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THE
GARMENT CUTTER

AND

LADIES GUIDE.

BEING A COMPLETE SYSTEM FOR CUTTING GENTLEMEN'S
WEAR, COATS OF ALL FASHIONS, VESTS AND
PANTALOONS.

ALSO

A COMPLETE GUIDE FOR CUTTING

15-9

LADIES DRESSING,

WITH PLAIN AND PRACTICAL RULES FOR VARYING AND CHANGING THE
SAME, ACCORDING TO THE CHANGE OF FASHION,

*With Plain, Easy and Practical Method for Teaching the same by familiar
Questions and Answers,*

WITH EXPLANATION ON MEASURE, PRESSING AND FINISHING OFF CLOTHING.

BY A. J. HUNTER.



JOHN NOBLE, PRINTER, GLASGOW, KY.

1853.



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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: }
District of Kentucky. } *Sct.*

{ L. S. }

Be it Remembered, that on this the second day of May, Anno Domini 1853, A. J. Hunter, of said District, deposited in this office the title of a book, the title of which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

"The Garment Cutter and Ladies Guide: being a complete system for cutting Gentlemen's wear; Coats of all fashions, Vests and Pantaloons. Also a complete Guide for cutting Ladies Dressing, with plain and practical rules for varying and changing the same, according to the change of Fashion: with plain, easy and practical method for teaching the same, by familiar Questions and Answers: with explanation on Measure, Pressing and Finishing the same. By A. J. Hunter. The right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor."

In conformity with an Act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the several acts respecting copy-rights."

JNO. A. MONROE,
Clerk of Kentucky District Court.

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PREFACE.

This work, as its title page imports, is designed to furnish every family with an easy method of acquiring a practical knowledge of those rules for cutting clothing, which has hitherto been known only to professional tailors and milliners. The dominion of fashion has become so absolute, in every class of American society, that we have, in a great degree, departed from the simplicity and the economy which characterized our ancestors. The ever varying changes in dress, and the consequent enormous expenditures of money, are at this time a fruitful source of many of the worst evils that afflict our country. The author of this work has long known that a very great reduction could be made in the expenditures of fashion, by providing some general and easy guide in the cutting and fashioning of ladies' and gentlemen's dressing. He has endeavored to meet what he considered a very great and growing want in all classes of society upon this subject. It has been his purpose to afford every lady the means of lessening the burdens of her husband; and the success of his labors hitherto, in a not altogether dissimilar field, warrants the conclusion that he will realize the fruition of his aims. He is not unaware that his efforts will be denounced as a humbug by persons *interested* in preventing the dissemination of light upon this important department of human industry. He feels however that his work, imperfect though it may be, and doubtless is in some respects, is nevertheless beyond the reach of those who would destroy it. He courts an investigation of its pages, and bases his claim to public confidence alone upon the truth of the system they attempt to teach. The author does not wish to be importunate in recommending his own cherished ideas, but he may, without even the semblance of vanity, defy criticism. He labored for years to furnish a remedy for the relief of those who have small means, against the extortions and burthens of the professional tailor, and he feels safe in saying that his plan is now complete.

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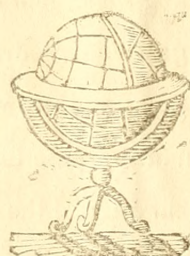
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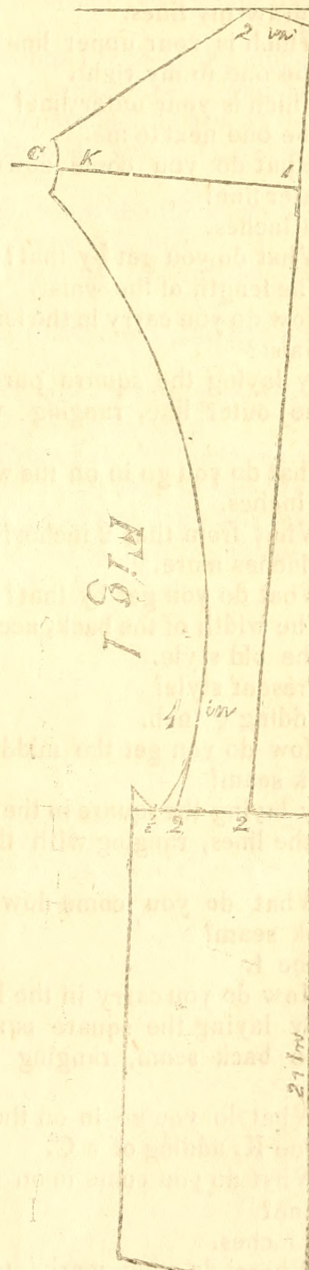
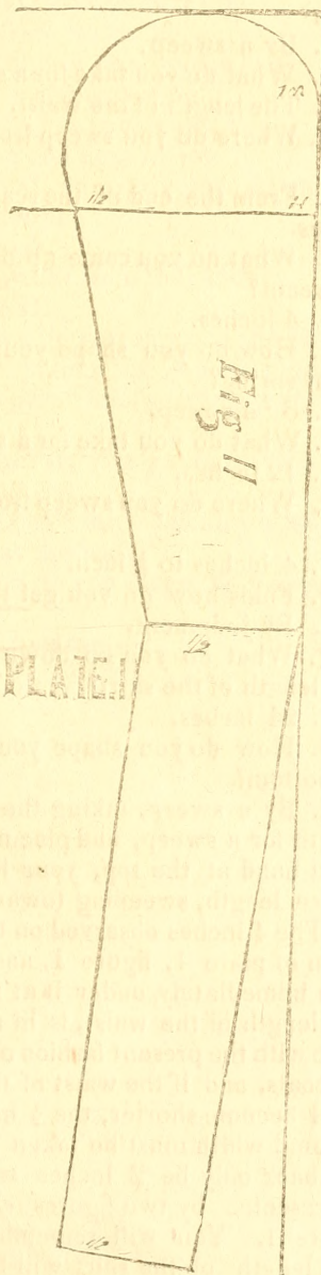
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One great merit of this work is that it is entirely free from technical language or abstruse expressions. Its style and its general arrangement eminently adapt it to the capacity of the common mind, and the object to be attained by it addresses itself with peculiar force to every mother who desires to see her daughters and sons neatly and elegantly attired upon a small amount of capital.

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THE GARMENT CUTTER AND LADIES GUIDE.



Questions and Answers to Plate I, Fig. I, with Explanations.

