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1834

Deposited July 14th 1834

THE

TAILOR'S MASTERPIECE:

BEING

AN EASY AND CORRECT MODE

OF ASCERTAINING

THE TRUE FORM OF MAN.

BY

WILLIAM GARLAND.

PRICE $10.

NEW-YORK.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.

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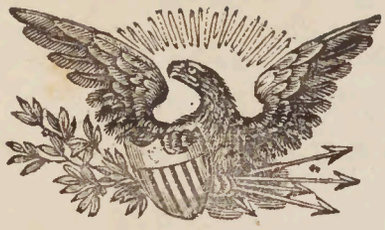

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, To WIT :

Be it Remembered, That on the twentieth day of June, Anno Domini, 1834, William [L. S] Garland of the said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of which is in the words following, to wit: "The Tailor's Masterpiece: being an easy and correct mode of ascertaining the true form of man, by William Garland." 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.

RUTGER B. MILLER,
Clerk of the Northern District of New-York.

R. BUCKLEY, Printer.

PREFACE.

So much having been said in former publications on the art of cutting, and which has tended more to puzzle than instruct, I shall endeavor to avoid that evil. To say any thing of cutting by a Division measure, is likewise useless; and, to me, it has always appeared that the form of man never could be ascertained by dividing the measure; or, if it could, it would be by chance. I have endeavored to lay down my plan in the most simple way, so that I think any one may learn it without a teacher in four or five hours, but with a teacher in one hour.

In taking the measure it will be necessary to be exact until practising a little, and after that it will be seen that there is not a single principle in the whole plan but what is sure, and as much so as the principle which is used in taking the width of large and small waists. The measure being applied on the cloth the same as on the man, without any division, renders it the most easy plan to understand and commit to memory of any extant. Every part of it proving itself, and at the same time showing the various shapes of man to such a nicety, that any one trying to disprove a single principle might as well endeavor to prove that the same principles which determine a man 40 inches round would not determine one 30 inches round. In this light it may be viewed and practised with certainty.

The bottom of arms can be ascertained with certainty on all men, as also the following measures, viz :—The hollow of every man's waist, width of back, circumference and diameter of arm close to the body, height of gorge, true balance of coat, which was never found out until now, and which consists between letters K and M, height of fore arm seam, the true spring of every man's skirts and height of hips. The balance of coat and height of gorge may be proved by taking the following measures, and applying them on the coat. First, on the figure with the instruments applied on, commence at letter A, and lead the measure round front of arm to B, in back seam; and from B round front of arm to B again; next from B underneath the right arm to socket of neck in front; first balance measure is applied from E to R N and S; the second from E to R N K and O, and when the back is laid on at the shoulder seam, the measure will come to E in the back seam line; height of gorge from E to R, and up to the line D

stands on, crossing the forepart to front of coat, and it will be found to contain every part of the form of man, and every part in its proper place.

I shall not endeavor to raise the present work by running down others, but leave it to the superior judgment of the trade to decide on its merits.

To conclude, let the coat be drafted according to the plate, and made up exactly as cut, without stretching the waist, or fulling on either side seam or shoulder. It may be asked, Will the same mode of drafting a coat answer for the round backed man? I answer, yes; and the principles will prove it to be so. In the first place, the round backed man is certainly broader in the back than any other, and in this way it will be seen that the plan works, and produces a coat either for round or straight backed men: first, by the back being broader, the centre line of scye is moved more forward; secondly, the shoulder seam being longer, moves the gorge more forward, and consequently shortens the forepart, which, for a round backed man, will necessarily be required.

WILLIAM GARLAND.

THE

TAILOR'S MASTERPIECE.

HOW TO FORM THE INSTRUMENTS

For ascertaining and determining the true form of Man.

First form a right angle of 12 inches each way, either of brass or wood, one inch broad by one fourth of an inch thick, joined at right angles, so as to apply with flat sides to the body; one part under the right arm and the other across the back. In the centre of that part which crosses the back, attach a half circle, and over the centre of the half circle hang the plumb line,—See instruments applied on the body with plumb line hanging from the upper part of instruments. The ball attached to the line need not be larger than a musket ball.

