For the AGM ACORSO - with additions added July, 2021. ACORSO RIG: 'Tailored clothes for women, 1750-1930.' Vêtements sur mesure pour femmes, 1750-1930











Images: No 1: Miss Caroline Vernon, 1770, Attingham Park NT; No 2 Cloak, 1790- 1810, Lichfield Hist Soc. Pasadena, USA.; No 3 Mary Anning, Fossil hunter, c1838-39, Lyme Regis Mus; No 4: 1880 Carte de Visite, Berlin – state Library Berlin. No 5: Redfern Paris 1903 Maciet, Musée Art Deco, Paris. No 6: Cheruit, Paris, 1916 BNF Gallica.

AIMS: A material culture, comparative study of the design, manufacture, retailing and consumption of tailored garments for and by women, at all market levels in the 1750-1920 period. We look at this in the context of the struggle by women of all social classes for social, economic and political inclusion in the 1750-1920 period.

1820 Cloak, USA, Met Mus. No 2009.300.8032 ; 1867, Promenade Suit, USA, Godey's, NYPL.





Tessie Reynolds, Brighton cyclist, 1890.



'Man or Woman?' We will assess the gendered hostility to women in tailored clothes.

-Walking Dress, 1880, *Augustine Martin*, Paris, bought in Philadelphia. (Drexel Univ Coll. USA) - Cartoon, 1880, by Linley Sambourne in *Punch magazine*, *London*.





"DRESSES ARE STILL UNIVERSALUT COT EN COURS. A VERY DRESS TOLLETTE, AND ONE, MUCH WORN NOW, FOR THE EVENING, IS OF BLACK BROCHÉ OR CLOTH MATERIAL CUT EN HASIT D'HOMME, WITH FLAIN OR HALTER, VERY TIGHT; FOR FAIR LADIES IT IS VERY BECOMING TO OMIT A TUCKEE, AND HAVE THE BLACK WITH NO SOFTENING."

Our RIG Membership:

- 32 members = England, Scotland, N. Ireland, USA France, Austria, Italy, Germany, Spain.
- 12 Museum curators/staff in England, Scotland, N. Ireland, Austria, Spain.
- 18 University lecturers or PhD /MA students in UK, USA, UK, Germany, Austria, Italy.
- 2 Freelance dress historians

Activities: 2020-2021

Jan. 2020: Study Day at Vienna Academy of Fine Art at invitation of Prof Elke Gaugele. Visit by 7 RIG members to Dress Collection, Vienna Museum.

May. 2020- 9-strong Steering Committee set up – meets virtually monthly via TEAMS : 7 from UK, 1 USA , 1 Germany.

Sept. 2020 RIG TEAMS IMAGE AND TEXT RESEARCH SITE established- with c. 20 specific themed research folders matching our research aims. Open only to Members.

Nov. 2020 Virtual RIG Research Meeting 'Early tailored clothes for women, 1800-1875 attended by 30.

Nov. 2020 Decision to widen dates of our research from 1750-1920- later extended to 1930.

Jan. 2021 Presentation to ACORSO AGM and formal, free Membership system established. We are now a group of 30 researchers.

Jan. 2021 Members invited to join specific Small Interest Research Groups to divide up research.

Feb 2021 10 Small Research Interest Groups set up and start work - meeting monthly.

From May 2021- Planning for Autumn 2021 conference.

From Feb. 2021: Examples of some of the research topics of our Small Interest Groups (SIGS.)

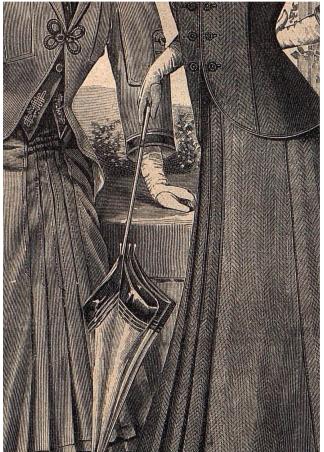
- Glossaries of Terms: for tailored garments, the blouse; fabrics;
- Range of manufacturers of fabrics and garments: qualities and prices from couture to mass production and second hand - from mid 18th century East Coast, USA to the East End of London 1888 and the couture tailoring trades in London Paris, New York, Vienna from c. the 1870s.
- Development of the blouse to be worn under costumes/ suits.
- Development of waterproofing for outdoor clothing.
- Development of manufacturing methods and related technology in UK and USA
- Cutting Systems and Paper Patterns from the early 19th century onwards.
- and more

'The shared expertise among our group means that we truly can advance this project by tapping into, and complementing, each other's research.'

(Sarah Johnson Jan 2021)

Presentations of research interests by 6 Members of our group:

- Cally Blackman
- Sarah Johnson
- Marie McLoughlin
- Hannah Rumball
- Suzanne Rowland
- Lou Taylor



CALLY BLACKMAN, Senior

Lecturer, Central St. Martins. [Author 100 Years of Fashion Illustration (2007); co-author of A Portrait of Fashion (2015); contributor to exhibition catalogues for the V&A and Palais Galliera.]

'WALKING TO WORKING AMAZONS: the development of the riding habit from the 1660s to the early twentieth century.'

1770 Caroline Vernon, by François-Xavier Vispré, Attingham Park, NT, UK







"...the Queen's ladies of honour were dressed in their riding garbs, with coats and doublets with deep skirts, just for all <u>the world like men.</u>..with perriwigs and with hats so that, only for a long petticoat dragging under their men's coats, nobody could take them for women in any point whatever..."

