

Instructions for cutting out apparel for the poor, principally intended for the assistance of the patronesses of Sunday schools, and other charitable institutions, but useful in all families, with a preface, containing a plan for assisting the parents of poor children ... to clothe them ... Published for the benefit of the Sunday school children at Hertingfordbury.

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INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

Cutting out Apparel for the Poor;

Principally intended for the Assistance of the
PATRONESSES of SUNDAY SCHOOLS,
And other CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS,
But USEFUL in all FAMILIES.

CONTAINING

Patterns, Directions, and Calculations, whereby the most
Inexperienced may readily buy the Materials, cut out and
value each Article of Cloathing of every Size, without the
least Difficulty, and with the greatest Exactness:

With a PREFACE,
Containing a Plan for assisting the Parents of poor Children
belonging to SUNDAY SCHOOLS, to clothe them;
and other useful Observations.

Published for the Benefit of the
SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN
At HERTINGFORDBURY,
In the County of HERTFORD;

Where the above Plan has been found to be the best Encou-
ragement to the Parents to send their Children to the
Sunday School, and at the same Time the best Source of
Employment for the Schools of Industry.

L O N D O N :

Sold by J. WALTER, Charing Cross.

M,DCC,LXXXIX.

IN THE COURT OF

THE LORDS OF THE MANEY

AT THE HOUSE OF LORDS

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1811

IN THE PRESENCE OF THE LORDS

AND OF THE LORDS OF THE MANEY

AND OF THE LORDS OF THE MANEY

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P R E F A C E.

TH E following little tract has been hastily compiled from a collection of memorandums made for private convenience, to save the trouble of repeated calculation and contrivance every time there was occasion to furnish any of the articles hereafter specified. Having been found of singular service to this purpose, and being much sought for by several friends, and others concerned in Charitable Institutions, however willingly and gladly a convenience of so trifling a nature was communicated, the transcribing and preparing the several heads of information was found to break in so much upon other necessary occupations and employments, that the idea presented itself of committing a few copies to the press, principally for the accommodation of friends; with which view therefore, the materials were put into the present form. It afterwards occurred, that if a larger number should happen to be wanted, a profit might ensue from a sale of the remainder, which would encrease the fund of the little Establishments that first gave rise to the plan itself; and to which purpose any profit that may arise will be faithfully appropriated.

The Establishments above mentioned are, two Sunday Schools, and two Day Schools, or what are generally termed, Schools of Industry. So much has been ably written in recommendation of these Institutions, that inferior attempts would be useless. But the difficulty has been to devise a permanent inducement to Parents to send their Children

to the former of these useful Seminaries, without breaking in too much upon the funds subscribed for their establishment, by donations of money or cloathing, which in the end have been found too often to defeat the salutary purpose for which they were intended. The plan that is now submitted to the generous Benefactors of the Infant Poor, is to appropriate a small part only of the Sunday School Fund towards *assisting* the Parents to clothe their Children; and the assistance that has been found fully adequate to that purpose is, an allowance of *one fourth* part only of the price of every article of cloathing at the prime cost of the materials after the same has been made up by the girls at the Day School, or School of Industry. This allowance, though at first sight it may appear to be an advantage of only *25 per cent.* will, upon the lowest calculation, be found to produce a saving in fact of *50 per cent.* and in some articles considerably more.

It is to be observed however, that the above saving of *50 per cent.* can only take place where there is a School of Industry, upon a plan similar to that established in the Parish of *Hertingfordbury*. At this School of Industry the materials for work are all found by the Sunday School Fund. The parents are at the sole expence of teaching the children; viz. *3 d. per week* for each scholar; and the work, when finished, is brought home to the warehouse of the Charity Fund, to be purchased at the prime cost of the materials, deducting the allowance of one fourth before mentioned. The parents
of

of the child or children working each article have the preference of buying it. The *making* of each article being *gratis*, may fairly be estimated at 15 *per cent.* which added to 20 *per cent.* gained upon the purchase of the materials wholesale, makes 35 *per cent.* and the allowance of a fourth part of the price being nearly 20 *per cent.* more, makes altogether at least a saving of 50 *per cent.*

A condition annexed to this regulation is, that no parent can have the benefit of it whose child does not belong to the Sunday School, from whence three material advantages have been found to result: 1st. It induces the parents to permit, and even to be anxious for their children to attend the Sunday School. 2dly. It materially assists the parents in providing their children with decent cloathing, which removes the difficulty that has arisen in most places in respect of the appearance of the Sunday School Children; and instead of encouraging idleness, which, as has been before observed, is too often the case with *donations* of money or cloathing, it is a spur to industry. A little money thus appropriated is of so extensive an assistance, that even if the above objection did not lie to partial Benefactions of cloathing to particular children, the same sum necessary to that purpose will be found of infinitely more benefit, if so applied, as will appear from the specimen here subjoined, which is, with diffidence, submitted to the consideration of those who at present assist the Sunday School Fund with such kind Donations.

A LIST of Apparel purchased in one Year by the Parents for the Children belonging to the Sunday School at Hertingfordbury, allowing them One Fourth of the Price of each Article at Prime Cost, after being made up by the Girls belonging to the School of Industry.

	Cost.			Sold at			Expence to the Charity.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
36 Aprons	2	4	9 ¹ / ₂	1	13	7 ¹ / ₄	0	11	2 ¹ / ₄
49 Caps	0	18	8 ¹ / ₄	0	14	0 ¹ / ₄	0	4	8
11 Gowns	2	13	8	2	0	3	0	13	5
19 Handkerchiefs	1	2	7	0	16	11 ¹ / ₄	0	5	7 ¹ / ₄
9 Petticoats	0	13	1	0	9	9 ³ / ₄	0	3	3 ¹ / ₄
44 Shifts	3	8	10 ¹ / ₂	2	11	8	0	17	2 ¹ / ₂
39 Shirts	3	12	3 ¹ / ₂	2	14	2	0	18	0 ³ / ₄
48 Pair of Stockings	2	14	7 ¹ / ₂	2	0	11 ³ / ₄	0	13	7 ³ / ₄
6 Tippets	0	2	0	0	1	6	0	0	6
32 Hats *	3	0	6	2	5	4 ¹ / ₂	0	15	1 ¹ / ₂
69 Pair of Shoes *	10	14	6	8	0	10 ¹ / ₂	2	13	7 ¹ / ₂
2 Suits of Boys Cloaths, Waistcoats*, &c.	2	8	0	1	16	0	0	12	0
Totals, Cost, Sold at, and Expence to the Charity,	33	13	7 ¹ / ₂	25	5	2 ³ / ₄	8	8	4 ³ / ₄

N. B. The articles marked thus * were purchased at the shops, and the fourth part of the price deducted.

Lastly. It provides the Day School for the Girls, or School of Industry, with constant materials for teaching them to work, which the poverty of most of the parents renders it impossible for them otherwise to have. As the great object with respect to the poorer sort of girls is, to bring them up with the ability to make good servants, and useful mothers to families of their own, the regulation in the Schools alluded to, is not only to teach them knitting and plain-work, but to instruct them in the necessary article of *mending* their own things: For this purpose, and for the greater ease of the Schoolmistress, a week is allotted to each employment; viz. one week for knitting, the next week for plain-work, and the third week the parents are directed to send the linen belonging to themselves and families to be mended and repaired; and the fourth week the children return to knitting again.

It may be proper here to mention another mode of assistance greatly beneficial to the Poor, which, though it has not the merit of novelty to recommend it, has a claim to notice from long experience of its utility; namely, that most acceptable one of providing for the necessities of poor Lying-in Women. Many public charities are established in *London* with this benevolent view, but experience authorises the declaration, that none is more acceptable and salutary than that of supplying the necessary and comfortable apparel for the mother and child at that expensive period. The quantity specified

cified in the ensuing pages is sufficient, which it is recommended should be lent for the month, and a week more allowed to return the set clean and in order, as it was received. This saves the expence of preparation to the poor family, perhaps the whole of which is afterwards laid by useless for a length of time. A little attention to the purchase of the different articles makes the expence trifling; and it is needless to observe, that three or four sets will, under the above regulation, be sufficient for a Parish of considerable extent. This benefit may be still further encreased, where convenient, by a few things slightly put together of any old materials, if only a few caps or shirts, to give to such parents as are most deserving, when they return the set that has been lent them. For this purpose there will be found a pattern of a night cap or boy's cap in Pl. XIII, Fig. 2, and of a girl's cap Fig. 3, which require less work than the patterns of those which are lent to them during the month.

In respect of these Institutions, there are various publications which point out some similar benefits, but the most diligent enquiry has not discovered one which has minutely specified *the mode* of furnishing Apparel for the poor with the best œconomy, or which contain any thing more on the subject than a calculation of general expence, most commonly exceeding what is necessary, and without any direction how to keep even that expence within the bounds prescribed, or to enable any body to purchase the materials to the best advantage, and proceed to the
use

use of them, without consulting others, whose particular business it may have been, how to cut them out : of course, leaving every body to the inconvenience of forming their own plans, patterns, and calculations, and to make trials of each. The directions in the ensuing Tract are presented as having been successful in themselves, though, no doubt, open to the improvement of further experiment.

Much repetition will be found in the various instructions, which necessarily arises from every part of each different article requiring the same terms of length, width, breadth, &c to describe it. It is easy to describe the length or breadth of any thing ; but where different foldings and doublings are required to be expressed to make a thing which admits of *no pattern*, it is very difficult for words to render it intelligible. For the sake of exactness in the admeasurement, a scale has been introduced in Pl. IV, the extent of which is one quarter of a yard ; and the smaller divisions of nail, half nail, and inch, are more accurately marked than in the common measures made use of. Upon the whole, although there may be particular articles that will, perhaps, require some little consideration to comprehend, and the description of which may appear very obscure on a cursory view, yet it is conceived that, with the commodity in the hand, and an attention to each measure and direction as they follow each other, the intended object will not fail to be gained, almost without any previous knowledge on the subject.

For further information on the subject of purchasing all the commodities necessary to carry into execution charitable purposes of this kind, and for the convenience particularly of those who reside in the country, and may have occasion to send their orders in writing, a selection and description of each article has been made from the work, and annexed; that at one view they may be known, and ordered from the shops without trouble, or the necessity of seeking information at the time.

Since the foregoing pages were put together it occurred, that the means so successfully practised of assisting the poor in the article of cloathing, might occasionally, and in severe seasons, be applied towards the reduction of the heavy expence of *provisions*; accordingly, in the late severe frost, the several families in the Parish of *Hertingfordbury* before-mentioned, to the amount of eighty in number, were sent to, and enquiry made as to the quantity of bread each particular family consumed in a week. That being ascertained, and the price of bread and flour being at that time $7\frac{1}{4}d.$ per quartern loaf, they were given to understand, that for every quartern loaf, or for every quartern of flour that they consumed, they would have an allowance of $2d.$ The greater part of the parish purchase flour and bake their own bread. The mode by which this charity was conducted is as follows: Weekly Tickets were made out, containing the name of every family, the number of quartern loaves or quarterns of

of flour each family consumed, and the deduction to be allowed on the respective quantities at the rate of 2 *d.* *per* quartern; for instance, “ *A. B.* and family consume “ twelve quarterns *per* week, allow 2 *s.*”— This done, notice was given to the different mealmen and bakers with whom each family dealt, to receive the above ticket signed by the Donor, as so much money on behalf of the person who brought it, with directions to send it to the Donor as a check to be compared with the bill for the different allowances to each family. By this Plan the poor of the parish were supplied for six weeks with bread at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* *per* quartern loaf, and flour proportionably less, at the very small expence of three guineas and an half *per* week, which sum would have been of little service amongst so many as eighty families, had it been distributed in loaves. This further advantage accrued, that by means of the whole six weeks allowance being advanced at a time, most of the families were enabled to purchase a sack, or half a sack of flour at once; in which quantity they bought it at the wholesale price, and thereby made an additional saving of nearly 20 *per cent.* The gratitude and thankfulness of the poor individuals thus relieved, is an additional proof how much preferable an assistance of this sort is to giving away so much bread, or meat, or broth, with the quality of, or with the manner of doing which, they are apt too often to be dissatisfied. How frequently has it been found, that donations of bread, made of the most wholesome
 pure

pure flour, have been neglected and absolutely refused by the poor from mere ignorance, because it was not what they call "*white bread*." So, in all probability, would this assistance have been rejected, if, instead of each family being left at liberty to purchase from their own baker or mealman, they had been directed to buy the flour or bread of one particular baker only, which certainly would have saved the Donor a great deal of trouble; for whether from whim and caprice, or to whatever other cause owing, it is a fact, that in the above Parish there are no less than fourteen different persons who furnish the respective families with flour and bread: it was necessary therefore to send to every one of those persons the notice above mentioned. But by indulging each family in the liberty to purchase of their own tradesman, all was harmony, gratitude, and content. The great secret of success in these respects, seems to be a little attention to the particularities of the lower rank of people, and to make them feel, as little as possible, their own dependance in the obligation you confer upon them.

IN-

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

Cutting out Apparel for the Poor*.

Directions for reducing the Price of the Materials.

THE method of reducing the different articles hereafter mentioned to the low prices specified, is by purchasing each commodity wholesale, by which there is a considerable saving in the prime cost, besides an additional gain in the quantity charged, which is very material to be attended to. For instance, in the sale of a piece of *Irish* cloth, it is usual for the wholesale trader to charge the piece at 25 yards only, which, in general, will run 26 yards; consequently a piece charged as above, as containing 25 yards, and bought at 1 s. 1 d. a yard, may be sold to the poor at 1 s. 0½ d. a yard. For

	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
25 yards at 1 : 1	=	1	: 7	: 1	
26 yards at 1 : 0½	=	1	: 7	: 1	

* *N. B.* Although this work is intended more immediately for this purpose, yet it is apprehended the directions for cutting out many of the articles, especially shirts and shifts, may be equally useful in all families, and particularly where there are a number of children requiring a variety of sizes. For, provided the widths of the cloths correspond, the quality being fine or coarse makes no difference in any thing, but in the advance on the price.

Directions for calculating the Price of the Articles.

In calculating the price of any article where a fraction arises, the following method has been pursued; viz. Suppose the value of any article to be sold amounts to 2 s. $7\frac{3}{4}$ d. it is charged to the purchaser at 2 s. 8 d. So also in deducting the allowance of one fourth upon the price, suppose the price were 2 s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. call one fourth 8 d. and the actual price will be 2 s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. Again, where tapes are used, such an allowance is to be made in addition to the small sum charged for them, as may make the sum at which the article is to be sold, even money; for instance, if in the value calculated there is an odd halfpenny, it is charged a penny. The reason of placing this surcharge to the expence of the purchaser, is to make a sufficient allowance for materials, such as thread, needles, shirt buttons, &c. of which the exact quantity that will be used in making up the different articles cannot be particularly specified. This method also provides for any accidental loss or waste that may arise on cutting out the various commodities.

CLOATHING for GIRLS;

With One Fourth of the Price
deducted.

APRONS. Made of Check at 12 *d.* a yard, exactly three quarters wide. Tape at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* the piece, containing 19 yards and a quarter; or striped tape at 9 *d.* the piece, containing 24 yards.

APRON, N^o 1, or longest.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two yards of check	— —	2	0
Two yards of tape, and thread	—	0	1
		<hr/>	
Price	—	2	1
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	—	1	7
		<hr/>	

APRON, N^o 2, or second size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One yard and a half	— —	1	6
One yard and a half of tape, and thread		0	1
		<hr/>	
Price	—	1	7
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	—	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	

APRON, N^o 3, or third size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three quarters and a half	— —	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
One yard and a quarter of tape, and thread		0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	
Price	—	0	11
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	—	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	

APRON, N° 1. *How cut out.*

Two yards of check will make one apron, doubled across, and cut one breadth out of the other for the slope; which makes the apron a yard and near half a quarter long. Two yards of tape for the binding.

N. B. To make the proper slope, measure a yard and three quarters of a nail from each end, on the contrary sides of the check, and cross it to each pin. This makes the slope a nail and a half deep.

APRON, N° 2. *How cut out.*

Three yards make two aprons, divided in three breadths, and one breadth split. A breadth and a half in each apron, the sloping about a nail deep, leaving two or three inches strait at the corners of the apron. Bound with the sloping. A yard and a half of tape cut in half, and sewed to the ends of the binding, for the strings.

APRON, N° 3. *How cut out.*

One breadth in the apron, three quarters and a half long. The slope, &c. the same as N° 2. A yard and a quarter of tape for the strings.

A P R O N S.

A P R O N, N° 4, or fourth size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three quarters and a fourth of a quarter		0	: 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tape and thread	— —	0	: 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>			
Price	—	0	: 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>			
Sold at	—	0	: 8
<hr/>			

A P R O N, N° 5, or fifth size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Half a yard, half a quarter, and a fourth of a quarter	— —	0	: 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tape and thread	— —	0	: 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>			
Price	—	0	: 9
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	: 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/>			
Sold at	—	0	: 7
<hr/>			

A P R O N, N° 6, or smallest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Half a yard, and the fourth of a quarter		0	: 6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tape and thread	— —	0	: 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>			
Price	—	0	: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	: 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>			
Sold at	—	0	: 6
<hr/>			

APRON, N° 4. *How cut out.*

Three quarters long, with a bib. A quarter of a yard (the breadth doubled in four) makes four bibs, the corners a little sloped off at the bottom to answer the slope of the apron in setting it on. Bound with the sloping, and one yard of tape for the strings.

APRON, N° 5. *How cut out.*

Half a yard, and half a quarter long: with a bib, the same as N° 4, bound with the sloping of the apron, and one yard of tape for the strings.

APRON, N° 6. *How cut out.*

Half a yard long: with a bib, the same as N° 4 and 5, bound with the sloping of the apron, and one yard of tape for the strings.

BONNETS. Made of black Durant at 15 *d.* a yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and half a nail only. Pasteboard 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* a sheet. Quality shoe binding 2 *s.* the piece, containing 32 yards. Black thread.

BONNET, N^o 1, largest.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Half a yard, and half a quarter of stuff	0 :	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
The third of a sheet of pasteboard	0 :	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Binding and thread	0 :	1
<hr/>		
Price	0 :	11
Deduct a 4 th	0 :	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
<hr/>		
Sold at	0 :	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		

BONNET, N^o 2, smallest.

One quarter of a yard, one half quarter, and one nail of stuff	0 :	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
One quarter of a sheet of pasteboard	0 :	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Binding and thread	0 :	1
<hr/>		
Price	0 :	8
Deduct a 4 th	0 :	2
<hr/>		
Sold at	0 :	6
<hr/>		

A binder of the same may be added to these bonnets, herring-boned at the edges with blue worsted, which will add one penny to the price.

BONNET, N° 1. *How cut out.*

One yard and a nail make one front and a half, and two cauls. The breadth doubled in three, will be the width of the pattern of the front, Plate I, Fig. 1. The remainder will be the proper width for the cauls; the selvedge at the bottom, the length of two in the breadth of the stuff, the ends at the top rounded, and a case added (for the string) at the bottom, which comes out of the sloping of the fronts. One sheet of pasteboard makes three fronts, in the length. Three quarters of a yard of black binding for the strings. A hole made in the caul to tie behind.

N. B. The pasteboard must be cut exactly the size of the pattern, and the stuff large enough to turn over.

BONNET, N° 2. *How cut out.*

Three quarters, half a quarter and a nail, make two bonnets. The breadth makes four widths (cut one out of the other) of the Pattern, Plate I, Fig. 2, which compleats two fronts. The remainder is the proper width for the cauls, one quarter and a half, and one nail wide; the selvedge at the bottom, the length of two in the breadth of the stuff, and a broad hem for the case. One sheet of pasteboard makes four fronts, three in the width, and one off of the end. Three quarters of a yard of black binding for the strings; a hole in the caul to tie behind.

N. B. The cover of the front is tacked over the edge of the pasteboard, the caul plaited on the inside of the pasteboard, the hem even with the end, and then the lining run in.

C A P S. Made of *Irish* Cloth at 15 *d.* per yard, runs yard wide all but an inch. And of $\frac{7}{8}$ wide *Irish*, at 12 *d.* per yard, runs three quarters and half quarter all but about an inch. *Hanover* lace at 1 s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the piece, ditto at 1 s. each containing 9 yards. Tape 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the piece, 18 yards and a half; and ditto at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* the piece, 19 yards and a quarter in the piece.

C A P, N^o 1, or largest size, $\frac{7}{8}$ *Irish*, 12 *d.* per yard.

	s.	d.
One quarter of a yard of <i>Irish</i> — —	0	3
One yard of <i>Hanover</i> lace — —	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tape and thread — —	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	
Price —	0	6
Deduct a 4 th —	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	
Sold at —	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

C A P, N^o 2, or second size, yard wide, at 15 *d.*

	s.	d.
A sixth of a yard — — —	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Three quarters and a half of <i>Hanover</i> lace	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tape and thread — — —	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	
Price —	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct a 4 th —	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>	
Sold at —	0	4

C A P, N^o 3, or smallest size, yard wide, at 15 *d.*

	s.	d.
Half a quarter of a yard — —	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Three quarters of a yard of <i>Hanover</i> lace	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tape and thread — —	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	
Price —	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th —	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>	
Sold at —	0	3

C A P, N^o 1. *How cut out.*

Four yards all but one nail and a half make sixteen caps and half a head-piece. The breadth doubled in half, and then in three, makes the proper width for the head-pieces; therefore four lengths of the half head-piece, Pattern Pl. II, Fig. 1, make twelve. The width of a head-piece taken off the side of the rest of the cloth, makes in length four head-pieces and a half, and the remainder of the cloth makes the sixteen cauls. The width of two in the width, and the length of eight in the length, Pattern Pl. III, Fig. 1. One yard of *Hanover* lace. One yard and a quarter of tape, at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ the piece.

