STRONGER

■ Celebrating Black History Month!

Pattern includes the Stronger Together Chart, a Bonus Chart and Elizabeth Hobbs Keckley's biography.





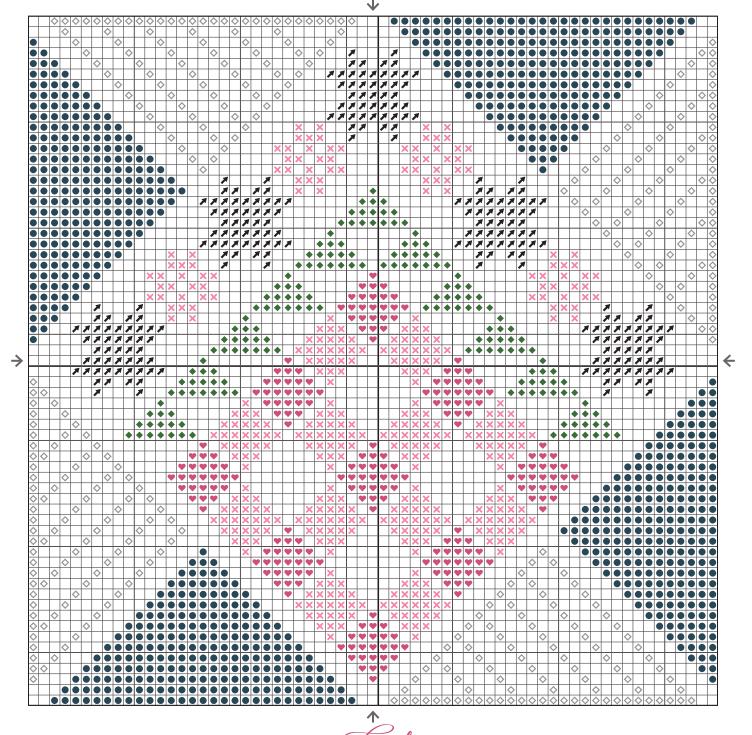
Thread						
Color	DMC	Skeins				
Light Pink	3806	1 skein				
Dark Pink	380 <i>5</i>	1 skein				
Navy	3750	2 skeins				
Green	987	1 skein				
Black	310	1 skein				
White	White	1 skein				

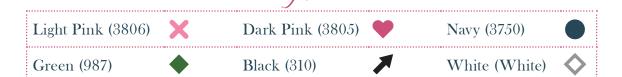
Stronger	Together	Information	Loyus	Chart	Tylormation
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Stitch Count	65 w x 65 h	97w x 97h
Finished Size	4.75" x 4.75"	7" x 7"
Cloth	Aqua Dyed Effect 14 Count Aida	Aqua Dyed Effect 14 Count Aida
Manufacturer	Fabric Flair	Fabric Flair
Thread	2 strands	2 strands
Sample Finishing	Griege Frame with Mat (SKU# 10481001) by Studio Décor.	10" square White Wood Picture Frame (SKU# 755810) by Lawrence Frames.

1 of 4

STRONGER together





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STRONGER

Glizabeth Hobbs Reckley ## 1818 - 1907



A photograph of Elizabeth Keckley, circa 1861. Photo credit: Moorland-Spingarn Research Center, Howard University. Unidentified photographer, Public domain.

into slavery in 1818, Elizabeth Hobbs Kecklev learned to sew from her mother, and it was this skill that eventually brought her freedom and success. Keckley became an accomplished seamstress and used the income from dressmaking to purchase her freedom and that of her son in 1855. In 1860 she moved to Washington D.C., where her elegant dress designs made her popular with prominent politicians' wives. Keckley built a large business, employing 25 seamstresses

and generating considerable profit according to 1865 tax records. After a chance introduction to Mary Todd Lincoln, Keckley became stylist, confidante and traveling companion to the First Lady. Her close relationship with Mrs. Lincoln gave her a unique perspective on the inner workings of the Lincolns, which she wrote about later in her autobiography, Behind the Scenes, or, Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House (1868).

In 1862, with support from Mary Lincoln and the abolitionist Frederick Douglass, Keckley founded the Contraband Relief Association to provide food, clothing and shelter to emancipated slaves. After the publication of her book, she continued to train other women in dressmaking until 1892 when she joined the faculty at Ohio's Wilberforce University as head of the Department of Sewing and Domestic Service. She later returned to Washington, D.C., where she died in 1907.

One of the dresses Keckley made for Mrs. Lincoln is housed in the Smithsonian National Museum of American History.







- % https://www.whitehousehistory.org/elizabeth-keckley
- 8 https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-war-in-america/ biographies/elizabeth-keckley.html
- 8 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth Keckley
- 8 https://www.virginiahistory.org/collections-andresources/virginia-history-explorer/elizabeth-keckley
- 8 https://www.chicagohistory.org/elizabeth-keckley-whitehouse-dressmaker-author-and-civil-activist/
- % https://www.nytimes.com/2018/12/12/obituaries/ elizabeth-keckly-overlooked.html
- # https://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/keckley/keckley.html
- 8 https://fashionhistory.fitnyc.edu/1818-1907-elizabethkeckley/