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REPORT

OF THE PRESENT

FASHIONS,

WITH THE

SQUARE RULES

AND

VARIATIONS

TO FIT THE HUMAN SHAPE.

BY JAMES G. WILSON,

TEACHER OF THE ART OF CUTTING.

New-York:

JANUARY, 1827.

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.

L. S. Be it remembered, that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1827, in the 51st year of the independence of the United States of America, James G. Wilson, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit: "Report of the Present Fashions, with the Square Rules and Variations to fit the Human Shape. By James G. Wilson, Teacher of the Art of Cutting." In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the time therein mentioned." And also an Act, entitled "An Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

JAMES DILL,

Clerk of the Southern District of New York.

44-36509

PREFACE.



THIS Report of the present Fashions is respectfully presented to the trade by the subscriber, with the belief that it will prove useful to them in many respects. It consists of twelve lithographic prints, similar to those published by *E. Minister*, of London; a rule sheet, on which are laid down various diagrams, intended to explain and simplify the science of cutting, accompanied by appropriate rules, and concludes with some modifications and improvements of the reports as communicated by *E. Minister*. It is believed that if the rule which is herein suggested for procuring the position and attitude in all cases is founded in truth, the whole science of cutting correctly is reduced within a very narrow compass, and may be understood in a short time. The Reports of Minister being only in the possession of a few, and unaccompanied with drafts or rules, I was induced to believe that I should perform an acceptable service by improving, republishing, and combining with them a concise treatise on the art of cutting, which I have now the honor of presenting to the trade.

J. G. WILSON.

New-York, January, 1827.

J. G. W. begs leave to inform the trade, that this work will be published semi-annually, and will consist of a printed **Report**; twelve elegantly designed and executed figures, superbly coloured; a **Rule** sheet containing several diagrams, representing all the variations in cutting, and explained by appropriate **Rules**. The next **Report** will make its appearance immediately after the arrival of the **London** fashions. The work will be forwarded to subscribers without delay. It may also be had at the **Book Store** of **A. T. Goodrich**, 124 **Broadway**, **New-York**. Subscription price \$10 per annum, payable in advance. Single copy \$6; if coloured, 2 dollars advance on each copy.

RULES, &c.

THE great desideratum in cutting a garment, is to establish some general rule for ascertaining the position of a man in all cases ; no method having hitherto been adopted for meeting the variations which constantly occur, except the arbitrary judgment of the cutter, frequently incorrect and liable to error, from having no other guide but memory to aid him in his operations. In consequence of this, it often happens that a coat will bind one under the arm, wrinkle on the shoulders, swing off at the sides, hang back too much behind, and misfit in many other respects. To obviate these difficulties, I recommend the following method of ascertaining the position of a man. Make a standard* of seven feet in length, and about one and a half inches thick, with slides attached to it ; let the standard be divided into inches and half inches, place it behind the man, touching the most prominent parts of the hip and shoulder : let the man stand easy, and the slide settle to the top of his head : If he is 68 inches high, then 17 inches will be one fourth of his length, which would be a correct length of the waist of the coat in all cases ; 17 inches and one eighth of the breast would be the length of the skirt of the coat : then measure the dis-

* Let there be attached to it two cross-pieces, at the points where it meets the hip and shoulder, having each a small screw to fasten them at any given place ; and let the bottom of the standard be supported by proper feet.

tance from the standard to the back of the neck above the collar ; likewise measure to the hollow of the back. If he measures 2 1-2 inches at each place, then Rule first hereinafter laid down, will apply. If he measures five inches at the neck, and the shoulders set somewhat forward, the second Rule will apply. If he is 2 1-2 inches in the hollow of the back and 1 1-2 at the neck, and his shoulders set well back, then the third Rule will give the proper instructions—and in this ratio for other variations. Measure a man as follows: 1st, his length—2d, length of arm—3d, round the breast—4th round the waist ; the two last you measure under the coat.

RULE I.