C A P, N^o 2. *How cut out.*

A yard and half a quarter make six cauls, and eight head-pieces. The breadth doubled in three makes the width of the caul, Pattern Pl. III, Fig. 2. two lengths of the caul therefore make six, being three double. The remainder doubled the width in four, makes two head-pieces, Pattern Pl. II, Fig. 2, in width, and two lengths of the half head-piece, which is eight in all. Three quarters and a half of *Hanover* lace. One yard and half a quarter of tape of the same breadth as N^o 1.

N. B. Four yards will make exactly two dozen caps.

C A P, N^o 3. *How cut out.*

One quarter of a yard makes two. The width doubled in four, the selvedge to the face, Pattern Pl. IV, Fig. 1. Three quarters of a yard of *Hanover* lace. One yard of tape, at $6\frac{3}{4}d.$ the piece.

N. B. One piece of *Hanover* lace trims twelve caps of this size.

CLOAKS. Made of grey Duffield, or coating, at 2 s. *per* yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and half a quarter only. Narrow worsted ferret for binding, at 11 d. the piece, containing 30 yards. Ditto broader for strings, at 20 d. the piece, containing 32 yards and three quarters. Grey thread, at 3 s. *per* pound.

CLOAK, N^o 1, or largest size.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One yard, three quarters and a half of Duffield	—	—	0 : 3 : 9
Binding and thread	—	—	0 : 0 : 3
			<hr/>
Price	—		0 : 4 : 0
Deduct a 4 th	—		0 : 1 : 0
			<hr/>
Sold at	—		0 : 3 : 0
			<hr/>

CLOAK, N^o 1. *How cut out.*

One yard, three quarters, and half a quarter make one. A yard and a half in the width of the cloak, the felvedges at the top and bottom. A piece cut about an inch from the bottom of the front of the cloak sloping off (towards the hind part) to form the elbows. The front of the cloak is sloped from the top by taking the corners off, a nail and a quarter deep (along the felvedge,) and slanting to a point towards the middle of the front of the cloak, a quarter and a half in length, from the felvedge. A piece the
shape

shape of a gore to be added to the strait part of the front of the cloak, to form the slope to the bottom. A fourth of the breadth of the cloth, (the length of half a yard all but a nail, cut across like gores, only quite to a point,) will make these two pieces; the remainder of the width of the cloth, is the depth for two hoods, one quarter and a nail deep each. They must be three quarters wide all but one nail, the selvedge round the face. The hood will require a slope from the back of the neck about three quarters of a nail deep, slanted to a point to the corners; and another about a nail deep sloping about half way up the back of the hood, also to a point, leaving nearly a quarter and a half for the crown. The hoods will be about half a yard in width to set on the collar, which comes out of the neck of the cloak; viz. The neck sloped out a nail and three quarters deep behind, beginning one nail deep at the front, which leaves the cloak behind three quarters long. This piece makes the collar, inside and out, a nail wide, and half a yard and half a nail long; the ends sloped a little to the top. Two yards and a quarter, and three nails of narrow binding will bind the front of the cloak and hood, and the ends of the collar inside and out. A yard and half a quarter of broader binding to run in the neck, and three quarters of ditto may be added for two strings to be fixed on each side, to tie across the breast.

N. B. In making these cloaks the raw edges may be sewed together and pressed down with an iron.

C L O A K S.

CLOAK, N^o 2, or second size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One yard, one quarter, and half a quarter		2	: 9
Binding and thread	- -	0	: 3
		<hr/>	
Price	-	3	: 0
Deduct a 4 th	-	0	: 9
		<hr/>	
Sold at	-	2	: 3
		<hr/>	

CLOAK, N^o 3, or smallest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One yard and half a quarter	-	2	: 3
Binding and thread	- -	0	: 3
		<hr/>	
Price	-	2	: 6
Deduct a 4 th	-	0	: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	-	1	: 11
		<hr/>	

CLOAKS, N° 2, and 3. *How cut out.*

One yard and a quarter in the width of each. The three sizes are cut half a quarter shorter than each other behind. Two hoods for N° 3, will come from the remainder in the width of the breadth left at the top of N° 2. They will be a full quarter deep, and half a yard and half a quarter wide; require a small hollow in the neck, and a little slope from the crown to the neck behind. This piece will also be wide enough for the front gores to either size; viz. Two, cut one out of the other in the width, the selvedge down the side. The same piece remaining in cutting out the cloak N° 3, will make a hood and a half, in the length, for the cloak N° 2, the selvedge down the face; the half hoods will join at the top very well, by sewing the raw edges together. These hoods will be a quarter and near a nail deep, and half a yard and a quarter wide. The collars (the three sizes a quarter of a nail shorter than each other) will come out of the remaining pieces, but if necessary to cut some out of a fresh quantity, the width of the cloth will make two in length, of the smallest size. Near the same quantity of binding and thread as allowed for N° 1.

N. B. Seventy-two yards of grey Duffield, cut out according to the above directions, one with another, make fifty cloaks; viz.

10 Cloaks N° 1, or largest size;
 25 Ditto N° 2, or second size;
 15 Ditto N° 3, or smallest size.

G O W N S.

May be made of stuff or grogram. The former is the best for children. There are such a variety of widths and prices, that it is not easy to ascertain the value, or quantity for the different sizes of gowns; or to give any directions about the larger sizes, as they are generally made, (even amongst the poor people,) by some whose particular employment it is.

A few memorandums only therefore are added of the different quantities that have been required, and the pattern and directions for cutting out a small gown; which might be made larger upon the same plan. The materials most commonly used are;

Grograms, at 12 *d.* *per* yard, called yard wide, but measure three quarters, one nail, and a half only.

Stuffs at 7 *d.* 7½ *d.* and 8 *d.* *per* yard, half yard wide, 29½ yards in the piece.

Stuff called *Leeds Manchester*, at 8 *d.* *per* yard, half yard wide.

Linley woolseys at 11 *d.* *per* yard, called yard wide, but measure three quarters and half quarter only *.

Body-lining, *Scotch* cloth at 9 *d.* *per* yard, runs three quarters and one nail wide.

Coloured threads at 3 *s.* and finer ditto at 4 *s.* *per* pound.

* *N. B.* The whole pieces of these articles vary in the number of yards that they contain, but there is always an advantage of over measure in purchasing the whole piece.

G O W N S.

G O W N, N^o 1, or largest size.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Seven yards of stuff, at 7 <i>d.</i> <i>per</i> yard	4	1
One yard of body-lining, at 9 <i>d.</i> <i>per</i> yard	0	9
Thread	0	1
Price	4	10
Deduct a 4 th	1	2½
Sold at	3	7½

G O W N, N^o 2, or second size.

Four yards of grogram, at 12 <i>d.</i> <i>per</i> yard	4	0
Three quarters of a yard of body-lining, at 9 <i>d.</i> <i>per</i> yard	0	6¾
Thread	0	1¼
Price	4	8
Deduct a 4 th	1	2
Sold at	3	6

G O W N, N^o 3, or third size.

* Three yards of linsey woolsey striped, at 10½ <i>d.</i> <i>per</i> yard	2	8½
Three quarters of a yard of body-lining	0	6¾
Thread	0	0¾
Price	3	4
Deduct a 4 th	0	10
Sold at	2	6

* Viz. Two yards and a half in the skirt, the selvedge at the bottom: And the other half yard makes the body and sleeves. *N. B.* The price in this article is reduced to 10½ *d.* by the over-measure which is gained by purchasing the whole piece.

GOWN, N° 4. *How cut out.*

Three yards of stuff, half a yard wide, at 7 *d.* per yard, make the gown. Half a yard and one nail for the body and sleeves. The breadth doubled down the middle and the half body, Pattern, Plate V, Fig. 1, placed with the selvages at the top. The shoulder straps (Plate V, Fig. 2) out of the slope at the bottom. The rest of the piece makes the sleeves, Pattern Plate VI, Fig. 1, the selvedge at the top. The remainder of the stuff cut in three breadths for the skirt, open before, the middle breadth cut about one nail longer than the others, for the slope. The bottom will allow of a broad hem sloping at the corners. This gown will generally require a tuck for a child six or seven years old.

GOWN, N° 4, or smallest size.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three yards of stuff, at 7 <i>d.</i> per yard —	1	9
Half a yard of body-lining — —	0	4½
Thread — — —	0	0½
<hr/>		
Price —	2	2
Deduct a 4 th —	0	6½
<hr/>		
Sold at —	1	7½
<hr/>		

By allowing half a yard more in the whole quantity, there will be sufficient to make the skirt whole before.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Cotton neck handkerchiefs, at 15 *d.* and 16 *d.* apiece, a chocolate colour check, three quarters and a half square.

Linen ditto, at 11 *d.* blue check, three quarters and a half square, all but half a nail.

Ditto, at 6 *d.* half a yard and half a quarter square.

Pocket handkerchiefs, red and white, at 6 *d.* apiece.

Ditto ditto, blue check, at 3 *d.* apiece, a quarter and a half square.

MITTS, and BOYS GLOVES.

Black worsted mitts of various small sizes, at 5 *s.* a dozen pair.

Ditto of larger sizes, at 8 *s.* a dozen pair.

Boys grey worsted gloves of various small sizes, at 5 *s.* a dozen pair.

Ditto larger sizes, at 7 *s.* a dozen pair.

PETTICOATS. Made of Grogram at 12 *d.* *per* yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and one nail and a half only. And striped Linsay woolsey at 11 *d.* *per* yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and half a quarter only. *Manchester* tape for the binding at 11 *d.* the piece, containing 29 yards.

PETTICOAT of Grogram,
N^o 1, or largest size.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three yards -	3	0
Tape and thread -	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Price -	3	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th -	0	9
Sold at -	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Ditto of Linsey Woolsey.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three yards -	2	9
Tape and thread -	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Price -	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th -	0	8
Sold at -	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Petticoat between N^o 1 and
N^o 2, of Linsey Woolsey.

2 yards and a quarter	2	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tape and thread -	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Price -	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th -	0	6
Sold at -	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Wider, ditto.

2 yards and a half	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tape and thread -	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Price -	2	4
Deduct a 4 th -	0	7
Sold at -	1	9

PETTICOAT of Grogram, N^o 2, or second size.

Two yards	-	-	-	2	0
Tape and thread	-	-	-	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Price	-	-	-	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th	-	-	-	0	6
Sold at	-	-	-	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

PETTICOAT of Grogram,
N^o 3, or smallest size.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One yard and a half	1	6
Tape and thread -	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Price -	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th -	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sold at -	1	2

Ditto, of Linsey Woolsey.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One yard and a half	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tape and thread -	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Price -	1	5
Deduct a 4 th -	0	4
Sold at -	1	1

PETTICOAT, N° 1. *How cut out.*

Three yards of grogram cut in three breadths, (the front breadth half a nail shorter than the others, to allow for the slope), this makes the petticoat a yard long, and two yards and a quarter and three nails wide.

The linsey woolsey Petticoat of this size will be a nail and a half wider; if it is striped, the stripes will go round.

Two yards and a quarter of linsey woolsey will make a petticoat between this size and the next, the selvedges at the top and bottom. It will be two yards and a quarter wide, and three quarters and half a quarter long. Or if a size rather larger is wanted, the length will allow for the petticoat to be two yards and a half wide. Very little slope. One yard and a half of tape for the binding.

PETTICOAT, N° 2. *How cut out.*

Two yards of grogram, the selvedges at the top and bottom. The petticoat will be two yards wide, and three quarters and one nail and a half long. One yard and a quarter of tape for the binding. Very little slope.

PETTICOAT, N° 3. *How cut out.*

One yard and a half of grogram divided into two breadths, makes the petticoat three quarters long, and one yard and a half and half a quarter wide. The linsey woolsey petticoats of this size will be a nail wider; and if striped, the stripes will go round. One yard of tape for the binding. Very little slope.

PETTICOATS. Made of Flannel called $\frac{7}{8}$ wide, at 10 *d.* *per* yard, but measures three quarters and half nail only ; and ditto called yard-wide at 12 *d.* but measures three quarters and half only. *Manchester* tape $7\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the piece, containing 27 yards.

PETTICOAT, N^o 1, or largest size, of flannel $\frac{7}{8}$ wide, at 10 *d.* *per* yard.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two yards and a half	—	—	2	: 1
Tape and thread	—	—	0	: 1
			<hr/>	
Price	—		2	: 2
Deduct a 4 th	—		0	: $6\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>	
Sold at	—		1	: $7\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>	

PETTICOAT, N^o 2, or second size.

One yard and three quarters	—	—	1	: $5\frac{1}{2}$
Tape and thread	—	—	0	: 1
			<hr/>	
Price	—		1	: $6\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th	—		0	: $4\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>	
Sold at	—		1	: 2
			<hr/>	

PETTICOAT, N^o 3, or smallest size.

One yard and a quarter	—	—	1	: $0\frac{1}{2}$
Tape and thread	—	—	0	: $0\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>	
Price	—		1	: 1
Deduct a 4 th	—		0	: $3\frac{1}{4}$
			<hr/>	
Sold at	—		0	: 10
			<hr/>	

FLANNEL PETTICOAT, N^o 1. *How cut out.*

Two yards and half, divided into three breadths, the front breadth cut about half a nail shorter than the others, to allow for the slope. The petticoats will be two yards and three quarters wide, and three quarters and a half long. One yard and a half of tape for the binding.

N. B. Fifteen yards will make six.

FLANNEL PETTICOAT, N^o 2. *How cut out.*

One yard and three quarters. The selvedge at the top and bottom. Very little slope. The petticoat will be a yard and three quarters wide, and three quarters and half a nail long. A yard and a quarter of tape for the binding.

N. B. Ten yards and a half will make six.

FLANNEL PETTICOAT, N^o 3. *How cut out.*

One yard and a quarter divided across, to cut one breadth out of the other, which makes the slope. *N. B.* This cannot be done, except more than one petticoat is cut out at a time, as the flannel for one breadth will be inside outwards. The petticoat will be a yard and a half wide, and half a yard and half a quarter long. One yard and half a quarter of tape for the binding.

N. B. Seven yards and a half will make six.

PETTICOATS made of flannel at 12 *d.* per yard, yard wide.

PETTICOAT, N^o 1, or largest size.

			s.	d.
Two yards and a quarter	—	—	2	: 3
Tape and thread	—	—	0	: 1
				<hr/>
Price	—		2	: 4
Deduct a 4 th	—		0	: 7
				<hr/>
Sold at	—		1	: 9
				<hr/>

PETTICOAT, N^o 2, or second size.

One yard and a half	—	—	1	: 6
Tape and thread	—	—	0	: 1
				<hr/>
Price	—		1	: 7
Deduct a 4 th	—		0	: 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
				<hr/>
Sold at	—		1	: 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/>

PETTICOAT, N^o 4, * or smallest size.

Half an ell	—	—	0	: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tape and thread	—	—	0	: 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
				<hr/>
Price	—		0	: 8
Deduct a 4 th	—		0	: 2
				<hr/>
Sold at	—		0	: 6
				<hr/>

* N. B. There is no petticoat N^o 3, of the flannel of this width.

FLANNEL PETTICOAT, N° 1. *How cut out.*

Two yards and a quarter, the selvedge at the top and bottom. The petticoat will be two yards and a quarter wide, and three quarters one nail and a half long. A yard and a half of tape for the binding. Very little slope.

N. B. Thirteen yards and a half will make six.

FLANNEL PETTICOAT, N° 2. *How cut out.*

One yard and a half divided into two breadths. The petticoat will be three quarters long, and one yard and three quarters wide. A yard and a quarter of tape for the binding. Very little slope.

N. B. Nine yards will make six.

FLANNEL PETTICOAT, N° 4. *How cut out.*

One ell divided down the middle of the breadth makes two, leaving the blue selvedges on at the bottom of the petticoats. They will be one yard and a quarter wide, and one quarter and near three nails and a half long. A yard and half a quarter of tape for the binding. Very little slope.

N. B. Three yards and three quarters will make six.

PIN-CLOTHS. Made of Check, at 12 *d.* per yard, three quarters wide. Tape 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* the piece.

PIN-CLOTH, N^o 1, or largest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three quarters and a half	- -	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tape and thread	- -	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	
Price	-	0	11
Deduct a 4 th	-	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	-	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	

PIN-CLOTH, N^o 2, or smallest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three quarters of a yard	- -	0	9
Tape and thread	- -	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	
Price	-	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct a 4 th	-	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	-	0	7
		<hr/>	

PIN-CLOTH, N° 1. *How cut out.*

One breadth of check, three quarters of a yard, and half a quarter long, open behind. Doubled down the middle, and the back, Pattern Plate VII, Fig. 1, and the bosom, Pattern Plate VII, Fig. 2, cut out as for a bed-gown. The sides doubled to the middle, and a slit cut down for the arm-hole, half a quarter and a nail long. The top of the shoulder sloped from the neck to the arm-hole near half an inch. The arm-hole wears better if it is rounded a little in the back, at the bottom; and a narrow tape put within the hem at the bottom to strengthen it, and prevent it from tearing down. Three quarters of a yard of tape for two strings fixed at the corners of the neck behind.

PIN-CLOTH, N° 2. *How cut out.*

The same as N° 1, only three quarters of a yard long. Three quarters of a yard of tape for the two strings; and the back and bosom not quite so deep.

N. B. These pin-cloths are sometimes made of thick brown Holland, or a cloth called Duck, which answers very well for boys.

SHIFTS. Made of yard wide *Irish*, at 12 *d.* per yard, which measures a yard all but one inch.

SHIFT, N^o 1*.

	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Qrs</i>	<i>Nails.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Six bodies —	10	0	2			
Six pair sleeves —	1	2	3			
	<hr/>					
Call it 12 yards	11	3	1	Value	12	0
	<hr/>					
					<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price of each —				2	0	
Deduct a 4 th —				0	6	
	<hr/>					
Sold at —				1	6	
	<hr/>					

SHIFT, N^o 1. *How cut out.*

Eleven yards three quarters and one nail make six shifts. The bodies a yard and half quarter long; a breadth and a half in each. Cut off nine lengths for the bodies, (viz. ten yards and half a quarter) and divide three of them in half. The half breadth to go behind, and two half gores to be taken from the whole breadth to add to it, to make it the same size as the whole breadth, which may easily be done as follows: Double the whole breadth down the middle, pulling the cloth till it will lay even, then double the half breadth in the same manner, and pin it upon the whole breadth, laying the whole sides to each other; then double what appears of the whole breadth, flanting, for two half gores, allowing the narrow part of the gore at the top a nail wide, and measuring it quite

* *N. B.* This size, made half a quarter of a yard longer, is large enough for most women. The addition will add 2 *d.* to the price.

even, so that the narrow and broad parts of the gores at each end may exactly correspond with what is left of the part that appears of the whole breadth from which they are cut. When the half gores are cut off, turn the broad ends to the bottom of the shift, and pin the strait side of the gores to the strait sides of the half breadth for behind; which will make the shift compleat. Before you move the shift, cut the bosom, Plate VIII, Fig. 1, and then the back, Plate VIII, Fig. 2, (which will be conveniently done, as the shift lays doubled right for each); observing to make the gored breadth for the back. The sleeves with wristbands. Half a yard and a nail is the length of the two sleeves, the width of the *Irish* makes one pair, (a quarter and half, and a nail wide) taking the wristbands out of the middle of the breadth, two thirds of a half quarter make a pair of wristbands in width, an inch and a half wide, the length of the two sleeves makes one pair, a quarter of a yard and an inch long each. One yard and a quarter and three nails make six pair of sleeves. When the piece for the wristbands is taken out, divide the remainder in lengths for two sleeves, (viz. half a yard and a nail), double the two sides to the middle, and then cross it for the slope, (to cut one sleeve out of the other), allowing a nail difference in the length of the front and the back of the sleeve. The gussets out of the bosom. The piece to bind the sleeves comes out of the cutting of the back and the bottom of the bosom, when the gussets are cut out. See Patterns, Letters a a a a. These joined together at the ends, and divided down the middle, are enough. *N. B.* It is better to bind the tops of the sleeves, and sew them to the shift, than to gather them in.

N. B. Two breadths of *Lancashire* Dowlas $\frac{7}{8}$ wide, is equal in width to the size of the above shift, made of yard wide *Irish*. The gore taken off of one side and put on the other.

SHIFT, N^o 2, or second size.

		<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Nails.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Six bodies	-	8	0	0			
Sleeves	-	1	0	0			
		<hr/>					
		9	0	0	Value	9	0
		<hr/>					

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price of each	-	1	6
Deduct a 4 th	-	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	-	1	2
		<hr/>	

SHIFT, N^o 3, or third size.

			<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Nails.</i>		
Six bodies	-		5	1	0		
Five gores	-		0	3	2		
One ditto, the 5 th of a breadth, 3 qrs. 2 nails long	}		0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Sleeves		-	0	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$		
			<hr/>				
			7	0	2	Value	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i> 7 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>				

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price of each	-	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct a 4 th	-	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	-	0	11
		<hr/>	

SHIFT, N^o 2. *How cut out.*

Nine yards make six shifts. The bodies one yard long. One whole breadth and the third of a breadth in each. Eight yards make the six bodies, two of the breadths divided into thirds. The shifts cut out the same as N^o 1, only allowing the top of the gore a nail and a half wide, instead of one nail. Three sleeves in a breadth, a quarter long. One yard makes six pair, the width of three in the width, and the length of four in the yard. The gussets out of the bosom, Pattern Plate II, Fig. 3; the back, Plate II, Fig. 4.

