Some List of sewing occupations

* [**Corsetier**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset)
* [**Draper**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Draper)
* [**Dressmaker**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dressmaker)
* [**Embroiderer**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery)
* [**Glover**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove)
* [**Hatter**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter)
* [**Leatherworker**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather_crafting)
* [**Milliner**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatmaking)
* [**Quilter**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting)
* [**Seamstress**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dressmaker)
* [**Shoemaker**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoemaking)
* [**Tailor**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tailor)

***Sewing professional*** is the most general term for those who make their living by sewing, teaching, writing about sewing, or retailing sewing supplies. They may work out of their home, a studio, or retail shop, and may work part-time or full-time. They may be any or all or the following sub-specialties:

* **A custom clothier** makes custom garments one at a time, to order, to meet an individual customer's needs and preferences.
* **A custom dressmaker** specializes in women's custom apparel, including day dresses, suits, evening or bridal wear, sportswear, or lingerie.
* A tailor makes custom menswear-style jackets and trousers. (this is incomplete)

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tailor_in_Haikou_01.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tailor_in_Haikou_01.jpg)**

**A roadside tailor in [Haikou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haikou" \o "Haikou)City,**[**Hainan**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hainan)**Province,**[**China**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People%27s_Republic_of_China)

* **A cutter** cuts out, from lengths of cloth, the panels that make up a suit. In bespoke tailoring, the cutter may also measure the client, advise them on style choices, and commission craftsmen to sew the suit. [[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tailor#cite_note-1)
* **An alterations specialist, or alterationist** adjusts the fit of completed garments, usually ready-to-wear, or restyles them. Note that while all tailors can do alterations, by no means can all alterationists do tailoring.
* [**Designers**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Designer) conceive combinations of line, proportion, color, and texture for intended garments. They may or may not have sewing or patternmaking skills, and may only sketch or conceptualize garments. They work with people who know how to actually construct the garment.
* [**Patternmakers**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pattern_(sewing)) flat draft the shapes and sizes of the numerous pieces of a garment by hand, using paper and measuring tools or by computer using AutoCAD based software, or by draping muslin onto a dressform. The resulting pattern pieces must comprise the intended design of the garment and they must fit the intended wearer.
* **A wardrobe consultant,** fashion advisor, or stylist recommends styles and colors that are flattering to a client.
* **A**[**seamstress**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seamstress) is someone who sews seams or a machine operator in a factory who may not have the skills to make garments 'from scratch' or to fit them onto a real body. This term is not a synonym for *dressmaker*. *Seamstress* is an old, unkind euphemism for prostitute.

## References

* 1. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tailor#cite_ref-1)[**St James Style: A Savile Row Cutter**](http://stjames-style.blogspot.com/2010/05/cad-and-dandys-london-cut.html)
* **Deckert, Barbara: *Sewing for Plus Sizes: Design, Fit and Construction for Ample Apparel*, Taunton, 1999, *Appendix B: How to Find, Select, and Work With a Custom Clothier*, pp. 142-143.'Meru'(Merollu\_plural)(Telugu language of Telangana in A.P.)**

## External links

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [Portal icon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:BathingSuit1920s.jpg) | [***Fashion portal***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portal:Fashion) |

* [**The History of Tailoring (Overview)**](http://www.lnstar.com/mall/literature/tailor4.htm)
* [**The Custom Tailors and Designers Association of America (CTDA)**](http://www.ctda.com/)
* [**The Professional Association of Custom Clothiers (PACC)**](http://www.paccprofessionals.org/)

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# Corset

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Corset1878taille46_300gram.png)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf7/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Corset1878taille46_300gram.png)**

**A drawing of a luxury**[**hourglass corset**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hourglass_corset)**from 1878, featuring a**[**busk**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Busk)**fastening at the front and lacing at the back**

**A corset is a**[**garment**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garment)**worn to hold and shape the**[**torso**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torso)**into a desired shape** for [aesthetic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aesthetic) or medical purposes (either for the duration of wearing this item, **or with a more lasting effect). Both men and women are known to wear corsets, though women are more common wearers.**

**In recent years, the term "corset" has also been borrowed by the fashion industry to refer to tops which, to varying degrees, mimic the look of traditional corsets without actually acting as one. While these modern**[**corsets**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corselette)**and**[**corset tops**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Torsolette)**often feature lacing or**[**boning**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bone_(corsetry))**and generally mimic a historical style of corsets, they have very little if any effect on the shape of the wearer's body. Genuine corsets are usually made by a [corsetmaker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsetmaker" \o "Corsetmaker) and should be fitted to the individual wearer.**

## Etymology

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GoodSenseCorsetWaists1886page153.gif)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf7/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:GoodSenseCorsetWaists1886page153.gif)**

**Advertisement of corsets for children, 1886**

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Invicorator_belt.gif)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf7/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Invicorator_belt.gif)**

**Advertisement of corsets for men, 1893**

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Corset_16inch_detail.JPG)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf7/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Corset_16inch_detail.JPG)**

**Underbust corset with 16" waist**

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Purplecorset01.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf7/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Purplecorset01.jpg)**

**Custom-fitted overbust corset made by corsetière in 2006**

The word *corset* is derived from the [Old French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_French) word *corps* and the diminutive of *body*, which itself derives from [*corpus*](http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/corpus)—[Latin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) for body. The craft of corset construction is known as [*corsetry*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsetry), as is the general wearing of them. (The word *corsetry* is sometimes also used as a collective plural form of corset.) Someone who makes corsets is a *[corsetier](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsetmaker" \o "Corsetmaker)*[or](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsetmaker" \o "Corsetmaker)*[corsetière](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsetmaker" \o "Corsetmaker)* (French terms for a man and for a woman, respectively), or sometimes simply a *[corsetmaker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corsetmaker" \o "Corsetmaker)*.

The word corset came into general use in the English language in 1785. The word was used in *The Ladies Magazine* to describe a "quilted waistcoat" called *un corset* by the French. The word was used to differentiate the lighter corset from the heavier stays of the period.

## Uses

### Fashion

The most common and well-known use of corsets is to slim the body and make it conform to a fashionable silhouette. For women this most frequently emphasizes a curvy figure, by reducing the [waist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waist), and thereby exaggerating the [bust](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breast) and [hips](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hip). However, in some periods, corsets have been worn to achieve a tubular straight-up-and-down shape, which involves minimizing the bust and hips.

For men, corsets are more customarily used to slim the figure. However, there was a period from around 1820 to 1835 when a [wasp-waisted figure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wasp_waist) (a small, nipped-in look to the [waist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waist)) was also desirable for men; this was sometimes achieved by wearing a corset.

An overbust corset encloses the torso, extending from just under the arms to the hips. An underbust corset begins just under the breasts and extends down to the hips. Some corsets extend over the hips and, in very rare instances, reach the [knees](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knee). A shorter kind of corset, which covers the [waist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waist) area (from low on the ribs to just above the hips), is called a [*waist cincher*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waist_cincher). A corset may also include [garters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garter_(stockings)) to hold up [stockings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stockings) (alternatively a separate [garter belt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garter_belt) may be worn for that).