Samuel Pepys 12th June 1666

1670 Woman in Hunting Dress, Nicolas Bonnart, (in masculine style except for the skirt.)



c1675 Mary of Modena by Verelst



c1690 Duchess de Bourgoyne by Gobert





1744 Princess Amalia von Preussen en Amazone by Pesne

1745 A Country Dance by Hogarth

By mid 18th century fashionable women wear riding habits for walking and traveling for ease of movement – see left image



c. 1740 Detail, Arthur Devis, 1890.

Trevelyan Conversation Piece, Wallington, NT



1775 Riding Habit. V and A .no 269..-B



1775. Duchess of Gordon by Garner



• 1780: Lady Worsley by Reynolds



1788 'Tally Ho' by Dighton



Left: 1826, Riding Habit USA. (Met NY C.I.41.145.2a,b) Centre: 'Sept heure du matin', Deveria. 1829. (Carnavalet Mus.Paris.) Right; 1895-1900 Travelling ensemble, Siebenma ready-to-wear, Paris (Mus. Art Deco. UF55.54.1) Dr. Sarah Johnson, Independent Scholar New York

'Tailoring for Women in the USA, 1754-1869.'

sj3551@gmail.com



My research aim is to bridge mid-18th-mid-19th century studies of women's tailoring to the second half of the 19C, when we know women begin to wear "modern" two-piece suits.

Tailors' advertisements in American newspapers from 1754 led to this re-examination of earlier women's travelling clothing, including Josephs, cloaks, pelisses, and to riding habits as noted by Cally Blackman. Use of press advertisements to track tailors making garments for women on East coast USA from mid 18th century to early 19th century - riding habits, Josephs, cloaks, pelisses.....

REEVES, AND GEORGE OTTAWELL, TAYLORS, living in an Apartment adjoining to Mr. George John/on's, Peruke-Maker, in Annapolis, on the Bufiness 10 TAYLORING, where Gentlemen and Others may depend on being faithfully ferved, by Their most bumble Servants, Jobs Reeves. George Otto N. B. The faid George Ottowwell perfectly making of Ladies Riding-Habit derftands olephs, in the neatest Manner, having fer icell Man in Engl

Ad. for Reeves and Ottawell: Makers of Ladies Riding Habits and Josephs, beginning in 1754, Annapolis, Maryland, USA, (from the *Maryland Gazette*, [Annapolis, MD], 7 Nov 1754, p.2.)

THE Subscriber returns his fincere Thanks to his Friends and Customers, for their Favours received, and hopes that his Endeavours will merit a Continuance of the fame. ANDREW TAYLOR. He has provided himself with a Set of good Hands, and makes Ladies Riding-Habits, Cardinal Cloaks, and Josephs. N. B. Mrs. TAYLOR continues to carry on the Mana-making Bufinels as ufual.

Charleston, 1767: Ad. for Andrew Taylor, making 'Ladies Riding Habits, Cardinal Cloaks and Josephs' and Mrs. Taylor's Mantuamaking Bufinefs. (*The South Carolina Gazette, and Country Journal,* [Charleston, SC], 17 Feb 1767, p.3)

British Women's Riding Coats, ca. 1760 (Metropolitan Museum: CI: brown - 1976.147.1; blue - 1976.147.2)

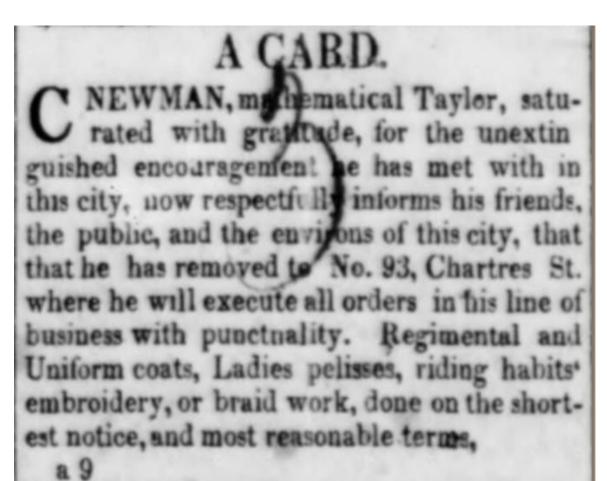


LEFT. Ad. For Thomas Stokes, Merchant Taylor, New York, 1810 (NY Evening Post, 23rd Feb.1810)

RIGHT: Ad. for C. Newman, Mathematical Taylor, New Orleans, 1825 for *Ladies Pelisses and Riding Habits.* (Louisiana State Gazette, New Orleans, (th April, 1825.p.2)

first quality, fashion and workmanship — The great encouragement received from his friends and the public since the adoption of this plan, which admits of a liberal discount for cash, from the high charges necessarily made by fashionable Taylors who give long credits, merits his grateful acknowledgements

to The subscriber respectfully informs his cus mers and others, that he has now on hand a handsome assortment of London superfine Cloths and other articles of the first quality in his line; and that all orders will be executed in the same superior style and workmanship, which has given such concernal satisfaction—Regimental, Naval U.



Left: Pelisse, silk, 1815, Paris, (Met NY no . 1988.390.)

Right: Pelisse, McGregor wool tartan, c 1825, British, (Historic Deerfield, HD 2003.30).



Tracking immigrant tailors: 1766 Ad. for Stephen Buck, 'Tailor from London,' making Ladies Riding Habits. Williamsburg, VA, *The Virginia Gazette* [Williamsburg, VA], 6 Nov 1766, p.2.