N. B. A breadth and two thirds of *Lancashire* Dowlas $\frac{7}{8}$ wide, is equal in width to the size of the above shift, and cut out in the same manner. The third of the breadth which is taken off will make sleeves for any of the sizes.

SHIFT, N^o 3. *How cut out.*

Seven yards and two nails make six shifts. The bodies three quarters and half quarter long, one whole breadth, and the fifth of a breadth for a gore in each, six yards and half a quarter make six bodies all but one gore; the whole breadth crossed slanting down the middle, and the gore to the strait side. To determine the slope, measure the broad end of the gore (as directed below) at the opposite ends of the breadth, and cross it to each pin. One breadth doubled in five equal parts, and crossed (allowing the top of the gore, three quarters of a nail wide), makes five gores, the one wanting will be the fifth of a breadth, three quarters and half a quarter long. Three quarters and one nail and half nail doubled in four, and the width of the breadth doubled in seven, make fourteen sleeves, one quarter and an inch wide; the width of three sleeves and a half in the breadth. The gussets out of the bosom, Pattern Plate IX, Fig. 1; back, Plate IX, Fig. 2.

N. B. A breadth and a half of *Lancashire* Dowlas $\frac{7}{8}$ wide, is equal in width to the size of the above shift made of yard wide *Irish*, and cut out in the same manner as the shift, N^o 2.

SHIFT, N° 4, or fourth size.

		<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Nails.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Six bodies	—	4	2	0			
Sleeves	— —	0	2	1			
		<hr/>					
		5	0	1	Value	5	1
		<hr/>					

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price of each	—	0	10
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	2½
		<hr/>	
Sold at	—	0	8
		<hr/>	

S T A Y S. Made of Duck, 11 *d.* *per* yard, runs three quarters and half a nail wide, and cane split once, fold at 1 *s.* *per* pound, which is about one halfpenny *per* yard. Coloured laces round or flat, ell long, tagged at both ends, 2 *s.* 10 *d.* the gross, which contains 12 dozen. Whited brown thread 2 *s.* 10 *d.* *per* pound.

S T A Y S, N° 1, or largest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three quarters of a yard of duck	—	0	8½
Lace, cane, and thread	— —	0	1¾
		<hr/>	
Price	—	0	10
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	2½
		<hr/>	
Sold at	—	0	7½
		<hr/>	

SHIFT, N° 4. *How cut out.*

Five yards and half a quarter make six shifts. The bodies three quarters long, the breadth doubled, and the gore taken off the whole side, and * divided, and put on the other, the strait sides together. Half a yard and a nail make six pair of sleeves, the length of three in the length, and the width of four in the width of the cloth. The gussets out of the bosom, Pattern Plate I, Fig. 3. The pattern of the back, Plate I, Fig. 4.

STAYS, N° 1. *How cut out.*

Three quarters, two nails and a half make one pair double, and one half of a back single. There will be a front and one half of a back in the width. When the above quantity is taken from the piece, double down one side to the width of the half front of the stays, Pattern Plate VIII, Fig. 3, and lay the front to the whole side where the cloth is doubled, then cut the half back out of the remainder of the width of the cloth, Pattern Plate X, Fig. 1. Do this a second time, and then double the remainder of the cloth, the width in three, which will make three half backs single, and a piece for the shoulder-straps, Pattern Plate X, Fig. 4, a quarter and a nail long, and three quarters of a nail wide, doubled. Cases must be backstitched down the stays of the width of the cane, four in the back, two in the front, two slanting as a stomacher, and one piece round the breast; for which, and also for the proper distances of the lace-holes, see the patterns of the smallest size; the lace-holes for the opposite side are marked by dots on the edge of the pattern, and the distances of those in the larger sized stays may be proportioned accordingly. Two yards a quarter and half of split cane.

* *N. B.* This is generally thought unnecessary work; but the shape of the shift is much better, than when the slant is joined to the strait side.

S T A Y S, N^o 2, or second size.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Half a yard, and one nail and a half of duck - - -	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cane, lace, and thread - -	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	
Price -	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Deduct a 4 th -	0	2
	<hr/>	
Sold at -	0	6
	<hr/>	

S T A Y S, N^o 3, or third size.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Half a yard of duck - -	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cane, lace, and thread - -	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	
Price -	0	7
Deduct a 4 th -	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	
Sold at -	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	

S T A Y S, N^o 2. *How cut out.*

Half a yard, one nail and a half, make one pair double, and there will be a front and two half backs in the width. Double the breadth down the middle, and lay the front of Pattern Plate VIII, Fig. 4, to the whole side, and the back part, Pattern Plate X, Fig. 2, to the selvedge. *N. B.* By laying the patterns on again with the bottoms opposite to those already cut out, a slope will come out, which will make the two shoulder straps a quarter long. Two yards, two nails and a half of split cane.

S T A Y S, N^o 3. *How cut out.*

Three quarters of a yard will make one pair of stays and a half. Divide the width of the cloth in three, and each part will make a single front, (Pattern Plate VIII, Fig. 5), and two half backs, (Pattern Plate X, Fig. 3,) thus: Double the two ends together, and lay the front of the pattern to the whole end where doubled, by which the fronts will be cut whole before, and the remainder makes the backs. The shoulder straps cut from the slopings at the bottom about a quarter long each. Two yards of split cane.

S T O C K I N G S.

The proper worsted for knitting the stockings is of four-threads, at two-pence an ounce; but if bought by the dozen pounds, is sold at twenty-four shillings the dozen, which is only three halfpence an ounce (sixteen ounces allowed to the pound). When the stockings are knitted, they must be weighed, and the value calculated at two-pence an ounce, which allows for the necessary waste in working; then the fourth part deducted from the price of the weight. The best colour for the girls is a light blue, and for the boys a mottled colour, either black or brown.

Knitting needles are generally sold in sets, four needles in each, at a penny the set; but if a quantity is purchased at a time, they are sold by the weight at one shilling the pound. A pound weight of needles of a proper size for coarse worsted contains 96 needles, which make twenty-four sets; and the price is by that means reduced to one halfpenny *per set*.

S H O E S,

Are better ordered according to the measure wanted, and one fourth part of the price deducted when delivered to the purchaser, as they are much stronger than those that are bought ready made.

WORK - BAGS given as Rewards.

Made of mulberry colour stuff, half yard wide, at 7*d.* *per* yard. Three quarters and a nail to each, the selvedge run together at the sides, and a broad hem at the top to draw with a string, a yard and a quarter of tape the same colour; three yards for one penny.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three quarters and a nail of stuff	—	0	5½
Tape and thread	— — —	0	0½
		<hr/>	
Price	—	0	6
		<hr/>	

N. B. In the middle of one side of each work-bag fix a ticket of white cloth, (herring-boned on with thread the same colour as the work-bag), on which print (with marking instruments) the girl's name at length. A small pair of scissars in a sheath, (2*s.* and 3*s.* *per* dozen), and a thimble (at 3½*d.* *per* dozen) may be added to the present, and given to each girl when she has finished the first pair of stockings of her own knitting.

TIPPETS. Made of *Irish* Cloth, called $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard wide, at 12 *d.* per yard; and yard wide, at 15 *d.* per yard. Tape $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* the piece, containing 19 yards.

TIPPET, N° 1, or largest size, *Irish* $\frac{7}{8}$ wide.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One quarter of a yard, and half a nail of cloth	—	—
Tape and thread	—	—
	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0	4
Deduct a 4 th	—	0 : 1
Sold at	—	0 : 3

TIPPET, N° 2, or smallest size, yard wide *Irish*.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three nails and a half of cloth	—	—
Tape and thread	—	—
	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	0	4
Deduct a 4 th	—	0 : 1
Sold at	—	0 : 3

N. B. The difference in the widths and price of the cloth make these two sizes of tippets the same price.

TIPPET, N° 1. *How cut out.*

Half a yard and a nail make two. Double the breadth in the middle, and then double down the end as deep as the width of the Pattern Plate XI, placing the back to the whole side of the breadth where doubled, which when cut out will make two at once. Three quarters and a half of tape, the neck sewed upon it, and some gathers on each side.

TIPPET, N° 2. *How cut out.*

Three quarters and a half make four. The breadth doubled down the middle, and the Pattern Plate XII, laid across, cutting out one below the other. The neck sewed upon a tape (the same as N° 1), three quarters and a half long, rather more gathers on each side than are necessary for the pattern of the largest size.

N. B. It is better to make them of any kind of cheap printed Linen or striped Holland.

The EXPENCE of CLOATHING
for a GIRL of the largest Size, with One
Fourth of the Value deducted.

			s.	d.
A Check Apron	-	-	1	7
A Black Stuff Bonnet	-	-	0	8½
A Cap	-	-	0	4½
A Grey Duffield Cloak	-	-	3	0
A Stuff Gown	-	-	3	7½
A Check Neck Handkerchief	-	-	0	9
A Pair of Black Worsted Gloves	-	-	0	8
A Linsey Woolsey Petticoat	-	-	2	1½
A Flannel Petticoat	-	-	1	7½
A Shift	-	-	1	6
A Pair of Stockings about	-	-	0	9
A Pair of Shoes	-	-	2	3
A Pair of Stays	-	-	0	7½
				<hr/>
				19 : 7
				<hr/>

DICTIONARY

OF THE

CLOATHING for BOYS;

With One Fourth of the Price
deducted.

D I R E C T I O N S

RELATING TO

The cutting out of S H I R T S.

As most cloths, though called of one width, run very differently, such widths may be purchased as are nearest to those herein mentioned, and if not exactly the same, the difference, whether more or less, must go to the width of the body of the shirt, as it will be less material there than in the piece allotted for the wristbands, &c. which cannot allow of any alteration in their widths. Again; in cutting out a number of small pieces, such as gussets, wristbands, &c. it is better to measure the whole length necessary for the number wanted of each sort, and divide it equally; as by measuring, and cutting off one by one, it will be found hardly possible not to gain or lose upon the whole quantity: the greatest exactness must be observed in the measuring, which will be made easy by consulting the scale in Plate IV.

When

When a set of shirts are cut out, it is better to double the wristbands in the middle, and the shoulder straps the sides to the middle, to distinguish them, lest any mistake should arise in making up the shirt from their being so nearly of a length; also each part of the shirt should be pinned together with the sleeves, and folded up in the body. Then fix a paper ticket about two or three inches square with paste upon the shirt, leaving a blank at the upper part of the ticket for the name of the girl who makes it, and put the number of the size, the price it costs, and that which it is to be fold for, at the bottom. The shifts, &c. may be ticketed in the same manner.

8 : 2

3 : 0

0 : 2

SHIRTS. *Drogheda* or *Lancashire* cloth called $\frac{7}{8}$ of a yard wide, but measures three quarters and an inch only, at $10\frac{3}{4} d.$ per yard.

SHIRT, N^o I.

	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Nails.</i>	
Six bodies —	11	3	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
Six pair sleeves —	3	3	0	
Collars, &c. —	1	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$	
	17	0	2	<i>s. d.</i> Value 15 : 5
Price of each —				<i>s. d.</i> 2 : 7
Thread and buttons —				0 : 1
				2 : 8
Deduct a 4 th —				0 : 8
Sold at —				2 : 0

N. B. The price of the above cloths when purchased wholesale is only $10\frac{1}{2} d.$ per yard.

SHIRT, N^o 1. *Drogheda or Lancashire cloth.*
How cut out.

Seventeen yards and half a quarter make six shirts. The length for each body is two yards all but half a nail. The whole breadth in the width. Eleven yards, three quarters and half a nail make six bodies. The sleeves half a yard long, all but half a nail. Three yards and three quarters make the twelve sleeves, one sleeve and a half in the breadth, first taking off of the width of the breadth one nail, which in the length of the three yards and three quarters for the sleeves makes six pair of shoulder straps, and two pair of wristbands a quarter long each, all but a quarter of a nail. The length of one sleeve makes a pair of either. Three quarters of a yard and a nail make six collars, two in the length, a quarter and a half, and half a nail long; and the width of three in the width of the cloth, which makes them a full quarter wide. One quarter makes twelve sleeve gussets, half a quarter square, viz. the width of two on the selvedge side, and six in the width of the cloth. One quarter all but a quarter of a nail, (the width of the cloth doubled in twelve), makes the four pair of wristbands which are wanting to complete the six pair, and two pair over. One quarter and half a nail make twenty-four neck and side gussets, a nail and a half square; the width of three on the selvedge side, and eight in the width of the cloth.

N. B. In cutting out three sets, or one dozen and a half of shirts, as above, a quarter of a yard will be saved in the last half dozen; as the two pair of wristbands, over the number required in the two first sets, will supply the four pair wanting to complete the third set.

SHIRTS. *Drogheda* or *Lancashire* cloth, at
 $10\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard.

SHIRT, N^o 2, or smallest size.

	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Nails.</i>	
Six bodies, &c.	9	3	0	
Six pair of sleeves	2	2	2	
	<hr/>			<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
	12	1	2	Value 11 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>			<hr/>

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price of each	1	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Thread and buttons	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>	

	2	0
Deduct a 4 th	0	6
	<hr/>	

Sold at	1	6
	<hr/>	

N. B. There are only two sizes of the Shirts made of the *Drogheda* cloth, as it is only proper for the larger working boys.

SHIRT, N^o 2. *Drogheda* or *Lancashire* cloth.
How cut out.

Twelve yards and a half and two nails make six shirts. The length for each body is a yard and a half, and half a quarter; half yard, half quarter, and nail wide. Nine yards and three quarters make six bodies. Before the lengths for the bodies are cut off, take one nail and a half off of the width of the cloth; which piece makes the collars, wristbands, shoulder-straps, sleeve gussets, neck and side gussets, and is cut out as follows: The width makes half a collar, one quarter and a half long. Four yards and a half make twelve half collars. It next makes the width of two wristbands or shoulder-straps: the wristbands (half the length of the collar) three nails long: and one yard and a half quarter make the six pair. The shoulder-straps three nails and a half long, and one yard, quarter and nail, make the six pair. Again; one sleeve gusset in the width, one nail and a half square, and one yard and half a quarter make the twelve gussets. The remainder of the piece (being one yard and three quarters all but one nail in length) doubled into twenty-four, makes the neck and side gussets, taking off so much of the width as will leave them square.

Two yards, two quarters, and half a quarter of the *Lancashire* cloth, make six pair of sleeves, viz. one pair in the width of the cloth, one quarter, one half quarter, and one nail long.

N. B. There are no sleeve pieces allowed for in shirts made of this cloth, it being so thick, the sleeve is better put in without.

SHIRTS, N^o 1. Yard wide *Irish*, at 12 *d.*SHIRT, N^o 1, or largest size.

	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Nails.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Six bodies, &c.	12	0	0			
Six pair of sleeves, &c.	4	0	0			
	<hr/>					
	16	0	0	Value	16	0
	<hr/>					

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price of each	2	8
Thread and buttons	0	1
	<hr/>	
	2	9
Deduct a 4 th	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>	
Sold at	2	1
	<hr/>	

SHIRT, N^o 1. Yard wide *Irish*. *How cut out.*

Sixteen yards make six shirts. The length for each body is two yards, and the width three quarters, one nail and a half. Twelve yards make six bodies. Before the lengths for the bodies are cut off, take half a quarter and half a nail off the width of the cloth, which piece furnishes all the parts belonging to the six shirts (except eight sleeve pieces, which are supplied from the sleeves) and is cut out as follows. The width makes half a collar, a quarter, half quarter, and half a nail long. Four yards, three quarters, and half a quarter make the twelve half collars. One sleeve gusset in the width, first taking

C L O A K S.

Made of grey Duffield or Coating, at 2 *s.* *per* yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and half a quarter only. Narrow worsted ferret for the binding, at 11 *d.* the piece, containing 30 yards. Ditto broader for the strings, at 20 *d.* the piece, containing 32 yards and three quarters. Grey thread 3 *s.* *per* pound.

How cut out.

Two yards and a half of Duffield make a cloak; viz. two yards in the width of the cloak, the whole width in the length. A slope in the neck a nail deep slanting about half way on each side of the neck. A small slope at the bottom of the cloak to form the elbow. Pieces like gores near a quarter wide, taken off in the front of the cloak from the top, sloping to a point about half way down the forepart, the broad ends turned to the bottom, and the pieces joined like gores to the remaining strait part of the front to form the slope. The hood a quarter and half deep; the width of the cloth round the face; the corners sloped off at the back of the head, half a quarter from the crown, and a small slope in the neck. The remaining half quarter of the duffield makes the collar.

Two yards and three quarters of narrow binding for the front of the cloak. A yard and a quarter of the broad binding for the neck, and three quarters of a yard of ditto, for two strings to tie across the breast.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two yards and a half of duffield	—	5	0
Binding and thread	— — —	0	6
<hr/>			
The price of one cloak	—	5	6
<hr/>			

G O W N S.

Made of Grogram at 12 *d.* per yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and a half quarter only. The body-lining of brown *Holland*, at 9 *d.* per yard, called $\frac{7}{8}$ wide, but measures three quarters and half a nail only. Coloured thread, 3 *s.* per pound.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Six yards of Grogram	- -	6	0
One yard of brown <i>Holland</i>	-	0	9
Thread	- - -	0	1
<hr/>			
The price of one gown	-	6	10
<hr/>			

P E T T I C O A T S.

Made of striped Linsey woolsey, at 11 *d.* per yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and a half only. Bound with tape at 11 *d.* the piece, containing 29 yards.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three yards, (the felvedge round)	2	9
One yard and a half of tape, and thread	0	1
<hr/>		
The price of one petticoat	2	10
<hr/>		

P E T T I C O A T S.

Made of Flannel, at 12 *d.* per yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters one nail and a half only. Bound with tape, at 11 *d.* the piece, containing 29 yards.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two yards and a half, (the felvedge round)	2	6
One yard and a half of tape, and thread	0	1
<hr/>		
The price of one flannel petticoat	2	7
<hr/>		

S H I F T S.

Made of Dowlas, at 12 *d.* *per* yard, called $\frac{7}{8}$ wide, but measures three quarters of a yard and three quarters of a nail only. And yard wide *Irish* Cloth, at 12 *d.* *per* yard, for the sleeves.

How cut out.

Two ells in one shift, the whole width of the cloth; the gore taken from one side, and put on the other. One yard and a quarter of *Irish* make four pair of sleeves, one pair in the width, (first taking off three nails for the wristbands), and the length of four sleeves in the ell. Pattern of the back, Pl. II, Fig. 5; and of the bosom, Pl. II, Fig. 6. The gussets out of the bosom.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two yards and a half of Dowlas	—	2	6
One quarter and a nail of <i>Irish</i>	—	0	$3\frac{3}{4}$
Thread	—	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$
<hr/>			
The price of one shift	—	2	10
<hr/>			

A P R O N S.

Made of Check at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* *per* yard, called yard and half wide, but measures one yard one quarter and a nail only. Tape for the binding at $6\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* the piece, containing 19 yards.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
One yard and a nail of check	—	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Two yards of tape and thread	—	0	1
<hr/>			
The price of one apron	—	2	$0\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>			

The EXPENCE of CLOATHING for a Poor WOMAN.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Gown of Grogram	—	0 :	6 :	10
A Linsey Woolsey Petticoat	—	0 :	2 :	10
A Flannel ditto	—	0 :	2 :	7
A Dowlas Shift	—	0 :	2 :	10
A Check Apron	—	0 :	2 :	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Cap with a Border	—	0 :	0 :	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Double Check Handkerchief		0 :	0 :	10
A Pair of Black Worsted Stockings		0 :	1 :	2
A Pair of Black Worsted Mitts		0 :	0 :	10
A Black Stuff Bonnet	—	0 :	1 :	6
A Pair of Shoes, ready made	—	0 :	2 :	9
A Grey Duffield Cloak	—	0 :	5 :	6
<hr/>				
		1 :	10 :	2
<hr/>				

C L O A T H I N G
For P O O R M E N.

S H I R T S.

Made of Dowlas at 11 *d.* *per* yard, called $\frac{7}{8}$ wide,
but measures three quarters of a yard and three
quarters of a nail only. Buttons at 7 *d.* *per* grofs.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Twenty-one yards and a half of Dowlas	0	19	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Buttons and thread — —	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		
	1	0	0
	<hr/>		
The price of one shirt —	0	3	4
	<hr/>		

S H I R T S of Dowlas. *How cut out.*

Twenty-one yards and a half make six shirts; the bodies two yards and a quarter in length each. Thirteen yards and a half make six bodies. The sleeves half a yard and half a quarter long; one sleeve and a half in the width of the cloth; five yards make the six pair. The collars half a yard long, a quarter of a yard and a quarter of a nail wide; one yard makes six, the width of three in the width, and the length of two in the length. One quarter and a nail make the twenty-four neck and side gussets, a nail and a half square; viz. the width of eight in the width of the cloth, and three on the selvedge side. Half a yard and three quarters of a nail (the selvedge cut off) make the twelve sleeve gussets, (half a quarter of a yard and above three quarters of a nail square); viz. the width of three gussets on the selvedge side, and four in the width of the cloth. Half a yard and a quarter of a nail make the twelve wristbands, and twelve shoulder-straps; viz. twelve in the width of the cloth; the length of a wristband (a quarter long) and a shoulder-strap (a quarter of a yard and a quarter of a nail long) on the selvedge side. Half a yard and half a quarter, the width of the cloth doubled in twelve, make the twelve sleeve pieces, half a yard and half a quarter long.

The EXPENCE of CLOATHING for a Poor M A N.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Suit of Cloaths of Brown Cloth —	0	19	0
A Dowlas Shirt — — —	0	3	4
* A Pair of Shoes — —	0	6	6
A Pair of knit Stockings —	0	1	6
A Hat — — —	0	2	4
	<hr/>		
	1	12	8
	<hr/>		

* Shoes may be had ready made at 5 s. the pair, but they are of a very inferior quality.