If the man measures 34 inches round the breast, then 17 inches or one half of 34 would be called the breast measure ; and this is divided into halves, fourths, eighths, sixteenths, thirtyseconds and sixtyfourths : then it is again divided into thirds, sixths, twelfths, and twentyfourths. The back of the coat is represented on Rule Sheet by letter G, and in cutting it you will commence at the head of the cloth, or at the right hand end, as the wool runs to the left when placed on the counter before you. Lay on your square at the hip one eighth from the edge: then draw your line from 1 to 3: lay on your measure and dot it as follows: from 1 to 2, one eighth—from 1 to 3, one third ; then lay on your square and draw your line from 3 to 5, one third—from 5 to 4, one ~~eighth~~—from 6 to 7, one eighth, giving it a spring,

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as represented on the diagram; the side seam is swept from 5 to 7 by the length of the waist.

OF THE FORE PART.

(See diagram marked F on Rule Sheet.) Commence at the opposite side of the cloth from where you cut the back, then from 1 to 2, one sixth—from 2 to 3, one third, lacking one 32d—from 3 to 4, one 12th—then the square is applied at 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the straight lines drawn across as represented, from 3 to 5, one 24th—from 5 to 6, one third—from 6 to 7, one 24th—from 6 to 8, one half—from 1 to 21, one third—from 21 to 10, one 18th—from 9 to 19, one fourth—from 20 to 12, one sixth—from 12 to 13, one 32d—from 13 to 16 one 6th—from 15 to 14, one half—from 12 to 17, one eighth—from 14 to 13 is swept with the half of the breast; the side seam is swept by the length of itself; the rounding part of the breast is swept from 3 and 9. Sweep from 10 and 13, and this will give you the length of the lapelle by adding 1-2 inch. Slope off the upper part of the skirt in front as represented by small dots, this will make the coat set much smoother over the front part of the hip. Draw your line from 21 to 12, and from thence to the bottom of the skirt, and this will give the exact spring. One fourth from the lapelle seam will give the front edge of the skirt; one third and one 24th gives the width of the bottom of the skirt. To get the size of the coat at the waist, lay on your measure from 15 at the side seam to the front, taking off one eighth, and this will give the exact size round.

from 10 to 11, one sixth.
from 2 to 17, one sixth.

UPPER SIDE SLEEVE.

(See diagram marked H.) From 1 to 2, one 16th—
 —from 1 to 3, one fourth—from 3 to 4, one 32d—
 from 4 to 6, one half—from 6 to 5, one third—from
 9 to 13, one third and one 12th—from 10 to 11, one
 eighth—from 10 to 12, one ~~eighth~~ and one 24th—
 from 5 sweeps the top of the sleeve and gives the point
 in front for the under part of the sleeve; the upper
 dotted line is raised to give more fullness over the
 shoulder, as the sleeves are cut very large and full.
 Under sleeve. From 2 to 8, one eighth—from 6 to
 7, one 24th—from 7 and 8 gives one half of the scye.

RULE II.

In cutting the back of a coat for a round shouldered
 man who measures 5 inches in at the neck, proceed
 as follows: (See diagram G.) From 1 to 3, one
 third and one 64th—from 3 to 5, one third and one
 64th—from 4 to 5, one eighth and one 64th. Cut
 the side seam a little straighter than is laid down
 in Rule first. If a man be very round on the shoul-
 ders so that he will measure 6 or 8 inches in at the
 neck, and his shoulders set well forward, then you
 cut the back rounding from figure one down the back
 a little below the scye-gorge. If his neck is very
 short and his shoulders set very much forward, then
 from 5 to 4, one eighth and one 24th—this will shor-
 ten the shoulder seam, and reduce the width of the
 shoulders.

FORE PART.

(See diagram F.) The distance being 5 inches as in Rule second, then from 3 to 4, one 12th and one 64th—from 5 to 6, one third and one 32d—from 2 to 18, one sixth and one 32d—from 21 to 10 add one 32d. If the distance be 6 or 8 inches as above, then from 2 to 18, one sixth and one 24th, and drop the scye in the same proportion. In hollowing out the neck, you will take out a little more than is laid down in the first Rule. If he measure 3 1-2 inches at the back, then add from 12 to 13, one 32d more than prescribed by Rule first. If a man is as large round the waist as round the breast, and measures 1 inch in at the back, then from 20 to 12, one eighth; this will bring the point of the side seam—from 1 to 21, one 3d, lacking one 32d; taking the distance in from 20 to 12, one sixth, would give the proper spring; from 12 to 16, one eighth; in other respects proceed according to Rule first.

RULE III.