Normally a corset supports the visible dress, and spreads the pressure from large dresses, such as the [crinoline](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crinoline) and [bustle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bustle). Sometimes a corset cover is used to protect outer clothes from the corset and to smooth the lines of the corset. The original corset cover was worn under the corset to provide a layer between it and the body. Corsets were not worn next to the skin, possibly due to difficulties with laundering these items during the 19th century, as they had steel boning and metal eyelets which would rust. The corset cover would be in the form of a light chemise, made from cotton lawn or silk.

### Medical

People with spinal problems such as [scoliosis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scoliosis) or with internal injuries may be fitted with a form of corset in order to immobilize and protect the torso. [Andy Warhol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andy_Warhol) was shot in 1968 and never fully recovered, and wore a corset for the rest of his life.

## Construction

Corsets are typically constructed of a flexible material (like [cloth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloth), particularly [coutil](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coutil" \o "Coutil), or [leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather)) stiffened with [boning](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bone_(corsetry)) (also called ribs or stays) inserted into channels in the cloth or leather. In the 19th century, bones of [whale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whale) were favoured for the boning.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_note-1) [Plastic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plastic) is now the most commonly used material for lightweight corsets and the majority of poor quality corsets, whereas spring or spiral steel is preferred for stronger corsets and generally the better quality corset too. Other materials used for boning include [ivory](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ivory), [wood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood), and cane. (By contrast, a [girdle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girdle) is usually made of [elasticized](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elastomer) fabric, without boning.)[[*citation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

Corsets are held together by lacing, usually (though not always) at the back. Tightening or loosening the lacing produces corresponding changes in the firmness of the corset. Depending on the desired effect and time period, corsets can be laced from the top down, from the bottom up, or both up from the bottom and down from the top, using two laces that meet in the middle. It is difficult—although not impossible—for a back-laced corset-wearer to do his or her own lacing. In the Victorian heyday of corsets, a well-to-do woman's corset laces would be tightened by her maid, and a gentleman's by his valet. However, Victorian corsets also had a buttoned or hooked front opening called a [busk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Busk). If the corset was worn loosely, it was possible to leave the lacing as adjusted and take the corset on and off using the front opening (if the corset is worn snugly, this method will damage the busk if the lacing is not significantly loosened beforehand). Self-lacing is also almost impossible with tightlacing, which strives for the utmost possible reduction of the waist. Corset and bodice lacing became a mark of class, front laced bodices being worn by women who could not afford servants.

## Waist reduction

By wearing a tightly-laced corset for extended periods, known as [tightlacing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tightlacing" \o "Tightlacing), men and women can learn to tolerate extreme [waist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waist) constriction and eventually reduce their natural waist size. Many tightlacers dream of waists that are 16 inches (41 cm) and 17 inches (43 cm)[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*], but are usually satisfied with anything under 20 inches (51 cm)[[*citation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]. Some went so far that they could only breathe with the top part of their lungs. This caused the bottom part of their lungs to fill with mucus. Symptoms of this include a slight but persistent cough, as well as heavy breathing, causing a heaving appearance of the bosom. Until 1998, the [Guinness Book of World Records](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guinness_Book_of_World_Records) listed [Ethel Granger](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ethel_Granger&action=edit&redlink=1) as having the smallest waist on record at 13 inches (33 cm). After 1998, the category changed to "smallest waist on a living person" and [Cathie Jung](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathie_Jung) took the title with a waist measuring 15 inches (38 cm). Other women, such as [Polaire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polaire_(Emilie_Marie_Bouchaud)" \o "Polaire (Emilie Marie Bouchaud)), also have achieved such reductions (14 inches (36 cm) in her case).

However, these are extreme cases. Corsets were and are still usually designed for support, with freedom of body movement, an important consideration in their design. Present day corset-wearers usually tighten the corset just enough to reduce their waists by 2 inches (5.1 cm) to 4 inches (10 cm); it is very difficult for a slender woman to achieve as much as 6 inches (15 cm), although larger women can do so more easily.[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

## Corset comfort

In the past, a woman's corset was usually worn over a [chemise](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemise), a sleeveless low-necked gown made of washable material (usually [cotton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton) or [linen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linen)). It absorbed perspiration and kept the corset and the gown clean. In modern times, an undershirt or corset liner may be worn.

Moderate lacing is not incompatible with vigorous activity. Indeed, during the second half of the 19th century, when corset wearing was common, there were sport corsets specifically designed to wear while [bicycling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bicycling), playing [tennis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tennis), or horseback riding, as well as for maternity wear.

## History [*of corsets*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_corsets)

The corset has been erroneously attributed to [Catherine de' Medici](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_de%27_Medici), wife of King [Henry II of France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_II_of_France). She enforced a ban on thick waists at court attendance during the 1550s. For nearly 350 years, women's primary means of support was the corset, with laces and stays made of [whalebone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whalebone) or metal. Other researchers have found evidence of the use of corsets in early Crete.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_note-Steele-2):5

The corset has undergone many changes. The corset was originally known as stays in the early 16th century. It was a simple [bodice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bodice) with tabs at the waist, stiffened by horn, buckram, and whalebone.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_note-Steele-2):6 The center front was further reinforced by a busk made of ivory, wood, or metal. It was most often laced from the back, and was, at first, a garment reserved for the aristocracy.

Stays took a different form in the 18th century, whalebone began to be used more, and there was more boning used in the garment. The shape of the stays changed as well. The stays were low and wide in the front, while in the back they could reach as high as the upper shoulder. Stays could be strapless or use shoulder straps. The straps of the stays were attached in the back and tied at the front sides.

The purpose of 18th century stays was to support the bust, confer the fashionable conical shape while drawing the shoulders back. At this time, the eyelets were reinforced with stitches, and were not placed across from one another, but staggered. This allowed the stays to be spiral laced. One end of the stay lace is inserted and knotted in the bottom eyelet, the other end is wound through the stays' eyelets and tightened on the top. Tight-lacing was not common in this time period, and indulged in only by the very fashionable. Stays were worn by women in all societal levels, from ladies of the court to street vendors.