- Q. What do you first do?
 A. I draw my lines.
 Q. Which is your upper line?
 A. The one to my right.
 Q. Which is your outer line?
 A. The one next to me.
 Q. What do you come down on your outer line?
 A. 14 inches.
 Q. What do you get by that?
 A. The length of the waist.
 Q. How do you carry in the length of the waist?
 A. By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with them.
 Q. What do you go in on the waist?
 A. 2 inches.
 Q. What from that 2 inches?
 A. 2 inches more.
 Q. What do you get by that?
 A. The width of the back, according to the old style.
 Q. Present style?
 A. Adding $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Q. How do you get the middle of the back seam?
 A. By laying the square in the corner of the lines, ranging with the 2 inches.
 Q. What do you come down on the back seam?
 A. One I.
 Q. How do you carry in the I?
 A. By laying the square parallel with the back seam, ranging with the I.
 Q. What do you go in on the I?
 A. One K, adding of a C.
 Q. What do you come in on your upper line?
 A. 2 inches.
 Q. Where do you mark to to get your shoulder seam?
 A. From D to 2 inches.
- Q. How do you shape your side seam?
 A. By a sweep.
 Q. What do you take for a sweep?
 A. The length of the waist.
 Q. Where do you sweep from and to?
 A. From the end of the scale to 2 inches.
 Q. What do you come up on your sideseam?
 A. 4 inches.
 Q. How do you shape your additional spring?
 A. By a sweep.
 Q. What do you take for a sweep?
 A. 12 inches.
 Q. Where do you sweep from and to?
 A. 4 inches to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.
 Q. Folds how do you get them?
 A. By judgment.
 Q. What do you go down to get the length of the skirt?
 A. 24 inches.
 Q. How do you shape your skirt at bottom?
 A. By a sweep, taking the entire length for a sweep, and placing your right hand at the top, your left the entire length, sweeping toward you.
 [The 4 inches observed on the side seam of plate 1, figure 1, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch immediately under it at the entire length of the waist, is in accordance with the present fashion of waisted coats, and if the waist of the coat shall become shorter, the $\frac{1}{2}$ inch additional width must be taken off and the back only be 2 inches wide, as represented by two figures of 2 on figure 1. You will remember that the length of the skirt will be controlled by taste and fashion; and, also the length of the waist.]

Questions and Answers to Plate I. Fig. II., with Explanations.

Q What do you first do?

A I draw my lines.

Q Which is your upper line?

A The one to my right.

Q Which is your outer line?

A The one next to me.

Q What do you come down on your outer line?

A 1 inch.

Q How far from that inch?

A one H.

Q How do you carry in the H?

A By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with the H.

Q What do you go in on the H line?

A One half the thickness around the arm at the body.

Q How do you shape the sleeve at top?

A By a sweep.

Q What do you sweep from and to?

A From 1 inch to the upper line, from the upper line to one half the thickness around the arm at the body

Q How do you get the width at the elbow?

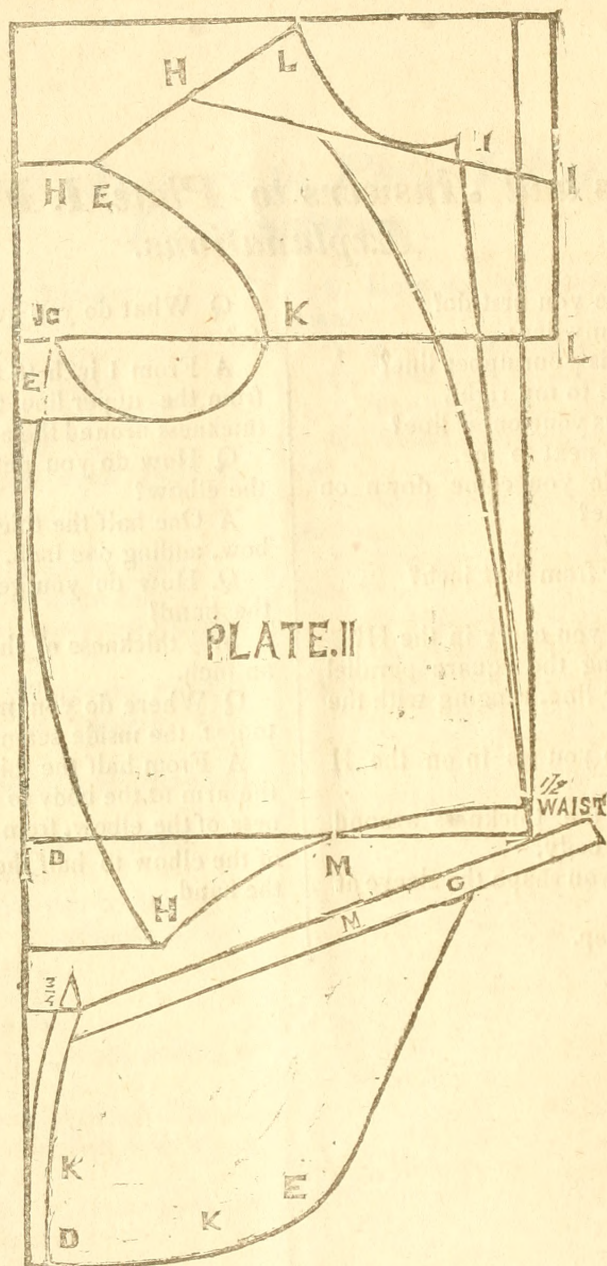
A One half the thickness of the elbow, adding one inch.

Q How do you get the width of the hand?

A $\frac{1}{2}$ thickness of the hand adding an inch.

Q Where do you mark from and to get the inside seam?

A From half the thickness around the arm at the body to half the thickness of the elbow, from half thickness of the elbow to half the thickness of the hand.



Questions and Answers to Plate II., it being the common Dress Coat.

Q What do you first do?

A I draw my lines.

Q Which is your upper line?

A The one to my right.

Q Which is your outer line?

A The one next to me.

Q What do you come in on your upper line?

A One L.

Q What do you come down on

your outer line?

A One E.

Q What from that H?

A One J.

Q What from that J?

A One E.

Q How do you carry in your H, J, and E?

A By laying the parallel with the outer line, ranging with them.

Q What do you come in on your H line?

A E.

Q What on your E line?

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A. C.
 Q What from that C?
 A One K.
 Q What from that K?
 A One L.
 Q How do you carry up the L?
 A By laying the square parallel with the upper line, ranging with the L.
 Q What do you come down on the L?
 A One I.
 Q Where do you mark from and to to get your shoulder seam?
 A From E to L.
 Q What do you come in on your shoulder seam?
 A One H.
 Q Where do you mark from and to to get the neck of the coat?
 A From H to I.
 Q Where do you mark from and to to get the arm-hole?
 A From E to K, to the E line; from E line to C.
 Q How do you throw your coat in at the waist?
 A. F.
 Q What shaped character will that fit?
 A. A man that measures near the same at the waist that he does round the breast.
 Q. What is considered near the same.
 A. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to $\frac{3}{4}$.
 Q. Suppose it was 2 inches.
 A. At the G.
 Q. 4 inches.
 A. At G and H, precisely half way.
 Q. 6 inches.
 A. At H.
 Q. 7 inches.
 A. At H and I, half way.
 Q. 8 inches.
 A. At I.
 Q. 9 inches.
 A. At J.
 Q. How do you shape your side seam.
 A. By the back.
 Q Do you go any lower down on the forepart than the back?
 A I do—enough for a seam—because there is a seam taken on the forepart and none on the back.