C H I L D - B E D L I N E N

For the Use of the P O O R.

B E D G O W N S.

Made of * printed linen, at 15 *d.* per yard, called three quarters wide, but measures two quarters and three nails only. Tape 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* the piece, containing 19 yards.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two yards and a quarter of linen —	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tape — — — — —	0	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<hr/>	
	2	10
	<hr/>	

The price of one bedgown is 1 *s.* 5 *d.* without trimming.

B E D G O W N S. *How cut out.*

Two yards and a quarter make two bedgowns. Half a quarter, a nail and half, make four sleeves; the length of the four in the width of the linen, half a quarter and near a nail long. A full nail

* *N. B.* It will be better to chuse a pattern that does not go any particular way; for the gores being cut one out of the other, in cutting out four, the pattern must in two of them run upwards, and in the other two downwards; which looks awkward when joined to the bedgown if a different way. But even in this case when two bedgowns are to be made of linen of the same pattern, the gores, sleeves, and cuffs, when cut out as directed, may always be sorted to have the pattern run the same way as that on the bedgown to which they belong, provided care is taken that the bedgowns themselves are made with the patterns contrary in each, which depends on the end that is fixed upon to cut for the neck.

cut off from the length of each, and sewed on again, the wrong side to the right side of the sleeve, to turn up for the cuff. One quarter, half a quarter, and a full nail, make four gores, the width of the linen doubled in four and crossed to a point, the whole ones divided, to join to the strait side of the bedgown. The remaining piece of linen divided for the two bedgowns, three quarters and half a nail long each. The bedgown doubled down the middle, and the back, Pattern Pl. VII, Fig. 3, and the bosom, Pattern Pl. VII, Fig. 4, cut out. The back being narrower than the bosom, allows the bedgown to fold over before. Then the sides of the breadth doubled to the middle, and creased down the sides by a thread as near as possible, and opened the length of the gore. The width of the sleeve measured from the top of the bedgown, (where the sleeve is to be put in), and the bedgown cut about half a nail deep under the sleeve; the piece sloped off to meet the gores.

N. B. These bedgowns fit better in the waist, if instead of the above, there is a piece a nail deep cut out under the arm, and strait down the body half a quarter long, which will form a plait at the hips; four strings may be placed opposite to each other in the back, about a nail asunder, to tie the bedgown in if needful. The neck will allow of a hem, to draw with narrow tape. Four strings to tie before. If the bedgown is not cut to fold over before, it will also require four small plaits in the back: in that case, the back of the neck must be allowed the same width as the bosom, and a string put in to draw round, before the plaits in the back are made. A little *Hanover* lace to trim the neck makes them look neat.

SHIRTS, CAPS, and UNDER CAPS.

Made of Long Lawn, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and a full nail only, at 2 s. 6 d. *per* yard. *Hanover* lace, at 10 d. the piece, containing nine yards, which is near $1\frac{3}{4}$ d. *per* yard.

	s.	d.
Two yards and a quarter of long lawn	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Three yards of <i>Hanover</i> lace	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	
	5	11
	<hr/>	
The price of one shirt is about	0	$11\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>	

C A P S.

	s.	d.
Three quarters of long lawn	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Five yards and a half of <i>Hanover</i> lace	0	6
	<hr/>	
	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>	
The price of one cap	0	$4\frac{1}{4}$

S H I R T S. *How cut out.*

Two yards and a quarter make six shirts. The body half a yard and half a quarter wide, and a quarter and a half long, the remainder of the width of the cloth makes the sleeves, one pair in the length of the shirt, three nails square. The shirt doubled down the middle, and the back Pl. VII, Fig. 9, and the bosom, Pl. VII, Fig. 10, cut out. The width of the back being less than the bosom, allows the shirt to fold over before about half a nail, which makes it a much better shape. The opening for the sleeves, a full nail and a half long. The gussets out of the bosom. The neck trimmed with half a yard of *Hanover* lace.

C A P S. *How cut out.*

Three quarters of a yard make six caps; viz. the width divided in three. The width of the thirds will be the depth of the cap with double headpiece; two caps in the length of each third; cut out as follows: double down such a width for the headpiece as the depth of the Pattern Pl. IV, Fig. 2, will allow; then double the length of the cloth in four, (which will be the size of the pattern), and cut out two caps at once, taking care that it is doubled exactly even, and pinning the pattern steady, on account of the points of the caul. The headpiece is backstitched down. The cap joined behind; the two corners backstitched upon the hind part of the cap, and the middle point upon them, which forms the caul, and makes it serve either for boys or girls. A hem for a string to draw behind. Three quarters and a half of *Hanover* lace.

N. B. One piece of *Hanover* lace trims six caps, and six shirts, and there will be one yard and a nail over.

UNDER CAPS. *How cut out.*

Half a yard and half a quarter of long lawn make six under caps. One quarter three nails and a half off of the width, make six double headpieces, the whole width of three in the width, and the length of two in the length. Divide the width in three, then double each piece down the middle, and twice in the length, which will make it the size of the half headpiece, Pattern Pl. VI, Fig. 2. Laying the top of the headpiece to the whole end, and cutting out two at once. For the cauls, double the remaining piece of long lawn, (which will be a quarter, a nail and a half wide), down the middle, lay the pattern of the whole caul, Pl. VI, Fig. 3, open upon it flanting with the narrow part as near opposite to the corner as the width of the piece of the cloth will allow to take the pattern in; this will cut them bias; three in the length (and something over), which being double completes the six cauls. When they are made up, the bottom of the caul is narrow hemmed, and the top put in with small plaits to fit the headpiece.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Half a yard and half a quarter of long lawn	1	$6\frac{3}{4}$

The price of one under cap	-	0	:	3
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F R O C K S.

Made of printed Cotton, at 2 s. a yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and near a nail only. Body-lining of *Irish* cloth, called yard wide, and measures a yard all but half a nail, at 15 d. per yard. Tape 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. the piece, containing 19 yards.

How cut out.

Three yards make two frocks. A quarter and half and a nail, make the whole of the two bodies as follows: take off one quarter and half a nail for the bodies, cuffs, and shoulder-straps, measure half a yard and half a nail of the width of the cotton, and double that quantity down the middle the selvedge way; place the Pattern Pl. VII, Fig. 5, the fore-part of the body to the whole part of the cotton as doubled; when that is cut out, lay it on again below for the second body. The piece left of the width of the cotton is for the cuffs and shoulder straps, double it in half the selvedge at the end, and lay the Pattern Pl. VII, Fig. 6, lengthways for the cuffs, it will be the width for two, cut one out of the other, which (the cotton being doubled) will make four. The piece still remaining in the width will make the four shoulder-straps, Pl. VII, Fig. 7, the width of two in the width, and the length of two in the length. As there is a variation in the width of cottons, though called the same, the shoulder-straps will be sometimes wide enough to use double, and sometimes will require a lining. The remainder of the piece which was cut off for the bodies, &c. being half a quarter and half a nail, the width doubled in four makes the four sleeves, Pattern Pl. VII, Fig. 8. The remainder of the three yards of cotton, (which is two yards and a half, and one nail)

nail) divided into four breadths makes the two skirts, two breadths in each, without any slope. The body and skirt together will be three quarters and a half long. A piece of narrow tape put within the bottom of the body where the skirt is sewed in, strengthens it and prevents the waist from stretching. A string to draw round the neck, and three on each side to tie behind. Half a quarter of yard wide *Irish* doubled the breadth in three, makes one body-lining and a half, with a good allowance to turn in at the back, or to supply the lining for the shoulder-straps when wanted.

N. B. Attention must be paid in cutting out things that have a right and a wrong side, that the sleeves and cuffs are not all cut for the same arm. This may be done by taking care when two things are cut out at once, that the same sides of the cotton, whether right side or wrong, always face each other. In cutting out two frocks doubled as above directed, they will be right, only observing in printed cottons that the patterns are laid on, so that the flowers or stripes may all go the same way in the bodies, skirts, &c.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three yards of cotton	-	-	6	0
Body-linings	-	-	0	5
Tape and thread	-	-	0	1
			<hr/>	
			6	6
			<hr/>	
The price of one frock	-		3	3
			<hr/>	

ROBE BLANKET.

Made of Linsey Flannel, at 1 s. 3 d. *per* yard, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and three nails only. Statute Galloon for binding 4 s. the piece, containing 36 yards and a half, which is rather more than three farthings *per* yard.

How cut out.

Three quarters of a yard and a nail of flannel make one blanket; doubled in half down the middle. Gores cut from the selvedge sides, a quarter and half a nail wide at the top, and half a quarter, and half a nail wide at the bottom. The sloped sides of the gores joined to the blanket. A strait piece cut out of the back (as it is doubled) a nail deep, and two nails and a quarter long, which will form a plait in the back of the skirt, also the slope in the body cut strait, two nails and a quarter under the armhole, which will form small plaits at the hips, and make the waist fit better, the armhole cut out, and the corners rounded in front, Pattern Pl. XIII, Fig. 1, (which allows for the joining under the arm in the width of the armhole). The blanket to be bound all round with three yards and a half of Galloon, run on the edge of the inside, and turned back and sewed down upon the outside of the blanket.

	s.	d.
Three quarters and a nail of flannel	1	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Three yards and a half of binding, and thread	0	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
The price of one robe blanket	1	6

SQUARES of DIAPER.

Made of figured Diaper, called ell wide, but measures a yard, one nail and a quarter only. Ten shillings the piece, which contains seven yards and a quarter. Two pieces divided each into twelve, make 24 squares of diaper double, half a yard and near a nail wide, but not quite square.

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Two dozen squares of diaper double — 1 : 0 : 0		

SQUARES of FLANNEL.

One yard and three quarters of white baize flannel, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and a half only, at $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ per yard, which make two squares.

<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
* One yard and three quarters of white baize 1 : $8\frac{3}{4}$	

* *N. B.* This being very necessary and useful to the poor women, it is not required to be returned with the Childbed linen.

S H I F T S.

Made of *Irish* cloth, at 14 *d.* per yard, called yard wide, and which measures a yard all but half a nail.

Hanover lace, at 15. 4½ *d.* the piece, containing 9 yards.

How cut out.

Three yards three quarters and one nail make two shifts. The bodies one yard, one quarter, and one half quarter in the length of each. The whole breadth doubled like a shirt, sloped at the sides; the slope a nail wide at the shoulder, and cut to a point at the bottom. The back, Pattern Pl. III, Fig. 3, and the bosom, Pattern Pl. III, Fig. 4, to be cut out without dividing them from each other, as it will allow the gussets (which are cut from this piece) to be larger. One yard and a nail make the four sleeves, two in the width of the cloth, half a yard and half a nail long. The wristbands (made out of the sloping that comes off of the sides of the shift), a quarter long, to button with one button. The bosom opened a quarter deep, and a hem to draw with narrow tape before, as far as the turning on each side. One ell of *Hanover* lace, to trim the neck.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Three yards, three quarters and a nail of		
<i>Irish</i> — — — —	4 :	5½
Two yards and a half of <i>Hanover</i> lace —	0 :	4½
Tape, thread, and buttons —	0 :	1
	<hr/>	
	4 :	11
	<hr/>	
The price of one shift —	2 :	5½
	<hr/>	

S K I R T S.

Made of figured diaper, $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ per yard, half yard wide. Twelve yards make two skirts, five breadths in each skirt, and a yard doubled down the middle for the band; the skirt plaited into the band, the most plaits before.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Twelve yards of diaper	-	-	7	: 6
			<hr/>	
The price of one skirt	-		3	: 9
			<hr/>	

S H E E T S.

Made of *Lancashire* sheeting, at $14d.$ per yard, called $\frac{2}{8}$ wide, but measures a full yard only, 52 yards in the piece, which make four pair. Three yards and a quarter all but half a nail long, two breadths in the sheet. Twelve yards, three quarters and a half quarter make one pair.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The price of one pair of sheets	-		15	: 1
			<hr/>	

P I L L O W C A S E S.

Made of *Irish* called $\frac{7}{8}$ wide, $12d.$ a yard. Two yards make a pair, the selvedges at the ends.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The price of one pillow case	-		1	: 0
			<hr/>	

The EXPENCE of a Set of CHILD-
BED LINEN to lend to the POOR.

				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
2	Frocks	-	-	0	6	6
2	Bedgowns	-	-	0	2	10
6	Shirts	-	-	0	5	11
6	Caps	-	-	0	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
6	Under caps	-	-	0	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
24	Squares of double Diaper	-	-	1	0	0
2	Robe blankets	-	-	0	3	0
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	Yards of white Baize flannel	-	-	0	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
2	Shifts	-	-	0	4	11
2	Skirts	-	-	0	7	6
1	Pair of sheets	-	-	0	15	1
2	Pillow-cases	-	-	0	2	0
				<hr/>		
				3	13	5
				<hr/>		

A LIST of the various Articles and Materials necessary to be purchased for making up
CLOATHING for the POOR, and the Wholesale Prices of each.

	l.	s.	d.	
Stuff half a yard wide	0	16	3	the piece 29½ yards.
Black Durant	0	1	1	per yard.
Linfey Woolsey	0	0	11	D°
Grogram	0	0	12	D°
<i>Irisb</i> yard wide	0	1	0	D°
Ditto $\frac{7}{8}$	0	1	0	D°
Scotch cloth three quarters wide	0	0	9	D°
<i>Lancashire</i> D° $\frac{7}{8}$	0	0	10½	D°
Duck D° D°	0	0	11	D°
Check three quarters wide	0	1	0	D°
Ditto yard and half wide	0	1	10	D°
Worsted	1	4	0	1 dozen pound.
Pasteboard	0	0	2	per sheet.
Statute Galloon	0	4	0	the piece 36½ yards.
Black Galloon or Quality shoe binding	0	2	0	the piece 32¼ yards.
Whited brown <i>Scotch</i> thread, N° 14, for the <i>Lancashire</i> cloth	0	3	2	per pound.
Ditto coarser for the stays, N° 12,	0	2	10	D°

taking off the selvedge, will be half a quarter, and near half a nail square. One yard and three quarters make the twelve gussets. The cloth is not wide enough for the width of two neck or side gussets; but it will make the width of one, and a slip a nail wide, which will be the width of the piece for the inside of the sleeves. Two yards and a quarter in length therefore will make twenty-four small gussets a nail and a half square, and four sleeve pieces and a half, half a yard long. The width makes the width of two wristbands or shoulder-straps. The wristbands one quarter long. One yard and a half will make the six pair. The shoulder-straps one quarter, and a quarter of a nail long. One yard and a half and two nails make the six pair. This exactly uses all the piece of cloth.

Four yards of the *Irish* cloth make six pair of sleeves, one and a half in the width of the cloth half a yard long, half a yard and half a quarter wide, first taking off a slip a nail wide from the width of the cloth for the eight sleeve pieces wanting above, which doubled in eight makes them half a yard long, and with the four and a half cut out before completes twelve sleeve pieces and a half. This half overplus being a quarter of a yard in length, serves to cut out hearts for the bosoms.

SHIRTS. Yard wide *Irish*, at 12 *d.*

SHIRT, N^o 2.

	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Nails.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Six bodies, &c. —	10	2	0			
Six collars, &c. —	0	3	1½			
Call it 11½ yards	11	1	1½	Value	11	6

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price of each —	1	11
Thread and buttons	0	1
	2	0
Deduct a 4 th —	0	6
Sold at —	1	6

SHIRT, N^o 2. Yard wide *Irish*. *How cut out.*

Eleven yards and a half, and one nail and half make six shirts. The length for each body is one yard and three quarters; the width half a yard, half a quarter, and half a nail. Ten yards and a half make six bodies. Before the lengths for the bodies are cut off, take a quarter of a yard, and three quarters of a nail off of the width of the cloth, which piece makes the sleeves, wristbands, shoulder-straps, and sleeve pieces, cut out as follows. Half the sleeve (a quarter wide) and the width of one shoulder-strap, or wristband (three quarters of a nail wide) in the width. The sleeves one quarter, half quarter, and a nail long; so that the ten yards

and a half in length doubled into twenty-four, when the slip of three quarters of a nail wide is taken off, makes the six pair of sleeves. The wristbands half a quarter and one nail long: two yards and a quarter of the slip off the sleeve make the six pair. Two yards and a half, and half a quarter make twelve shoulder-straps, half a quarter, and one nail and a half long. The remainder doubled in twelve is exactly enough for the twelve sleeve pieces: one quarter and a half, and one nail and a half long each.

Three quarters, and one nail and a half of *Irish* cloth make the collars, sleeve, neck, and side gussets; viz. collars a quarter and a half long, the length of two in three quarters of a yard, and the width of three off of the width of the cloth, three nails wide each. This leaves one quarter and a half in the width of the breadth; and one nail and a half at the end of the collars, the latter doubled in twelve, makes the twelve side gussets, which will allow of being cut square if they do not exactly run so: the piece left will make twelve sleeve gussets, and twelve neck gussets; viz. the sleeve gussets half a quarter square, the width of three in the width of the cloth, and four on the selvedge side in the length of half a yard. And the remaining piece (being one quarter in length, and one quarter and a half in breadth) makes the twelve neck gussets; viz. the width of three in the selvedge side, and four in the width.

SHIRTS. Yard wide *Irish*, at 12 *d.* per yard.

SHIRT, N° 3.

	<i>Yds.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Nails.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Six bodies, &c. &c. —	8	2	0	Value	8	6

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price of each —		1	5
Thread and buttons		0	1
		<hr/>	
		1	6
Deduct a 4 th —		0	4½
		<hr/>	
Sold at —		1	1½
		<hr/>	

N. B. The Cloth is calculated only at eight yards and a half (though the bodies require nine yards in length to be cut off) because there is an overplus of the piece that comes off of the bodies, after the sleeves and other pieces are cut out.

SHIRT, N° 3. Yard wide *Irish*. *How cut out.*

Nine yards make the length for six bodies, one yard and a half each, half a yard and half a quarter wide all but about half a nail. Before the lengths for the bodies are cut off, take a quarter and half a quarter off of the width of the cloth, which piece is sufficient for the sleeves, and all the other parts of the six shirts; cut out as follows: The whole sleeve in the width (a quarter and half a quarter wide), a quarter and half a quarter long. Four yards

yards and a half make the six pair. Two collars in the width, half a quarter and a nail wide each, and one quarter and a nail and a half long. A yard and half a nail will make six; viz. the width of two in the width, and the length of three in the length. The sleeve-gussets half a quarter square, half a yard makes twelve; viz. the width of three in the width, and four on the selvedge side. Half a yard more makes twenty-four neck and side gussets a nail and full half a nail square, and three wristbands three quarters of a nail wide, half a quarter and half a nail long, thus; first take off ³/₄ ~~three~~ nails from the width, and divide it in three for the wristbands: the width of four gussets in the width of the remainder, and six in the length. A quarter, a nail and a half make eight pair of wristbands; the length of two in the length, and the width of eight in the width. A quarter and a half make eight pair of shoulder-straps, a quarter and a nail long, the length of two in the length, and the width of eight in the width. The two pair of shoulder-straps, and the three pair and a half of wristbands above the number wanted, will do for other shirts of the same size. Sleeve pieces one quarter, a half quarter and one nail long, and one nail wide; three quarters and half a quarter make twelve; viz. the length of two in the length, and the width of six in the width.

There will still remain three quarters and half a quarter in length overplus of the piece of cloth, which will help to make the collars, neck and side gussets, for the sets of shirts N° 2; and therefore six shirts of the above size are calculated only to contain eight yards and a half of cloth.

SUITS of CLOATHS.

Boys cloathing being very expensive on account of the making, it has been found impossible to reduce the prices in proportion to other articles. But as a general idea may be useful, a few examples of the modes of purchasing are added, with the prices affixed according to the different sizes, although bought on an average of one size with another at the same price. Which is done by taking the whole sum that three suits cost, and dividing it into three sums, each a proportion larger than the other. For instance, suits of cloaths of a coarse brown cloth have been made up in the country of three sizes at the average of 11*s.* 3*d.* the suit, fitting boys of six, ten, and fourteen years of age. Three times 11*s.* 3*d.* is 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* Charge the largest suit at 13*s.* 3*d.* the second size at 11*s.* 3*d.* and the smallest at 9*s.* 3*d.* which three sums will make exactly 1*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* The prices of the three sizes with the deduction of one fourth therefore will stand as follow.

S U I T, N^o 1, or largest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price	—	13	3
Deduct a 4 th	—	3	3
Sold at	—	10	0

S U I T, N^o 2, or second size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price	—	11	3
Deduct a 4 th	—	2	9
Sold at	—	8	6

S U I T, N^o 3, or smallest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price	—	9	3
Deduct a 4 th	—	2	3
Sold at	—	7	0

SUITS of CLOATHS.

As it is seldom found that a poor labouring man can afford to purchase a whole suit of cloaths at once, even at the reduced prices, and as children may not be in want of a whole suit at the same time, for their convenience another division has been made of the whole reduced price into the three different articles, of coat, waistcoat, and breeches. For instance, the price of the largest sized suit with the fourth deducted, appears to be 10 s. (see the preceding page), and if desired to be bought separate, they are sold thus: the coat 5 s. the waistcoat 2 s. and the breeches 3 s. which sums together make exactly 10 s. And the smaller suit in the same manner, as specified in the following examples.

		s.	d.
COATS,	First size -	} Sold at	{
	Second size -		
	Third size -		
			5 : 0
			4 : 6
			4 : 0

		s.	d.
WAISTCOATS,	First size	} Sold at	{
	Second size		
	Third size		
			2 : 0
			1 : 6
			1 : 0

		s.	d.
BREECHES,	First size -	} Sold at	{
	Second size		
	Third size -		
			3 : 0
			2 : 6
			2 : 0

Leather breeches for a boy of 12 years old cost 3 s. 6 d. sold at 2 s. 7½ d. and other prices according to the size.