At this time, there were two other variants of stays, jumps, which were looser stays with attached sleeves, like a jacket, and corsets.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_note-Steele-2):27

* **[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Woman's_corset_figured_silk_1730-1740.jpg)**

**Woman's corset (stays) c. 1730–1740.**[**Silk**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk)[**plain weave**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plain_weave)**with supplementary**[**weft**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weft)**-float patterning, stiffened with**[**baleen**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baleen)**.**[**Los Angeles County Museum of Art**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Los_Angeles_County_Museum_of_Art)**, M.63.24.5.**[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset" \l "cite_note-3)

**A corset from a 1901 French magazine.**

* **[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Polaire.jpg)**

[**Polaire**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polaire_(Emilie_Marie_Bouchaud))**was famous for her tiny, corseted waist, which was sometimes reported to have a circumference no greater than 14 inches (36 cm)**

* **[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bianca_LyonsCUT.jpg)**

[**Bianca Lyons**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bianca_Lyons&action=edit&redlink=1)**shows the increased female curves emphasized by corsets.*Circa 1902.***

* **[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:1898Das_Album6.png)**

**A woman models a corset in this 1898 photograph.**

* **[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Edith_(Amanda_Nielsen).jpg)**

**Edith Amanda Nielsen in a corset.**

* **[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Calkins-corset-ad-1898.jpg)**

**An award-winning ad for R & G Corset Company from the back cover of the October 1898**[***Ladies' Home Journal***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ladies%27_Home_Journal)**.**

Corsets were originally quilted waistcoats, worn by French women as an alternative to stiff corsets.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_note-Steele-2):29 They were only quilted linen, laced in the front, and un-boned. This garment was meant to be worn on informal occasions, while stays were worn for court dress. In the 1790s, stays fell out of fashion. This development coincided with the [French Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_Revolution), and the adoption of[neoclassical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neoclassicism) styles of dress. Interestingly, it was the men, Dandies, who began to wear corsets.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_note-Steele-2):36 The fashion persisted thorough the 1840s, though after 1850 men who wore corsets claimed they needed them for "back pain".[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_note-Steele-2):39

Stays went away in the late 18th century, but the corset remained. Corsets in the early 19th century lengthened to the hip, the lower tabs replaced by gussets at the hip. Room was made for the bust in front with more gussets, and the back lowered. The shoulder straps disappeared in the 1840s for normal wear.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_note-Waugh-4)

In the 1820s, fashion changed again, with the waistline lowered back to almost the natural position. Corsets began to be made with some padding and boning. Corsets began to be worn by all classes of society. Some women made their own, while others bought their corsets. Corsets were one of the first mass-produced garments for women. Corsets began to be more heavily boned in the 1840s. By 1850, steel boning became popular.

With the advent of metal eyelets, tight lacing became possible. The position of the eyelets changed, they were now situated across from one another at the back. The front was now fastened with a metal [busk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Busk) in front. Corsets were mostly white. The corsets of the 1850s–1860s were shorter than the corsets of the 19th century through 1840s. This was because of a change in the silhouette of women's fashion. The 1850s and 60s emphasized the hoopskirt. After the 1860s, when the hoop fell out of style, the corset became longer to mold the abdomen, exposed by the new lines of the princess or cuirass style.

During the [Edwardian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_VII_of_the_United_Kingdom) period, the straight front corset (also known as the S-Curve corset) was introduced. This corset was straight in front, with a pronounced curve at the back that forced the upper body forward, and the derrière out. This style was worn from 1900 to 1908.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_note-Steele-2):144

The corset reached its longest length in the early 20th century. The longline corset at first reached from the bust down to the upper thigh. There was also a style of longline corset that started under the bust, and necessitated the wearing of a brassiere. This style was meant to complement the new silhouette. It was a boneless style, much closer to a modern girdle than the traditional corset. The longline style was abandoned during World War I.

The corset fell from fashion in the 1920s in Europe and North America, replaced by [girdles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girdle) and elastic [brassieres](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brassiere), but survived as an article of [costume](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Costume). Originally an item of [lingerie](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lingerie), the corset has become a popular item of outerwear in the [fetish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexual_fetish), [BDSM](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BDSM) and [goth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goth_subculture" \o "Goth subculture) subcultures. In the fetish and BDSM literature, there is often much emphasis on [tightlacing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tightlacing" \o "Tightlacing), and many corset makers cater to the fetish market.

Outside the fetish community, living history re-enactors and historic costume enthusiasts still wear corsets according to their original purpose, to give the proper shape to the figure when wearing historic fashions. In this case, the corset is underwear rather than outerwear. Skilled corset makers are available to make reproductions of historic corset shapes, or to design new styles.

There was a brief revival of the corset in the late 1940s and early 1950s, in the form of the [waist cincher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waist_cincher) sometimes called a "waspie". This was used to give the hourglass figure dictated by[Christian Dior](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Dior)'s "[New Look](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Dior_SA#The_New_Look)". However, use of the waist cincher was restricted to [haute couture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haute_couture), and most women continued to use [girdles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Girdle). This revival was brief, as the New Look gave way to a less dramatically-shaped silhouette.

Since the late 1980s, the corset has experienced periodic revivals, which have usually originated in haute couture and which have occasionally trickled through to mainstream fashion. These revivals focus on the corset as an item of outerwear rather than underwear. The strongest of these revivals was seen in the Autumn 2001 fashion collections and coincided with the release of the film [*Moulin Rouge!*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moulin_Rouge!), the costumes for which featured many corsets as characteristic of the era. Another fashion movement which has renewed interest in the corset is the [Steampunk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steampunk" \o "Steampunk) culture, which utilizes late-Victorian fashion shapes in new ways.

## Special types

There are some special types of corsets and corset-like devices which incorporate boning.

### Corset dress

A corset dress (also known as hobble corset because it produces similar restrictive effects to a [hobble skirt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hobble_skirt)) is a long corset. It is like an ordinary corset, but it is long enough to cover the legs, partially or totally. It thus looks like a dress, hence the name. A person wearing a corset dress can have great difficulty in walking up and down the stairs (especially if wearing high-heeled footwear) and may be unable to sit down if the boning is too stiff.

Other types of corset dresses are created for unique high fashion looks by a few modern corset makers. These modern styles are functional as well as fashionable, they are designed to be worn with comfort for a dramatic look.

A[**neck corset**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neck_corset) is a type of [posture collar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Posture_collar) incorporating [stays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bone_(corsetry)) and it is generally not considered to be a corset.

**Notes**

* 1. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-1)**Doyle, R. (1997). *Waisted Efforts, A Illustrated Guide to Corset Making*. Sartorial Press Publications.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**0-9683039-0-0**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0-9683039-0-0)**.**
  2. **^**[***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-Steele_2-0)[***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-Steele_2-1)[***c***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-Steele_2-2)[***d***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-Steele_2-3)[***e***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-Steele_2-4)[***f***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-Steele_2-5)[***g***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-Steele_2-6)**Steele, Valerie (2001). *The Corset: A Cultural History*. Yale University Press.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**0-300-09953-3**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0-300-09953-3)**.**
  3. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-3)**Takeda, Sharon Sadako; Spilker, Kaye Durland (2010). *Fashioning Fashion: European Dress in Detail, 1700–1915*. Prestel USA. p. 76.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**978-3-7913-5062-2**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/978-3-7913-5062-2)**.**
  4. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corset#cite_ref-Waugh_4-0)**Waugh, Norah (December 1, 1990). *Corsets and Crinolines*. Routledge.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**0-87830-526-2**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0-87830-526-2)**.**

