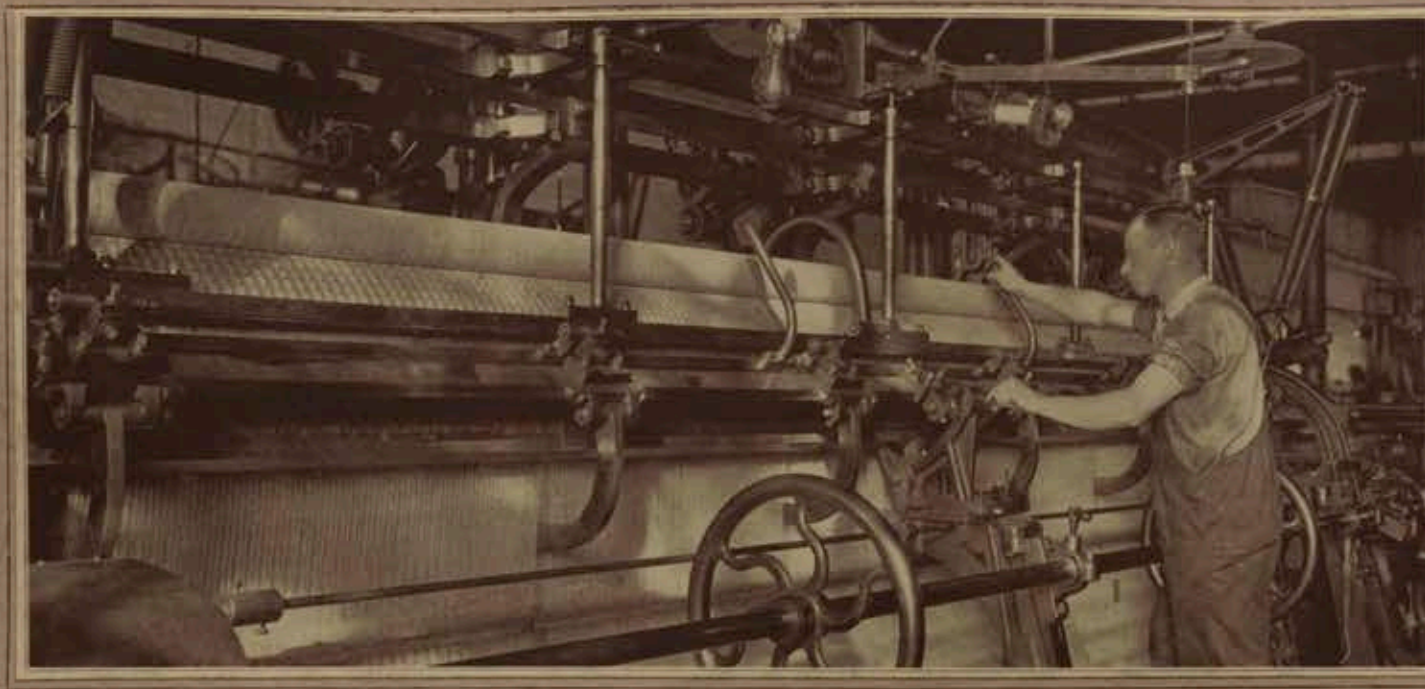
**ORIENTAL LACE**

Net top lace, in which the pattern is embroidered on a net foundation. Its unusual beauty brings it wide use.



**VENISE LACE**

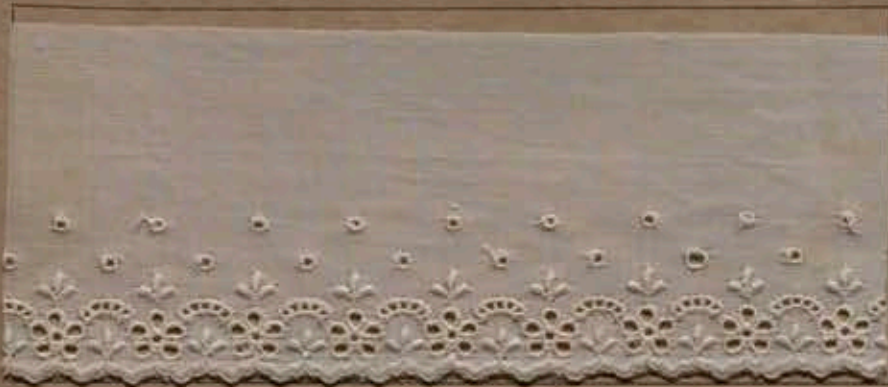
Lace produced by stitching or embroidering on a silk or composition fabric foundation. The ground is then burnt out, leaving only the embroidered pattern. Made in reproduction of the needle-point laces of Venice. Used for trimming women's and children's apparel, and for entire lace costumes.



A lace loom in operation at the Marshall Field & Company Zion Lace Factory, at Zion, Ill.

## EMBROIDERIES AND NETS

The artistry in hand-made lace reached its highest development at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Many of the most beautiful designs have lived until now. With the rise and fall of empires its use was increased or diminished by edicts from the throne. Machine-made reproductions from the Zion Lace Industries enjoy a wide popularity because of their faithful duplication of the most popular hand-made designs. Their uses in the way of embellishment and adornment are the same.