STEPHEN BUCK, TAILOR from LONDON, BEGS leave to inform his CUSTOMERS, and others, that he has removed from the RED LYON to a house adjoining Mr. Attorney's; where he continues to carry on his buliness with the greatest expedition. Gentlemen and others, who pleafe to favour him with their cuftom, may depend upon being well ferved, with the genteeleft tatte and newest fashions, and no pains spared to merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. Ladies RIDING HABITS neatly made, and five per cent. difcount for ready money. Daniel Blowe: View of the USA forming a complete Emigrant's Directory through every part of the Republic..., (London, 1820,) cites start-up costs for tailors in the USA -£ 500-2000 pounds, with women and boys hedging in.

FORMENT A COMPLETE Configurant's Directory Through every part of the Republic : Particularising the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Obio,

Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Illinois; and the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, with a description of the newly-acquired countries, East and West Florida, Michigan, and North-western; and comprising important details on the mode of settling, prospect of adventurers, religious opinions, manners and customs of the inhabitants, principal towns and villages, their manufactures, commerce, objects of curiosity, &c.; with a minute and comprehensive description of the soil, productions, climate and aspect of the country; likewise, an account of

the latter 8s. 5d. English money. Tailors can earn from 36s. to 54s.; but their trade is much injured by the employment of women and boys, who work from twenty-five to fifty per cent. cheaper than the men. A man that can cut out will be occasionally very well paid; the women not being clever in this branch of the business, makes men more necessary. When a journeyman works by the piece, for making a common coat he receives 18s.; a best do. 27s.; if he finds the trimmings, he is paid for a superfine coat 45s. to 51s.; for making trowsers, 9s. To carry on this trade as a master, with a prospect of success, will require a capital of from £500 to £2,000; the profits are large, but long credit is given. The price of a coat made of best cloth is from £7 4s. to £8 2s. There are large quantities of clothing imported from England, and many persons have their regular London tailors. Black and coloured Chinese crape, black stuff, white jean, white drill and Nankin, are worn for trowsers; all of which are made by women.

MARTINEAU, 16 Courtle v received by the ship Forn ore Hats, Caps and Head D gant printed Cloaks, all rea resses, which will be open tember.

Ad. for Mrs. Martineau, Fashionable Dress Making, Importer (*New York Evening Post,* 27 Nov. 1830, p.1)

Fashion Plate: Redingote - (La Mode 1836 Palais Galliera G16300)



HIONABLE DRESS-MAKING .- Mrs. eau, No. 16 Courtlandt street, flattered b ge which has already been so liberally es er, in carrying on the Dress Making Bu s branches, begs leave respectfully to h t sincere thanks to the Ladies of this cit ouragement she has received from them i well as in the Milinery Department, and em that no care, pains, trouble, or expense , and Mr. Martineau's, shall be wanting t ir complete approbation and suffrages. a will always find at Mrs. M's Esta d Trimmings, for Walking & Evening Dr Douillettes, (Pelisses) Redingottes, regi d by the Havre Packets, from Mesdame lippolyte and Victorine. Also, all the f the last fashion of Paris, which Mrs. M st happy to show to the Ladies who may

Orders for Dresses, Pelisses, and Cloaks kfulty received and punctually executed, node and in the most finished style. Just received one Cartoon elegant 7 all ready made, of the newest description is, and some real Camel's Hair Shawls. one case rich Genoa Silk Velvets, Ma Garnet, Plum, Blue Black, and other fa did Ad. for Mrs. Martineau, **Fashionable Dress Making:** 'Walking and Evening Dresses, Pelisses and Redingottes, imported from Mesdames Hippolyte and Victorine, Paris, (New York Evening Post, 19th Dec. 1831, p.3)

Pelisse, quilted silk, 1830, English, (Met. NY, no 13.49.18)



'Increased Import tariffs on textiles, 5% in 1789. 33.3% in 1825' 'Tariff Plaids'

J. Hunter & Co. ad, The Evening Post (NY, NY), 15 Jun 1832 p1;



[190]

MEMORIAL

OF CERTAIN

MERCHANT TAILORS OF BOSTON,

PRATING THAT

ADDITIONAL DUTY BE IMPOSED

0.3

READY MADE CLOTHING,

When Imported into the United States.

Call to increase tariff on ready-made clothing to keep pace with tariffs on textiles. 20th Congress, 1st Session [190] 'Memorial of Certain Merchant Tailors of Boston Praying that Additional Duty be imposed on Ready-made Clothing when Imported into the United States.' May 5, 1828, printed by order of the Senate of the United States, (Washington, DC: Duff Green, 1828)

Examples of ready-made tailored clothes for women in America

- Josephs from James G. Wilson, New York, 1835;

- ladies travelling suits, and winter cloaks at 'one half' the cost of imported garments, by Gregson and Elliott, Broadway, New York, 1861. James G. Wilson, Fall & Winter Fashions, New York, 1835-36. Black Riding Habit, and on right, green walking dress or 'Joseph', - an early example of specific tailored walking dress for women. (Collection of New York Historical Soc.)





Ad. 1861, Bulpin, Gregson & Elliott bankruptcy sale, 361, Broadway, New York: *'Ladies travelling suits complete'*. *(Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 25 Feb 1861, p3)

> 500 Misses' and Children's Cloaks at 62% cents, \$1, \$24 3-many worth three times the amount. 500 Ladies' Spring and Summer Cloaks at \$2, \$3, \$4-wo 8 to \$12. 300 Ladies' Arab Cloaks \$5 and \$6-worth \$12 to \$20. 250 Ladies' Travelling Suits complete, Robe and Clo 3 50, \$4 50 and \$5 50-worth \$10 to \$16.