Q How do you carry out the point seam?

A By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with pointseam.

Q What do you go up there?

A One D.

Q How do you carry in the D?

A By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with the D.

Q What do you come in on the D?

A One M.

Q Where do you sweep from and to?

A Pointseam to M.

Q How do you get the width of the lower part of the fore part?

A Half waist thickness.

Q How is it applied?

A By laying the back to the side seam, applying the measure to the middle of the back seam, taking care to leave off enough for a seam.

Q What do you add to that measure in case you cut the coat to button straight up in front, the lapelles out to it?

A Two inches.

Q How do you carry up the waist of thickness?

A By laying the square parallel with the D line, ranging with the waist of thickness.

Q How do you get the length of the coat in front?

A By measure taken from the middle of the collar seam around before to get the length of the coat.

Q What do you leave off that measure?

A One inch in dress coat.

Q How do you shape the neck of the coat?

A By the collar pattern.

Q How is it laid there?

A The brake to one-half the thickness of the customer's neck, the square upon the brake to tell how far the coat should roll.

Q How do you shape the top part of the coat in front?

A By the lapelle pattern.

Q Which side?

A The outside.

Q Suppose the outside should be

curving instead of rounding?

A The inside, the length of the lapelles, is got by the length of the fore part, the dubb in the measure; the width of the top part of the skirt is got by the width of the lower part of the fore part, adding for fullness as fashion may require.

Q What do you go down to get the necessary spring for the skirt?

A One D.

Q How do you carry in the D?

A By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with the D.

Q What do you come in on the D

A Half an inch.

Q What do you come down on your outer line?

A One L.

Q How do you shape your rounding folds?

A By a sweep.

Q What do you take for a sweep?

A Eighteen inches.

Q Where do you sweep from and to?

A From L to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

Q Folds, how do you get them?

A By judgment; folds of all sized persons are the same.

Q How do you get the length of the skirt?

A By the length of the back skirt.

Q Where do you mark from and to to get the top mark of the skirt?

A From the edge of the folds to the lower corner of the fore part.

Q Dubbs, how do you get them?

A By judgment.

Q What do you come across to get the width of the skirt at top?

A One M, adding of a G.

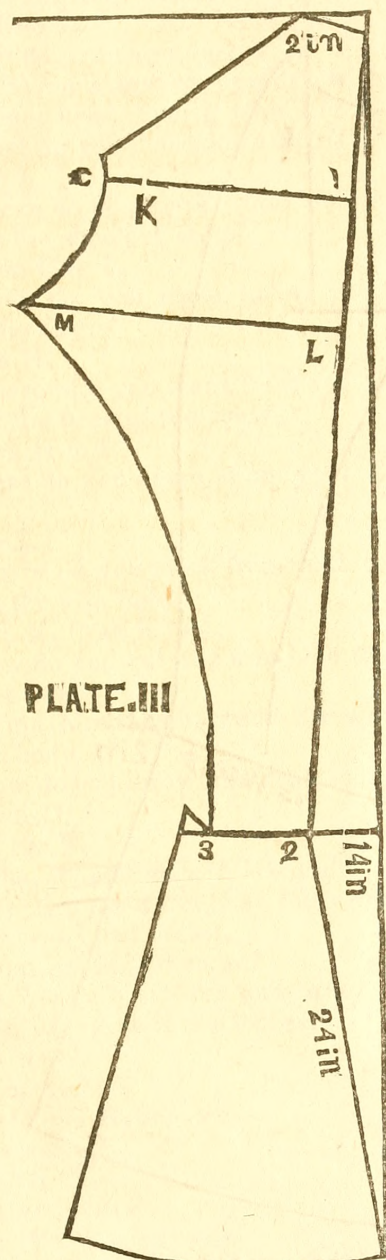
Q At bottom, what do you come across?

A One K, adding of an E.

Q Where do you mark from and to to get the forepart of the skirt?

A From E to G.

Questions and Ans. to Plate III., with Explanation,



- Q What do you first do?
 A I draw my lines.
 Q Which is your upper line?
 A The one to my right.
 Q Which is your outer line?
 A The one next to me.
 Q What do you come down on your outer line?
 A Fourteen inches.
 Q What do you get by that?
 A The length of the waist.
 Q How do you carry in the length of the waist?
 A By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with the

length of the waist.

Q What do you go in on the length of the waist?

A Two inches.

Q What from that?

A Three inches, or whatever fashion may be, or I, in my judgment think it should be.

Q How do you get the middle of the back seam?

A By laying the corner of the square in the corner of the lines, ranging with 2 inches.

Q What do you come down on the back seam?

A One L, marking at the I.

Q How do you carry in the L and I?

A By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with them.

Q What do you go in on the I?

A One K, adding of a C.

Q What do you go in on the L?

A One M.

Q What do you go in on your upper line?

A Two inches.

Q Where do you mark from and to to get your shoulder seam?

A From D to 2 inches.

Q The arm hole?

A From D to C and C to M.

Q How do you shape your side seam?

A By a sweep.

Q What do you take for a sweep?

A The length of the waist.

Q Where do you sweep from and to?

A M to 3 inches.

Q Folds, how do you get them?

A By judgment; folds of all sized persons are the same.

Q What do you go down to get the length of the skirt?

A Twenty-four inches.

Q How do you shape the skirt at bottom?

