

Writing Situation

Read the following two sources to analyze ideas about clothing. In pre-industrial America, most clothing was crafted at home or by professional tailors or dressmakers from individual measurements taken of each customer. In the early twentieth century, the growing urban middle class began to purchase affordable and fashionable ready-to-wear merchandise.

Write an explanatory essay about the relationship between clothing styles and developments in clothing creation. Use the information from the texts in the passage set to write your essay. Cite evidence by title or source number.

Manage your time carefully so that you can

- read the passages;
- plan your response;
- write your response; and
- revise and edit your response.

Be sure to include

- an introduction
- support for your controlling idea using information from the passages; and
- a conclusion that is related to your controlling idea.

You may write or type your response.

Your writing should be in the form of a well-organized, multi paragraph essay.

You have 90 minutes to read, plan, write, revise, and edit your response.

Planning Sheet

Source # 1

Ready-Made Clothing

by National Institute of Standards and Technology

Before the American Civil War, ready-made apparel existed but its variety was limited. Coats, jackets and undergarments were only available in predetermined sizes. Most clothing was made by tailors, by individuals, or by their family members at home. The Civil War was a pivotal event in the historical development of men's ready-made clothing. At the outset of the Civil War, most uniforms were custom-made in workers' homes under government contract. As the war continued, however, manufacturers started to build factories that could quickly and efficiently meet the growing demands of the military. These factories were able to make uniforms for a fraction of the cost of home sewers. Mass-producing uniforms necessitated the development of standard sizes. Measurements taken of soldiers revealed that certain sets of measurements tended to recur with predictable regularity. There were certain ratios of shoulder to waist measurements that occurred more frequently than others. After the war, these measurements were used to create the first commercial sizing scales for men. Today these ratios persist in names of fits and cuts in men's suits, shirts, and denim jeans. A men's store might offer a slim fit, a classic fit and a relaxed fit to suit various tastes and body types.

The mass production of women's clothing developed more slowly. Women's outfits were generally custom-made well into the 1920s. At that point a number of factors came together to contribute to the success of the women's ready-made apparel industry. New industrial production techniques were developed, driving supply, and the advertising industry rose in prominence, driving sales. Most importantly, demand was created in the form of the rising urban professional class. Single and married women found themselves in new relationships to domestic life, work life, and fashion. Many spent less time in the home and all associated hand-made clothes with an older, more rural lifestyle. They no longer shopped at the town's general store for bolts of calico fabric. Chain stores and mail order catalogs offered multiple ways to access the new clothes. Ready-made articles of clothing were portrayed as modern and fashionable, if not sturdy. The new consumer industries were rapidly redefining the way Americans viewed mass-manufactured goods. The purchase of mass-produced clothing was sometimes seen as a loss of individuality. However, American women began to accept ready-made merchandise as convenient and affordable. They were up-to-date fashion items that could be easily replaced as styles changed. Making clothes more quickly meant styles did change more frequently as well. It took far less time for a designer to sketch a pattern and have an item made than ever before.

However, the new ready-made clothing often fit poorly. A tailor might take two dozen measurements when making a men's suit. For example, determining the distance from the base of the neck to the middle of the shoulders is critical for an exact fit. Women's clothes are less straightforward and early male pattern

makers did not know where to begin. Each manufacturer created its own unique and sometimes arbitrary sizing system. These systems were based on inaccurate body data or no body data at all. Different manufacturers frequently labeled garments of widely different dimensions the same size. This situation resulted in additional expenses for alterations. It also meant large volumes of returned merchandise. This meant more work for the consumer or tailor and for shop clerks and mail-order catalogues. It also meant overall increased costs for the consumer of ready-to-wear clothing. It was not until 1937 that the U.S. Department of Agriculture considered conducting a study of women's body measurements. They helped to create a standardized sizing system the entire industry could follow. Not all modern companies follow the same size chart but nearly all have standardized which types of measurements determine their sizes. If a woman knows just three measurements she can order from almost any retailer in the world.

"Ready-Made Clothing" adapted from "Standardization of Women's Clothing: Short History of Ready-Made Clothing" by National Institute of Standards and Technology, at <http://museum.nist.gov/exhibits/apparel/history.htm>.

Source # 2

Tailoring

Clothes before the Industrial Revolution were made and worn very differently than they are now. For the most part, families made their own clothing by hand from fabric they made or purchased locally. Fabric was intricate and time-consuming to make. As a result it was a highly prized commodity. Merchants made their wealth in transporting fine fabrics and threads. In places like Scotland, fabrics called tartans showed clan affiliation. Polynesians spent hours beating plant fibers and tree bark into tapa cloth. For Hawaiians, part of this practice took on religious significance and was conducted in sacred spaces. Before mass production, fabric itself—the finished product as well as the process—could be very meaningful. While time, effort, and money were put into making or obtaining fabric, creating a garment was much less complicated. Almost every culture had some version of a tied robe or tunic—essentially, a loose fabric that draped and was secured by a belt, pin, or sash. In the Middle Ages such ties and belts helped Europeans to keep improperly fitted clothes secure on their bodies. Most clothes, especially those of the lower and middle classes, would be considered very oversized by modern standards. They were generally made out of one or two pieces of cloth to minimize waste.

With the Renaissance's changes in art and society came more fitted clothes. These garments were made by sewing several pieces of fabric together. The wealthy had clothes made by tailors, who often customized their own patterns. But without closures like zippers and buttons, people often had to be sewn into their clothes! Laces and corsets eventually solved some of these problems, but it was

still incredibly difficult to get dressed back then. By the 17th century, crafting and tailoring of Western clothing required more and more skill as designs became more complex. Intricate scenes of animals or flowers were embroidered by hand. They took hours to complete and were a sign of the wearer's wealth. Gemstones might be sewn onto the collar or sleeve of a very fine garment. A fine cloth was only as good as its cut and decoration and a man or woman could make their fortune on the strength of these designs. At the height of the 18th century, French fashion garments were truly works of art. They took days and dozens of hands to complete, with each person contributing hours of specialized skill. The materials themselves came from miles away; some (like silk) even came from other countries!

Eventually political and social movements led to much more restrained and practical clothing. As embellishments and flashy fabrics fell out of use even among aristocrats, fit became increasingly more important in the 19th and 20th centuries. Instead of voluminous tunics or pants that tied, men began to wear suits. While suspenders were used for many years, pants had to fit accurately. Women wore trimmer dresses with buttons that allowed for more fitted looks. They put aside petticoats meant to give skirts more volume and many favored flowing looks over corseted ones. Clothing became a natural extension of the body rather than its decoration or disguise. Countries like England became renowned for their tailors and the wealthy traveled to have their clothes made. Tailoring was still expensive and not an option for all. Making a single coat might require several trips to the tailor, difficult for those who lived far away. The wealthy could travel into town or across provinces to attend several fittings a month. It was much less expensive to make clothing in the home and, if you could afford it, have a tailor help with the more complicated portions. Most often family members were each other's tailors, pinning and hemming in the home. While simple fabrics were much less expensive than before, clothes were still altered, mended, and handed down as children grew. Clothing was still not seen as replaceable or disposable. Eventually ready-made clothing would be available, but that brought its own set of problems. It would be several decades until fitted, comfortable clothing was truly affordable.