(Figure G.) If a man is very straight, his neck of an ordinary length, and his shoulders are set well back, then from 1 to 3, one third, lacking one 64th—from 3 to 5, one third, lacking one 64th. When you cut the back, hollow it a little between the shoulders.

FORE PART.

(See Figure F.) From 2 to 3, one third, lacking one 24th—from 3 to 4, one 12th, lacking one 64th—

from 3 to 5, one 32d—from 5 to 6, one third, lacking one 32d—from 2 to 18, one sixth, lacking, one 32d—from 10 to 11, one sixth and one 32d—from 9 to 19, one eighth and one 24th—from 1 to 21, one third and one 32d—from 1 to 10, one third and one eighth, lacking one 32d. Sweep the side seam with the length of the waist. In cutting the sleeve, take it off a little more than usual from the shoulder seam to the centre of the under part. In other respects proceed according to the directions laid down in Rule first.

VEST—(*See Diagram P.*)

Measure from the neck joint behind where the shoulders and neck are connected, across the shoulders down in front for the length, then round the breast and waist. If the measure round the breast be 32 inches, then 16 inches will be the breast measure. This is divided in the same manner as the coat measure. Commence as follows: Draw your line on the front edge of the cloth, from 1 to 2 one twelfth—from 2 to 3 one fourth—from 2 to 4 one half—from 4 to 5 one eighth; then draw the line from 5 to 3, from 3 to 6 one fourth, from 3 to 7 one eighth, from 3 to 12 one fourth, from 7 to 8 one half, from 11 to 9 one third, from 2 to 10 one third, from 10 to 11 one 24th; then lay on your measure at 7, taking off one eighth; then proceed down to the length of the vest in front: from 3 to 13 gives the length of the back, adding half an inch. Sweep at 2 from the lower point in front, and this

will give you the length of the side seam at 17 and the distance it is necessary to slope it over the hips. If a man is large and corpulent, bring out the point at the bottom to the front line; bring up the neck to 10, and in that proportion for other variations.

BACK OF A VEST—(*See Diagram L.*)

From 1 to 2 one eighth—from 1 to 3 one third—from 3 to 4 one eighth.

SHORT NECKED VEST—(*See Figure U.*)

From 2 to 10, one fourth; at 2 from 3 to 10 sweeps the neck.

TROUSERS.

Measure as follows: From the hip bone to the crease of the thigh, from thence to the ankle bone; allow 3 inches at the top above the hip bone and 2 at the bottom; this gives the length. Then measure round the waist, the thigh, and knee; the knee measure will give the width of the bottom; allow 3 and a half inches at the knee, and 3 inches round the thigh, and the same in front at the top for the fulness: let the under part project half an inch beyond the upper part, and this will give the fore part ease and prevent the side seam from swinging round in front. Shape them after the pattern on the Rule-sheet. (*See Diagram A L.*)

FROCK COAT AND SURTOUTS.

For a Frock coat, measure round the breast and waist under the coat—measure for a surtout over the coat: cut the back and body the same as dress coats except the neck, which should be cut rather shorter; the neck of a double breasted surtout coat to be swept the same as a military coat, adding one inch and a half to its length. (See Fig. O.) To get the proper hang of a frock or surtout coat, proceed as follows: (See Fig. M.) From the front edge of the coat to figure 1 go in one 12th from 5 to 6 one third and one eighth; then draw your line on the front edge of the cloth, where you take out your skirt; take the length of the skirt; then lay on your fore part above the skirt, so that the point at figure 1 and 2 on the body, and figure 1 on the skirt, are in a perfect line; then touch at figure 3 on the body as far as it is cut straight from 2 to 3; then draw the line from 1, 2, and 4 on the skirt, as it is represented by the diagram A H: from 1 to 2, one half the distance across the top of the skirt: from 4 to 3, one eighth, lacking one 32d; by making this raise from 3 to 4, the skirt will hang in an elegant drapery over the hips. To get the spring, you will let the point at 4 on the body, and the point at 3 on the skirt touch, and the point at 2 on the body touch the line between 1 and 2 on the skirt: then draw your line from 6 to 4, and so down the length of the skirt: from 7 sweeps the bottom of the skirt. In cutting the skirt, lay your measure on as in cutting a dress coat, (Fig F,) from 12 to 16, one eighth: then lay

on your square parallel with the line drawn from 1 to 7, (See Figure M,) and if it brings the point in front above the square, or below it, then you will take off from or add to the skirt in front as much as it raises above or falls below the square; this will give the proper spring in front.