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE FURS WILL BE SOLD VERY CHEAP.

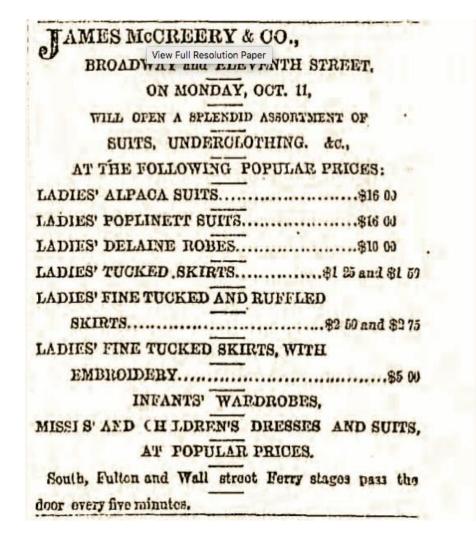
7.000 yards Materials for Suits, from 9 cents to 35 cents ard-all at one-half the cost of importation.

100 Lyons Velvet Cloaks at \$16 50, \$20, \$34, \$30-worth fi 30 to \$60.

500 Winter Cloaks in Black Beaver and other Cloths rices ranging from \$6 to \$20-all reduced

450 fine French Lace Mantillas and Points, of fashiona hape and design, at prices which will well repay an invinent at this early season.

A miscellaneous collection, including odd Cloaks remna loth and Velvet, Trimmings, Fringes and Laces, worthy ttention of Storekeepers and Mantilla Manufacturers, c closed out at any sacrifice. American department stores as manufacturers of tailored clothes for women from the 1860s: James McCreery, Broadway, New York: 'Ladies Alpaca Suits - \$16.00.(*The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, 11th Oct. 1869, p.2)



Left: Mme. Demorest's Mirror of Fashions, riding habit in green, 1862. (https://www.mcny.org/story/madame-demorest-woman-top-19-century-fashion-empire)

Right: Walking Dress, 1863-65, Europe or USA, (MET, NY, no 1977.292.10





Lord and Taylor Dry Goods Store, at Granc and Chrystie Streets, NYC, location in 185: Founded in 1826 at 47 Catherine Street (https://pinsndls.files.wordpress.com/2013/09/lt-grandand-chrystie.jpg)



Top: Lord and Taylor, Broadway, New York (1824-2020). Ad. 1869: 'NOVELTIES IN SUITS, Fall Walking Suits, \$20 and \$25'. (Brooklyn Daily Eagle, 11 Oct. 1869, p.2) Bottom: Wanted Ad 1869 for 'ladies suit trimmers.' (NY Daily Herald, 28 May 1869.p.12)



Other examples of tailored garments for women from early to mid. 19th **century:** Left. 1816, Carrick Coat, Paris, *Costume Parisien*.

Centre: 1862, Mrs. Lincoln's Walking Dress, USA, Chicago Mus. Right: 1870, Dolman worn by Anna Schulz, Berlin, photo by by H. Lehman and Co.



(State Museum. Berlin, no 14135,)







Dr Marie McLoughlin. M.Mcloughlin@brighton.ac.uk

English Tailoring and French Couture



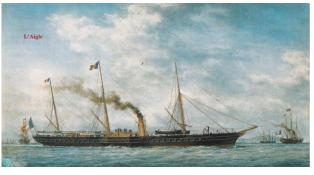
Left. Creed

Right, Redfern,



Creed had a Paris establishment from 1854 Redfern had one from c1880 Tailored outfit worn by Empress Eugénie to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

1869, by Henry Creed & Co, Paris.



She and her husband Napoleon III, sailed to the canal on the Imperial yacht, *L' Aigle*.





1860 Creed Riding jacket. Museum of London



HENRY CREED & SONS, Conduit Street London and Rue de la Paix, Paris.

Riding Habit and Paletot makers to the Queen and the Royal Princesses









'....it was, in fact, my father who created the vogue for tailor-mades for women'... Charles Creed

During the First World War Carmel Snow had her Red Cross uniforms made at Creed. ...'known for its crisp, elegant tailoring 'a *la Anglais*' and beautiful fabrics.



1918 H.Creed and Co. (Met Museum, NY C1.43.7.7)





1917 Drawing from a sketch in Creed archive of suit in which Mata Hari was shot.

John Redfern 1820-1895



l. Riding habit 1912 V&A T1933.