SUITS of CLOATHS.

Another way of providing the above commodity, and apparently the most eligible, is by purchasing at the Slop Shops in *London*, where they are ready made, (or prepared immediately), of a much better and more durable quality than those before mentioned, with only a small addition to the price. For instance, coats made of very strong cloths of various colours may be had at 7*s.* 6*d.* apiece, and three smaller sizes at 5*s.* 9*d.* also red napped waistcoats at 3*s.* and three lesser sizes at 2*s.* 3*d.* each, of four different degrees of size, so as to allow the smaller ones to be sorted into two sizes. The best method therefore is to buy one coat at 7*s.* 6*d.* and three at 5*s.* 9*d.* which will cost 1*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* and then calculate them in three sizes, viz. one at 7*s.* 9*d.* one at 6*s.* 6*d.* and two at 5*s.* 3*d.* which sums will amount exactly to 1*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* And the waistcoats, four of which cost 9*s.* 9*d.* the same, viz. calculate one at 3*s.* 3*d.* one at 2*s.* 6*d.* and two at 2*s.* each, which amounts to 9*s.* 9*d.* With the fourth deducted, the price will be as follows.

COATS.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First size —					
Second size	Price	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 7 : 9 \\ 6 : 6 \\ 5 : 3 \end{array} \right\}$	Sold at	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 : 9\frac{3}{4} \\ 4 : 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 3 : 11\frac{1}{4} \end{array} \right\}$	
Third size					

WAISTCOATS.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First size —					
Second size	Price	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 : 3 \\ 2 : 6 \\ 2 : 0 \end{array} \right\}$	Sold at	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 : 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 : 10\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 : 6 \end{array} \right\}$	
Third size					

WHITE KERSEY JACKETS.

Three sizes are made up in the country, at the average of 5*s.* apiece, fitting boys of six, ten, and fourteen years of age. The proportions, when sold separate, are as follow.

JACKET, N^o 1, or largest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price	—	5	6
Deduct a 4 th	—	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	—	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	

JACKET, N^o 2, or second size,

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price	—	5	0
Deduct a 4 th	—	1	3
		<hr/>	
Sold at	—	3	9
		<hr/>	

JACKET, N^o 3, or smallest size,

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price	—	4	6
Deduct a 4 th	—	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	
Sold at	—	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/>	

WHITE NAPPED JACKETS.

Are ready made at the Slop shops of five sizes, from N^o 3, to N^o 7. The larger at 2 s. 6 d. the smaller at 2 s. apiece, one with another. To divide them into three, the shop numbers (of which the greatest is the largest size) must be charged as follow.

JACKET, N^o 1, or largest size.

		s.	d.
Shop mark 7,	Price	—	2 : 8
	Deduct a 4 th	—	0 : 8
			<hr/>
	Sold at	—	2 : 0
			<hr/>

JACKET, N^o 2, or second size.

		s.	d.
Shop mark 6 }	Price of each	2	: 1
Ditto 5 }			
	Deduct a 4 th	0	: 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
			<hr/>
	Sold at	—	1 : 7
			<hr/>

JACKET, N^o 3, or smallest size.

		s.	d.
Shop mark 4 }	Price of each	1	: 6
Ditto 3 }			
	Deduct a 4 th	0	: 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>
	Sold at	—	1 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>

DRAB BREECHES.

Are ready made at the Slop shops of five sizes from N^o 3, to N^o 7. The largest at 2 s. the smaller at 1 s. 6 d. a pair, one with another. To divide them into three sizes, the shop numbers (of which the greatest is the largest size) must be charged as follow,

DRAB BREECHES, N^o 1, or largest size.

		s.	d.
Shop mark	7	}	Price of each
Ditto	6		
			1 : 9
			Deduct a 4 th
			0 : 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
			<hr/>
			Sold at - 1 : 4
			<hr/>

DRAB BREECHES, N^o 2, or second size.

		s.	d.
Shop mark	5	}	Price of each
Ditto	4		
			1 : 6
			Deduct a 4 th
			0 : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>
			Sold at - 1 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>

DRAB BREECHES, N^o 3, or smallest size.

		s.	d.
Shop mark	3,	}	Price
			- 1 : 3
			Deduct a 4 th
			- 0 - 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
			<hr/>
			Sold at - 0 : 11
			<hr/>

H A T S.

H A T, N° 1, or largest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price	—	2	: 6
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	: 7½
Sold at	—	1	: 10½

H A T, N° 2, or second size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price	—	2	: 0
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	: 6
Sold at	—	1	: 6

H A T, N° 3, smallest size.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Price	—	1	: 6
Deduct a 4 th	—	0	: 4½
Sold at	—	1	: 1½

N. B. The above article is calculated at the retail prices. The wholesale prices of N° 2, and N° 3, are 1 *s.* 9 *d.* and 1 *s.* 5 *d.*

C L O A T H I N G
For P O O R W O M E N.

O B S E R V A T I O N S.

As this subject and the two following, namely, the Cloathing for poor Men, and the instructions for providing sets of Childbed Linen for the use of poor married Women, are matters of private charity, only, the calculation of their value is stated at the full price of the materials wholesale, but without any addition for the expence of making up the different articles, as those who undertake to prepare them by the directions herein laid down, will most probably have them compleated in their own houses ; but if the further benefit is wished, of employing some poor Woman to make them up, the additional price of the labour is easily added to the value of each article. It may not be improper to observe in this place, that the kindest and most real charity to the poor, is to adopt such modes of relief to their necessities as will at the same time promote their industry : the fruit of their own labour will always be more serviceable to them, and perhaps it may be in the experience of many, that it is frequently more acceptable to them, and more gratefully acknowledged than actual Donations alone.

B O N N E T S,

Made of black Durant, called yard wide, but measures three quarters and half a nail only, at 15 *d.* *per* yard. Pasteboard 2 *d.* *per* sheet. Strings of black Quality shoe binding 2 *s.* the piece, containing 32 yards.

How cut out.

One yard and a quarter make one bonnet with a binder, and half a front. A sheet of pasteboard makes one front, Pattern Pl. I, Fig. 5, and one front of the largest size of the girls bonnets in the width. Half a yard and half a quarter of stuff makes a caul and half the front, in the width, thus; place the pattern lengthways with the edge to the selvedge, and when cut out, the remainder of the breadth will make the caul, allowing for a broad hem, the selvedge at the bottom. Half a yard and half a quarter more, will make two half fronts (cut one out of the other); and a piece that will serve for a binder hemmed at the sides. One yard of binding for the strings.

		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Stuff	—	1	4
Pasteboard, strings, and thread	—	0	2
		<hr/>	
The price of one bonnet	—	1	6
		<hr/>	

C A P S,

Made of *Irish* cloth called yard wide, at 15 *d.* per yard, but measures three quarters and three nails and a half only. Trimmed with *Hanover* lace, at 1 *s.* 9 *d.* the piece, containing 9 yards, which is about 2½ *d.* per yard. *Holland* tape 3½ *d.* the piece, containing 18 yards and a half.

How cut out.

Half a yard, three nails and a quarter make four caps, which may be cut out all together, thus ; when this quantity of cloth is cut off, double the width in four, and then double the length in half, laying the Pattern Pl. IX, Fig. 3, upon it with the front to the side of the cloth where the selvedge is, and the top of the headpiece to that end which is whole, where the cloth is doubled. When it is opened, the four caps are to be divided from one another, and a small slope cut to the forehead on the top of the headpieces, where they join. A broad hem at the bottom of the caul behind. One yard and half a quarter of *Hanover* lace for the border. One yard of narrow tape for the strings.

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
About four nails of <i>Irish</i>	—	—	0	: 2¼
One yard, and two nails of <i>Hanover</i> lace	—	—	0	: 3
Tape and thread	—	—	0	: 0¼
				<hr/>
The price of one cap	—		0	: 5½
				<hr/>

I N D E X.

APPAREL.

Instructions for reducing the price of the materials,	—	—	—	—	page 1
—	—	—	—	—	for calculating the price at which each article is to be sold,
—	—	—	—	—	2

APRONS for GIRLS.

—	of what made, the different sizes, and price of each,	—	—	—	4, 6
—	how cut out,	—	—	—	5, 7

APRONS for WOMEN.

—	of what made, the quantity, and price,	—	67
---	--	---	----

BEDGOWNS for CHILD-BED LINEN.

—	of what made, and the price,	—	74
—	how cut out,	—	74, 75

BONNETS for GIRLS.

—	of what made, the different sizes, and the price of each,	—	—	—	8
—	how cut out,	—	—	—	9

BONNETS for WOMEN.

—	of what made, how cut out, and the price,	63
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BREECHES for BOYS.

—	the different sizes, and the price of each,	55, 59
—	leather,	55

CAPS for GIRLS.

—	of what made, the different sizes, and the price of each,	—	—	—	10
—	how cut out,	—	—	—	11

CAPS for WOMEN.

—	of what made, how cut out, and the price,	64
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CAPS for CHILD-BED LINEN.

—	of what made, and the price,	—	76
—	how cut out,	—	77

—	UNDER, of what made, how cut out, and the price,	—	—	—	78
---	--	---	---	---	----

CHILD-BED LINEN. (See the different titles.)

—	expence of,	—	—	—	85
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CLOAKS for GIRLS.

—	of what made, the different sizes, and the price of each,	—	—	—	12, 14
—	how cut out,	—	—	—	12, 13, 15

I N D E X.

CLOAKS for WOMEN.

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CLOATHING.

———— for GIRLS. (See the different titles.) - 3

———— expence of, - - - 40

———— for BOYS. (See the different titles.) - 41

———— for POOR WOMEN. (See the different titles.) - - - 61

———— expence of, - - - 68

———— for POOR MEN. (See the different titles.)

69

———— expence of, - - - 72

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———— the different sizes, and the price of each, 55, 56

FROCKS for CHILD-BED LINEN.

———— of what made, - - - 79

———— how cut out, - - - 79, 80

———— the price, - - - 80

GLOVES for BOYS.

———— the different sizes, and the price of each, - 19

GOWNS for GIRLS.

———— of what made, - - - 16

———— the different sizes, and the price of each, - 17

———— how cut out, - - - 18

GOWNS for WOMEN.

———— of what made, and the price, - 66

HANDKERCHIEFS.

———— different qualities, sizes, and the price of each, 19

———— the price for Girls, - - - 40

———— the price for Women, - - - 68

HATS for BOYS.

———— the different sizes, and the price of each, 60

HATS for MEN.

———— the price, - - - 72

JACKETS for BOYS.

———— of what made, the different sizes, and the price of each, - - - 57, 58

KNITTING NEEDLES.

———— how purchased, and the price, - 36

LACES.

———— different sorts, and the price of each, - 32

MITTS for GIRLS.

———— the different sizes, and the price of each, 19

MITTS for WOMEN.

———— the price, - - - 68

PETTICOATS for GIRLS.

———— UPPER, of what made, 19

———— the different sizes, and the price of each, 20

———— how cut out, - - - 21

———— UNDER, the different
sizes, and the price of each, - - 22, 24

———— how cut out, - - - 23, 25

PETTICOATS for WOMEN.

———— UPPER, of what made,
the price, and how cut out, - - - 66

———— UNDER, of what made,
the price, and how cut out, - - *ibid.*

PILLOW CASES.

———— of what made, the price, and how cut out, 84

PIN-CLOTHS.

———— of what made, the different sizes, and the
price of each, - - - 26

———— how cut out, - - - 27

ROBE BLANKETS for CHILD-BED LINEN.

———— of what made, how cut out, and the price, 81

SCISSARS.

———— the price, - - - 37

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———— of what made, how cut out, and the price, 84

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of each, - - - 28, 30, 32

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SHIFTS for WOMEN.

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_____ the mode of purchasing,	36
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SUITS of CLOATHS for MEN.

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_____ the price,	37
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_____ how cut out,	39

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_____ the different sizes, and the price of each,	55, 56
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WORK-BAGS.

_____ of what made, how cut out, how made, and the price,	37
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Fig. 3

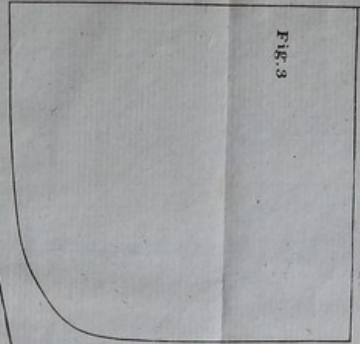


Fig. 4

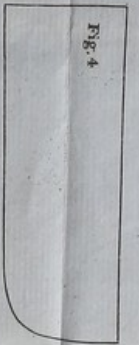
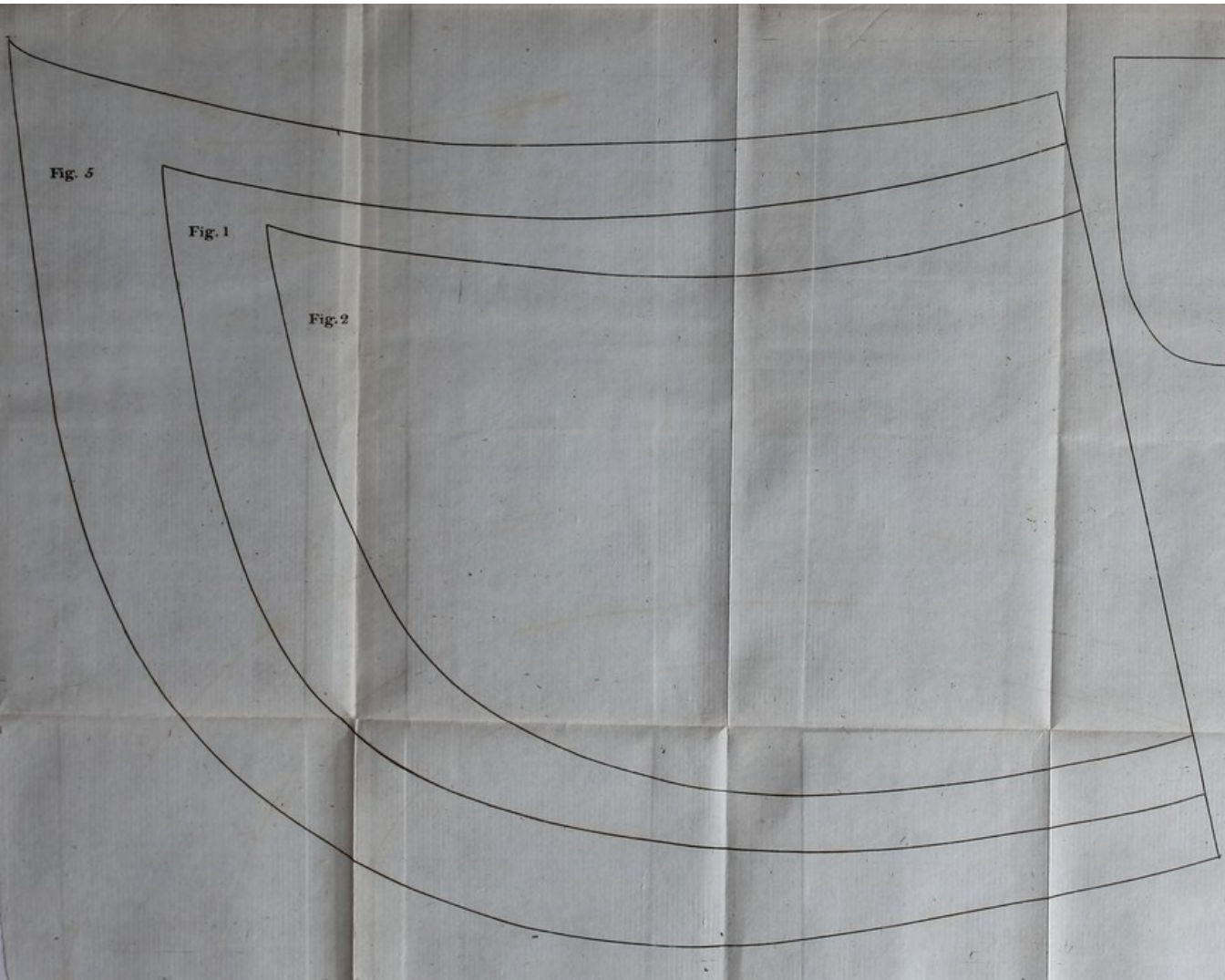


Fig. 2

Fig. 1

Fig. 5



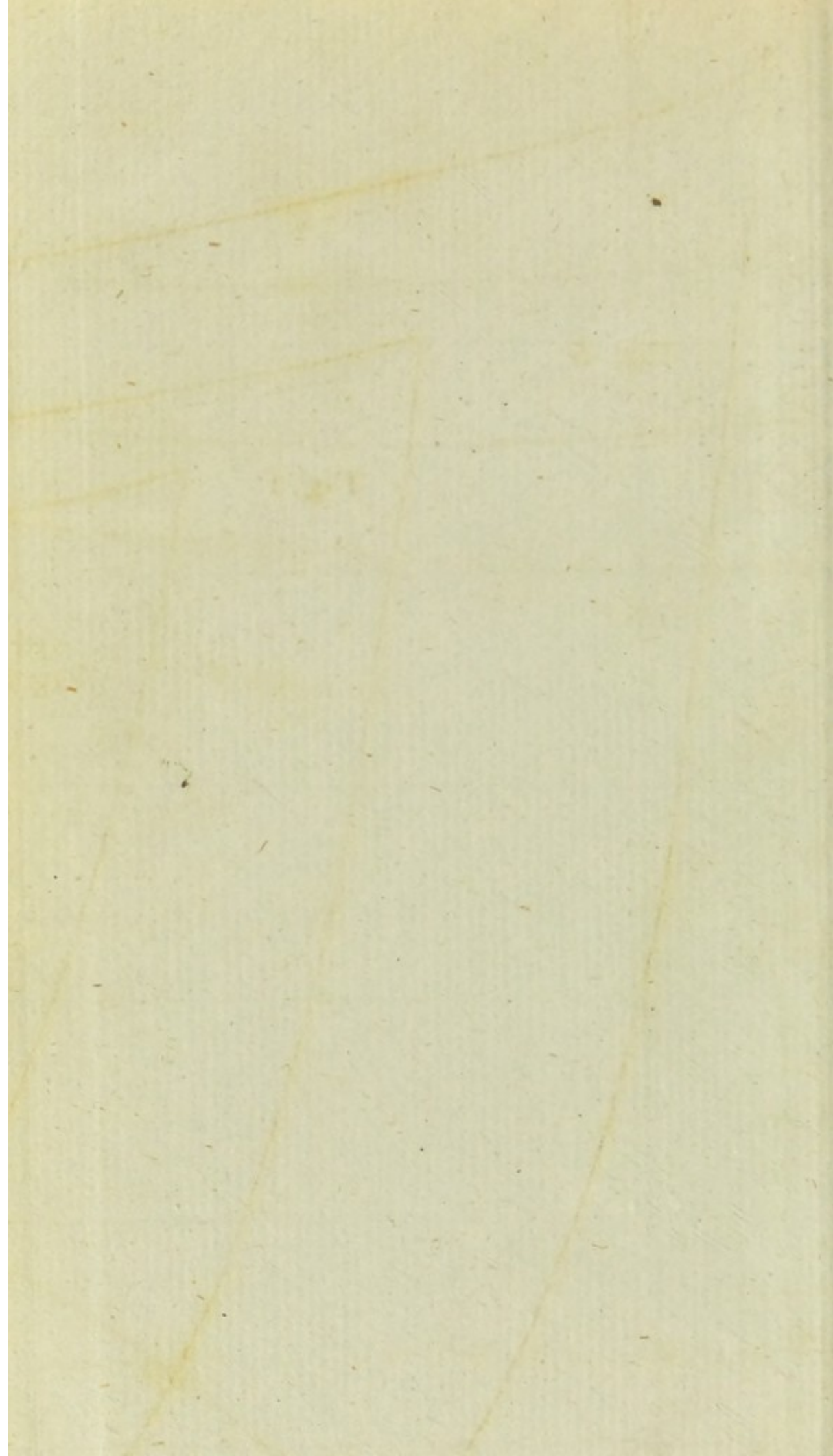


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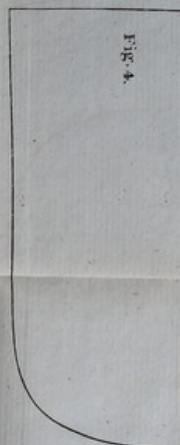


Fig. 3.

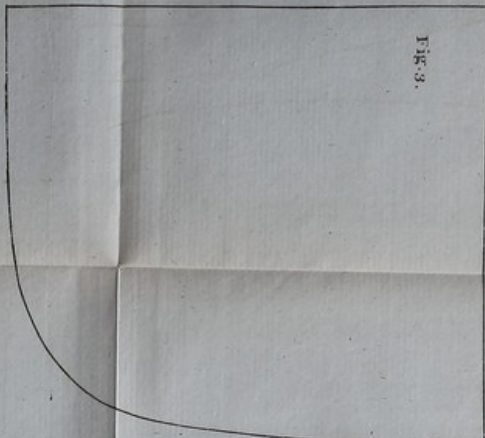


Fig. 5.