HOW TO TAKE THE MEASURE.

See instruments applied under the right arm and across the back. They being applied perfectly square and perpendicular, make a dot at B, for bottom of arms, and count the inches back on the instruments to point of right angle at the back of arm, 6 inches; next take the distance from plumb line to the body at H, 3 —. If plumb line does not touch the hip bone, then take the distance from the line to hip, say 1 —; if hip bone project more than blade bone, draw the instruments a little from the body, until the plumb line hangs clear of the hip bone, and take the distance from instruments to blade bone, say 1 —. Commence at letter A, for length of coat; from A to B, 7 —; from B to C, 17 —; from C to D, 38 —:

next for length of sleeve from E to F, 20 —, and to G, 36 —; from bottom of arm to hip bone, 9 —. This measure may be taken either by attaching a tape to the bottom of the instruments, or crossing the measure, keeping one part of your measure tight round the arm while you lead the other down to hip bone. The width of arm must invariably be taken underneath the coat, and close to the body, 15 —, with the arm hanging down. Breast and waist measure taken under the coat, 36 : 30 —. Over coats must be taken on the top of coat as middle figure represents.

COPY OF MEASURE ENTERED AND READY FOR CUTTING.

Breast	36 in.	Hollow of waist	3 in.
Waist	30 "	Projection of hip & blade bone	1 "
Width of back, . . .	6 "	Elbow	20 "
Bottom of arms, . . .	7 "	Hand, ...	35 "
Length of Waist, . .	17 "	Circumference of arm, .	15 "
Length of coat . . .	38 "	Height of hip, ...	9 "

Those who wish to measure without the instruments, may do it in the following manner:—Place the measure under both arms, and make a dot at B, for bottom of arm; for the real width of back, make a dot at the bend of arm on the back scye, and name the distance from E to the back scye, 6 —. Hollow of waist may be taken by pinning your plumb line to the blade bone.—See plumb line hanging from centre of instruments down to waist. The measure is taken precisely here as before laid down. If the hip projects more than blade bone, apply one or more fingers, as it may require, under the line, until the line hangs clear of hip bone, and put it down, and your measure is finished.

HOW TO DRAFT A COAT.

First draw a straight line down either edge of the cloth, and if the hips project 3 inches more than blade bones, draw the line that much within the edge; if they project within the blade bone, the line may be drawn close to the edge.—See the line as drawn within the edge, with the star at the end. Next mark length of skirts from bottom of coat to letter A, and draw line A B perfectly square; from A to C mark the hollow of waist, 3 —; from C to D mark length of waist, 17 —; form the back top on the square; at E mark the bottom of arms, 7 —, the circumference of top of arm, being 15 —, and diameter 5 —, which is one third; rise from E to F with half diameter, 2½ —, and draw line F G, which is the centre of arm; mark the width of back at G, on the line, 6 —, and form back scye, side seam and shoulder. Notice that back top, back scye and back in the waist, may be cut any width, according to fashion or fancy. Next mark the spring of skirts, from C to bottom of coat. The spring is now marked for a man standing perpendicular. If the hips project more than blade bone, the outer line, with the dot at the end, will be the spring: If blade bone project the most, the inner line, with the dot at the end, will be the spring. This is the true mode of procedure, and your measure directs how much spring. The next line of back skirts must be drawn the same as the first, with a sufficiency of breadth for a plait. Next lay the square on the plumb line until it intersects the back line at G, and draw line N H; from G draw line I J, half diameter of arm, 2½ —; from line N, mark from back scye to N, 5 —; from G divide 5 into two equal parts, and draw line R M; next mark top of arm at K, 5 — from R; from R to L mark the height of gorge, 7 —*, and draw the line out to front; mark on the width of back, 6 — from K, and draw line M S; next lay the square on line F G, until it intersects bottom of scye in the centre, and draw line R P 9 — from R; from side seam in back mark hollow of waist 3 —, and draw line Q I, always letting the back and forepart join at the bottom of scye; then form the bottom of forepart according to plate from Q to P, and out to the front, parallel with line A B, and mark the width of waist on line P, 15 —; next form the scye from G to R N and K, which is 3-4 of the scye; add on from the small star at K, half the diameter of arm; from K to O, 2½ —, with the deduction of whatever is left on the back scye; from G to the centre line of back. Your scye being formed in that position, take the length of shoulder seam of back, and make your pivot at the point of

* This measure is the bottom of arm in all cases, and will answer for the height of gorge.