2. Riding Jacket 1885-86 V&A T430. 1990

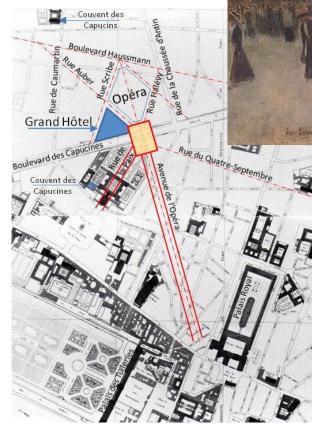






Rue de la Paix

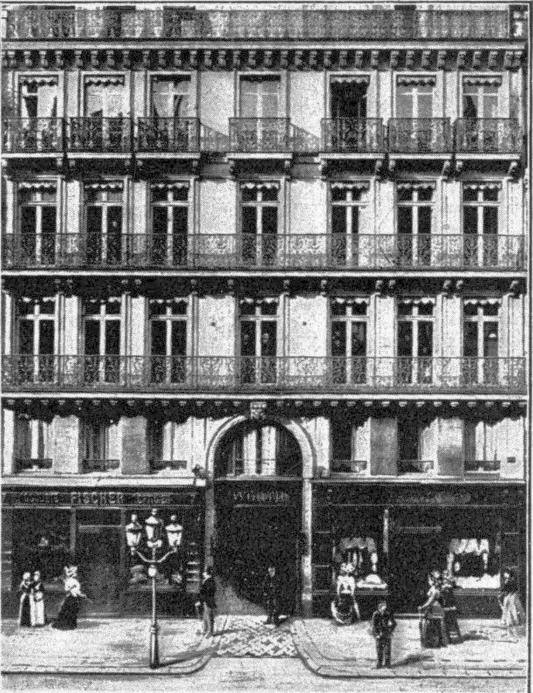
Birthplace of French couture. Home to English Tailoring from 1854





Above. Jean Béraud. 1907

Right. Worth. Rue de la Paix

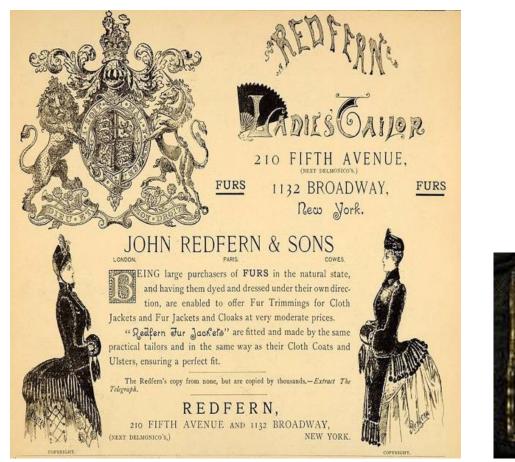


M. WORTH'S ESTABLISHMENT-PARIS.

JOHN REDFERN: Trans Atlantic Diffusion of Couture Left: 1887, London. (John Williamson Cutting Book Univ. of Brighton). Centre: 1885-9, New York, Advertisement, 210, Fifth Ave, and also in n. Rhode Island and Saratoga Springs. (Wikemedia Commons.) Right: 1887-9 walking dress and label, Paris 242, Rue de Rivoli,

(Met. Mus. No 49.3.32)









Assorted Redfern designs – London, Paris, New York.



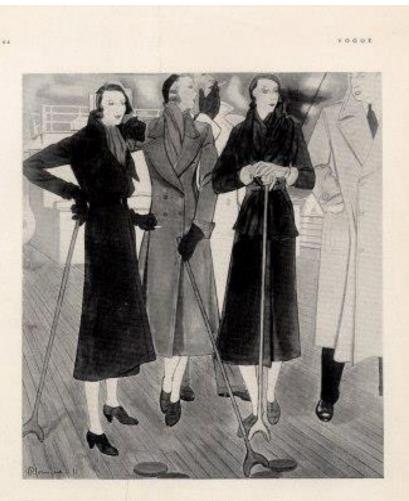




From Left: Jacket, 1888, Goldstein Mus. Minnesota; Ulster worn by Fanny Farwell, 1888, Chicago Historical Society, no 1987, 471; Grey tweed Walking Suit for Heather Firbank, 1911, V and A, no 28.1960; Brown Walking Suit, c 1915, Heather Firbank Coll. V and A