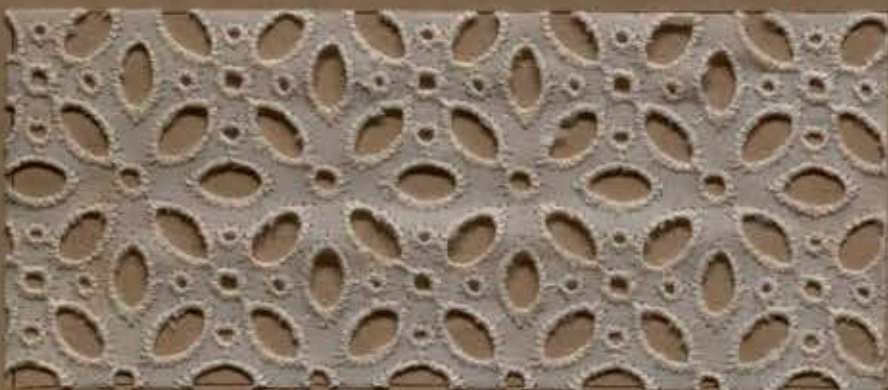
**EMBROIDERY**

Fancy needlework of cotton, silk or other material in which the pattern is executed on a solid ground. It differs from lace in that a portion of the foundation fabric is retained, instead of being burnt out or otherwise destroyed. Used for trimming children's and women's apparel and for making entire costumes.



**SILK DRESS NET**

A silk net fabric, classified as to quality by the size of its mesh. Worn as an overdrape with georgette, satin or charmeuse, especially on evening frocks.



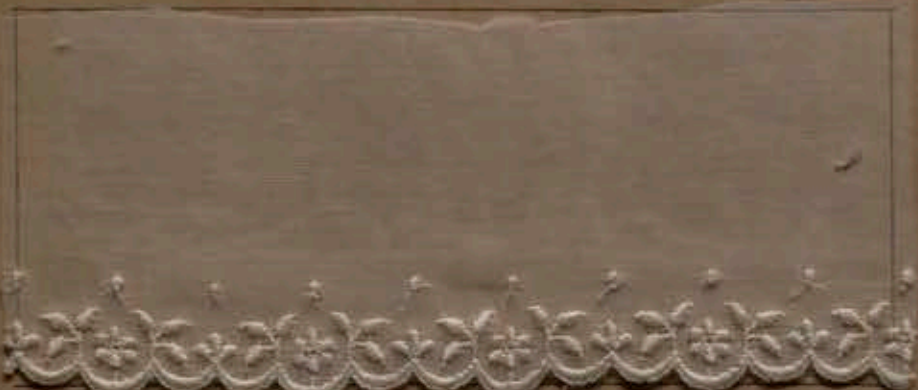
**EMBROIDERY (EYELET)**

Eyelet, or English, embroidery is formed by cutting or punching small holes in the ground and afterwards working up the edges with a buttonhole stitch.



**SILK MALINE NET**

Fine, diamond-shaped mesh, of high luster and firm finish. Used chiefly for millinery purposes.