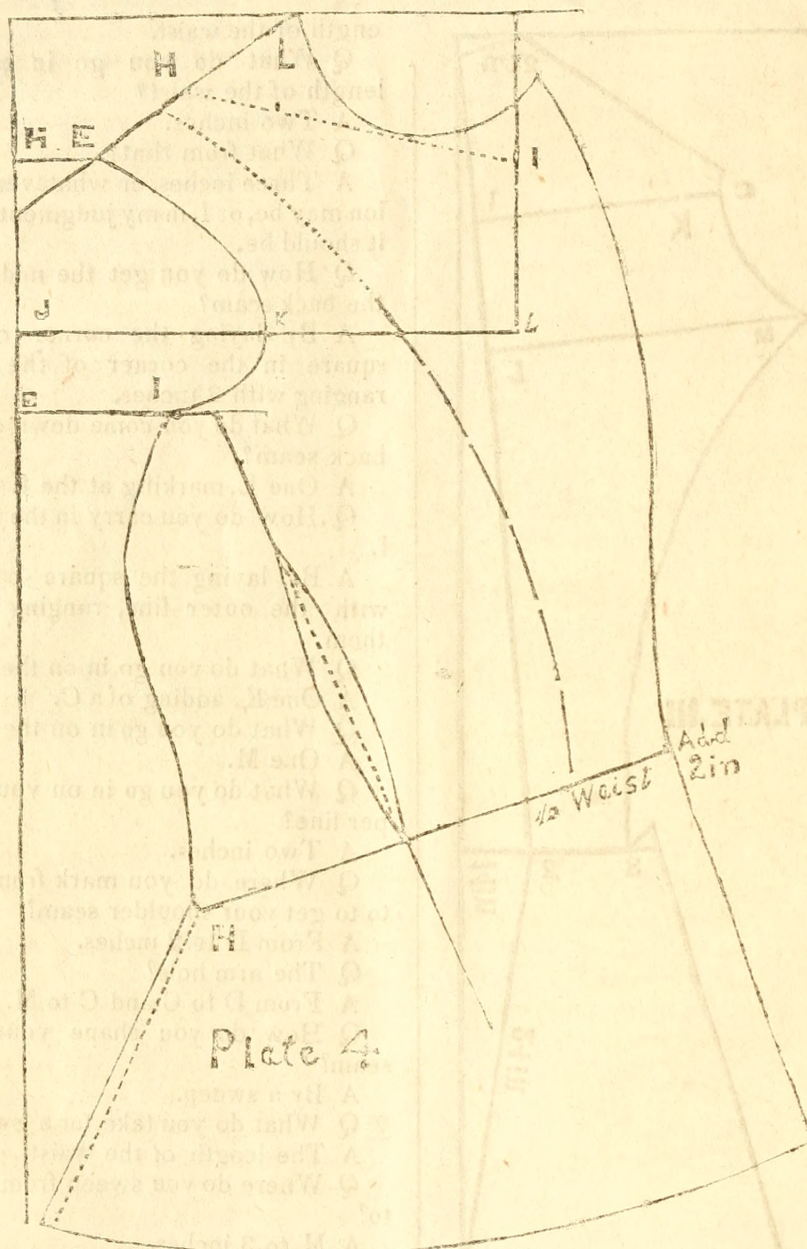
A By a sweep.

Q What do you take for a sweep?

A The entire length.

Q How do you sweep it?

A By placing my right hand at the top, my left hand holding the chalk at the entire length, sweeping towards me.



Questions and Ans. to Plate IV., with Explanation.

Q What do you first do?
 A I draw my lines.
 Q Which is your upper line?
 A The one to my right.
 Q Which is your outer line?
 A The one from me.
 Q How far do you come in on your upper line?
 A One L.
 Q What do you come down on your outer line?
 A One H.
 Q What from that H?

Q What from that J?
 A One E.
 Q How do you carry in your H, J, and E?
 A By laying a square parallel with the outer line, ranging with them.
 Q What do you come in on your H line?
 A One E.
 Q What on your J line?
 A One C.
 Q What do you come in from that C?
 A One K.

A What from that K?

A One L.

How do you carry up the L?

By laying a square parallel with the upper line, ranging with the L.

What do you come down on the L?

One I.

Where do you mark from and to to get the shoulder seam?

From E to L.

What do you come in on your shoulder seam?

One H.

Where do you mark from and to to get the neck of the coat?

From H to I.

What do you come in on your E line?

One J.

Where do you mark from and to to get the arm hole?

E to K, from K to I.

How do you get the arm hole the proper size?

By measure taken around the arm at the body.

How do you throw the coat in at the waist?

At the F.

What shaped man will that fit?

One that measures near the same in the waist and breast.

What is near the same?

Half an inch to three quarters.

Suppose he was two inches?

At the G.

Four inches?

At G and H, half way.

Six inches?

At the H.

Seven inches?

At H and I, half way.

Eight inches?

At I.

Nine inches?

At the J.

In shaping your side seams how do you shape them?

By the side seam of the back.

How do you get the width of the forepart?

One half the waist thickness.

How is it applied?

By laying the back to the side seam applying the measure to the middle of the back seam, taking care to leave off enough for a seam.

What do you add to that measure in case you cut the coat to button straight up in front, or the lapelles to it?

2 in, as shown on plate 4.

How do you get the length of the coat in front?

By measure taken from the middle of the collar seam around before, to get the length of the coat.

How do you shape the neck of the coat?

By the collar pattern.

How is it laid there?

The brake to one half the thickness of the neck, the square upon the brake to tell how far the coat should roll.

How do you shape the front part of the coat at top?

By the lapelle pattern, the outside of course.

How do you get the length of the skirt?

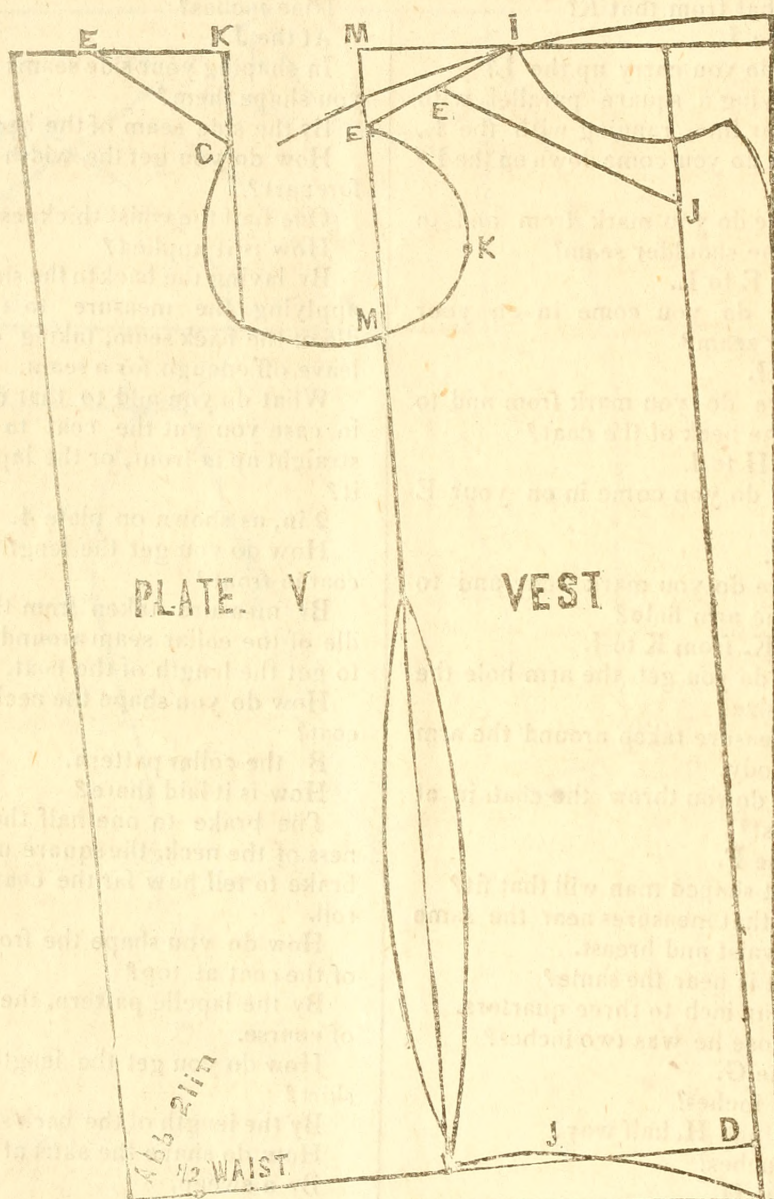
By the length of the back skirt.