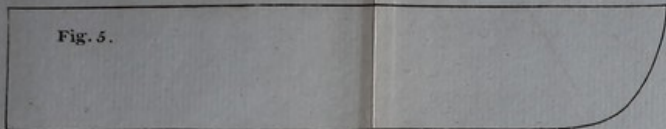


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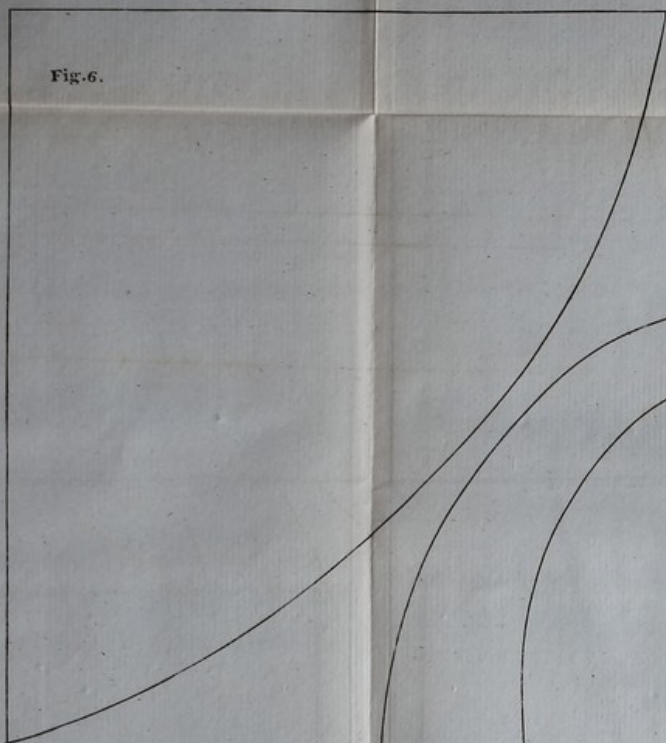


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

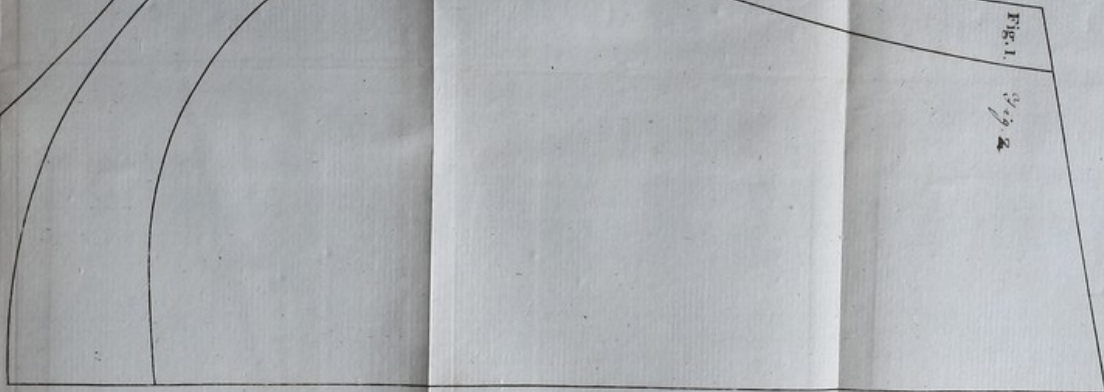


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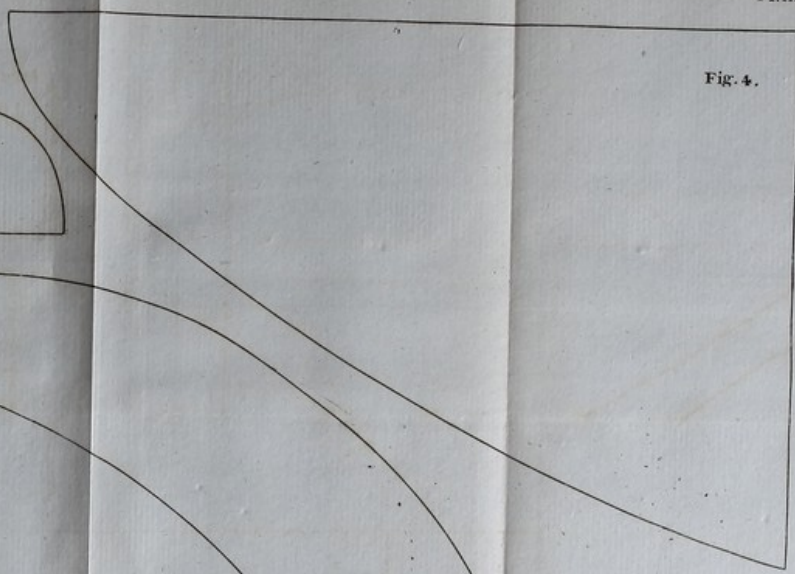
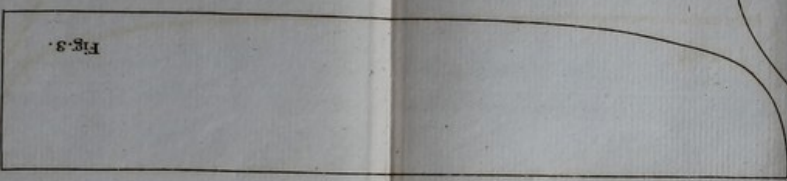


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



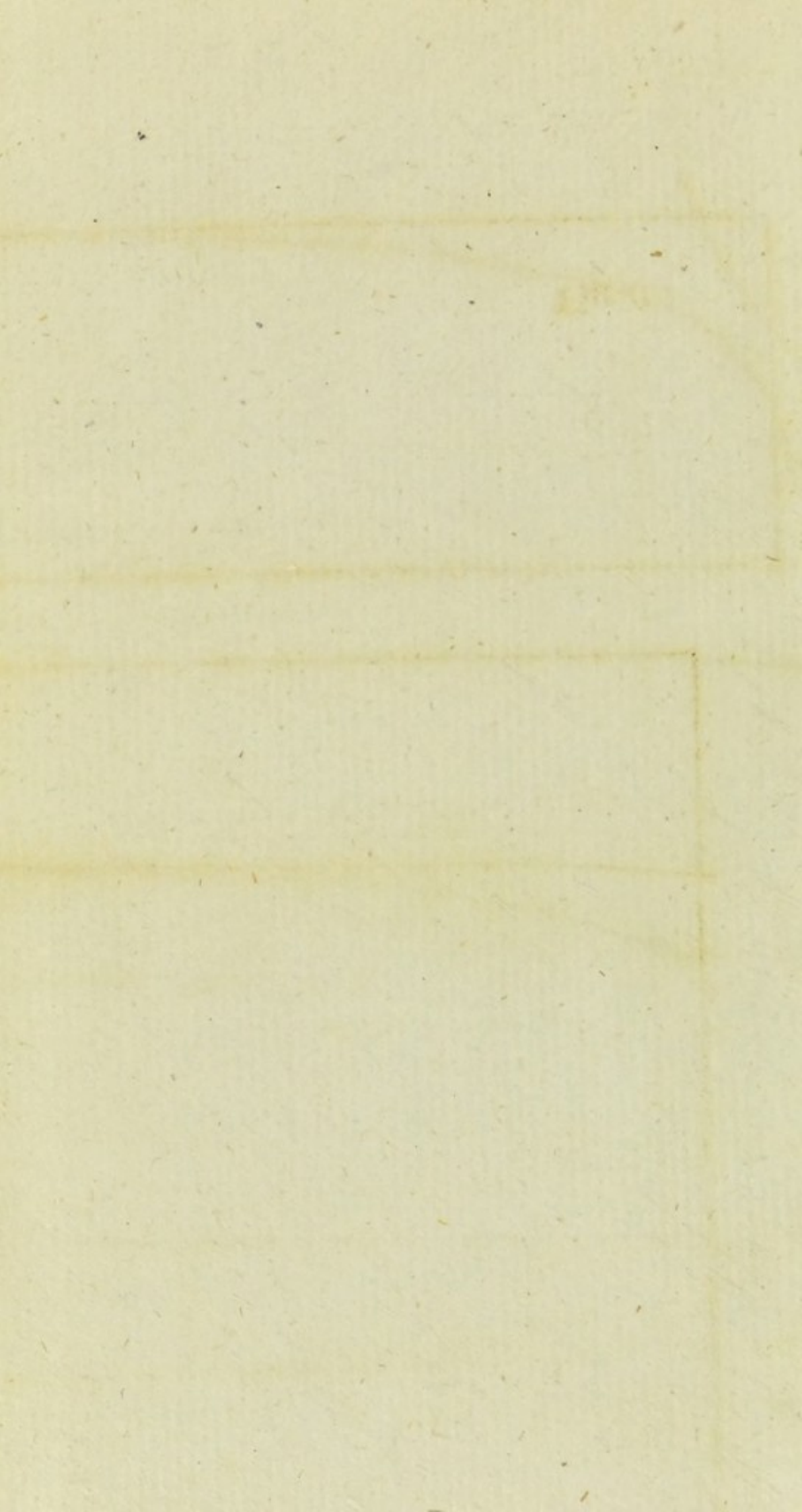
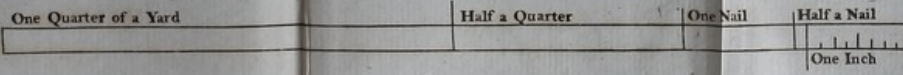


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



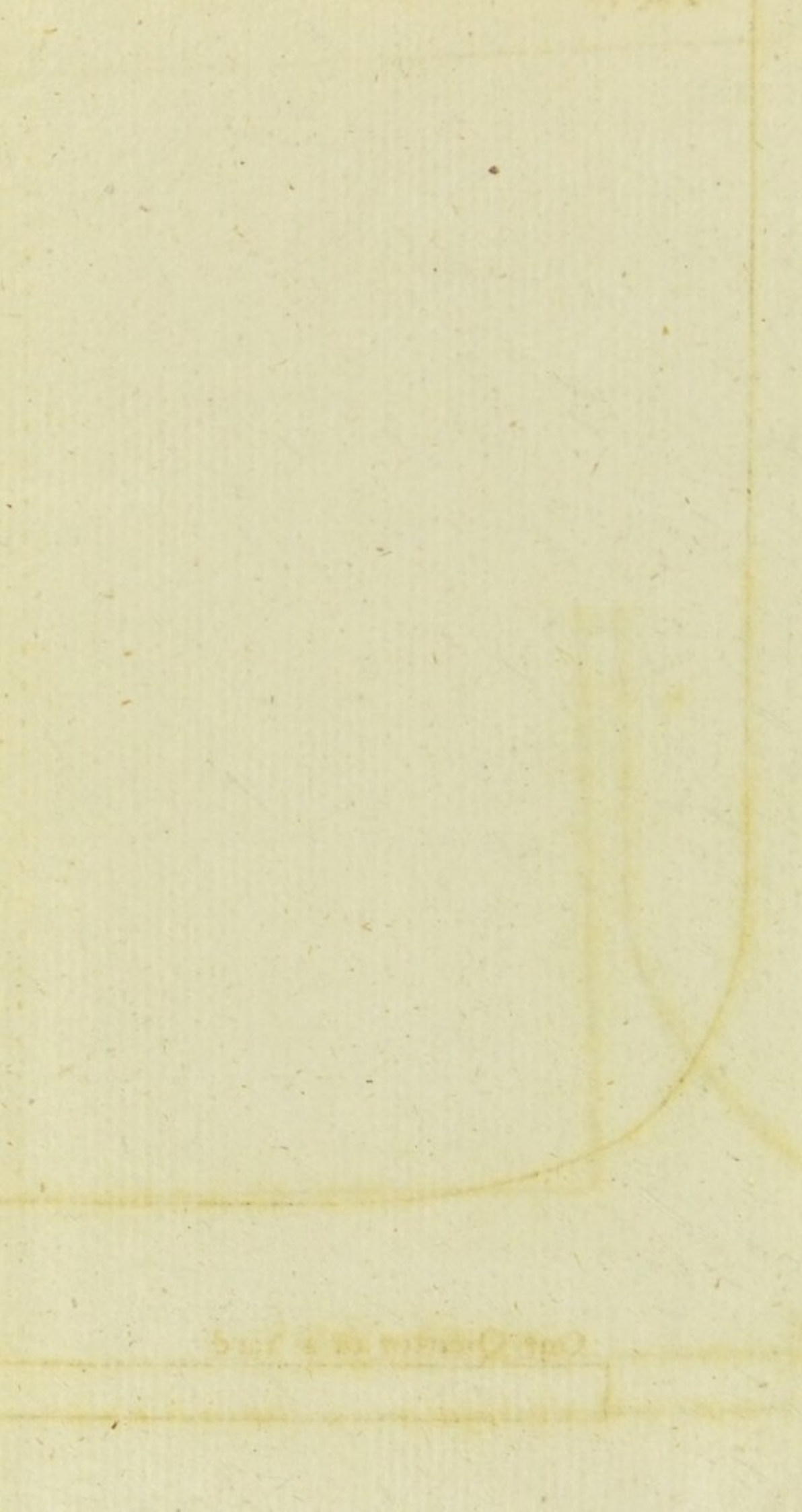


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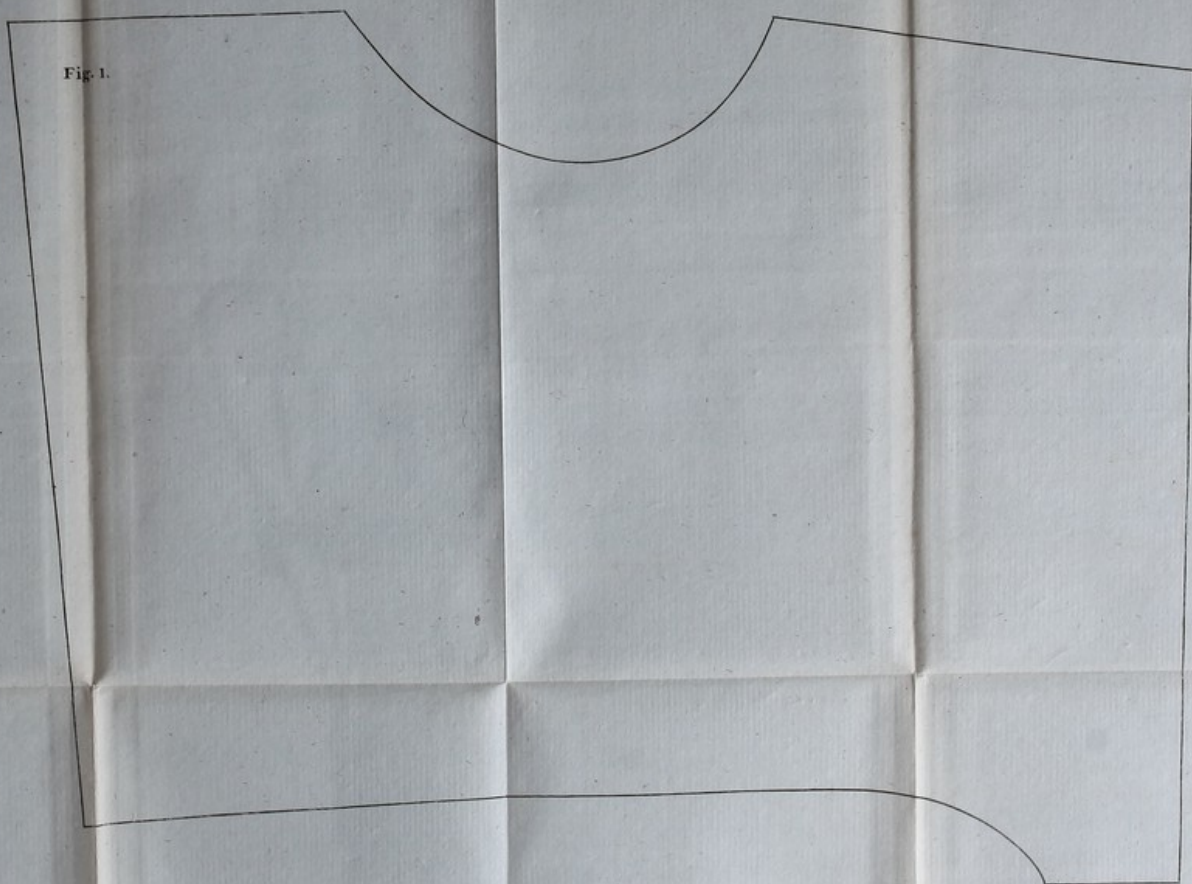
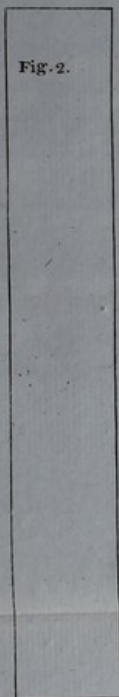


Fig. 2.



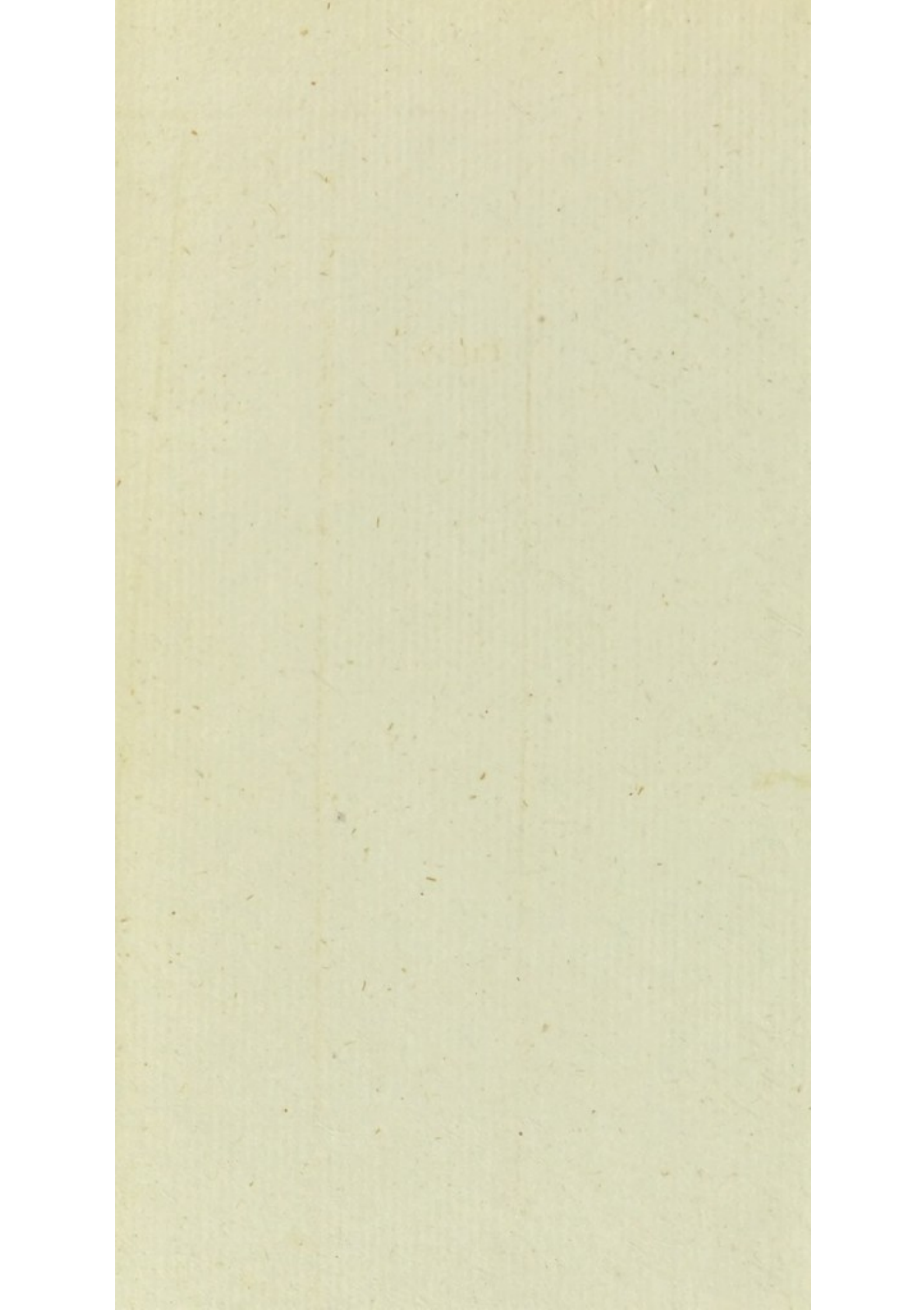


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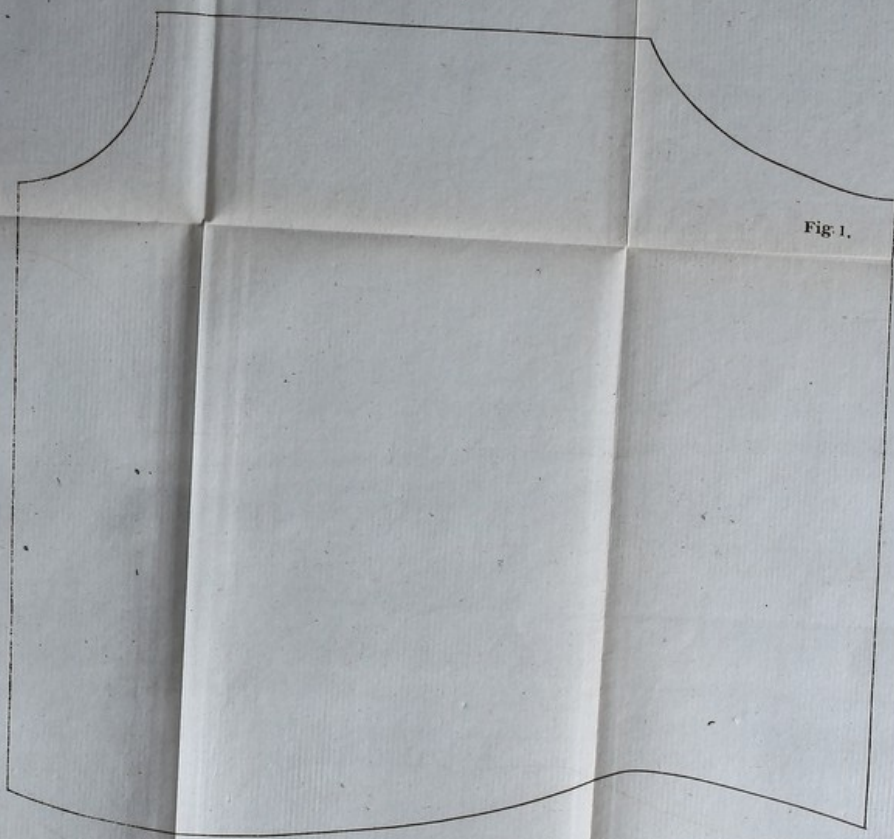
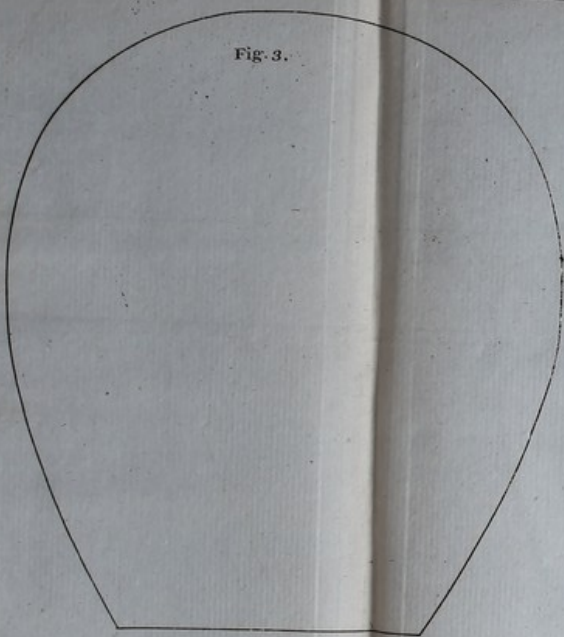