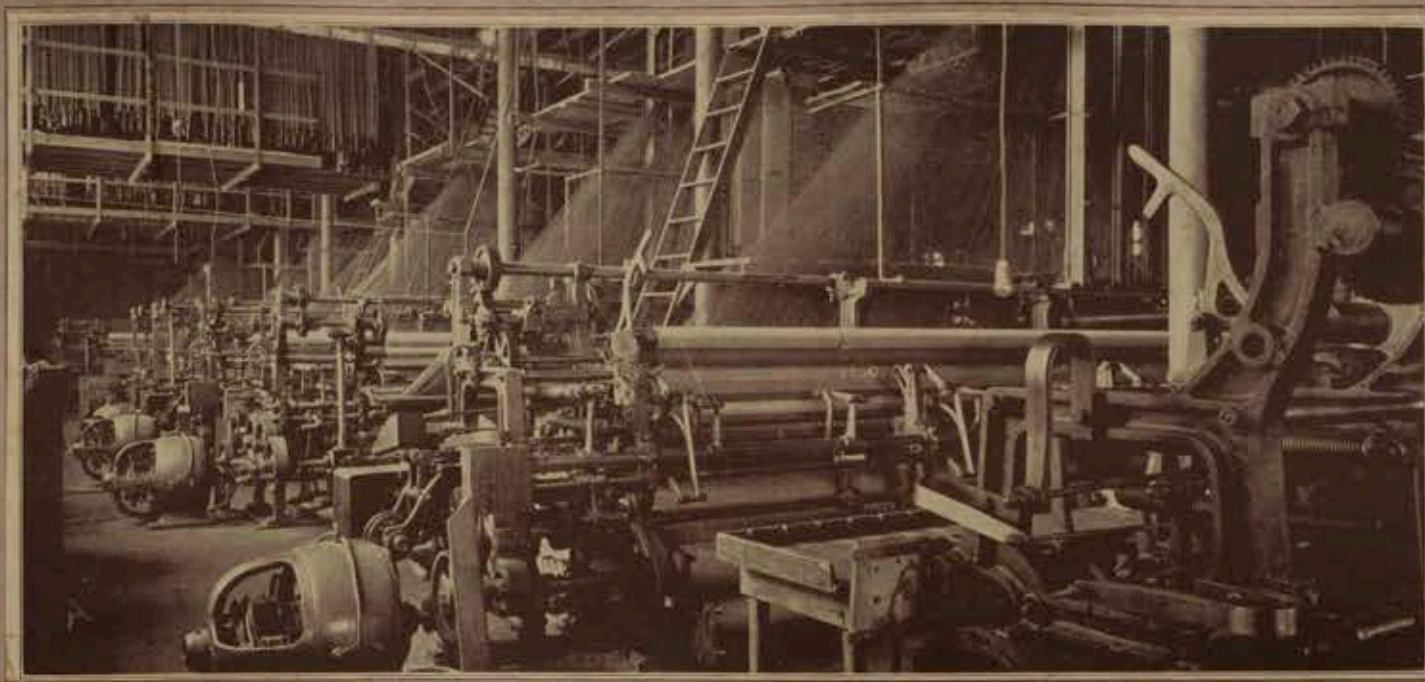
**EMBROIDERY (BLIND)**

The pattern or design in this type of embroidery is composed of solid tracings or figures. No eyelets appear.



**WASH BLONDE NET**

Cotton net fabric, made of fine yarn. Light in weight but very substantial. Used chiefly for dress flouncings in ruffled effects, for neckwear, dress linings and curtains.



Lace Curtain looms in operation.  
(Zion Lace Industries, Zion, Ill.)

## CURTAIN MATERIALS

(MT. VERNON)

The patterns displayed here are only a few of the many Mount Vernon and Zion curtain materials, products of Marshall Field & Company.



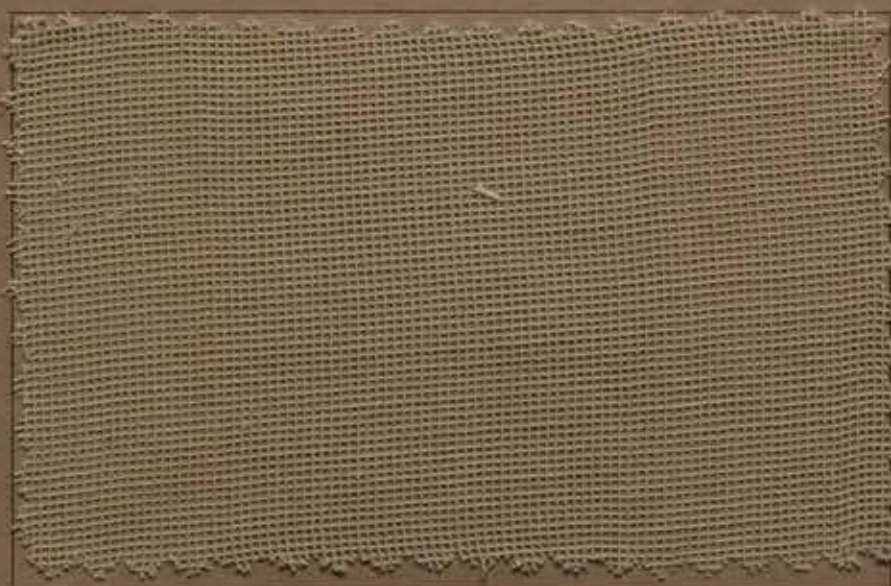
**SCRIMS**  
(Mt. Vernon)

Plain, square count, cotton curtain material of medium heavy yarns.



**CURTAIN VOILE**  
(Mt. Vernon)

Plain woven, light, square count, cotton curtain fabric, made of fine ply yarns. Lighter in weight than Scrims.