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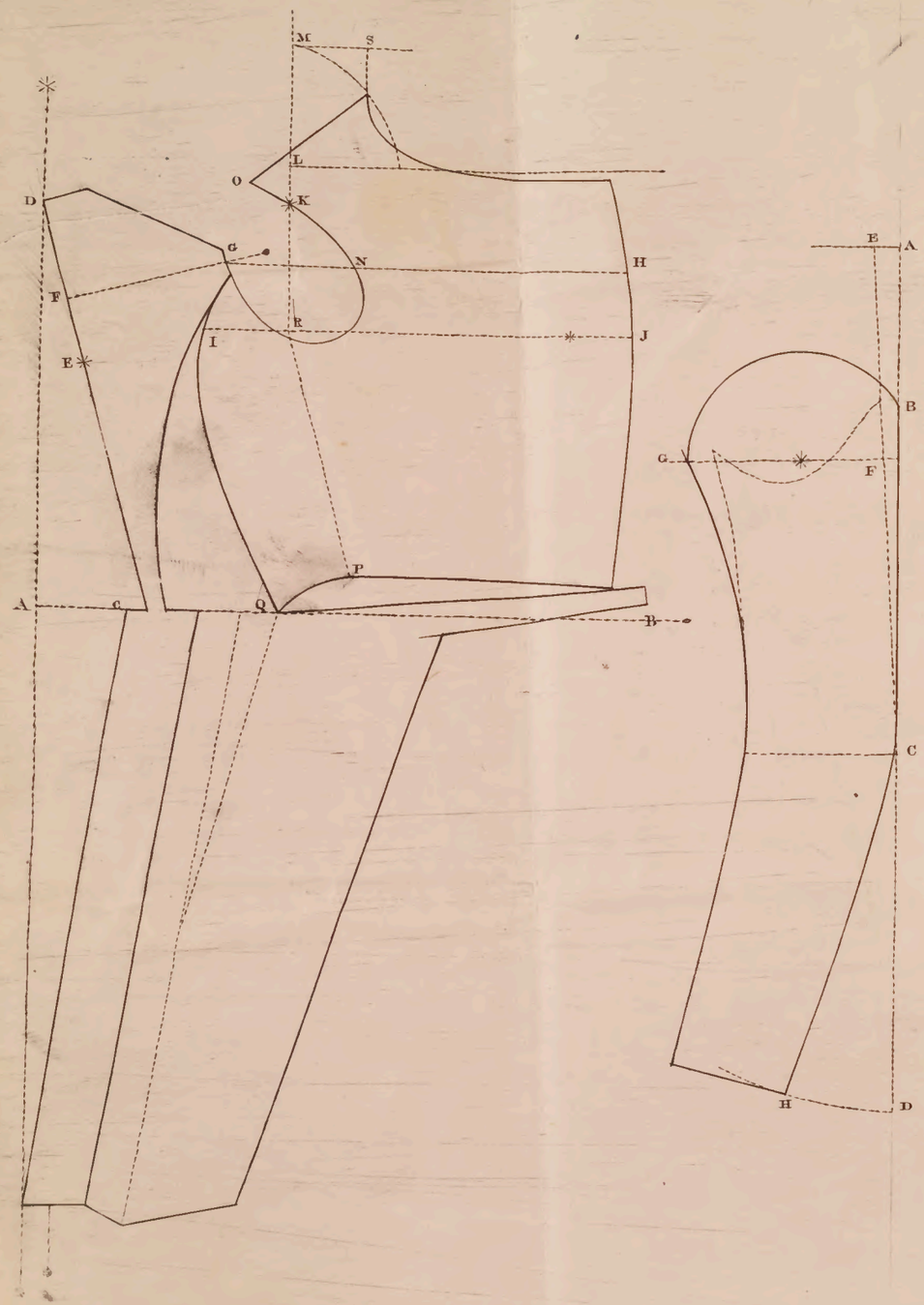
scye at O, and cast the line from M to line L stands on; next mark the width of back top from S to the circular line, which will be the shoulder point at all times; from there circle it out to line L, for gorge; next mark breast measure from E to the star J represents, 18 —; from that as much may be added on as fancy or fashion may require. 2½ — is a regular quantity, and forms the front. Form your skirts exactly to the plate, and the body is finished.