## Further reading

* **Doyle, R. (1997). *Waisted Efforts: A Illustrated Guide to Corset Making*. Sartorial Press Publications.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**0-9683039-0-0**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0-9683039-0-0)**.**
* **Kunzle, David (2004). *Fashion and Fetishism*. Sutton Publishing.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**0-7509-3808-0**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0-7509-3808-0)**.**
* **Steele, Valerie (2001). *The Corset: A Cultural History*. Yale University Press.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**0-300-09953-3**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0-300-09953-3)**.**
* **Utley, Larry; Carey-Adamme, Autumn (2002). *Fetish Fashion: Undressing the Corset*. Green Candy Press.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**1-931160-06-6**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/1-931160-06-6)**.**
* **Waugh, Norah (1990). *Corsets and Crinolines*. Routledge.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**0-87830-526-2**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0-87830-526-2)**.**

## External links

* [**Corsets**](http://www.dmoz.org/Arts/Design/Fashion/Corsetry/)**at the**[**Open Directory Project**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_Directory_Project)
* **http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/4/4c/Wikisource-logo.svg/15px-Wikisource-logo.svg.png The full text of**[***CORSETS: An Analysis* (1913)**](http://en.wikisource.org/wiki/CORSETS:_An_Analysis)**at Wikisource**
* [**Corsets at Chicago History Museum Digital Collections**](http://digitalcollection.chicagohistory.org/cdm/search/collection/p16029coll3/searchterm/corsets/field/subjec/mode/all/conn/and/order/title)
* [**News and information about corsets, corsetry and corseting**](http://www.corsetinformation.com/)
* [**The Secret History of the Corset and Crinoline**](http://www.fathom.com/course/21701726/index.html)**—A seminar by the**[**Victoria and Albert Museum**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_and_Albert_Museum)
* [**Corsets in the collection of the Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa**](http://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/search.aspx?advanced=colClassification%3a%22corsets%22)
* [**18th Century Women's Stays**](http://larsdatter.com/18c/stays.html)
* [**Corsets: A Guide in Pictures**](http://themetaldiva.blogspot.com/2011/07/corsets-guide-in-pictures.html)

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# Draper

**Draper** was originally a term for a retailer, and wholesaler, of cloth that was mainly for clothing.

A draper may additionally operate as a [cloth merchant](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloth_merchant) or a [haberdasher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haberdasher). Drapers were an important [trade guild](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guild) during the [medieval period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medieval_period). The sellers of cloth operated out of draper's shops. However the original meaning of the term has now largely fallen out of use.

## Historical drapers

A number of notable people who have at one time or another worked as drapers:

* [William Barley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Barley)
* [Norman Birkett](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Norman_Birkett,_1st_Baron_Birkett)
* [Margaret Bondfield](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Margaret_Bondfield)
* [Antonie van Leeuwenhoek](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonie_van_Leeuwenhoek)
* [Anthony Munday](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthony_Munday)
* [John Spedan Lewis](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Lewis_Partnership)
* [H. G. Wells](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herbert_George_Wells)
* [Edward Whalley](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_Whalley), regicide, cousin of [Oliver Cromwell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oliver_Cromwell)
* [George Williams](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Williams_(YMCA)), founder of the [YMCA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/YMCA)

In 1724 [Jonathan Swift](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jonathan_Swift) wrote a series of satirical pamphlets in the guise of a draper called the *[Drapier's Letters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drapier%27s_Letters" \o "Drapier's Letters)*.

## Current usage

In more modern times, a draper is now defined as a highly-skilled role within the [fashion industry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fashion_industry). The term is used within a [fashion design](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fashion_design) or [costume design](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Costume_design) studio for people tasked with creating garments or patterns by draping fabric over a [dress form](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dress_form).

Draping uses a human form to physically position the cloth into a desired pattern. This is an alternative method to drafting when the garment is initially worked out from measurements on paper.

A fashion draper may also be known as a "first hand" because they are often the most skilled creator in the workshop and the "first" to work with the cloth for a garment.

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# Dressmaker/[Seamstress](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dressmaker)

***"Seamstress" redirects here. For the graphics library, see***[***Seam carving***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seam_carving)***. For the film, see***[***The Seamstress***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Seamstress)*.*

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pierre_Balmain_and_Ruth_Ford,_photographed_by_Carl_Van_Vechten,_November_9,_1947.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Pierre_Balmain_and_Ruth_Ford,_photographed_by_Carl_Van_Vechten,_November_9,_1947.jpg)

[**Pierre Balmain**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Balmain)**and the actress**[**Ruth Ford**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruth_Ford_(actress))**, photographed by**[**Carl Van Vechten**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carl_Van_Vechten)**, 1947**

A **dressmaker** is a person who makes custom [clothing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clothing) for women, such as [dresses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dress), [blouses](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blouse), and [evening gowns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gown). Also called a **mantua-maker**(historically) or a **modiste**.

## Notable dressmakers

* [**Cristóbal Balenciaga**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crist%C3%B3bal_Balenciaga)
* [**Charles Frederick Worth**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Frederick_Worth)
* [**Isabel Toledo**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isabel_Toledo)
* [**David Emanuel**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Emanuel_(fashion_designer))
* [**Madeleine Vionnet**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madeleine_Vionnet)
* [**Coco Chanel**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coco_Chanel)
* [**Christian Dior**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Dior)
* [**Pierre Balmain**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pierre_Balmain)

## Related terms

* *Dressmaker* as an [adjective](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adjective) denotes clothing made in the [style](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fashion) of a dressmaker, frequently in the term *dressmaker details* which includes [ruffles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruffle), [frills](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frill_(fashion)), [ribbon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribbon) or [braid](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braid) [trim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trim_(sewing)). *Dressmaker* in this sense is contrasted to [*tailored*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tailor) and has fallen out of use since the rise of [casual wear](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casual_wear) in the mid-twentieth century.
* **Mantua-maker**, in the eighteenth century a maker of [mantuas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mantua_(clothing)" \o "Mantua (clothing)), or in general a dressmaker.
* **Modiste**, a maker of fashionable clothing and accessories, with the implication that the articles made reflect the current [Paris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris) [fashions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fashion).
* **Sewing professional** is the most general term for those who make their living by sewing, teaching, writing about sewing, or retailing sewing supplies. She or he may work out of her home, a studio, or retail shop, and may work part-time or full-time. She or he may be any or all or the following sub-specialities:
  + A **custom clothier** makes custom garments one at a time, to order, to meet an individual customer's needs and preferences.
  + A **custom dressmaker** specializes in women's custom apparel, including day dresses, careerwear, suits, evening or bridal wear, sportswear, or lingerie.
  + A **tailor** makes custom menswear-style jackets and the skirts or trousers that go with them, for men or women.
  + An **alterations specialist** or **alterationist** adjusts the fit of completed garments, usually ready-to-wear, or restyles them. Note that while all tailors can do alterations, by no means can all alterationists do tailoring.
  + **Designers** choose combinations of line, proportion, color, and texture for intended garments. They may have no sewing or patternmaking skills, and may only sketch or conceptualize garments.
  + **Patternmakers** flat draft the shapes and sizes of the numerous pieces of a garment by hand using paper and measuring tools or by computer using AutoCAD based software, or by draping muslin on a dressform.
  + A **wardrobe consultant** or **fashion advisor** recommends styles and colors for a client.
  + A **seamstress** is someone who sews seams, or in other words, a machine operator in a factory who may not have the skills to make garments from scratch or to fit them on a real body. This term is not a synonym for *dressmaker*. Prior to the [Industrial Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Revolution), a seamstress did handsewing, especially under the [putting-out system](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Putting-out_system). Older variants are **seamster** and**sempstress**.
  + **Sewist** is a relatively new term, combining the words "sew" and "artist", to describe someone who creates sewn works of art, which can include clothing or other items made with sewn elements.