1931 Creed, Busvine & Redfern Illustration by Pierre Mourgue



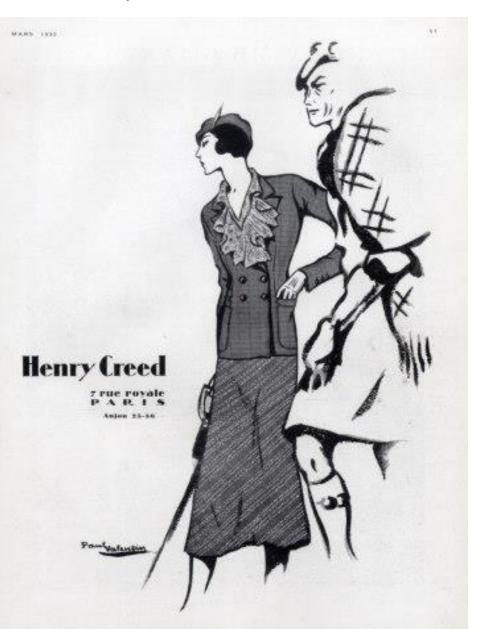


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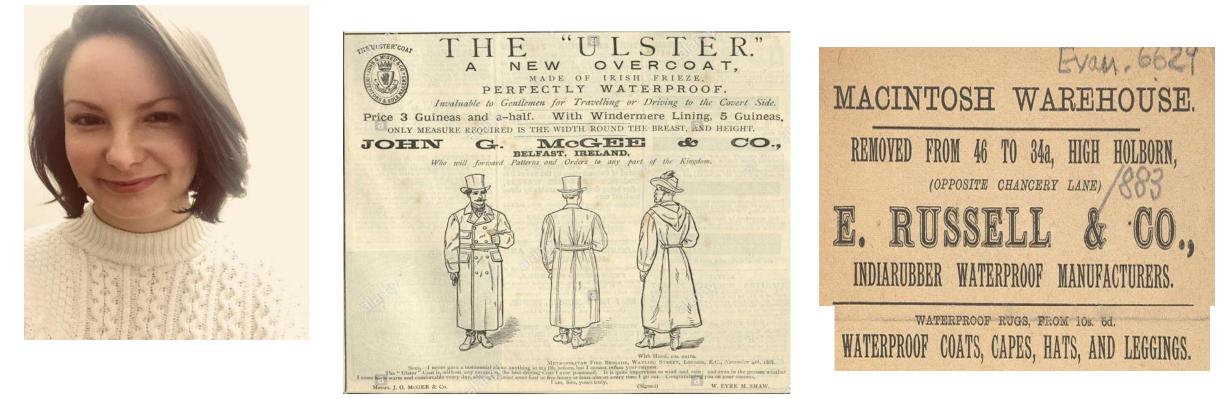
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Dant to teastime up I would been al ageniesi ola sol have pairs formally a new chryster chile in pass iricharpe then industry of design in proparent new is verying, since endows, 1% mount dong in doe 2000 and, hep-adde, downall, Manufacture

1932 Henry Creed Sport Fashion Illustration by Paul Valentin



Dr. Hannah Rumball: The Ulster and Waterproofing



Ad, John G. McGee, Waterproof Ulster, Belfast, 1869 Ad. Mackintosh Warehouse, Waterproof Coats, Capes.. 1883 (BR.LIB. Evan 6629)

The Ulster is a style of tailored overcoat that has been available to men since 1866 and to women since at least 1871. It, "fitted close at the chest, buttoned down the front and fell to either three-quarters length, or fully to the ankles." In its early incarnations, the coat regularly featured a detachable hood, or a cape covering the shoulders and yoke. In fact, its popularity proved so total that by the early 1870s, McGee & Co. had extended their own Ulster Coat designs to include a version for women, known as the Ladies Ulster. The earliest example I have been able to find is an advert for it from 1871 – here on the right. Born as a practical, waterproof men's overcoat, it became, by the end of the long nineteenth century, a highly fashionable item in a woman's active-wear wardrobe.

Jack McCoy, "The Ulster Coat" *Irish Arts Review*, 2.4. (Winter 1985): 19. By the time of the invention of the men's Ulster coat, McGee & Co. had, according to McCoy, been established for over twenty-years and was already a flourishing, well reputed tailor and gentleman's outfitters.

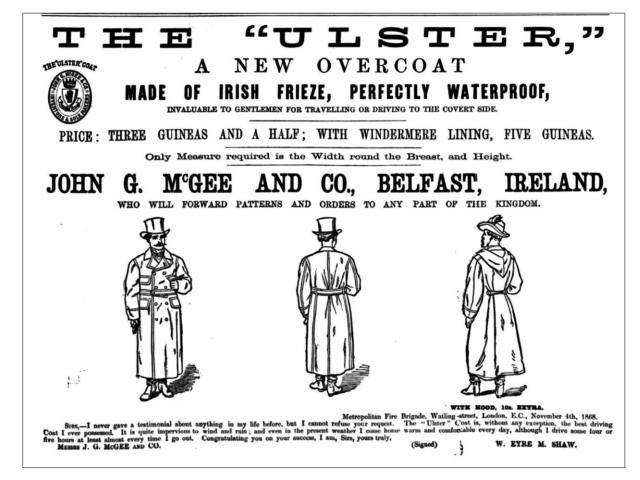


Image: John G. McGee & Co advertisement, for the men's Ulster overcoat. The Field, The Country Gentleman's Newspaper. November 20, 1869. Waterproof fabrics were crucial in the garments' production because they realised the Ulster's full potential as a practical, utilitarian, winter overcoat; transforming the garment from an item consumed for warmth and later fashionability, to one which could boast of its ability to keep the wearer dry. Its waterproof qualities were crucial in its advertisement.

This 1876 Ladies Ulster with Russian Hood in *Harpers Bazaar* was recommended to be made up using "cloth in blue or gray" and "English water-proof cloth."

"Lady's Ulster with Russian Hood" *Harpers Bazar*, 12th September 1876: 797





By the 1880s, everyone was making Ladies Ulster's...

But they all seemed to be tweed, or quite a 'woolly' textured material...

My questions:

Was rubber involved at all in the production of Ulsters? Perhaps via the "double texture method"?

If it wasn't, a) why did McGee buy a rubber warehouse? And b) why does most academic waterproofing literature emphasise rubber as the waterproofing mechanism of choice in C19th?

If only alum was being used, was the Ulster really "waterproof", as we would understand the notion today? (How can I find out?)

Or was rubber used in the 1870s, and then dropped in the 1880s for alum treated tweed fabrics, and if so, why?

Dr. Suzanne Rowland: Research Fellow, Univ. of Brighton: [s.rowland3@brighton.ac.uk]



'The Development of Blouses worn beneath womens' tailored clothes, c.1750-1914'.

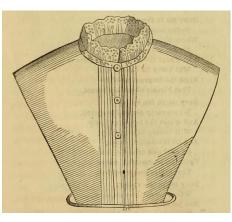


The riding habit shirt, from c.1750



Muslin shirt, c. 1880. Killerton, Devon. NT 1359348.

Back view



Godey's Lady's Book, Habit-shirt, 1861





Wool riding habit (269 to B-1890) English, 1770-1775 (made), V&A Fine linen riding habit shirts, worn in Britain from around the mid-18th century, were undergarments first designed to be worn under equestrian tailored costumes. The front opening habit shirt had a narrow band collar which was covered by a separate stock or cravat tied around the neck. Some shirts were bibs, secured around the waist with ties, others were bodices with sleeves.