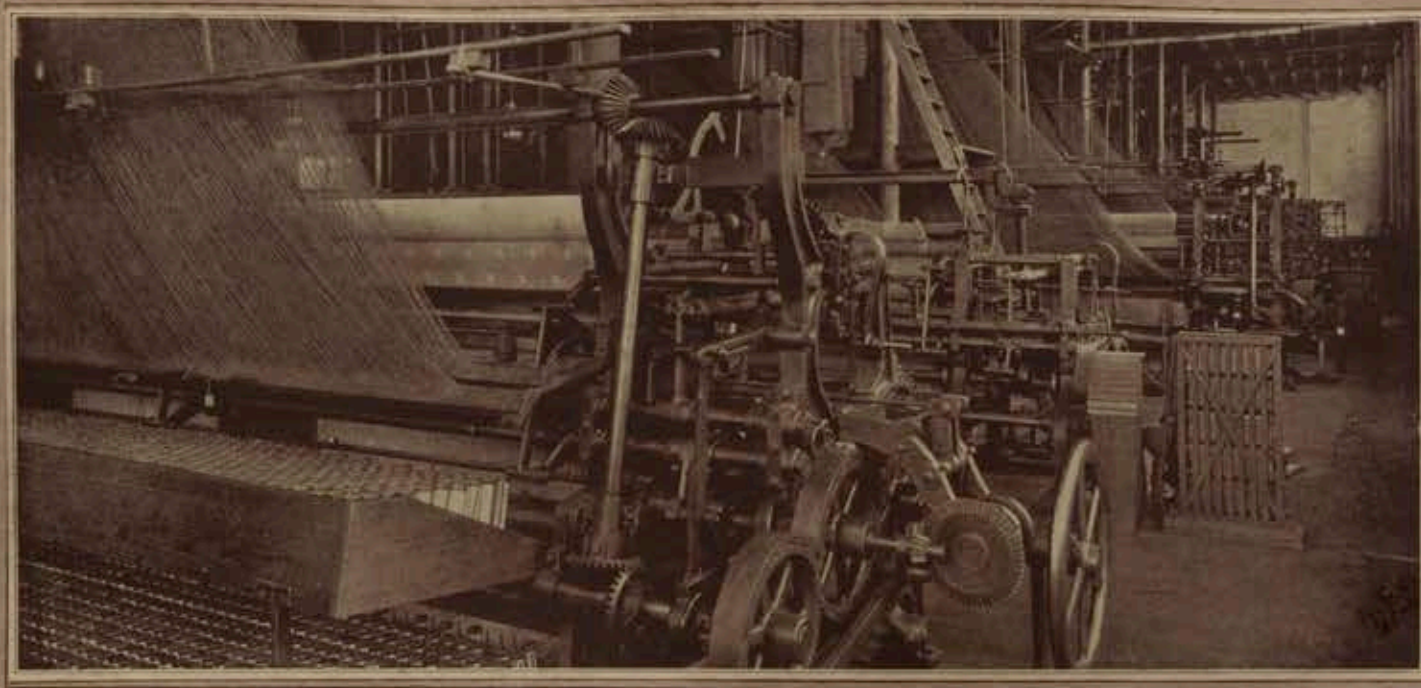
**MARQUINETTE**  
(Mt. Vernon)

Fancy cotton curtain material with the warp yarns doubled and twisted about the filling in an open, square mesh. The weave of the fabric—a so-called Leno weave—is its distinguishing feature.



**MADRAS**  
(Mt. Vernon)

Curtain fabric with the same ground construction as Marquisette, but of lighter yarn. Has a jacquard figure woven in the ground. The design is created by partly clipping away the filling yarns.



Another view of the Lace Curtain looms.  
(Zion Lace Industries, Zion, Ill.)

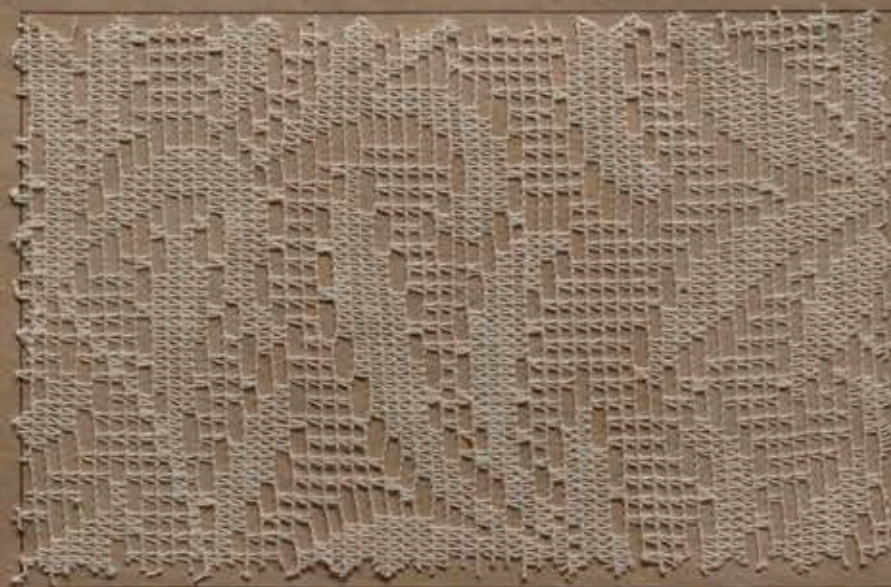
## CURTAIN MATERIALS

(MT. VERNON AND ZION)