## References[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dressmaker&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: References)]

* Butterick Publishing Company: "The Art of Garment Cutting, Fitting and Making", 1894.
* Deckert, Barbara: *Sewing for Plus Sizes: Design, Fit and Construction for Ample Apparel*, Taunton, 1999, *Appendix B: How to Find, Select, and Work With a Custom Clothier*, pp. 142-143.
* Kirke, Betty: "Madeleine Vionnet", Chronicle Books, 1998.
* Picken, Mary Brooks: *The Fashion Dictionary*, Funk and Wagnalls, 1957.

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# Embroidery

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Azerbaijani_Embroidery_from_Baku.JPG)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Azerbaijani_Embroidery_from_Baku.JPG)

[**Azerbaijani**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijani_people)**traditional embroidery,**[**Baku**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baku)**, XVII century,**[**National Art Museum of Azerbaijan**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Art_Museum_of_Azerbaijan)

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Embroidery_Takalduz.JPG)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Embroidery_Takalduz.JPG)

[**Azerbaijani**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Azerbaijani_people)**traditional embroidery Takalduz style.**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kazakh_rug_chain_stitch_embroidery.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kazakh_rug_chain_stitch_embroidery.jpg) **Traditional embroidery in chain stitch on a**[**Kazakh**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kazakhstan)**rug, contemporary.**

**Embroidery** is the [handicraft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handicraft) of decorating [fabric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Textile) or other [materials](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Material) with [needle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewing_needle) and [thread or yarn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarn). Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as [metal](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metal) strips, [pearls](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearl), [beads](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bead), [quills](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quill), and [sequins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sequin). Embroidery is most often recommended for caps, hats, coats, blankets, dress shirts, denim, stockings, and golf shirts. Embroidery is available with a wide variety of [thread or yarn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarn) color.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:17.17-37-1969-Kaukasisk-broderi.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:17.17-37-1969-Kaukasisk-broderi.jpg)

[**Caucasus**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caucasus)**embroidery**

A characteristic of embroidery is that the basic techniques or [stitches](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery_stitch) of the earliest work—[chain stitch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain_stitch), [buttonhole or blanket stitch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buttonhole_stitch), [running stitch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Running_stitch), [satin stitch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Satin_stitch), [cross stitch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross_stitch)—remain the fundamental techniques of hand embroidery today.

Machine embroidery, arising in the early stages of the [Industrial Revolution](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Revolution), mimics hand embroidery, especially in the use of chain stitches, but the "satin stitch" and hemming stitches of machine work rely on the use of multiple threads and resemble hand work in their appearance, not their construction.

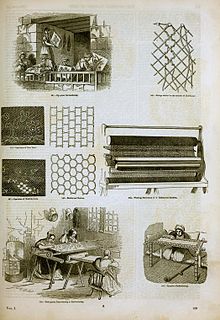
[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Brooklyn_Museum_-_Do%C3%B1a_Mar%C3%ADa_de_la_Luz_Padilla_y_(G%C3%B3mez_de)_Cervantes_-_Nicol%C3%A1s_Enr%C3%ADquez_-_overall.jpg)

## History

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Semailname_47b.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Semailname_47b.jpg)

**The art of Embroidery became an important aspect of**[**Ottoman**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire)**culture.**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Embroidering_1858.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Embroidering_1858.jpg)

**Embroidering process in the textile industry in England, 1858.**

Embroidery has been dated to the [Warring States period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Warring_States_period) in China (5th-3rd century BC).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-1) The process used to tailor, patch, mend and reinforce cloth fostered the development of sewing techniques, and the decorative possibilities of sewing led to the art of embroidery.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-2) In a garment from [Migration period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Migration_period) Sweden, roughly 300–700 CE, the edges of bands of trimming are reinforced with running stitch, back stitch, stem stitch, tailor's buttonhole stitch, and whipstitching, but it is uncertain whether this work simply reinforces the seams or should be interpreted as decorative embroidery.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-Coatsworth-3)

The remarkable stability of basic embroidery stitches has been noted:

It is a striking fact that in the development of embroidery ... there are no changes of materials or techniques which can be felt or interpreted as advances from a primitive to a later, more refined stage. On the other hand, we often find in early works a technical accomplishment and high standard of craftsmanship rarely attained in later times.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-4)

In the 16th century, in the reign of the [Mughal Emperor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mughal_Emperor" \o "Mughal Emperor) [Akbar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Akbar), his chronicler [Abu al-Fazl ibn Mubarak](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abu_al-Fazl_ibn_Mubarak) wrote in the famous [Ain-i-Akbari](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ain-i-Akbari): "His majesty (Akbar) pays much attention to various stuffs; hence [Irani](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iran" \o "Iran), [Ottoman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire), and [Mongolian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolia) articles of wear are in much abundance especially textiles embroidered in the patterns of *Nakshi*, *Saadi*, *Chikhan*, *Ari*, *Zardozi*, *Wasli*, *Gota* and *Kohra*. The imperial workshops in the towns of [Lahore](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lahore), [Agra](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agra), [Fatehpur](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fatehpur_Sikri" \o "Fatehpur Sikri) and [Ahmedabad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ahmedabad" \o "Ahmedabad) turn out many masterpieces of workmanship in fabrics, and the figures and patterns, knots and variety of fashions which now prevail astonish even the most experienced travelers. Taste for fine material has since become general, and the drapery of embroidered fabrics used at feasts surpasses every description."[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-5)

Embroidery was a very important art in the Medieval Islam World, one of the most interesting accounts of embroidery were given by the 17th century [Turkish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Turkish_people) traveler [Evliya Çelebi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evliya_%C3%87elebi" \o "Evliya Çelebi) called it the "craft of the two hands". Because embroidery was a sign of high social status in Muslim societies, it became a hugely popular art. In cities such as [Damascus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damascus), [Cairo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cairo) and [Istanbul](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Istanbul), embroidery was visible on [handkerchiefs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handkerchief), uniforms, flags, [calligraphy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Calligraphy), shoes, [robes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robe), tunics, horse trappings, slippers, sheaths, pouches, covers and even on [leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather) [belts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belt_(clothing)). Many craftsmen embroidered with [gold](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gold) and [silver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver). And each of these embroidery cottage industries employed over 800 people.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-6)

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Chinese_silk,_4th_Century_BC.JPG)

**Detail of embroidered [silk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk" \o "Silk)gauze ritual garment. Rows of even, round**[**chain stitch**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain_stitch)**used for outline and color. 4th century BC, [Zhou](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zhou_Dynasty" \o "Zhou Dynasty)tomb at Mashan, [Hubei](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hubei" \o "Hubei),[China](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/China" \o "China)**.