Habit-shirt, 1850. NYPL

Garibaldi bodice c.1860

The Garibaldi was the first blousetype bodice worn as fashionable outerwear. Named after the Italian military commander Giuseppe Garibaldi whose troops famously wore red woollen shirts, the fashionable Garibaldi first appeared in the early 1860s.

In 1861 London department store Peter Robinson's advertised 'upwards of two hundred' Ladies' Garibaldi shirts at a cost of 6s. 6d, which indicates their popularity with the British middle classes. A Garibaldi at Worthing Museum reveals a fashionable, yet practical garment made from medium-weight linen with a high round neck, and long, full sleeves, lined with stiff muslin to help keep their shape.



Giuseppe Garibaldi c.1861



Garibaldi bodice 'made of blue Cashmere and studded with jet beads,' *The Queen*, 2 Feb. 1867.



Garibaldi bodice, Worthing Museum, c.1860

The tailor-made shirt, worn c.1890-1920

Masculinised shirts, many worn with suits and a version of the male tie, were key signifiers of the 'New Woman.' This new kind of independent young woman keenly adopted the tailor-made shirt as part of her professional and sporting wardrobe.

The tailor-made shirt remained in fashion from at least the early 1890s to the end of the 1910s with little change in its design and construction. Sleeves were its most changeable feature. In 1895 full, leg-of-mutton sleeves, that narrowed into deep cuffs reflected dominant fashion trends. Although plain in cut, this type of shirt was also manufactured in fancy prints and stripes.



Unknown sitter. c.1895 printed shirt-style blouse, with leg-of-mutton sleeves. Norfolk Museums Collection.



Advertisement for "Kremlaine" practical tailor-made shirts, *The Drapers' Record*, 1913



1903

1904

1905

In general blouses during the first decade of the twentieth century blouses fastened down the centre back with metal hooks and bars, while tailor-made shirts were front-fastening. Sleeves dating from 1901-1905 were mostly long, bell-shaped and gathered into a band at the wrist, sometimes with a flounced cuff. This style suited the flared jacket and coat sleeve also popular at this time. I have started to map blouse design to jacket fashion and I am interested to find out whether the blouse influenced the suit or vice versa. In the example from 1904, it appears as if the sleeve has been split to reveal a glimpse of bell sleeve and cuff, thus suggesting the jacket was designed to compliment the blouse.

The Magyar blouse - impractical for wearing under a jacket

Unlike its elaborate Edwardian predecessor, the blouse of the 1910s was simpler in style and shape. All-in-one sleeves, cut to fall to the mid-forearm, were commonly known as Magyar cut blouses in reference to the origin of this style in Hungarian folk blouses.

Due to discomfort when worn under jackets, Magyar sleeves were not universally popular with consumers. By 1914, the need for practical working clothes prevailed and the Magyar shape was rejected in favour of the set-in sleeve.



Blouse with Magyar sleeves c.1912 Worthing Museum.



Front view. Dressmaker made royal blue silk chiffon blouse, c.1912. National Museum of Wales.

'Perhaps it is a case of "other towns other tastes," but our experience in this matter is that 50% of our customers object to this cut.' *The Drapers' Record*, July 27, 1912, 488.

Conclusion:

The blouse is a direct descendent of male and female underwear and dress bodices, and a product of rolling innovation rather than Edwardian invention. For all classes, the blouse offered a practical and versatile alternative to the fitted bodices of the late 19th century.

By the Edwardian period the highly decorative blouse was a garment of excess and experimentation for designers and makers, while the smart tailor-made shirt offered continuity and functionality. By rejecting the Magyar cut as uncomfortable and impractical to wear under a jacket or coat, customers encouraged designers and manufacturers to produce neat semi-fitted styles.

Thus, the development of the blouse cannot be separated from the changing roles of women and their working and sporting activities.



'Practical washing Blouse' manufactured by Debenham & Freebody. *The Queen*, 1917. Lou Taylor: The development of cheaper made-to-measure and ready-made Tailored garments for <u>Middle Class</u> women. This grew from c. 1850-1880s out of the masculine tailoring trade, on both sides of the Atlantic..

Liz Tregenza, Laura Jones, Clare Rose, Sarah Johnson, Lou Taylor, Mary Charlton are looking at UK developments.



H and D. Nichol, Regent St. and Cornhill, London and Manchester, 1862. Nov. 8, the Lady (NYPL DIG.COLL no 803559)

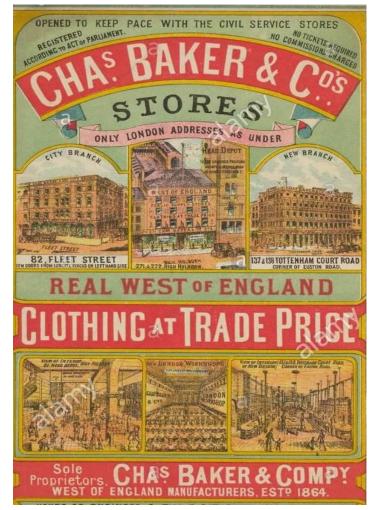
As upper and middle middle class women grew more active – travelling, walking, playing sports, demanding emancipation, and the right to higher education etc.. the demand for more practical walking/travelling clothing grew through the 1860s-80s. Left: July 1870 Petersons, USA (NYPLDIG COLL,828143) Centre: Hunting Jacket, 1881, Revue de la Mode, Paris, Frick Museum Right. 1881 travelling - unknown magazine. Univ. of Brighton DHTC