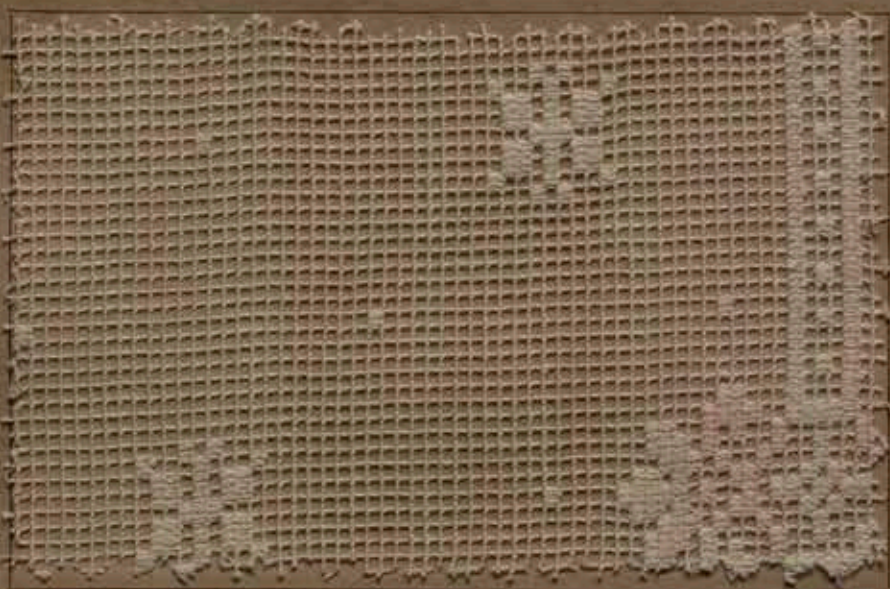
**GRENADINE**  
(Mt. Vernon)

Closely woven madras curtain fabrics, of very fine yarn with clipped dots and figures.



**NOTTINGHAM**  
(Zion)

Fancy cotton lace curtain material, woven with a Jacquard design. Distinguished by the "V" shaped filling between the warp yarns.



**FILET**  
(Zion)

Square ground lace curtain fabric, either plain or woven with a jacquard design.



**FANCY CURTAIN SWISS**

Close count, plain and fancy weave curtain fabric, made in plain, dotted and jacquard figures.



The designs in nearly all printed textiles are applied from etched copper rollers. Each roller applies one distinct color and as many as ten or twelve or sometimes up to fourteen colors may be in the printing machine at one time for an elaborate design. The above illustrates artisans at work preparing enlarged reproductions of sections of the design on flat zinc plates from which the design is then reproduced on the copper roller by the aid of the pantograph machine. The man shown in the foreground is doing some hand tooling on one of these copper rollers.

## CURTAIN AND DRAPERY FABRICS

(Colonial)



**CRETONNE**

(Colonial)

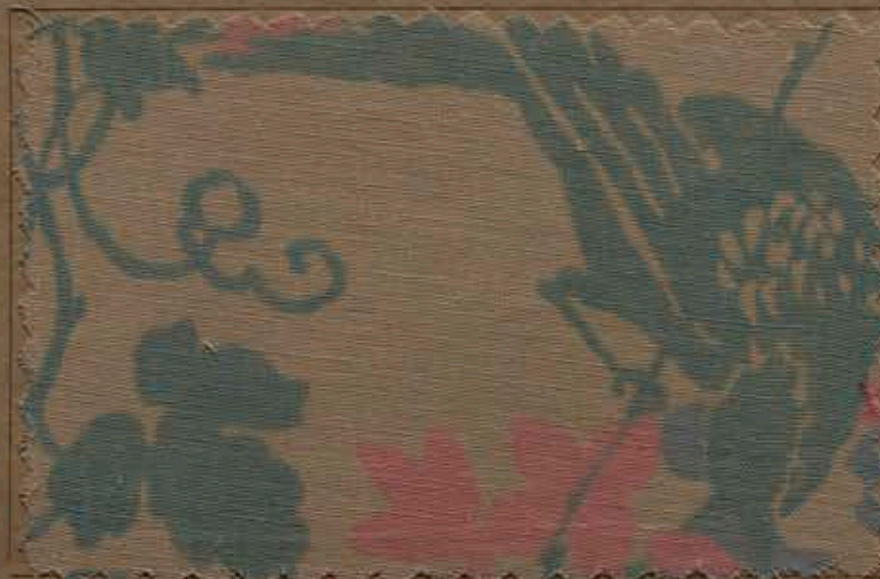
Cretonnes are usually made of plainly-woven cotton material and printed in designs and colorings suitable for interior utility and decorative purposes. They are designed in accordance with the progress of decorative art throughout the world and are extensively used for draperies, bed coverings, upholstery, pillows and varied home accessories.



**CHINTZ**

(Colonial)

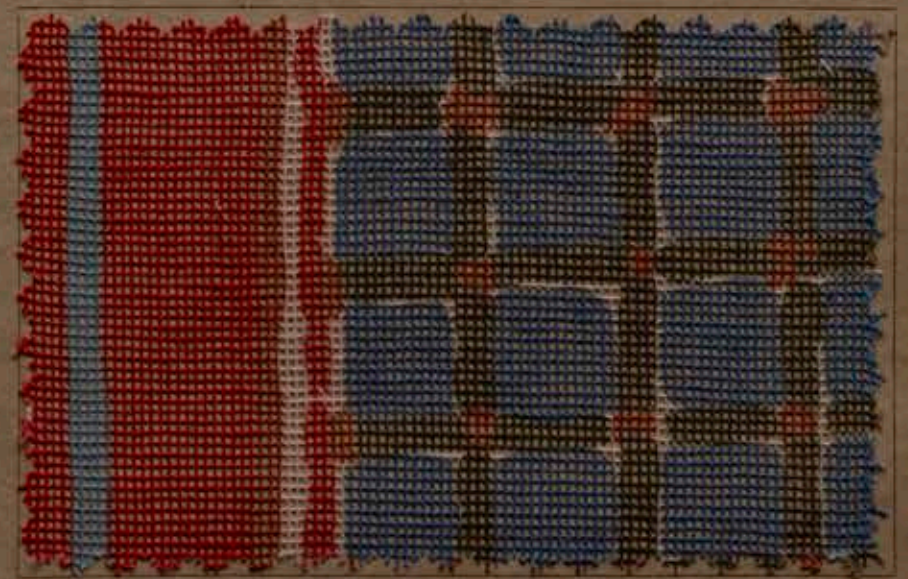
Chintzes are colorful, decorative fabrics usually printed in rather quaint, semi-naturalistic floral designs on closely-woven, fine-thread cotton cloth. They closely resemble the more costly, old-fashioned, hand-blocked materials as made in India and England a century or more ago, but beautiful chintzes in lasting colors are now produced by machine at moderate cost.



