

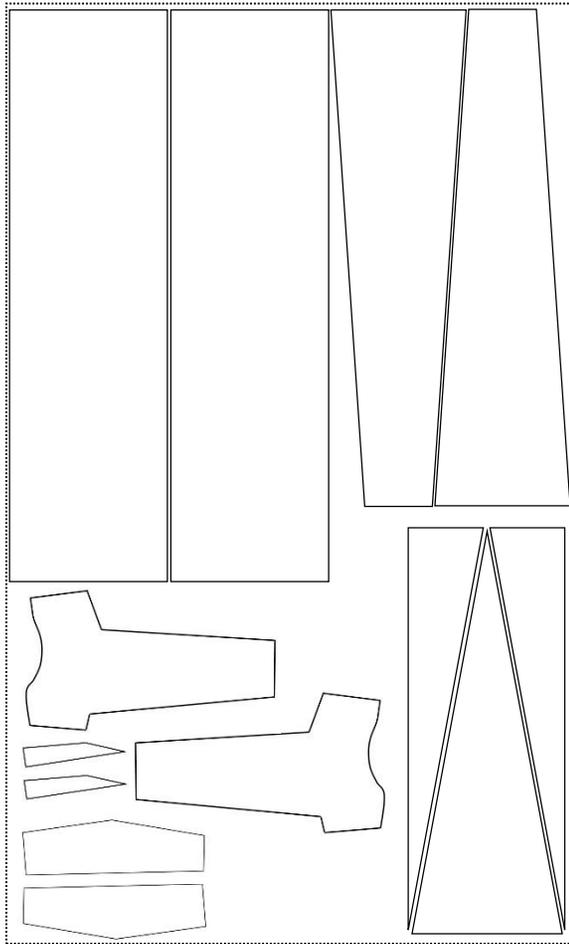


# HAITHABU KIRTLE TUTORIAL

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by Kristine Risberg

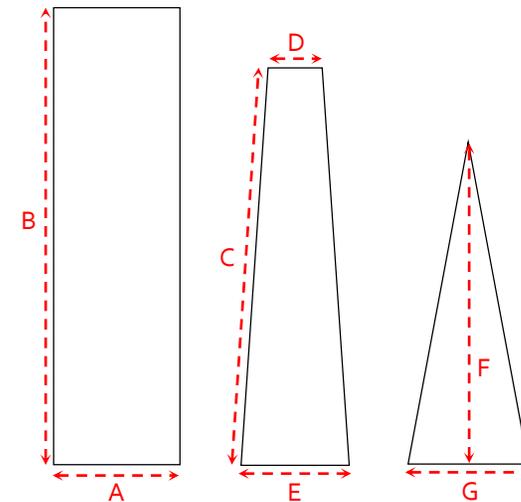
Measurements used for this kirtle are individual and can be adjusted.  
The pattern is drawn on a 1:20 scale.



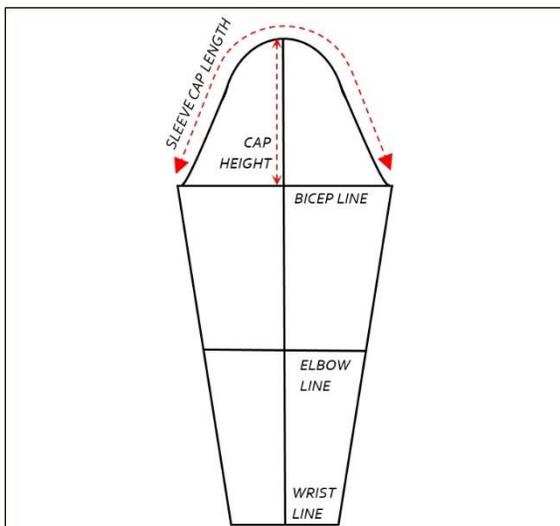
## Step-by-step tutorial

The following kirtle is sewn using rectangular back and front panels, each split by a triangle shaped gore (front gore intact, back gore split), trapezium shaped side panels and sleeves with the distinct Haithabu cut.