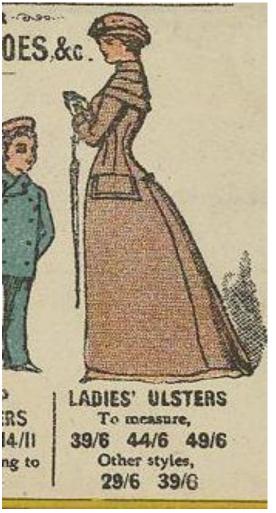






Charles Baker, wholesale clothier, product for cheaper end of middle class market: 1883, Fleet Street, Tottenham Court Road and Holborn, London - Ladies Ulsters from £2.14.6d to £1.19.6d





Catering to middle class women in the USA and Canada: Left: Three piece, 1878, (Maryland Historical Soc. 1946.54.15) Right: Carriage dress-1885, (C.62.552.2a-b. Agnes Etherington Coll. Queens Univ.

Kingston, Canada.





Right: Louis Adler, Chicago, 1885-6 (Chicago Hist Soc.) Left: Catalogue: H. O'Neill and Co, NY, 6th Ave 1890-91 (Winterthur library no 18909100hone)



Bust Measures, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches; Length of Skirts, 40 to 42 inches.

e Gros Grain Silk Suit. No. 673 Strlish Suit of fine grosgrain ft. front trimmed with silk, plated front with plaits and pan-inter wats. Front trimmed with silk, plated front with plaits and pan-inter wats. Front trimmed with silk, silk silk plated silk trimmed with plats of silk. or silk side full sieves, high should hands of Moire rib-source standing collar, ens. standing collar, in black and all the or the side full sieves, high should all the or the side full sieves the side full sieves and all the or the side full side full

with puffing of silk on ornaments on other, collar, tab back, in black only, \$35,00. the new shades, \$24.95



As technology improves and social demand broadens, factory production widens into <u>mass wholesale tailoring for women</u>, at cheapest levels from the 1890's, across UK, Europe and USA. Left: J. and W. Campbell, Garment Factory, Glasgow, Scotland, 1898. Right. Richman clothing factory Cleveland Ohio, 1918.





Development of mass –made cheap wholesale tailored clothes for working class women from c 1890-95 in Britain... John Noble, Manchester, 10/6d costume in Cheviot serge, 1897. (Univ. of Brighton

Teaching Collection)



Allen Foster, Golden Square London. 'Walking Suit' in serge, at 10/6d ,1897. Right:



Left: Garment worker strikers, New York, 1909, in mass-made, tailored ,readyto-wear (Kheel Centre archives, Cornell Univ. Lib.) **Right:** Costermonger fruit seller, East End of London, drawn by Phil May, 1896, in ready-to-wear tailored coat, prob. made locally.





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Second Hand Tailored Clothes for Women: Collecting, Renovating, Consuming in France, England and America. ... a huge and largely Jewish Trade, catering to poorest in society; building on research of Madelaine Ginsburg, Beverly Lemire, Manuel Charpy, Lucy Norris....

Carreau du Temple – Paris Mid 19th century



Gustave Dore, *London Pilgrimage, 1872* Left Wentworth Street, Whitechapel Right: Dudley Street Seven Dials. (British Library Wf1/1856)



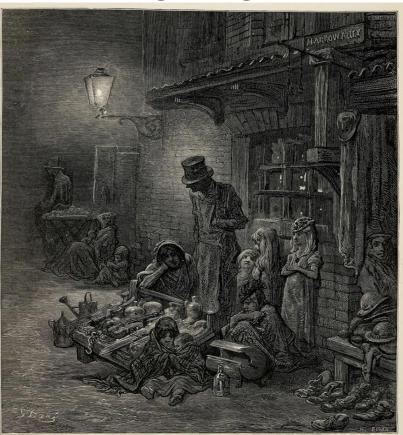


Cleaning, redyeing, patching... nothing was wasted: Ladies riding habit skirts could be remodeled into children's coats....

Left: USA: 1863 . Asher M. Childs - Clothing Renovator, 45, N. 9th St. Philadelphia.

Right: 1872, London, Harrow Alley, Gustave Doré, London Pilgrimage.





Concluding Comments:

We have been surprised at how little international published research we have found on some of the themes discussed here.

We hope to develop a clearer understanding of the diffusion of tailored clothes for women, Trans-Manche and Trans-Atlantique, 1750-1930, related to styles, functions, people, making, retailing, new technologies and related gendered and economic social consequences.



We will hold a virtual international conference on Sept 18th and 25th 2021:

Women's Tailored Clothes across Britain, Europe and America, 1750-1920.'

Day 1 Sept. 18th 'Tailored clothes for women in Ireland-1750-1920 in the context of Irish social history.'

Day 2: : 'The Transnational Diffusion of Women's Tailoring style across Britain, Europe and America: 1750-1920.'

We thank ACORSO for some financial support. For further information contact the conference organiser, Dr. Suzanne Rowland: <u>S.Rowland2@brighton.ac.uk</u>

Final Outcomes – Résultats:

- Learned journal articles by members of our RIG
- A special edition of 'Apparences'?
- A Second Research day
- A final conference
- Possibly a book.

We hope to make new contacts with curators in museums across Europe- to help us.

Si vous souhaitez travailler avec nous, veuillez contacter Lou Taylor: [E.P.Taylor@brighton.ac.uk]

Merci de votre attention