**PRINTED VOILE DRAPERY**

(Colonial)

These materials are printed with floral patterns and in connection with the open weave material make beautiful, transparent drapery materials. They are extensively used for ruffled curtains, draperies, bed spreads, glass curtains or where a light-weight, filmy fabric of artistic design is desired.



**PRINTED MARQUISETTE DRAPERY**

(Colonial)

These are generally woven with larger open spaces and are usually printed in somewhat bolder and more strongly colored designs and are intended for curtains and various decorative purposes.

# CURTAIN AND DRAPERY FABRICS

(Colonial)



**SILKOLINE**

(Colonial)

Silkolines are plainly woven and quite inexpensive fabrics and are printed in a variety of floral designs and also dyed in plain colors. They are then given a smooth, lustrous finish, making them especially desirable for covering cotton or wool comforters. Sometimes these are used for inexpensive draperies.



**DRAPERY SATEEN**

(Colonial)

Quite often these sateens in decorative designs are used for curtains or furniture covers but usually they are planned for use as comforter coverings, especially where a quite substantial fabric is desired. They are produced in printed decorative designs and also in dyed plain shades.



**ART TICKING**

(Colonial)

Planned originally for use in covering mattresses and pillows, these art tickings, usually in dainty floral stripes, have become favorite fabrics for various decorative and useful home accessories.



**SLIP COVERINGS OR FIRST COVERINGS**

(Colonial)

Various cloths are used as a first covering of furniture. The covering lasts two or three years at the end of which time the furniture is re-covered with velour, mohair or inexpensive tapestries to fit into the room in which it is going to be placed. One of the most used cloths for first coverings or loose slip coverings is Colony Furniture Covering.



**TAPESTRY PRINT**

(Colonial)

Tapestry effects are printed in designs resembling old-world hand-loomed tapestries as well as the modern machine-woven varieties. They are usually made of cotton, but in some instances jute or linen is introduced. They are used for door hangings, slip covers and permanent upholstery for reed furniture.



**DENIMS**

(Colonial)

Chair and sofa backings and inexpensive covers are made of Denim. It is sometimes woven yarn dyed but more commonly in the lower grades is a piece dyed cloth. It is always all cotton.

# CURTAIN AND DRAPERY FABRICS

(Colonial and Canterbury)



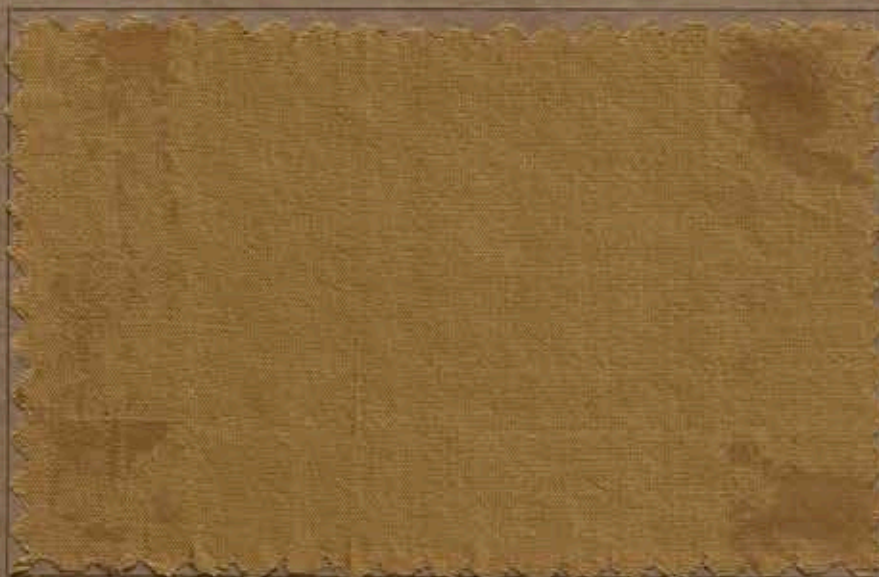
**BURLAP**  
(Colonial)

Burlap is made of all jute. It is oftentimes yarn dyed and then woven but more commonly dyed in the piece. The majority of these goods are imported either in the raw or finished state. It is used for decorative purposes in such capacities as wainscoting and stage work.