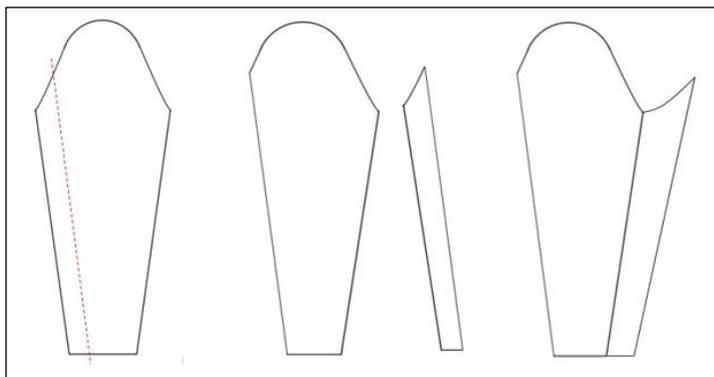
1. Start by drafting a pattern with your preferred measurements. The width of the front and back panel should reflect your shoulder width (measurement A) and the length the preferred length of the garment from the shoulder seam to lower hem (measurement B). The side gores should measure from your armpit to the lower hem (measurement C), with an upper width within the span of 10-15 cm (measurement D) and a lower width (measurement E) determined by the preferred circumference of the hem of the skirt, although no wider than 60 cm. The gores should start at your waistline and reach to the hem (measurement F) with a lower width (measurement G) determined by the preferred circumference of the skirt, although no wider than 60 cm.



2. Create a sleeve cap with adjoining arm by measuring and marking out your bicep line, your elbow line and your wrist line.

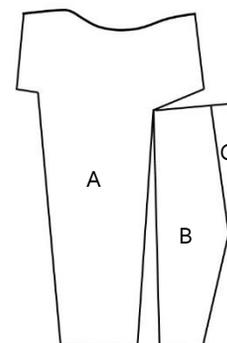


The sleeve cap length is the length of the top edge of your sleeve pattern that fits into your armhole. The cap height is the distance between the top of the sleeve (at shoulder line) down to the bicep line, or the distance between the top of the sleeve and the bottom of the armhole.

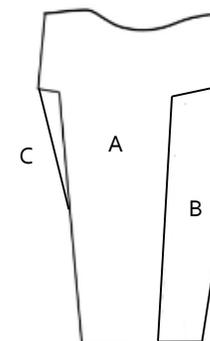


A regular S-shaped sleeve is created by removing an outer piece of the regular sleeve and adjoining it on the opposite side. This way the classical S-shaped curve is created and can then be modified into a shallower or a deeper "S", depending on your personal measurements. Start by making a toile out of a cheap fabric before cutting into your garment fabrics. The toile can be saved for later and used in future projects!

The distinct Haithabu sleeve is made up of an S-sleeve in three pieces; A, B and C. The S-curve of fragment #57 is very shallow and needs to be adjusted to your own measurements in order for you to be able to wear it.



3. Use your S-sleeve toile to make a copy in your garment fabric. Divide the sleeve into three pieces as seen below and adjust the measurements after your needs.

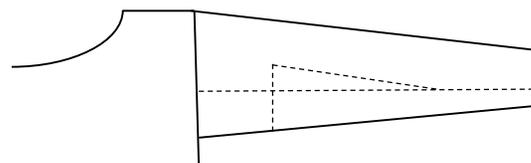


4. Sew piece C and B onto piece A using a running stitch, but leave the arm itself "open".
5. Pin the panels together wrong side towards wrong side at the top and measure from the center and out where the hole for your head should be. Cut a small hole, just wide enough to fit your head trough.
6. Sew your back and front panels together at the shoulders using a running stitch.



7. With the panels threaded over your head pin the side gores underneath your armpit. Keep the arm hole wide enough to allow movement.
8. If needed, adjust the width of the garment by slimming the side panels where needed.
9. Sew the side panels with the front and back panels using a running stitch. Leave the bottom unhemmed.
10. Sew together the split gore using a running stitch.
11. Make a centered cut in the front and back panel from the bottom to your waistline. Insert the gores and pin together. If the skirt feels too wide, adjust the circumference by slimming the front and back gores.

12. Pin the S-curve of the sleeve along the armhole of the dress so that the opening between piece C and B end up on the backside of your arm. If needed, adjust the circumference of the arm by trimming piece B before pinning the rest of the arm.
13. Sew the sleeve onto the dress using a running stitch.



14. Make sure your sleeve gores are well positioned on the backside of your arm before sewing the last pieces together using a running stitch.
15. Trim the lower hem at an even length. Make sure you round off the panel joints, otherwise the skirt will have an uneven fall.



16. Trim the neckline with preferred shape and size before hemming it.
17. Press and then fell all your seams. If the cloth is fine, lightweight or tends to fray it should be doubled over. If it's thick and doesn't fray it can just be overlapped.