MILITARY COAT—(*See Diagram N.*)

The back is cut like that of a dress coat, except the lower part, which is cut as represented on the figure.

THE FORE PART—(*Figure O.*)

From 1 to 2 one 32d; this sweeps the neck at the small circle: from 3 to 4 down the shoulder seam one third, sweeps the point in front at 5.

GREAT COAT—(*Figure X.*)

THE BACK.

From 1 to 2 one sixth; from 1 to 3 one third; from 3 to 4 one 24th; from 4 to 6 one third; from 6 to 5 one eighth; from 4 to 9 one sixth; from 6 to 7 one 32d; from 6 to 8 one third; from 9 to 8 gives the spring of the coat. If a man is large round the waist, or very small, you will bring in the dotted line from 7 to 8, or carry it out, as the case may require.

THE FORE PART—(*See Figure W.*)

Draw a line on the front edge of the cloth, and the top line as represented from 2 to 4. From 1 to 2

one half; from 2 to 3 one third; from 3 to 4 one 24th; from 4 to 5 one eighth; from 5 to 6 one third, lacking one 32d; from 6 to 7 one 12th; from 6 to 16 one third; from 5 to 10 one sixth; from 10 to 11 one 32d; from 12 to 13 one sixth; from 12 to 14 one eighth; from 1 to 15 one fourth; from 6 to 8 one third and one 24th; from 8 to 9 one 24th. If a man is slim round the waist, bring in the dotted line at 16, and if large, carry it out farther.

TO CUT THE CAPE—(*See Diagram Y.*)

Lay in the back of the coat from the edge of the cloth one 12th from 3 to 4; one 12th from 5 to 4; one eighth at 4 sweeps the bottom of capes: at 5 neck of coat; at 6 neck of cape. This rule is sure to fit in all cases.

LADIES' HABITS AND PELISSES.

In measuring a lady you will commence at the back of the neck, at the joint where the neck and shoulder are connected; then down the back the length of the waist; from thence to the floor: then, from the place of beginning, measure across the shoulders to the centre of the breast; from thence to the bottom of the breast; from thence to the length of the body of the habit below the breast; then down to the floor; then round the waist and breast. The waist measure is divided the same as that of the coat, and the garment laid out by it instead of the breast measure.

In cutting the back, (*See Diagram A C*) from 1 to 2 one eighth; from 1 to 3 one half; from 3 to 4 one half lacking one 24th; from 4 to 5 one eighth; from 6 to 7 one eighth.

FORE PART—(*Figure A B.*)

From 1 to 2 one sixth and one 32d; from 1 to 3 one half; from 3 to 4 one fourth lacking one 32d; from 4 to 5 one eighth; from 5 to 6 one eighth; from 4 to 8 one fourth; at 8 you place the seam of the sleeve; at 5 sweeps the bottom of the seye; from 2 to 7 one eighth; from 1 to 9 the waist measure; from 9 to 16 do.; from 16 to 26 do.; from 1 to 26 do.; from 9 to 10 one 32d—this point sweeps the neck; from 9 to 11 one fourth; from 11 to 12 one 12th; from 10 to 13 one fourth; from 15 to 14 one 24th; from 16 to 17 one third; from 17 to 18 one 24th; from 19 to 17 one 24th: from 17 to 20 one sixth. 23, 21. and 24, are swept from 12 by the length of the measure that is taken at the centre and bottom of the breast, and the length of the body by taking off the width of the back. The sleeve is represented by figure A D: A F and A E, the skirts of a riding habit: A G, the collar. This rule is for a lady measuring 8 inches more round the breast than the waist. If the measure round the breast be greater or less than the above, then you take out more or less between 18 and 19, as the case may be. The breast measure is used to get the distance across the breast, which is at 14—therefore from 15 to 14 it will vary according to the size of the breast.



REPORT.



DRESS COATS.