How do shape the skirt at bottom

By a sweep.

How do you sweep it?

By placing my right hand at the L at top, my left hand with the chalk in it sweeping towards me.



Questions and Ans. to Plate V., with Explanation.

What do you first do?
 I draw my lines.
 Which is your lower line?
 The one to my left.
 Which is your outer line?
 The one next to me.
 How do you get the length of the vest?
 By a sweep.
 What do you take for a sweep?
 The entire length leaving off an E
 Why do you leave off that E?

Because the back is an E wide,
 makes the vest an E longer.
 What do you come out on the sweep?
 One I.
 Where do you let the top mark cross the sweep?
 At the I.
 What do you come out on the top mark?
 One M, marking at the I.

What do you come up from bottom?

One D.

How do you carry in the D?

By laying the square parallel with the lapelle line, ranging with the D.

What do you come in on the D?

One M, marking at the I.

Where do you mark from and to to get your inside seam?

From M to M.

What do you come down on your inside seam.

One E.

Where do you mark from and to to get your shoulder seam?

From E to I.

What do you draw to I and mark at?

Draw the I to the I and mark at the E and the end of the scale.

What do you come down on your lapelle line?

One I.

Where do you mark from and to to get the neck of the vest?

From E to I.

What do you go down to get the depth of arm hole?

One M from the E on the middle of the shoulder seam.

What do you go in to get the front part of the arm hole?

One K from the lapelle line.

Where do you mark from and to to get your arm hole?

From the end of the scale to the K. and from the K to the M.

Where do you mark from and to to shape the lower part of the vest?

From the front corner of the vest through the I above the D line to the lower part of the inside seam.

How do you get the width of the back?

One half the waist thickness, adding two inches.

How do you carry up the width of thickness?

By laying the square parallel with the width, at the same time ranging with the lower part of the inside seam.

How do you get the length of back?

By the length of the forepart.

Where do you measure from and to to get the length?

From the back part of the neck to the lower part of the inside seam.

How do you carry in the length?

By laying the square parallel with the width of at the same time ranging with the length.

What do you go in on the length?

One K, marking at the E.

How do you carry down the K?

By laying the square parallel with the length, at the same time ranging with the K.

What do you come down upon the K?

One G.

Where do you mark from and to to get your shoulder seam?

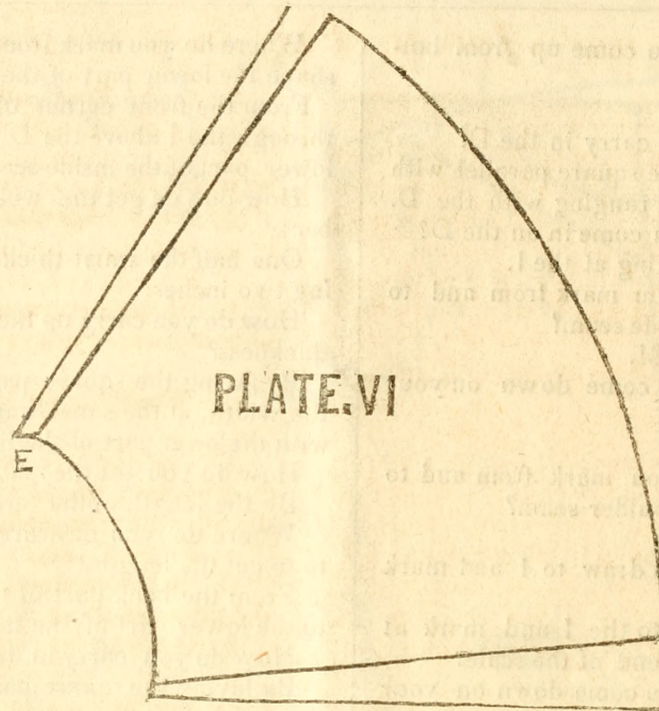
From E to G.

Where to get your arm-hole?

From G to M.

LESSONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE STUDENT ON VESTS.

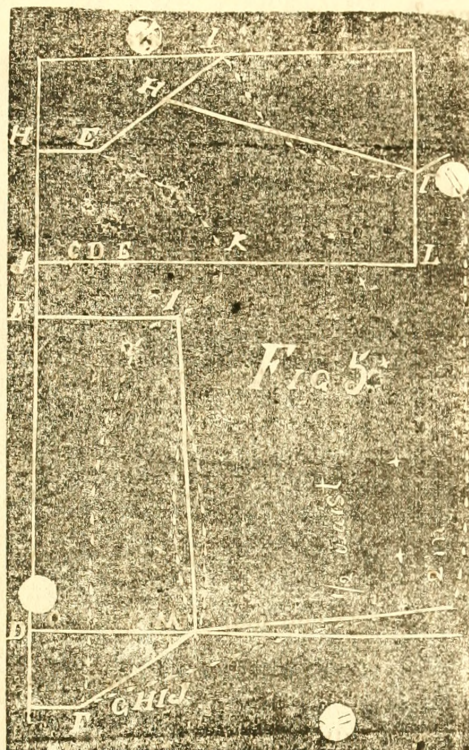
You will remember that in cutting a Vest there are various fashions; but the same number of measures are only taken, there being only 4 measures: beginning at the bone spoken of in explanation to Plate VI; around before to get the length of the Vest first; the next around the breast; the next around the waist; the next around the neck, including 4, as before stated. In cutting double breasted vests you shape the neck of the vest by the collar pattern, as you do the coat. In vests fashion is so varied that there cannot be any unexceptionable rule given, whereby you may be governed in all cases, without strict observation and practice.



Questions and Answers to Plate VI.

What do you first do?
 I draw my lines.
 Which is your upper line?
 The one to my right.
 Which is your outer line?
 The one next to me.
 Fold, how do you get them?
 By judgment; folds of all sized
 persons are the same.
 How do you shape the skirt at top?
 By the lower part of the forepart.
 How is it laid there?
 Bottom upwards.
 How far do you suffer the lower
 part of the side seam to come above

the top line?
 One H.
 How do you get the length of the
 skirt?
 By the length of the back skirt.
 How do you shape your skirt at
 bottom?
 By a sweep.
 What do you take for a sweep?
 The entire length of the skirt.
 How do you sweep it?
 By placing my right hand at the
 top, my left hand with the chalk in
 it, at the entire length, sweeping to-
 wards me.

Questions and Ans. to Fig. 5, with Explanation.