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



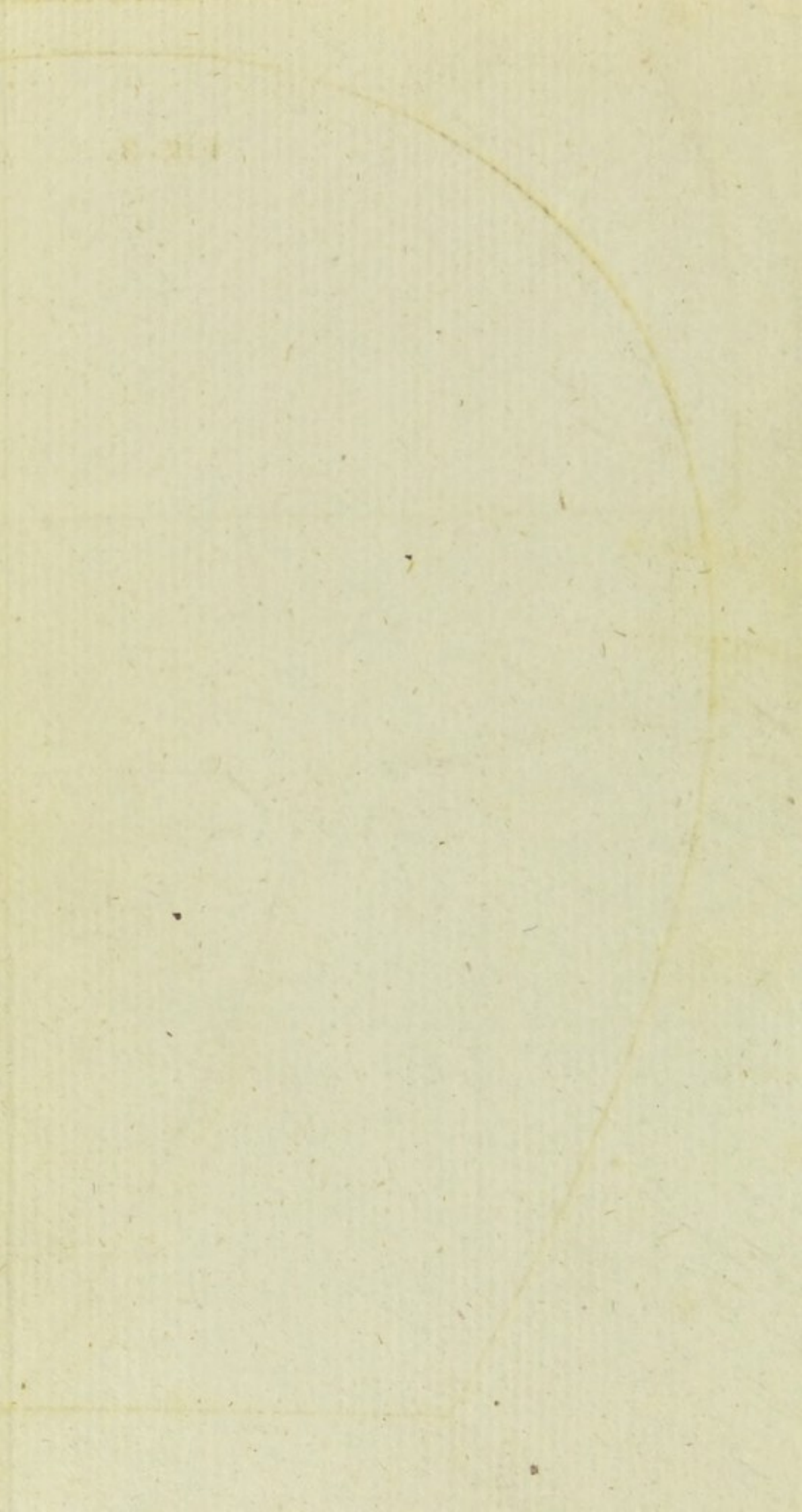


Fig. 6.

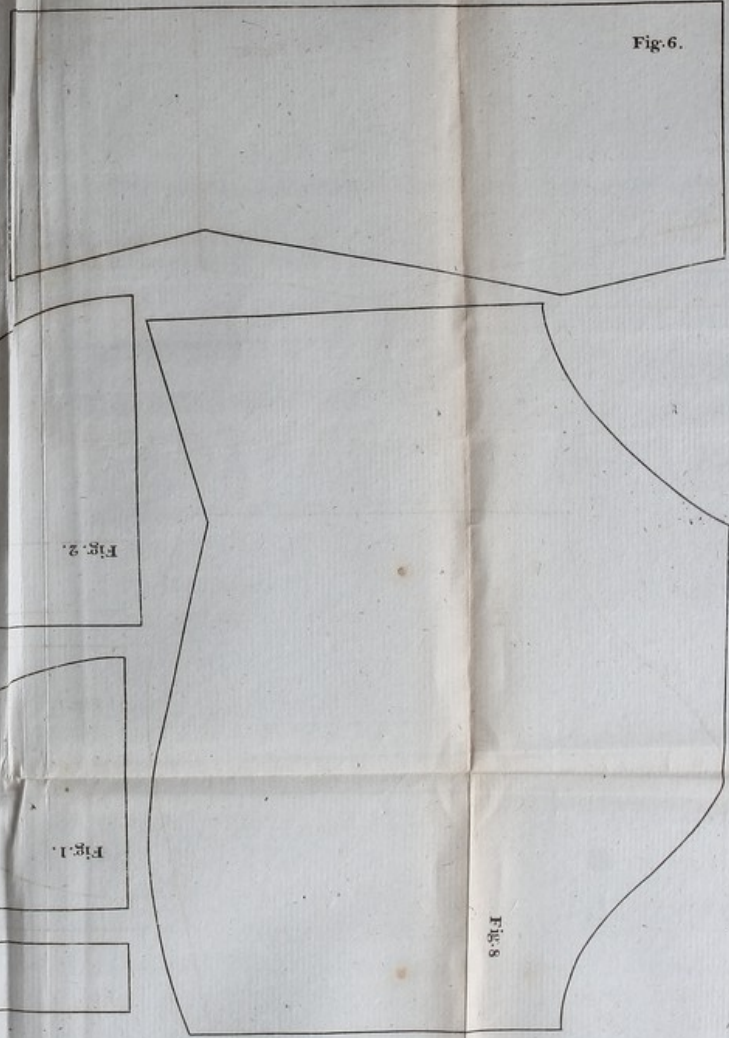


Fig. 8

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

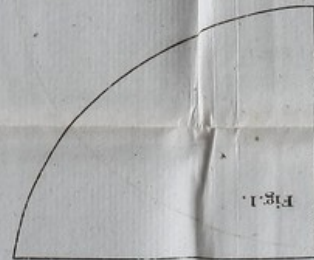
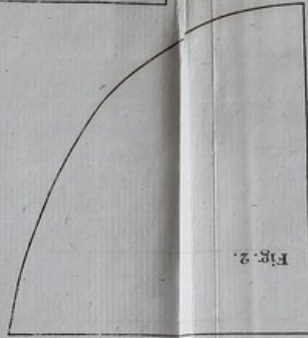


Fig. 10.

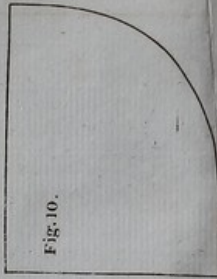


Fig. 9.

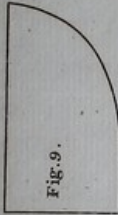


Fig. 4.

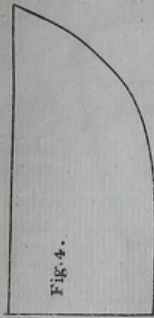


Fig. 3.



Fig. 7.

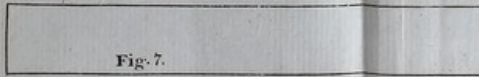
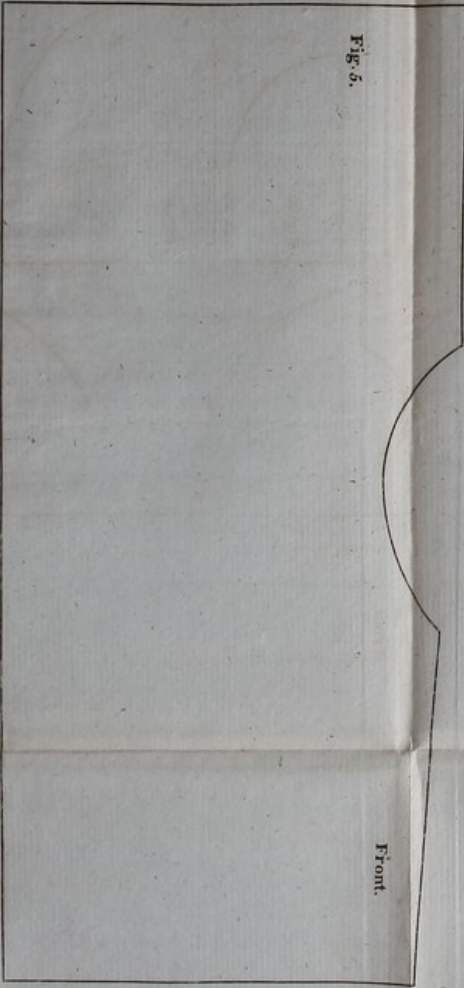
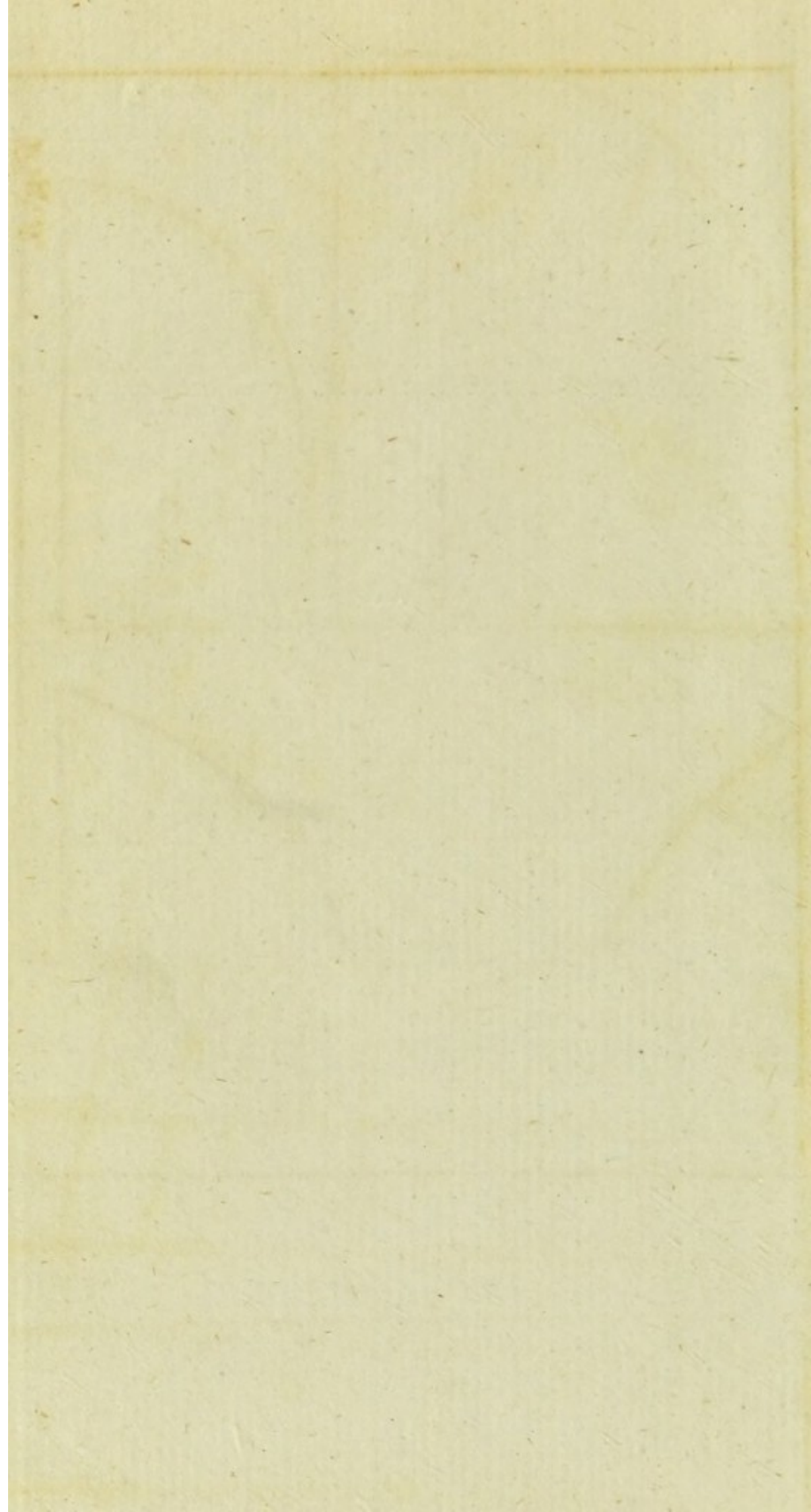
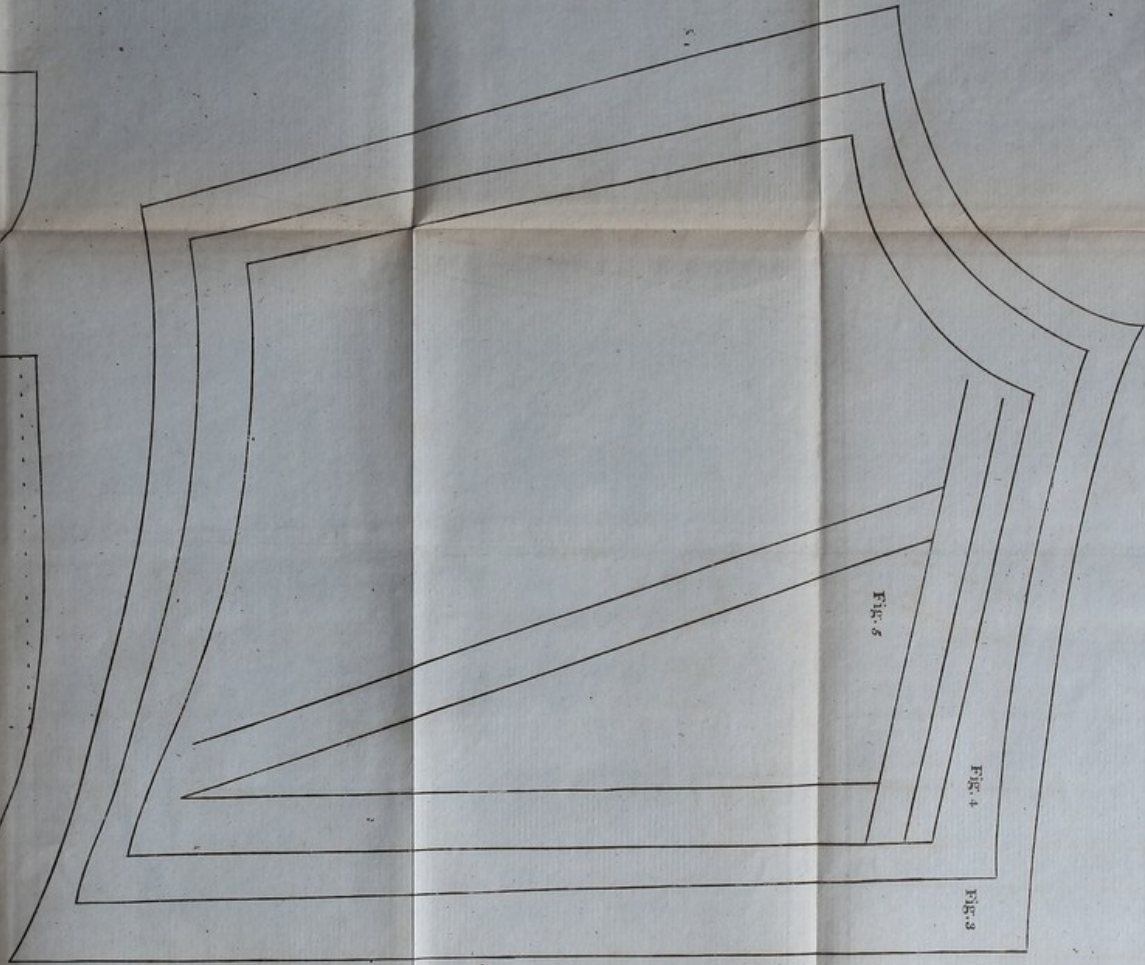
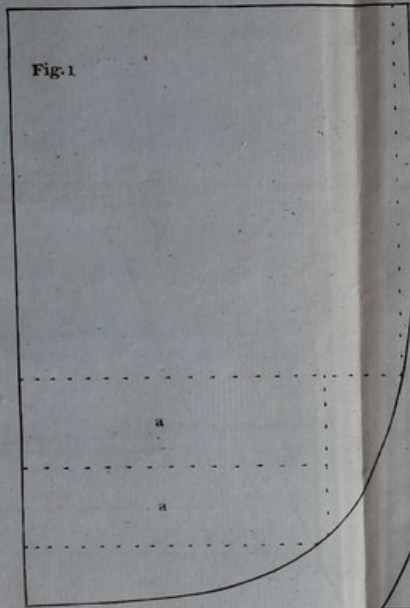


Fig. 5.

Front.