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:English_cope.jpg)

[**English**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_embroidery)[**cope**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cope)**, late 15th or early 16th century. Silk velvet embroidered with silk and gold threads, closely laid and couched. Contemporary**[**Art Institute of Chicago**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_Institute_of_Chicago)**textile collection.**

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:St._Galler_Stickerei_Muster_c.jpg)

**Extremly fine underlay of**[**St. Gallen Embroidery**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Gallen_Embroidery)

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Turkish_embroidery.jpg)

**Traditional Turkish embroidery. Izmir Ethnography Museum, Turkey.**

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Croatian_embroidery.jpg)

**Traditional Croatian embroidery.**

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Korean_embroidery_patterns.jpg)

**Brightly coloured Korean embroidery.**

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Uzbekistan_embroidery.jpg)

**Uzbekistan embroidery on a traditional women's*parandja* robe**.

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Embroidery-flowers-Alfaro-Nunez.jpg)

**Traditional Peruvian embroidered floral motifs.**

* [](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Woman_headdress_Kalash.jpg)

**Woman wearing a traditional embroidered Kalash headdress, Pakistan.**

Elaborately embroidered clothing, religious objects, and household items have been a mark of wealth and status in many cultures including ancient Persia, India, China, Japan, [Byzantium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Byzantium), and [medieval](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages) and [Baroque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baroque) [Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe). Traditional folk techniques are passed from generation to generation in cultures as diverse as northern [Vietnam](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam), [Mexico](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mexico), and eastern [Europe](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europe). Professional workshops and guilds arose in medieval [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England). The output of these workshops, called [*Opus Anglicanum*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opus_Anglicanum) or "English work," was famous throughout Europe.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-7)

### Industrial Revolution

The development of machine embroidery on a mass production scale came about in stages. The earliest machine embroidery used a combination of machine looms and teams of women embroidering the textiles by hand. This was done in France by the mid-1800s.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-8)

The manufacture of [machine-made embroideries](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Gallen_Embroidery) in [St. Gallen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Gallen) in eastern Switzerland flourished in the latter half of the 19th century.

## Classification

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Japanese_embroidery_on_festival_cart.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Japanese_embroidery_on_festival_cart.jpg)

**Japanese free embroidery in silk and metal threads, contemporary.**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:EMBROIDERED_EGGS_BY_I_FOROSTYUK.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:EMBROIDERED_EGGS_BY_I_FOROSTYUK.jpg)

**Embroidered**[**Easter eggs**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Easter_egg)**. Works by Inna Forostyuk, the folk master from the [Luhansk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Luhansk" \o "Luhansk)region (**[**Ukraine**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ukraine)**)**

**Embroidery can be classified** according to whether the design is stitched *on top of* or *through* the foundation fabric, and by the relationship of stitch placement to the fabric.

In free embroidery, designs are applied without regard to the weave of the underlying fabric. Examples include [crewel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crewel_embroidery) and traditional Chinese and Japanese embroidery.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cross_stitch_embroidery.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cross_stitch_embroidery.jpg)

[**Cross-stitch**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross-stitch)[**counted-thread embroidery**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counted-thread_embroidery)**. Tea-cloth,**[**Hungary**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hungary)**, mid-20th century**

[**Counted-thread embroidery**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counted-thread_embroidery) patterns are created by making stitches over a predetermined number of threads in the foundation fabric. Counted-thread embroidery is more easily worked on an [even-weave](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Even-weave) foundation fabric such as embroidery [canvas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canvas), [aida cloth](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aida_cloth" \o "Aida cloth), or specially woven [cotton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton) and [linen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linen) fabrics although non-evenweave linen is used as well. Examples include [needlepoint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Needlepoint) and some forms of [blackwork embroidery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blackwork_embroidery" \o "Blackwork embroidery).

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hardanger_embroidery.png)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Hardanger_embroidery.png)

[**Hardanger**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardanger_embroidery)**, a [whitework](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitework" \o "Whitework) technique. Contemporary.**

In [canvas work](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canvas_work) threads are stitched through a fabric mesh to create a dense pattern that completely covers the foundation fabric. Traditional canvas work such as [bargello](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bargello_(needlework)" \o "Bargello (needlework)) is a counted-thread technique.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-9) Since the 19th century, printed and hand painted canvases where the painted or printed image serves as color-guide have eliminated the need for counting threads. These are particularly suited to pictorial rather than geometric designs deriving from the [Berlin wool work](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Berlin_wool_work) craze of the early 19th century.[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-10)[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-11)[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-RDCW-12)

In [drawn thread work](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drawn_thread_work) and [cutwork](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cutwork), the foundation fabric is deformed or cut away to create holes that are then embellished with embroidery, often with thread in the same color as the foundation fabric. These techniques are the progenitors of [needlelace](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Needlelace" \o "Needlelace). When created in white thread on white linen or cotton, this work is collectively referred to as [whitework](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitework" \o "Whitework).[[13]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-13)

## Materials

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Patiala_Phulkari.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Patiala_Phulkari.jpg)

[**Phulkari**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phulkari)**from the**[**Punjab region**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punjab_region)**of India. Phulkari embroidery, popular since at least the 15th century, is traditionally done on hand-spun cotton cloth with simple darning stitches using silk floss.**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bayeux_Tapestry_scene55_Eustach.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Bayeux_Tapestry_scene55_Eustach.jpg)

**Laid threads, a surface technique in wool on linen. The**[**Bayeux Tapestry**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bayeux_Tapestry)**, 11th century.**

The fabrics and yarns used in traditional embroidery vary from place to place. [Wool](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wool), [linen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linen), and [silk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk) have been in use for thousands of years for both fabric and yarn. Today, [embroidery thread](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery_thread) is manufactured in [cotton](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotton), [rayon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rayon), and [novelty yarns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novelty_yarn) as well as in traditional wool, linen, and silk. [Ribbon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ribbon" \o "Ribbon)embroidery uses narrow ribbon in silk or silk/[organza](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organza) blend ribbon, most commonly to create floral motifs.[[14]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-14)

Surface embroidery techniques such as chain stitch and [couching or laid-work](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Couching) are the most economical of expensive yarns; couching is generally used for [goldwork](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goldwork" \o "Goldwork). Canvas work techniques, in which large amounts of yarn are buried on the back of the work, use more materials but provide a sturdier and more substantial finished textile.[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-RDCW-12)

In both canvas work and surface embroidery an [embroidery hoop](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery_hoop) or frame can be used to stretch the material and ensure even stitching tension that prevents pattern distortion. Modern canvas work tends to follow very symmetrical counted stitching patterns with designs developing from repetition of one or only a few similar stitches in a variety of thread hues. Many forms of surface embroidery, by contrast, are distinguished by a wide range of different stitching patterns used in a single piece of work.[[15]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-15)

## Machine

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Machine_chain_stitch.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Machine_chain_stitch.jpg)

**Commercial machine embroidery in**[**chain stitch**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chain_stitch)**on a**[**voile**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voile)**curtain, China, early 21st century.**

Much contemporary embroidery is stitched with a [computerized](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer) embroidery machine using patterns "digitized" with embroidery software. In machine embroidery, different types of "fills" add texture and design to the finished work. Machine embroidery is used to add [logos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Logo) and [monograms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Monogram) to business shirts or jackets, gifts, and team apparel as well as to decorate household linens, draperies, and decorator fabrics that mimic the elaborate hand embroidery of the past.