HOW TO DRAFT THE SLEEVE.

Draw a straight line, and from A to B mark width of back, 6 —; at C 20, and D at the bottom 35 —; next make a mark 1 — within the line opposite B, and draw line C E; let the line which A represents, be square with B line; next take the distance from S N, in the forepart, and apply it from E F, 9 —, and draw line F G, forming a square with E; next mark half the scye from line within B, exactly opposite B on the G line, 7½ —, which is half the circumference, and cast sleeve head, by making your pivot at the small star, from G to B; form the under side according to plate. Next bend of arm,—make your pivot at C, and cast the line D H; 4 in. is plenty for the bend of sleeve. Lay your square on circular line at H and C, at the elbow, and form the sleeve according to plate, after marking on the width of middle of arm and hand, which, for those not practiced in cutting, should always be taken.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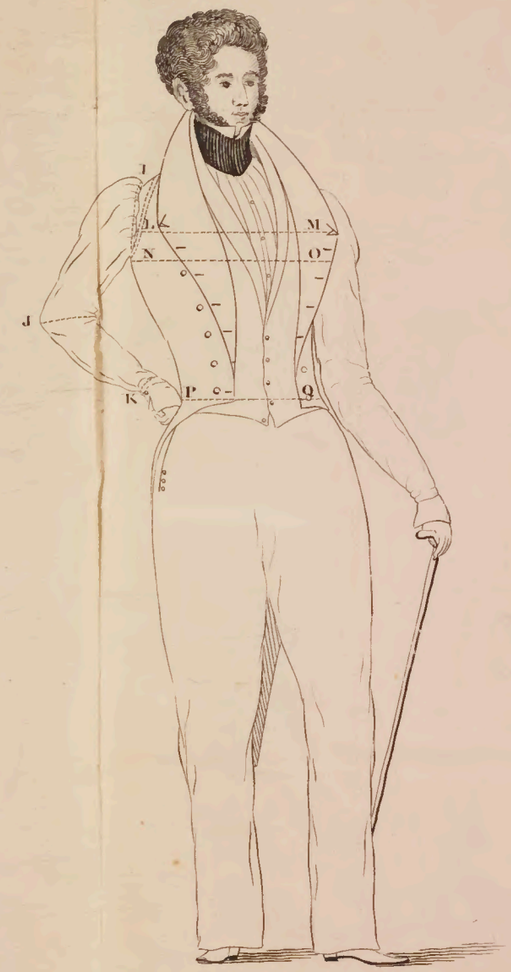
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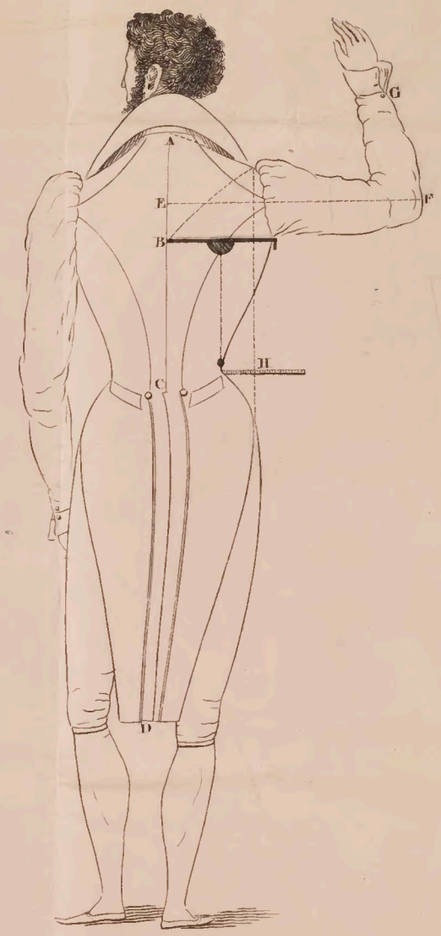
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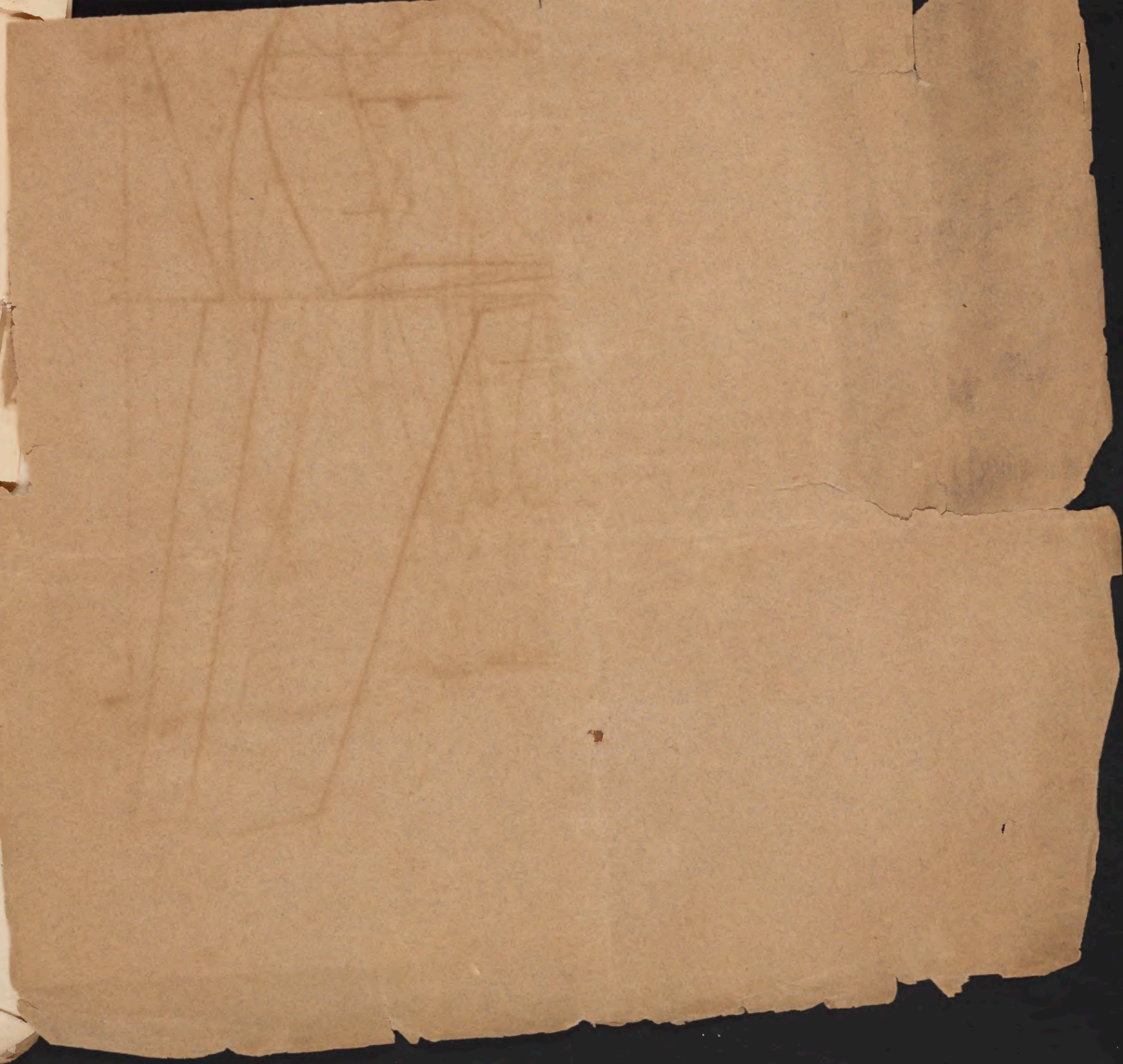

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