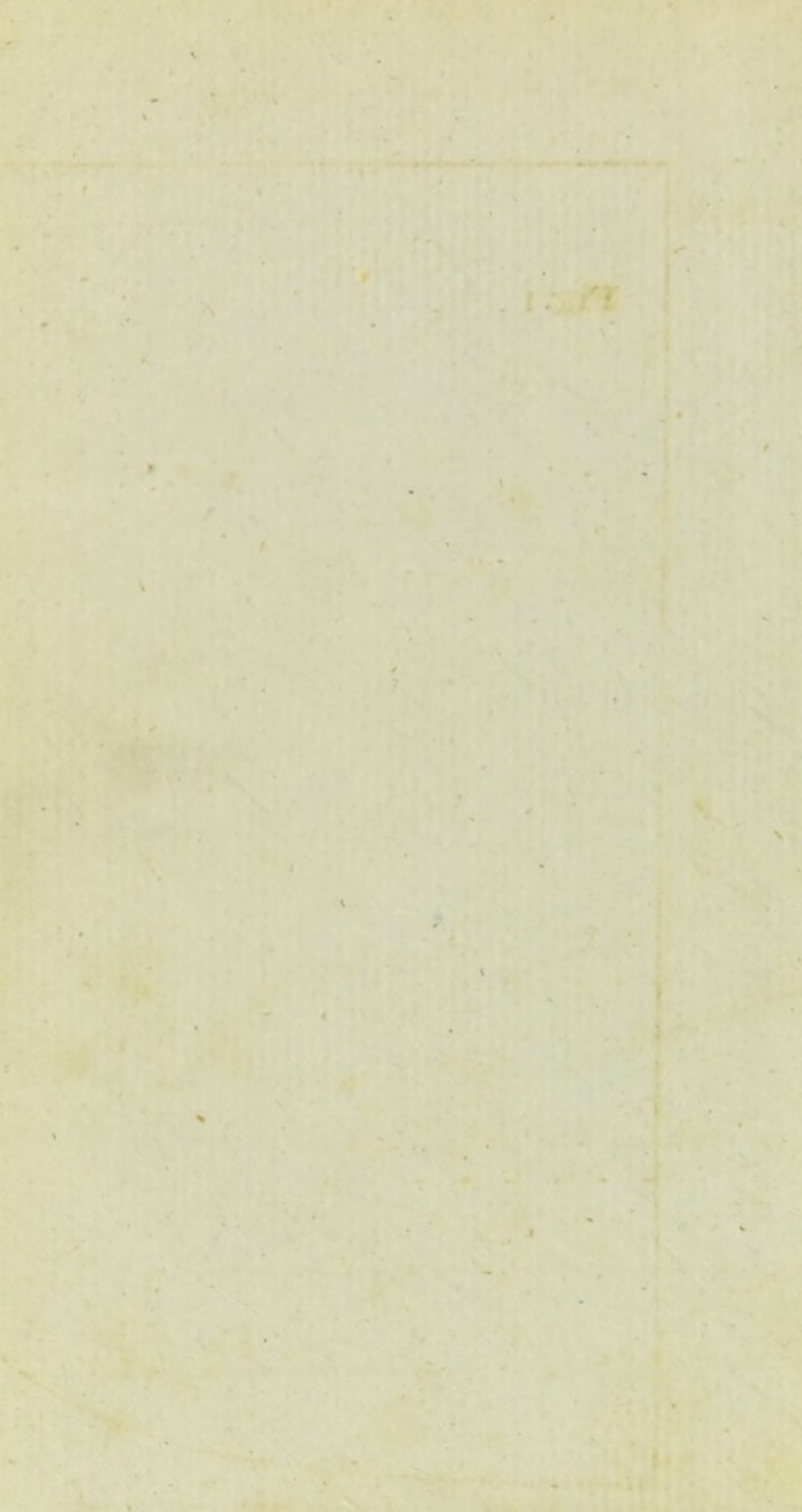


Fig. 2

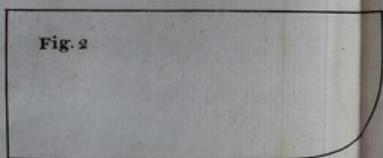


Fig. 1

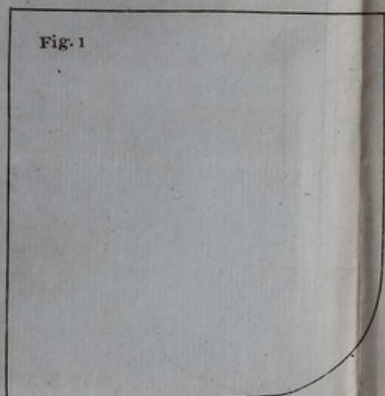
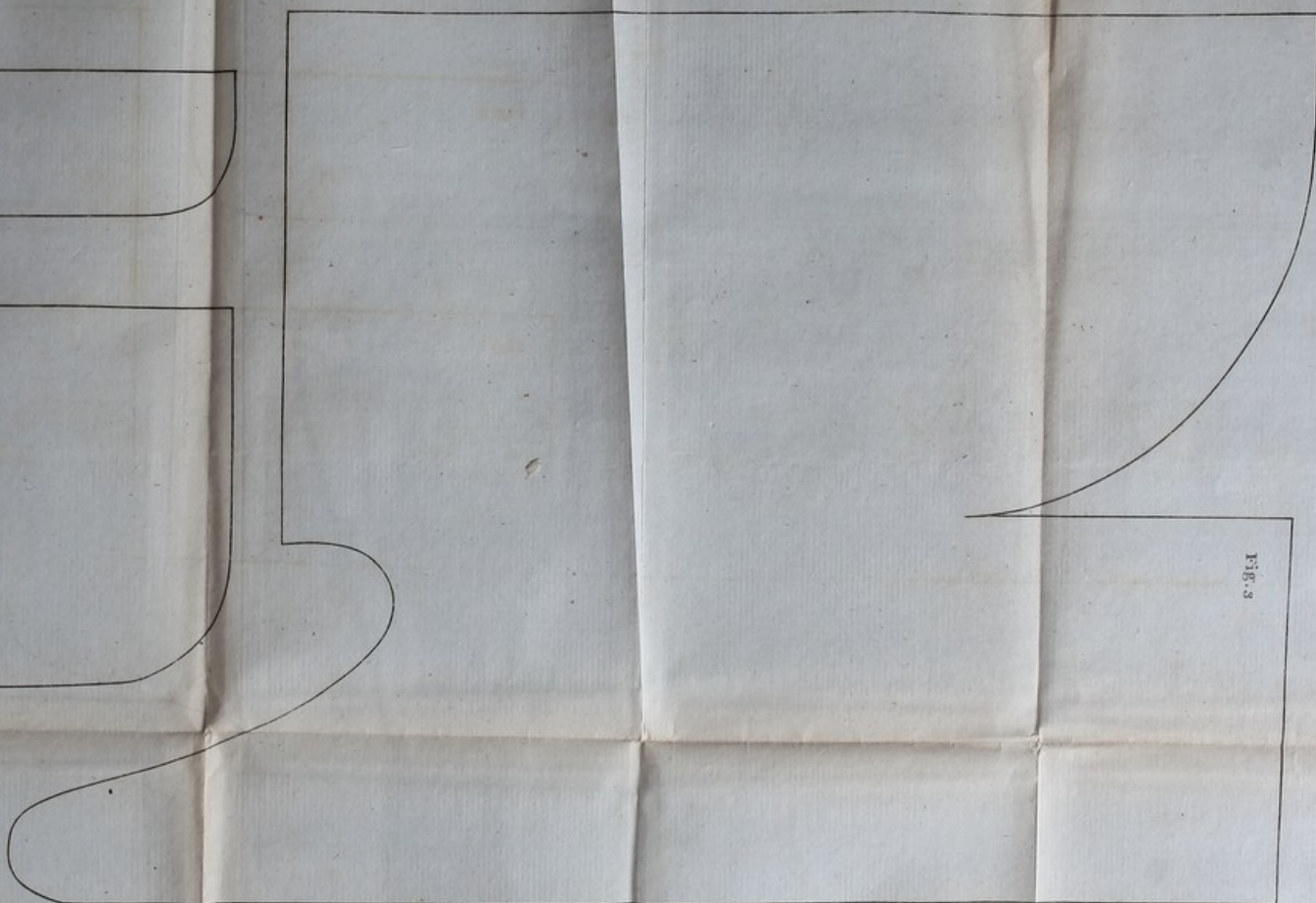
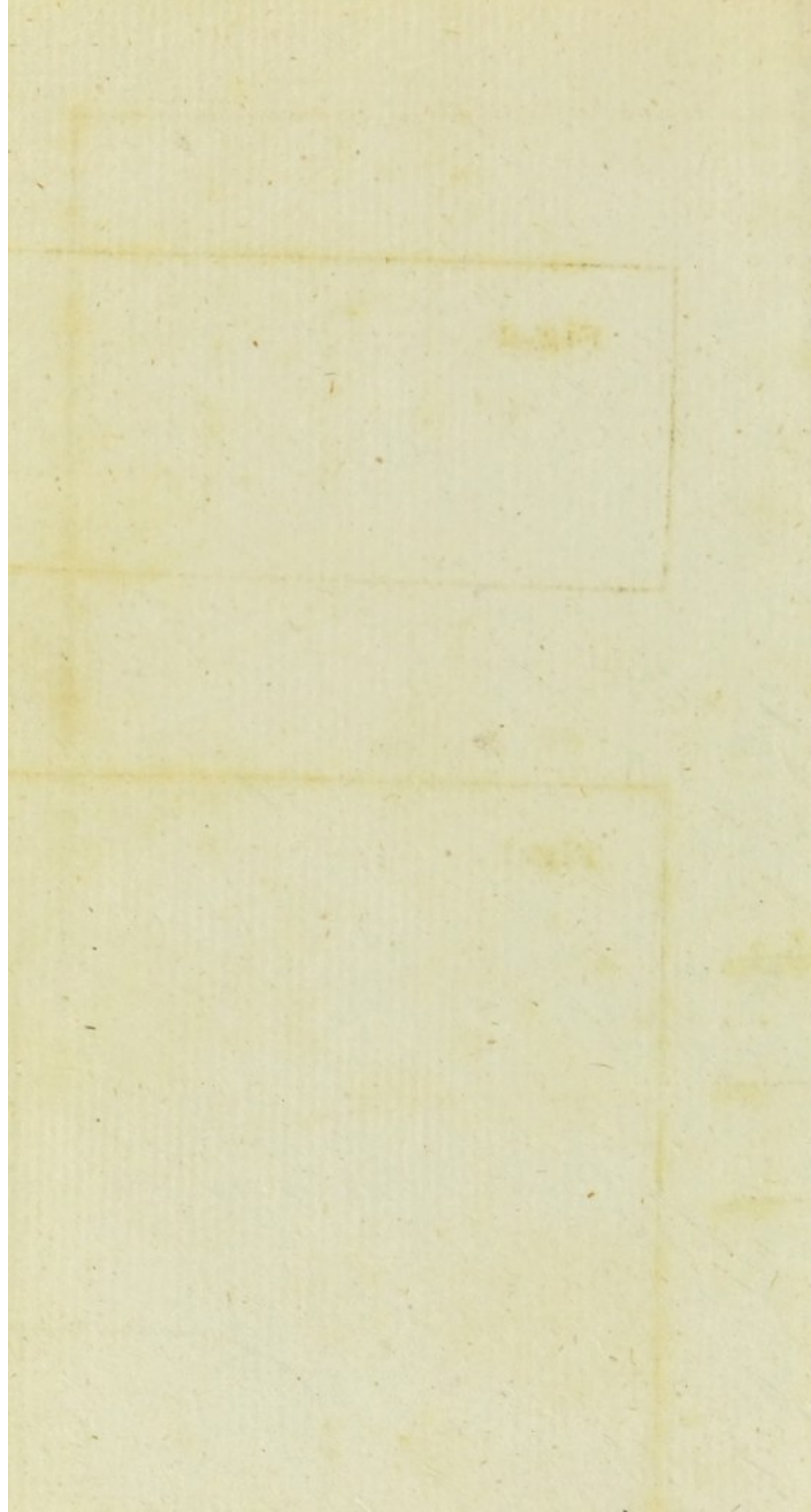
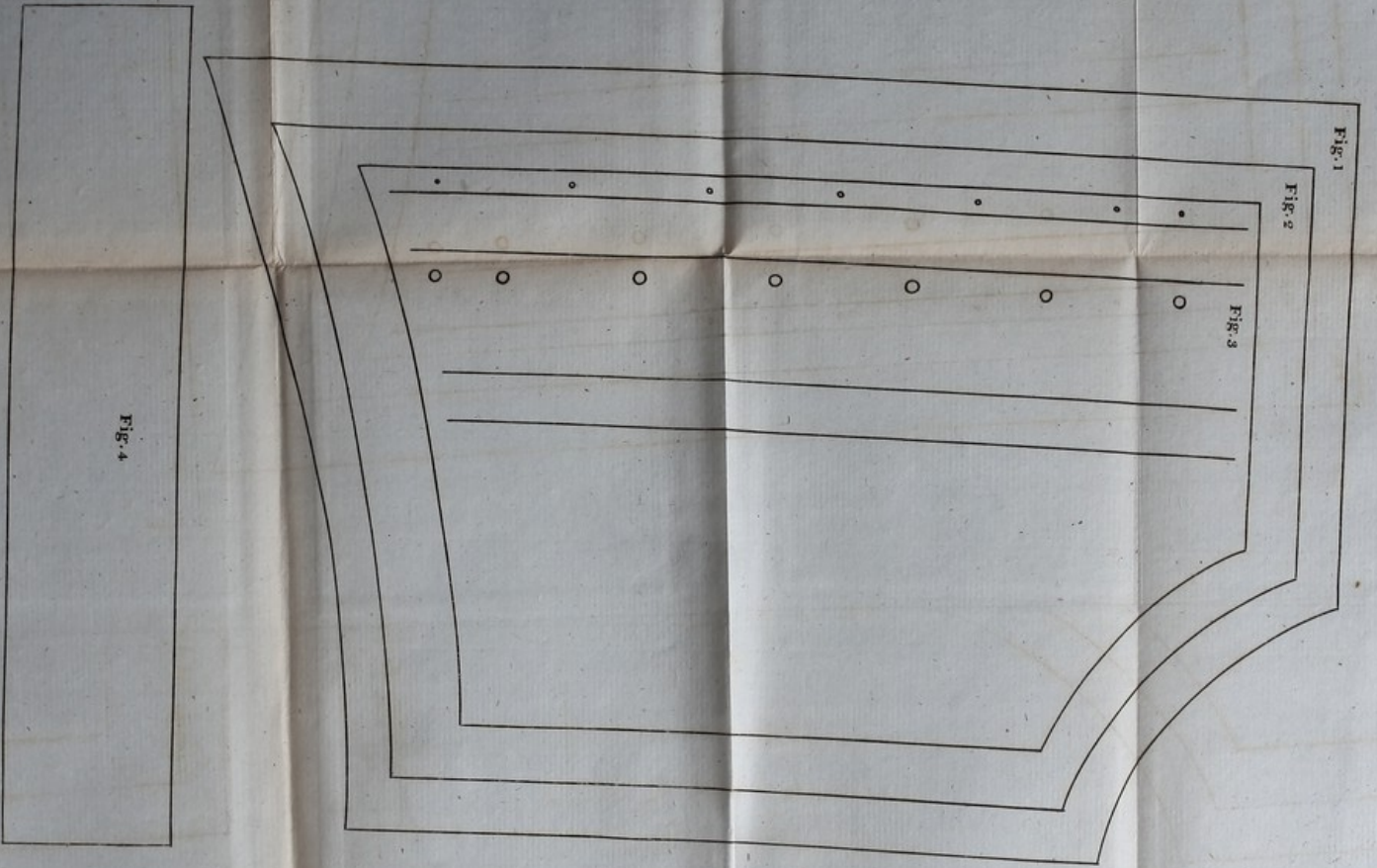


Fig. 3

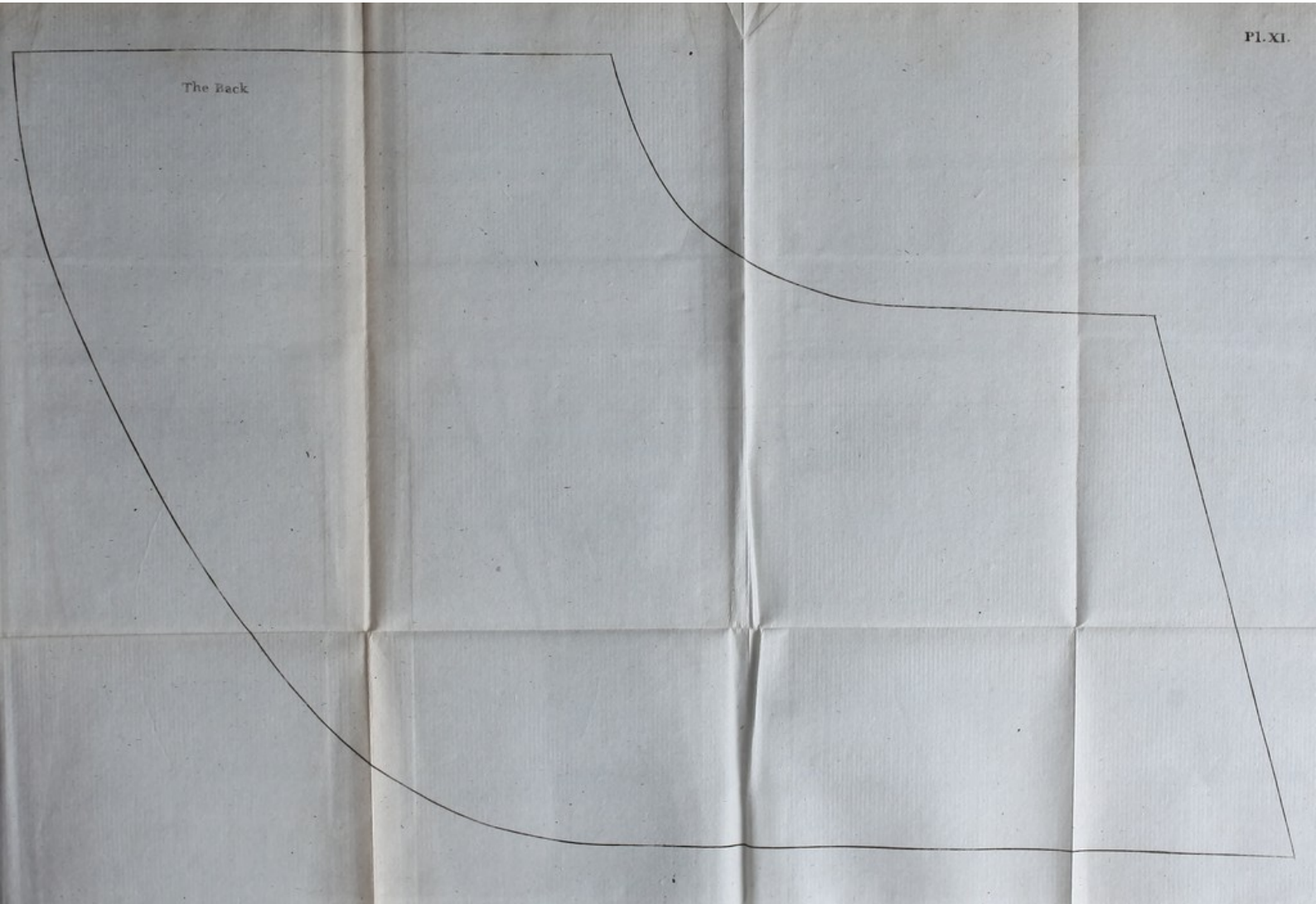


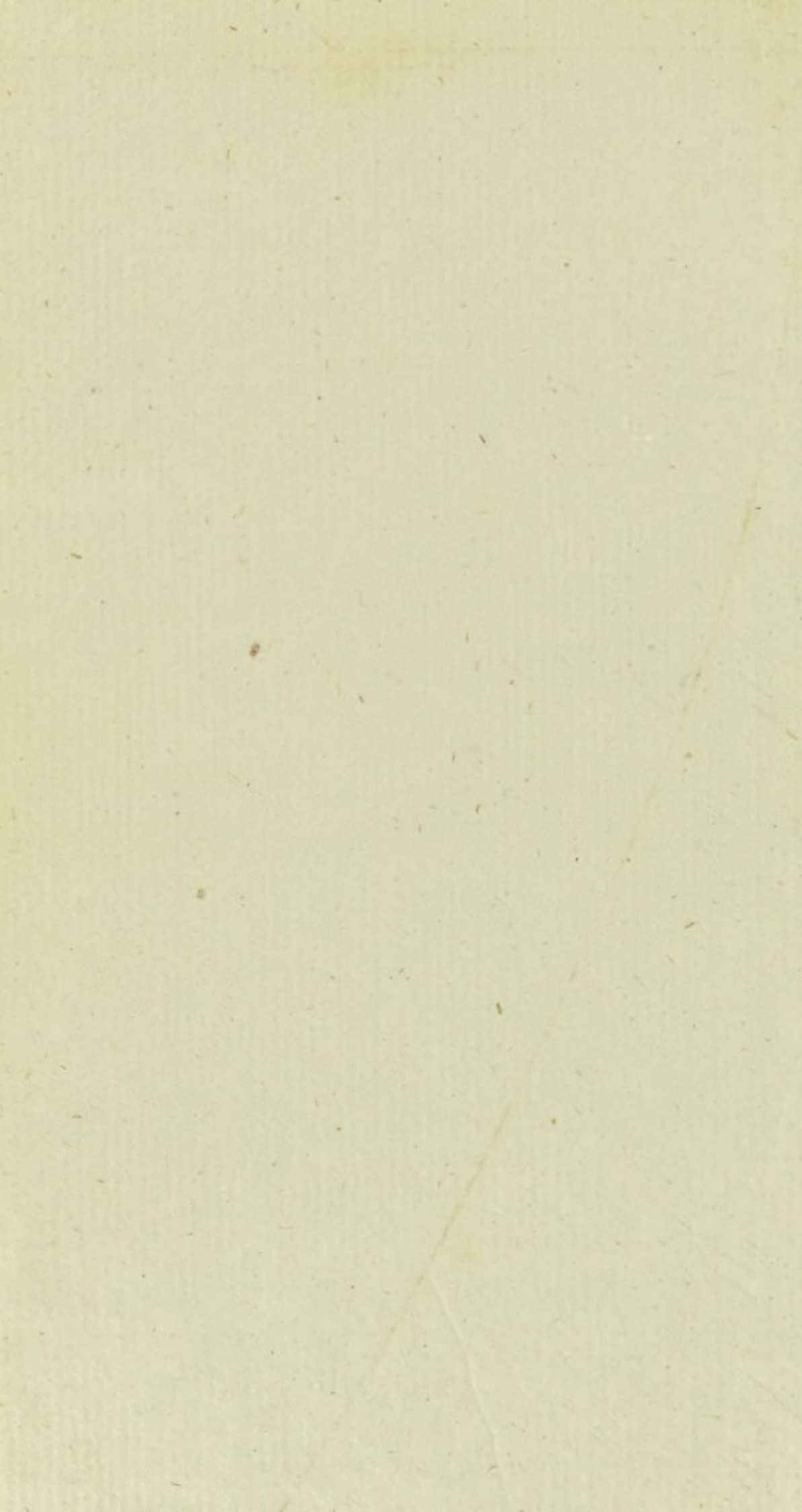






The Back





The Back