### Industrial Embroidery Machines

There are a number of brands available in the market, however, the top 2 are Tajima and Barudan, followed by Toyota & SWF [[16]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_note-WhatisUnlock-16)

## Notes

* 1. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-1) Gillow and Bryan 1999, p. 178
  2. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-2) Gillow and Bryan 1999, p. 12
  3. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-Coatsworth_3-0) Coatsworth, Elizabeth: "Stitches in Time: Establishing a History of Anglo-Saxon Embroidery", in Netherton and Owen-Crocker 2005, p. 2
  4. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-4) Marie Schuette and Sigrid Muller-Christensen, *The Art of Embroidery* translated by Donald King, Thames and Hudson, 1964, quoted in Netherton and Owen-Crocker 2005, p. 2
  5. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-5) [Saudi Aramco World : Mughal Maal](http://www.saudiaramcoworld.com/issue/201104/mughal.maal.htm)
  6. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-6) [Saudi Aramco World : The Skill of the Two Hands](http://www.saudiaramcoworld.com/issue/200703/the.skill.of.the.two.hands.htm)
  7. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-7) Levey and King 1993, p. 12
  8. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-8) Knight, Charles (1858). *Pictorial Gallery of Arts*. England.
  9. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-9) Gillow and Bryan 1999, p. 198
  10. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-10) Embroiderers' Guild 1984, p. 54
  11. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-11) Berman 2000
  12. ^ [***a***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-RDCW_12-0) [***b***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-RDCW_12-1) Readers Digest 1979, p. 112-115
  13. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-13) Readers Digest 1979, pp. 74-91
  14. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-14) van Niekerk 2006
  15. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-15) Readers Digest 1979, pp. 1-19, 112-117
  16. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery#cite_ref-WhatisUnlock_16-0) Answers, Wiki (2010-05-19). ["Which are the best brands of embroidery machines?"](http://wiki.answers.com/Q/Which_are_the_best_brands_of_embroidery_machines#page1). Wiki Answers. Retrieved 2012-11-25.

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# Glove

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Glovesvanda.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Glovesvanda.jpg)**

**Pair of gloves, 1603-1625**[**V&A Museum**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V%26A_Museum)**no.1506&A-1882**

A glove ([Middle English](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English) from [Old English](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_English) *glof*) is a [garment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garment) covering the whole [hand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hand). Gloves have separate sheaths or openings for each [finger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finger) and the[thumb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thumb); if there is an opening but no covering sheath for each finger they are called "fingerless gloves". Fingerless gloves with one large opening rather than individual openings for each finger are sometimes called [gauntlets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gauntlet_(glove)). Gloves which cover the entire hand or fist but do not have separate finger openings or sheaths are called mittens. Mittens are warmer than gloves made of the same material because fingers maintain their warmth better when they are in contact with each other. Reduced surface area reduces [heat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heat) loss.

A hybrid of glove and mitten also exists, which contains open-ended sheaths for the four fingers (as in a fingerless glove, but not the thumb) and also an additional compartment encapsulating the four fingers as a mitten would. This compartment can be lifted off the fingers and folded back to allow the individual fingers ease of movement and access while the hand remains covered. The usual design is for the mitten cavity to be stitched onto the back of the fingerless glove only, allowing it to be flipped over (normally held back by [Velcro](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Velcro) or a button) to transform the garment from a mitten to a glove. These hybrids are called convertible mittens or glittens, a combination of "glove" and "mittens".

Gloves protect and comfort hands against cold or heat, damage by friction, abrasion or chemicals, and disease; or in turn to provide a guard for what a bare hand should not touch. [Latex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latex), [nitrile rubber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrile_rubber" \o "Nitrile rubber) or [vinyl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinyl) disposable gloves are often worn by [health care professionals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Health_profession) as hygiene and contamination protection measures. Police officers often wear them to work in crime scenes to prevent destroying [evidence](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evidence) in the scene. Many criminals wear gloves to avoid leaving [fingerprints](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fingerprint), which makes the crime investigation more difficult. However, the gloves themselves can leave prints that are just as unique as human fingerprints. After collecting [glove prints](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove_prints), law enforcement can then match them to gloves that they have collected as evidence.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-1) In many[jurisdictions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jurisdictions) the act of wearing gloves itself while committing a crime can be prosecuted as an [inchoate offense](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inchoate_offense).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-McCord-2)

Fingerless gloves are useful where [dexterity](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dexterity) is required that gloves would restrict. [Cigarette](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cigarette) [smokers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tobacco_smoking) and [church](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Church) [organists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organist) use fingerless gloves. Some gloves include a [gauntlet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gauntlet_(gloves)) that extends partway up the arm. [Cycling gloves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycling_gloves) for road racing or touring are usually fingerless, as are sailing gloves.

Gloves are made of materials including cloth, knitted or [felted](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Felt) wool, leather, rubber, [latex](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latex), [neoprene](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neoprene), and metal (as in [mail](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mail_(armour))). Gloves of [kevlar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kevlar" \o "Kevlar) protect the wearer from cuts. Gloves and gauntlets are integral components of [pressure suits](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pressure_suit) and [spacesuits](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spacesuits) such as the [Apollo/Skylab A7L](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apollo/Skylab_A7L) which went to the moon. Spacesuit gloves combine toughness and environmental protection with a degree of sensitivity and flexibility.

## History

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:NAMA_Akrotiri_2.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:NAMA_Akrotiri_2.jpg)**

[**Minoan**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minoan_civilization)**youths boxing,**[**Knossos**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knossos)**fresco. One of the earliest documented use of gloves.**

**Gloves** appear to be of great antiquity. According to some translations of [Homer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homer)'s *The Odyssey*, [Laërtes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/La%C3%ABrtes" \o "Laërtes) is described as wearing gloves while walking in his [garden](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garden) so as to avoid the [brambles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bramble).[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3) (Other translations, however, insist that Laertes pulled his long sleeves over his hands.) [Herodotus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herodotus), in *The History of Herodotus* (440 BC), tells how [Leotychides](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leotychides" \o "Leotychides) was incriminated by a glove ([gauntlet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gauntlet_(gloves))) full of [silver](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silver) that he received as a bribe.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-4) There are also occasional references to the use of gloves among the Romans as well. [Pliny the Younger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pliny_the_Younger) (c. 100), his uncle's shorthand writer wore gloves in winter so as not to impede the elder [Pliny's](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pliny_the_Elder) work.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-5)

A [gauntlet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gauntlet_(gloves)), which could be a glove made of leather or some kind of metal armour, was a strategic part of a soldier's defense throughout the [Middle Ages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages), but the advent of [firearms](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firearms) made [hand-to-hand combat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hand-to-hand_combat) rare. As a result, the need for gauntlets also disappeared.