**Paulist Cloth—Heavy Natural Cotton Crash**  
(Sometimes referred to as Monks Cloth)

A rough, canvas-like drapery material, made of heavy cotton yarns, often containing also flax, jute and hemp. Mostly used in natural color and in simple patterns such as basket weave, waffle weave and ordinary crash weaves. Often referred to as Franciscan, Paulist, Cloister, Trappist, etc. Used for hangings, couch covers, upholstery, window decorations, valances, etc.



**GLASS CURTAIN HANGINGS**  
(Colonial)

It is often customary to hang a sheer fabric next to the window, then making over-draperies of heavy materials. The material used for this curtain next to the window is always of light weight quality and more or less transparent. Many cloths of this type are made of silk, rayon or cotton and sometimes of combinations of any two of the above group.



**NOVELTY RAYON FILLED DRAPERY FABRICS**  
(Colonial)

There are a great many novelty rayon fabrics used in draperies of which the above illustration is only one. They may be either yarn dyed or piece dyed and they vary widely in their appearances. Usually they are all light or medium weight construction with a cotton warp and rayon filling woven in a fancy Jacquard weave. They are used for over-hangings or casements for drapery purposes.



**BROCADE**  
(Canterbury)

A richly decorated fabric having a cotton back and silk surface with elaborately woven figures usually floral in design. It is woven on Jacquard looms, the ornamental features produced in brocade giving the effect of low relief. The weft or "floating" threads hang in loose groups on the back of the material coming to the surface where wanted to produce the pattern. Brocades are used for upholstery, heavy draperies and for various decorative accessories.



**DAMASK**  
(Canterbury)

Damask is a yarn dyed fabric woven in typical damask patterns oftentimes depicting the various periods of art. It is woven with mercerized cotton, delicate silk or rayon into a soft and lustrous fabric. Draperies and portieres, furniture coverings, pillows and table scarfs are its chief uses.



# CURTAIN AND DRAPERY FABRICS

(Canterbury)



## TAPESTRY

(Canterbury)

Tapestry is a yarn dyed closely constructed fabric woven on a tapestry loom. Wool, cotton or silk or any combination of these fabrics is used in its manufacture. It is chiefly used for upholstery work. However, whole scenes are oftentimes woven into what is known as tapestry panels and used as wall coverings or panels.



## VELOUR

(Canterbury)

Velour is a plush finished pile fabric made usually of cotton, linen or silk or a combination of any two of these fibres. The material is made plain, striped, printed, embossed or cut to obtain the various desired artistic effects. The chief uses of this fabric are portieres, draperies, drapery overhangings, furniture coverings and upholstery.



## TAFFETA

(Canterbury)

As usually known, this is a plain, closely-woven, very smooth fabric, made of silk or rayon or a combination of the two. When dyed in the yarn interesting two-toned effects are possible, often making this the most important feature of this fabric. Draperies, bedspreads, lamp shades and pillows are among the important uses.



## WARP PRINT

(Canterbury)

Warp print is a member of the Cretonne family, differing in that the design is printed before weaving on the warp threads only. The weft threads, always of one solid color, are woven in afterwards. They soften the pattern and give it a shadowy effect by cutting down the intensity of coloring. This method of printing first and weaving afterwards produces a pattern identical on both sides. Warp prints are desirable for bedrooms and for every other purpose for which Cretonnes are suited.



## REPP

(Canterbury)