- Q. What do you first do?
A. I draw my lines.
- Q. Which is your upper line?
A. The one to my right.
- Q. Which is your outer line?
A. The one from me.
- Q. What do you come in your upper line?
A. One L.
- Q. What do you come down on your outer line?
A. One H.
- Q. What from that H?
A. One J.
- Q. What from that J?
A. One E.
- Q. How do you carry in your H, J and E?
A. By laying the square parallel with the outer line ranging with them.
- Q. What do you go in on the H?
A. One E.
- Q. What on the J?
A. One C.
- Q. What for a stooped shoulder character?
A. One D.
- Q. Suppose he was very much stooped?

A. At the E, as you see the three letters show on the J line.

Q. What from that C, D, or E?

A. One K.

Q. What from that K?

A. One L.

Q. How do you carry up the L?

A. By laying the square parallel with the upper line ranging with the L.

Q. What do you come down on the L.

A. One I.

Q. Where do you mark from and to to get your shoulder seam?

A. From E to L.

Q. What do you come in on your shoulder seam?

A. One H.

Q. Where do you mark from and to to get the neck of the coat?

A. From H to I.

Q. What do you come in on your E line?

A. One I.

Q. Where do you mark from and to to get your arm-hole.

A. From E to K, from K to L.

Q. How do you get your arm-hole the right size?

A. Measure taken around the arm at the body.

How do you throw in your coat at the waist?

One F.

What shaped character will that fit?

A man that measures the same around the waist that he does around the breast.

What is considered near the same Half inch to three quarters.

Suppose he was two inches?

At the G.

Suppose he was four inches?

Between G and H half way.

Suppose he was six inches?

At the H.

Suppose he was seven inches.

H and I half way.

Suppose he was eight inches?

At the L.

How do you shape your side seam

By the back.

Do you go any lower down on the forepart than the back?

I do; enough for a seam.

Why so?

Because there is a seam taken on the forepart and none on the back.

How do you carry out the point seam?

By laying the square parallel with the outer line ranging with the point seam.

What do you go up there?

One D.

How do you carry in the D?

By laying the square parallel with the outer line ranging with the D.

What do you come in on the D?

One M from the side seam.

Where do you mark from and to get the lower part of the forepart From F to M.

How do you shape your side seam?

By the back.

How do you get the width of the lower part of the forepart?

One half of the waist thickness.

How is waist thickness applied?

By laying the back to the side seam applying the measure to the middle of the back seam, leaving off enough for a seam in the back, and if you should cut the seam under the arm, as represented by the mark from I in the arm-hole to M in the lower part of the forepart, you add enough for two more seams and your turning.

What do you add to waist thickness in case you cut lapelles to your coat?

Two inches.

How do you carry up waist thickness?

By laying the square parallel with the D line ranging with the thickness

How do you get the length of your coat in front.

By measure taken from the middle of the collar seam around down before as far as the gentleman may wish coat to come down in front.

How do you shape the neck of your coat?

By a sweep?

What do you take for a sweep?

The length of the shoulder.

Where do you sweep from and to?

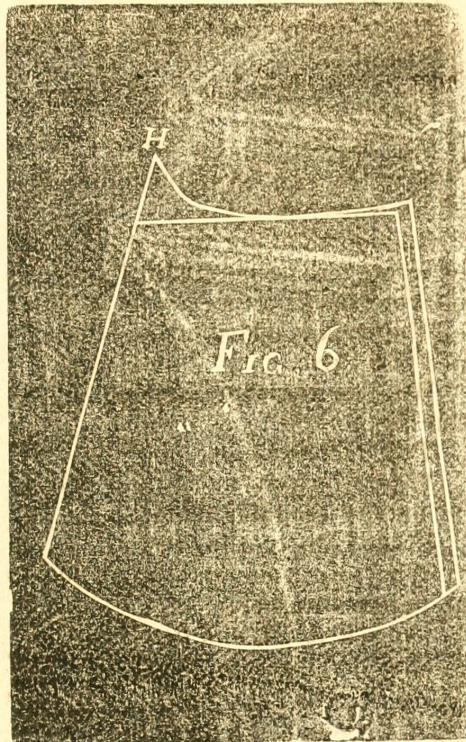
From L to I; if you wish your coat to roll more, let your sweep strike below the I; if you wish it to roll but little, let it strike above the I.

How do you shape the front part of your coat at top?

By the outside of the lapelle pattern.

You will see from the plate, the fifth seam under the arm, dotted on each side, that is to be hollowed out by the dotted line, and in setting on your buttons you will take the L at the top of the coat to the lower part of the forepart, sweeping from H to 2 inches added, as represented by the crossed dots on the forepart. The back of this coat is cut like the back of the common sack coat, but sometimes the lapelles are sewed to it, and in that case you do not add the 2 inches, and the skirt is cut like the skirt of the frock coat, as will be shown by figure 6.

Questions and Ans. to Fig. 6, with directions how to cut the skirt of the half Sack Coat.



What do you first do?

I draw my lines,

Which is your upper line?

The one to my right.

Which is your outer line?

The one next to me.

Folds, how do you get them.

By judgment; leave off enough

for a turn in on the front part of the skirt, and then your folds.

How do you shape your skirt at top?

By the lower part of the fore part.

How is it laid then?

Bottom upwards.

How far do you suffer the lower part of the side seam come above the top line?

One E, G or H, according to fashion; if the waist is cut short you must come one G: if long, one H: and the fashion is at present tolerable short; and on the back part of the skirt you have folds also—there is generally about one inch left for folds; the fullness of your skirt is got by fashion: at top, if the skirt is very full you must add for fullness.

How do you get the length of your skirt?

By the length of the back skirt.

How do you shape your skirt at bottom?

By a sweep.

How do you sweep it?

By placing my right hand at the top, my left hand with the chalk in it, making my left hand go twice as fast as my right hand, because it has twice as far to go, and both have to get there at the same time.

Fig. 7.

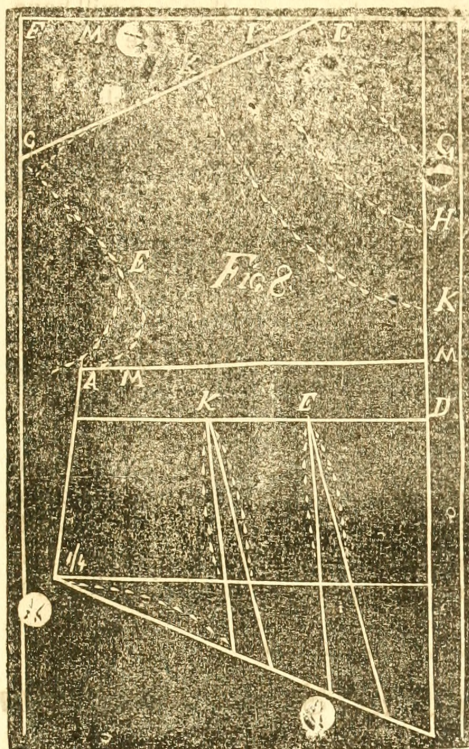
14 in

By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with the M and K.