Colours agreeable to taste. Velvet Collars, short and broad; the fall-down to lay quite flat on the stand-up, and to come to the seam—the collar pattern marked E on the Sheet of Rules. The lapelles very long; the shape is represented on Sheet of Rules by A; they are made very long, and to turn nearly to the bottom. Six buttons at front, and six holes in lapelles; buttons, fine wove to match, except blue, which are plain gilt. The skirts long and broad, and to hang full at bottom; side edges in the pleats; cross flaps rather broad, as represented by B. Sleeves cut full upwards, and small from elbow to wrist, and gathered on the shoulders, so as to raise without wadding. Depth of cuff, 2 3-4 inches when made up; a short opening is left above the cuff; one button on the cuff, and one on the sleeve; the corner of the cuff cut off diagonally as represented by figure 1. The breast is not cut very full; stout canvass to be put to the forepart; the side seams are cut much on the curve, so as to give a narrow appearance at the small of the waist, and to spring a little at the bottom of the waist; the lapelles are cut to correspond in length with that of the waist behind; the hip buttons

are placed a distance of 1-4 of the breast measure apart—raw edges.

WAISTCOATS.

Made with step collars ; represented on Rule Sheet by J ; collar represented by K ; bound by narrow galloon to match ; seven buttons in front ; made very long, and come to a point in front, and slope over the hips. Covered buttons generally used of the same cloth.

PANTALOONS.

Cut to fit tight from the knee to the ankle, and full in the thigh, with 3 buttons at bottom ; the fall-down is cut diagonally ; width at top—2 inches from the seam, three and three fourth inches at bottom ; narrow welt, as represented on Figure 2.

TROUSERS.

Cut to reach the ankle bone ; large in the thigh ; generally full ; pleated in front ; cut as represented by Rule Sheet.

FROCK COATS.

Most fashionable colours, green and olive, or light blue ; made single breasted, as represented in figures 7 and 8 ; collar, black velvet, with small step of 1-2 inch ; the fall-down quite flat to the stand-up. Col-

lar pattern represented by C. Length of neck, 1-2 inch less than that of dress coats; breast cut to fit close to the neck, and moderately easy at the full at the breast, with seven buttons in front. The sleeves and cuffs in all respects like those of dress coats; width of the back, and length of back-sceye, and of the waist, are also same as dress coats; skirts, two inches longer than dress coats, and very full, falling in an elegant drapery over the hips. They have side flaps in the skirts behind, about 8 inches in length, and with a point at bottom, as shewn in figure 7; four buttons behind—two at top and two at bottom; no cross flaps; skirts lined with silk to match.

DOUBLE BREASTED SURTOUT COATS.

Colour, steel mixed, olive, and drab, of various shades, with cross flaps and pockets under; cut as represented on Fig. 6 and 10; collars shorter than the frock coats, but in all other respects similar to them; collar represented by letter D; lapelle for do. by letter P, and flap by Q.

SINGLE BREASTED SURTOUTS.

As represented by figure 5, without flaps, with 7 buttons in front, very short neck, collar very broad, and to go close to the neck. Collar pattern represented by letter D—made in other respects the same as dress coats.

GREAT COATS.

Cut as represented by W and X. Three capes, stand-up collar, 7 buttons in front, strap behind under the cape, with side flaps.

RIDING DRESS.

COATS. Colours, olive, brown, steel mixed, green, and olive; made as represented in figure 11. They button down the front to the waist; 7 buttons in front of plain gilt or steel; collar same as dress coat; skirts 3 inches shorter than those of dress coats; width of skirts at bottom, one third and one sixth of breast; cross flaps, with pockets under. Width of back, length of neck, and of the back-scy, the same as dress coats.

SHOOTING FROCKS.

Made of drab Barragan. They have cross flaps at waist about 9 inches long and 3 1-2 inches in depth, large pockets under, and, at the breast, cross flaps 2 1-4 inches deep, cut diagonally, with pockets under—the collar represented by letter C.. The skirts two inches longer than those of the Riding Coat; edges to meet in front; made very full in the skirts; 8 buttons in front, usually of pearl, of about 1 1-2 inches diameter. Width of back, length of neck, waist, and back scye, the same as Dress Coat—represented on figure 12.

SHOOTING BREECHES.

They are made very full in the thigh, and tight at the knee, with four buttons plain convex gilt ; leather strings. They are worn rather short at the knees, the gaiters coming high up ; they are of light drab, white or buff Manchester cord ; long gaiters—these are universally of tan-leather.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S DRESS.

Jackets—single breasted ; three rows of buttons, plain gilt ; round cuff, hollowed at bottom, to come to a point in front and behind ; buttons placed about one inch apart.