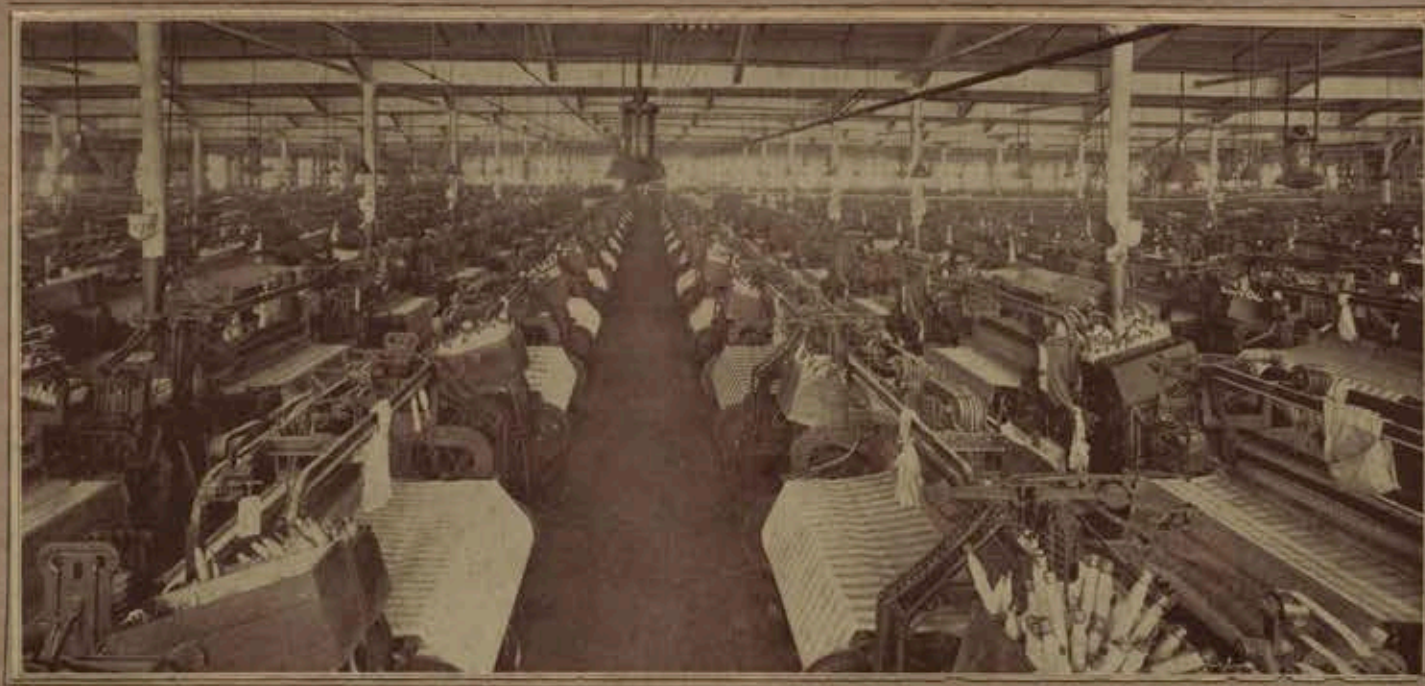
Repp is made either yarn dyed or, more often, piece dyed and is woven in various sizes of rib effects. Cotton or cotton and silk combinations are most common. Bed spreads, hangings and cushion coverings are commonly made of this fabric.



## CASEMENT CLOTH

(Canterbury)

Casements usually of natural or tan shades are made of practically all fibres or combination of fibres including cotton, wool, linen, mohair, silk and rayon. Crashes made of uneven yarns, also plain and fancy woven materials are included in this class of fabrics. They are used practically entirely for drapery hangings.



Weaving room in Marshall Field & Company's Wearwell Blanket Mill, Draper, N. C.

## BLANKETS

(WEARWELL)

Here are displayed a number of both cotton and wool blankets, giving a fair estimate of the various grades of yarn and numerous weaves used by Marshall Field & Company in their Wearwell Blanket Mill, Draper and Spray, N. C.



**COTTON BLANKET**

(Supertex)

Made with China cotton in the filling. China cottons are short and kinky, giving the blanket a feel and appearance similar to that of a wool mixed blanket. Made in plain and plaids.



**COTTON AND WOOL BLANKET**

(Wearwell)

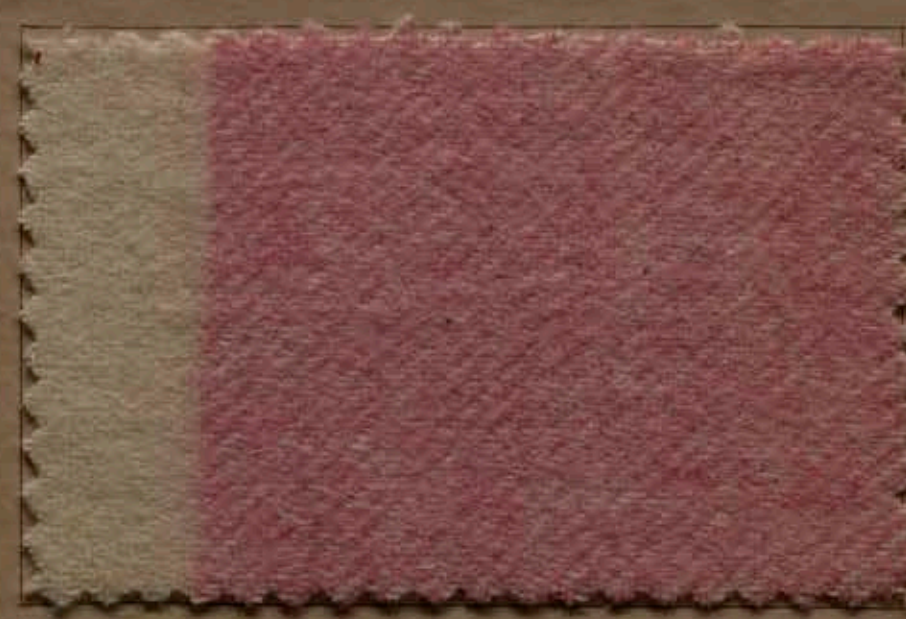
Woven with a cotton warp and a cotton and wool filling. Has a short-napped finish. Others are made with cotton and wool mixed both in the warp and in the filling, and also of all wool.



**COTTON BLANKET**

(Wearwell)

Made with American cotton yarns. Blanket has a short, napped finish. Made in all sizes and the following colors: white, grey, tan and plaids.



**WOOL BLANKET**

(Melbourne)

Made of virgin wool in solid colors, checks and plaids of various color combinations and also in plain white and plain grey with pink and blue borders.



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DEC 8 1925	<i>987.</i>
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