By a sweep, or straight by the square from M to whatever you may wish the width of the back of your dress, taking the length of the waist, if you shape your side seam by a sweep, for the length of your sweep; after you have gone down to the length of your waist, if you may wish a peak on the back, go down 2 or 3 inches for the length of the peak, then mark from the waist thickness to the entire length of the peak, and shape as shown by dotted line at the length of the waist.

Original from

Being the forepart of a Ladies Dress,—Present Fashion,—with directions to vary and change according to the following Fashions:—full directions, &c.



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What do you take for a sweep?

The width of the lower part of the fore part.

Where do you sweep from and to?

From the lower part of the side body to the first seam, as shown by dotted line; the four straight lines running from K and E shows that there is two seams to be sewed, and you sew in the two lines, forming one seam in the two others forming the second seam, and you must leave off enough, exclusive of seams, to be of sufficient width for the lower part of the forepart of the dress.

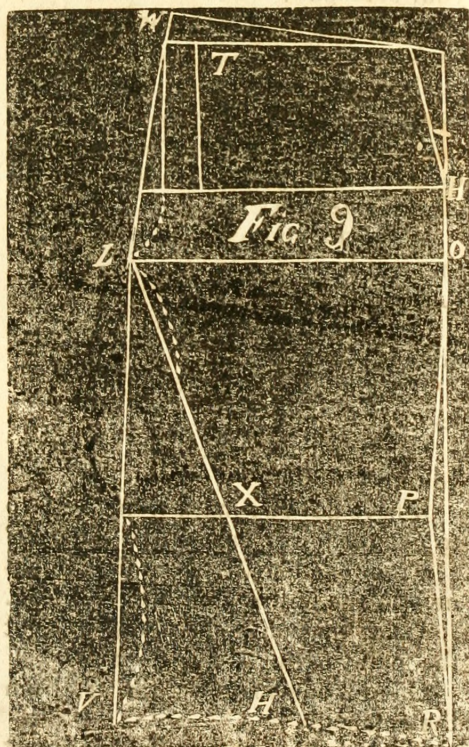
If the fashion of ladies' dresses should vary, which we reasonably look for and you should not want any peak, come square across from the lower point of the sidebody, and should the fashion become shorter in the length of the waist, which is very possible, you will then have to take up less at the waist in seams, and should the shoulder become shorter

from fashion and require to be taken off at the back part of the shoulder, you will readily perceive how it is done, and if the shoulder of back is shortened the fore part also should be shortened to agree, that you will have to do by judgment and the scale.

The student will find no difficulty in cutting of any of the fashions of gentlemen's or ladies' dressing by paying close attention to the rule and measures, and take time, do not be too hastily in anything.

In taking ladies measure you begin at the top of the dress, or as high as she wishes it, and go on down to get the length of the waist;—that is 1: then around the breast; 2: then around the waist,—that is 3: all that is required. All that is further required of the ladies is, to be particular and observe the fashions, and you can follow it through all its changes. Farther instructions will be given in the closing lecture.

Directions, Quest. & Ans. to Fig. 8., on Pantaloons



What do you first do.
I draw my lines.
Which is your upper line.

The one to my right.
Which is your outer line,
The one next to me.

What do you come down on your outer line.

One-half of the knee length.

What from that,

The entire length of the pantaloons—from the top of the hip to the entire length.

How do you carry in one-half the knee length, and the knee length and the entire length.

By laying the square parallel with the outer line—ranging with them.

What do you go up from the body of the pantaloons to get the open of the pants.

One H from the O.

How do carry it in?

By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with H.

What do you go in on the O line?

One-half the waist thickness, leaving of two inches.

What do you go in on the P line?

One-half of the knee thickness.

What do you go in on the R line?

One-half of the ankle thickness.

What do you go in on the waist?

One-fourth the waist thickness, adding an inch for seams.

How do you carry down the waist thickness?

By laying the square parallel with the upper line, ranging with the waist.

Where do you mark from and to to get your inside seam?

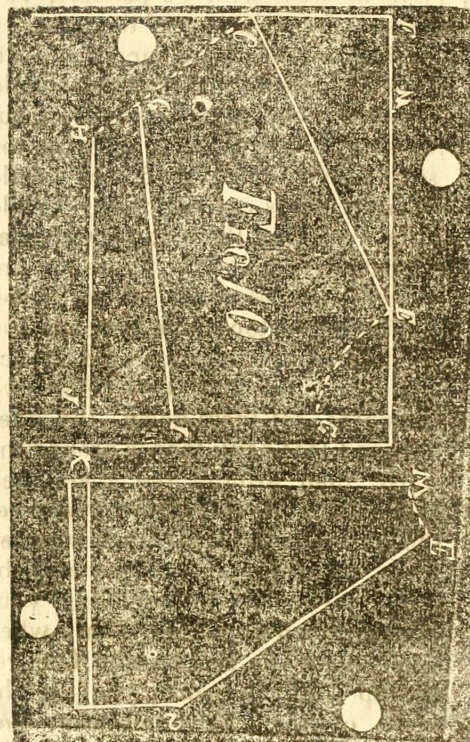
From L to X, from X to H and the dotted line, as shown on the fore-part at you; Hollow out the point to prevent them from drawing up when riding; on the the P and X line you go on the back part of the points three inches farther than on the fore part and at the bottom, shown by R. H and V, all in a line you come across. Twist the width of the fore part for gather pantaloons and mark a straight line from L to V and hollow out, as shown by dotted line at V, then draw a straight line from L to W for the back part of the pants at the waist, going up three or four inches for the back part of the pants behind; you will observe at the top of the pants a small slanted line, you shape in that way for pants to wear without suspenders and cut by the line; then mark from that line where

it touches the upper line to the 3 or 4 inches on the back part of the pants.

N. B. If you should wish to cut pants to wear with suspenders, you measure from the top of the pants up as high as the customer wishes his pants to come; in that case you should not slant your pants at the top, but let them come straight up with the selvage of the cloth, and if he should wish his pants cut according to old style, you give them equal width at the bottom and knee. There are only five measures taken for pants, beginning at the top of the hip bone and go on down to the knee and thence on down to the foot, that being two measures, set them down, the knee first and foot next; thence around the waist, then around the knee, then around the ankle; those measures should be set down with dots between them to distinguish them, and be very particular in applying your measures and in taking them, when you come up an H from the O to get the open of the pants, you use the scale of the waist measure; you should shape the fore part of the gather pantaloons rounding and any other additional shape that fashion may require.



Questions and Ans. on Fig. 10., with Explanation. Being the Ladies loose Wrapper Dress.