Trowsers—quite plain about the waist, and loose all the way down to the bottom. See figure 9.

CHILDREN'S DRESS.

Spanish dresses are much worn as a first dress ; they are made as follows :—the body is cut separate from the frock or skirt, to fit similar to a skeleton jacket, the sleeves cut shapely to the arm, full on the top, short back scye, narrow at top of back and bottom of waist, the waist is made moderately long, the width of the back, across the shoulders, half an inch more than one third of the breast ; the length of back scye and width at top and bottom of the back, one twelfth of the bigness of breast ; it is cut wide on the shoulders, the neck close up to the gorge, with a little stand-up collar cut hollowed at the sewing-on

part, to admit of the top collar standing off from the neck; the collar is completely hid by the frill or shirt collar, which is made to fall on the shoulders; 3 rows of silk net ball buttons. The jacket is cut longer than the length of waist to admit of the trousers buttoning round the jacket, about three inches lower than where the length of waist shapes to; the trousers rather easy from the top of thigh to the bottom, plain at top; they are closed up the fall-down seam, except the necessary opening at the crutch; the seat seam is left open from the top about six inches down, to give sufficient ease to admit of the letting down of the trousers; the frock or skirt part is made entirely separate from the jacket, and is merely a straight piece of cloth, cut round to the top, to give sufficient fulness on the hips and round the bottom of skirt; it is made sufficiently wide to admit of its being full or gathered behind, within the space at the waist from side-seam to side-seam; the edges of the skirt meet at front at the waist, and open a little at the bottom; the top of the skirt is seamed to the belt, which is about 1 1-2 inch wide, and to buckle at front. The colour is blue, of a light shade; the top edge of the belt is sometimes stitched to the body of the jacket, within 2 inches of the front edge.

SKELETON DRESSES.

Jackets—made with three rows of buttons, small plain gilt balls; narrow stand-up collar to run round at front. Trousers to button on the jacket; colour mostly worn, blue, of light shade.

LADIES' PELISSES.

The fashionable make of Pelisses is as shown on figure 4. The most fashionable colours are the Maroon and Green. They are made as follows: the waist very long; the front of the body is made to fasten with hooks and eyes; the collar is as pattern marked A G. The sleeves are made very large upwards, having a great degree of fulness; gathered on the shoulders; and rather close from the elbow to the hand. The width of back across the shoulders, is half an inch more than one third of the breast. Length of the back seye 1 1-2 inch; width at top of back and at the waist, 2 inches. The side seams are cut considerably on the curve, and the shoulder seams straight. The skirts are cut long, to reach to the top of the foot, and very full; gathered at the waist behind, within the space of 4 inches. These Pelisses are quite plain, having neither buttons nor braid of any description. Fur is now universally adopted. The furs adopted are Grey Squirrel, back of Chinchilli. They are worn on the collar, cuff, down the front edges of the skirts, and a flounce round the bottom. The depth of the fur on the cuff is 3 inches, and on the front edges of skirt 2 inches; The flounce is six inches deep.

Silk Pelisses are now as much or more worn than cloth. Some of them are made full at the front, from the point of the bosom to the waist, and continue down the skirts, similar to the Ladies' Blouse Dresses. The left skirt of others is made to wrap over about five inches. Colours same as Cloth Pelisses.

LADIES' CLOAKS.

These Cloaks are generally worn: they are made long, to within five inches of the ground; the back breadth is cut the full width of the cloth, top and bottom; the front breadth at the neck is cut 9 inches in width across the top, the width at bottom 25 inches; they have arm-holes left in the side seam, which are cut at about 11 inches distance from the top of cloak, the length of arm-hole is about 10 inches; they have a welt at the arm-hole about 1 1-2 inch in breadth, which is seamed on the hind breadth. and the ends tacked on the front breadth. These cloaks are frequently trimmed round the edges and arm-holes with Chinchili or grey squirrel back fur, about 4 inches wide, though some are made plain; they have nearly all a broad flounce of fur round the bottom; the neck is gathered in to the length required for the collar; the collar is fastend at front, with a small silk girdle; the cloak is either lined with white silk serge or sarcenet. or the same to match. The colours Crimson or Maroon. These cloaks are made to draw with a sliding string, about 10 inches from the centre of the back; they are generally made with two capes.

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