What do you first do?
I draw my lines.
Which is your upper line?
The one to my right.
Which is your outer line?
The one next to me.
What do you come down on your outer line?
One K.
How do you carry in the K?
By laying the square parallel with the outer line ranging with the K.
What do you go in on the K?
One M.
What do you go in on your upper line?
Two inches.
Where do you mark from and to to get your shoulder seam?
From E to 2 inches.
The arm-hole of the back from E to M.
That includes all of the rapper of the ladies' dress; you may make your dress to come lower down the K or higher up, as fashion or your taste may dictate, or shorter on the

shoulder seam, as fashion also may require; if you should wish your dress gathered in the back, which all loose wrappers are, you should lay your gathers before you lay off your dress, as you cannot get your dress the proper size without; the double lines show that you must leave off for turnings or split case, as you may wish.

On the fore part of the loose wrapper dress what do you first do?
I draw my lines.

Which is your upper line?

The one to my right.

Which is your outer line?

The one next to me.

What do you come down on your outer line?

One G, if you wish your dress to come high in the neck, if you wish it low you may come one H, I, J, or K, according to fashion or your taste.

What do you come down on your outer line?

One M, adding of a D.

How do you carry in the M and D?

By laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with them.

What do you go in on the M?

One M, adding of and A.

What do you go in on your upper line?

One E, if you wish your dress high in the neck, if fashion should require it low on the neck, you get the shoulder seam, go down to the shoulder-seam, till you get it as short as you may wish.

What do you go in on your upper line?

One M, adding of an F.

How you carry down the F?

By laying the square parallel with the upper line, ranging with the F.

What do you go down on the F?

One G.

Where do you mark from and to to your shoulder seam?

From E to G and just as low down as you may wish the gathered part of your bosom; to come on the forepart, you come down on your outer line, say I, J, or K, and carry it straight across by laying the square parallel with the outer line, ranging with the I, J, or K, and go across one L and mark from the G to the L in a rounding or curving direction for the arm-hole, and before you begin to lay off your dress, you must gather up as much fullness as you wish your dress to have, as you cannot guess

at it, as you are aware you cannot make a guess and regular rule work

You will remember that there are three measures taken for a ladies' dress, beginning at the top of the dress in the back to the length of the waist; the next around the breast; the next around the waist, that is the 3; whatever the lady may measure around the breast in inches that is the number of scale to select, as you will find the scale numbered at the bottom of each scale.

Rules to be observed.

The application of neat measure taken upon the customer is one of the first and highest consideration, in cutting of a good fit of a coat or vest, and therefore you cannot use too much care in taking of your measures and in the application of them, being very particular to observe the shape of the person you are cutting for; inquiring of the person at the same time what kind of coat—or whether he wants a loose coat or a tight fitting coat, in as much as it is extremely uncomfortable to some persons to be drawn up by a tight fitting coat, particularly aged men.

When you begin to take measures upon the customer, you begin by laying the end of the tape measure upon the large bone at the joining of the neck and body, called by some the socket bone of the neck; thence on down to get the length of the waist, next get the length of the waist on the figure representing the length, extending the tape to get the length of the skirt; then down the entire length; that being two measures, set down separate, with a dot between them; next measure the middle of the back seam to the elbow, holding the tape measure at the point of the elbow, causing the person to bend his arm, extending the measure to the hand; that being four measures set down as before stated with dots between them; the measure is around the arm at the body, five; the next around the elbow, six; the next around the hand, seven; the next middle col-

lar seam around down before to get the length of the coat in front, eight; the next around the breast, nine; the next around the waist, ten; the next around the neck, being eleven measures. You will inquire of the person all the time you are measuring him, about the coat or something, for fear you may take his measure too large or too small, causing him to talk; and whatever the person may measure around the breast in inches that scale representing the number of inches select to cut the coat, or form it according to the regular rule, your eleven solid measure to get the coat the right size.

Fashion and its changes should be particularly observed, the most prominent changes is, 1st, in the collar and lapelles of the coat; 2nd, in the length of the waist and skirt; 3d, in the fullness of the skirt, it being sometimes fashionable to have very full skirts, at other times different. In sewing, you must sew a strong, straight seam; and when you have done that, you next press it, and when you have sponged the seam, with your goose or iron, being hot, take a scrap and try the heat of your iron, and if your iron will not scorch in half a minute it will not scorch at all, and when you apply the iron or goose apply it easily, the point being in the seam; and when you go the full length of the iron do not shove it to the right or left, but let it set and bear all your wait on it, until it has killed the seam dead, then it will never rise or puff.

at it as you are aware you can of make a guess and regular the work. You will remember that there are three measures taken for a ladies' dress, beginning at the top of the dress in the back to the length of the waist; the next around the breast; the next around the waist, that is the chest; the next around the body, measuring the bust in inches that is the number of inches to select, as you will find the rule numbered at the bottom of each scale.

far seen around down before to get the point of the front to front right; the next around the breast, that is the next around the waist, that is the next around the back, being the two measures. You will observe of the pattern that all the time you are measuring that about the waist or something, for when you may select the measure too large or too small, it is better to select a measure around the bust in inches that scale, regarding the number of inches select to cut the coat, or when it is to the regular rule, your elbow should be measure to get the coat the right size. Fashion and its changes should be particularly observed; the most prominent changes is, first, in the collar and lapels of the coat; 2nd, in the length of the waist and skirt; 3rd, in the fullness of the skirt, it being sometimes fashionable to have very full skirts at other times different. In sewing, you must sew a strong, straight seam; and when you have done that, you next press it, and when you have opened the seam, with your goose or iron, being hot, take a scrap and try the heat of your iron, and if your iron will not scorch at all, and when you apply the iron or goose apply it easily, the point being in the seam; and when you go the full length of the iron do not move it to the right or left, but let it set and heat all your wait on it, until it has killed the seam dead, then it will never rise or pull.

to G and just as low down as you wish the gathered part, and to come up the fore- come down on your outer, J, or K, and carry it, by laying the square parallel with the outer edge, ranging with the J, or K, and go across one J and come from the G to the J, as a touching or covering direction for the arm-hole, and before you begin to lay off your dress, you must get out of as much fullness as you wish your dress to have, as you cannot guess

Rules to be observed

The application of most measures taken upon the customer is one of the first and highest consideration, in cutting of a good fit of a coat or vest, and therefore you should use too much care in taking of your measures and in the application of them, being very particular to observe the shape of the person you are cutting, not including of the person at the same time what kind of coat—or whether he wants a loose coat or a tight fitting coat, in as much as it is extremely uncomfortable to some persons to be drawn up by a tight fitting coat, particularly great men.

When you begin to take measures upon the customer, you begin by laying the end of the tape measure up on the large bone at the joining of the neck and body, called by some the socket bone of the neck; thence on down to get the length of the waist, next get the length of the waist to the figure, measuring the length of the skirt; then down the entire length, that being two measures; set them separate, with a dot between them; next measure the mid of the back seam to the elbow, holding the tape measure at the point of the elbow, passing the person to the hand; that being four measures, set down as before stated with dots between them; the measure is around the arm at the body, first the next around the elbow, and the next around the hand, seven; the next middle col-

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