During the 13th century, gloves began to be worn by [ladies](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lady) as a fashion [ornament](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fashion).[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3) They were made of linen and silk, and sometimes reached to the elbow.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3) Such worldly accoutrements were not for holy women, according to the early 13th century *[Ancrene Wisse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancrene_Wisse" \o "Ancrene Wisse)*, written for their guidance.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-6)[Sumptuary laws](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sumptuary_law) were promulgated to restrain this vanity: against [samite](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samite" \o "Samite) gloves in Bologna, 1294, against perfumed gloves in Rome, 1560.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-7)

A Paris *corporation* or [guild](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guild) of glovers (*gantiers*) existed from the thirteenth century. They made them in skin or in fur.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-8)

It was not until the 16th century that gloves reached their greatest elaboration, however, when [Queen Elizabeth I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_I_of_England) set the fashion for wearing them richly embroidered and jewelled,[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3) and for putting them on and taking them off during audiences, to draw attention to her beautiful hands.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-9) The 1592 "Ditchley" portrait of her features her holding leather gloves in her left hand. In Paris, the *gantiers* became *gantiers parfumeurs*, for the scented oils,[musk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musk), [ambergris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambergris) and [civet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civet), that perfumed leather gloves, but their trade, which was an introduction at the court of [Catherine de Medici](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Catherine_de_Medici),[[10]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-10) was not specifically recognised until 1656, in a royal *brevet*. Makers of knitted gloves, which did not retain perfume and had less social cachet, were organised in a separate guild, of *bonnetiers*[[11]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove" \l "cite_note-11) who might knit [silk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk) as well as [wool](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wool). Such workers were already organised in the fourteenth century. Knitted gloves were a refined handiwork that required five years of apprenticeship; defective work was subject to confiscation and burning.[[12]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-12) In the 17th century, gloves made of soft chicken skin became fashionable. The craze for gloves called "limericks" also took hold. This particular glove-fad was the product of a manufacturer in Limerick, Ireland, who fashioned the gloves from the skin of unborn calves.[[13]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-13) In the [Victorian era](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victorian_era), some women would wear undersized leather gloves in an effort to shrink the size of their hands, as small hands were considered a sign of beauty.[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

Embroidered and jeweled gloves also formed part of the insignia of emperors and kings. Thus [Matthew of Paris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_of_Paris), in recording the burial of [Henry II of England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_II_of_England) in 1189, mentions that he was buried in his coronation robes with a golden crown on his head and gloves on his hands.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3) Gloves were also found on the hands of [King John](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_of_England) when his tomb was opened in 1797 and on those of [King Edward I](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_I_of_England) when his tomb was opened in 1774.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3)

Pontifical gloves are [liturgical](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Liturgy) ornaments used primarily by the [pope](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope), the [cardinals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardinal_(Catholicism)), and [bishops](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop).[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3) They may be worn only at the celebration of mass.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3) The liturgical use of gloves has not been traced beyond the beginning of the 10th century, and their introduction may have been due to a simple desire to keep the hands clean for the holy mysteries, but others suggest that they were adopted as part of the increasing pomp with which the [Carolingian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carolingian_Empire) bishops were surrounding themselves.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3) From the Frankish kingdom the custom spread to [Rome](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rome), where liturgical gloves are first heard of in the earlier half of the 11th century.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-brit-3) As far back as the [Old Testament](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_Testament) book of [Leviticus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leviticus), the [Jews](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jews) were instructed to show their leather gloves to priests if it appeared the [mildew](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mildew) was growing on them, and if so, the gloves would be considered unclean.[[*citation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

Early [Formula One](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Formula_One) race cars used steering wheels taken directly from road cars. They were normally made from wood, necessitating the use of [driving gloves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Driving_gloves).[[14]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-formula1.com-14)

[Latex gloves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latex_gloves) were developed by the [Australian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia) company [Ansell](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ansell_Limited).[[15]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-15) Ansell also launched the ActivArmr line, which is dedicated to producing protective gloves for construction, plumbing, [HVAC](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HVAC), and military applications.[[16]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-16)

More recently in history, [Tommie Smith](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tommie_Smith) and [John Carlos](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Carlos) held up their leather glove-clad fists at the awards ceremony of the [1968 Summer Olympics](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1968_Summer_Olympics). Their actions were intended to symbolize[Black Power](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Power), but they were banned from the Olympics for life as a result of the incident. Yet another of the more infamous episodes involving a leather glove came during the 1995 [O.J. Simpson murder case](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/O.J._Simpson_murder_case) in which Simpson demonstrated that the glove purportedly used in the alleged murder was too small to fit his hand.[[*citation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)] The glove and its impact on the case have caused the term O.J. Gloves to become a popular nickname for black or brown leather gloves. Rappers [50 Cent](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/50_Cent) and [Kanye West](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanye_West" \o "Kanye West) have referenced these infamous gloves in their songs.[[17]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-17)[[18]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-18)

## Types of glove

### Commercial and industrial

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Disposable_nitrile_glove.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Disposable_nitrile_glove.jpg)**

**A disposable [nitrile rubber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nitrile_rubber" \o "Nitrile rubber) glove**

* [**Aircrew**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aircrew)**gloves: fire resistant**
* [**Barbed wire**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barbed_wire)**handler's gloves**
* [**Chainmail**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chainmail)**gloves are used by butchers, scuba divers, woodcutters and police**
* [**Chainsaw**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chainsaw)**gloves**
* [**Cut-resistant gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cut-resistant_gloves)
* [**Disposable gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubber_glove)**can be used by anyone from doctors making examination to caregivers changing diapers.**
* **Fireman's gauntlets**
* **Food service gloves**
* [**Gardening**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gardening)**gloves**
* [**Impact protection gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Impact_protection_gloves&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [**Medical gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_glove)
* **Military gloves**
* [**Rubber gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubber_glove)
* [**Sandblasting**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandblasting)**gloves**
* [**Welder**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welder)**'s gloves**

### Sport and recreational

* [**American football**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_football)**various position gloves**
* [**Archer**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archery)**'s glove**
* [**Baseball glove**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball_glove)**or *catcher's mitt*: in**[**baseball**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball)**, the players in the field wear gloves to help them catch the ball and prevent injury to their hands.**
* [**Billiards**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Billiards)**glove**
* [**Boxing gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boxing_gloves)**: a specialized padded mitten**
* [**Cricket**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cricket)**gloves**
  + **The**[**batsmen**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batsmen)**wear gloves with heavy padding on the back, to protect the fingers in case of being struck with the ball.**
  + **The**[**wicket keeper**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wicket_keeper)**wears large webbed gloves.**
* [**Cycling gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycling_gloves)
* [**Driving gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Driving_gloves)**intended to improve the grip on the**[**steering wheel**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steering_wheel)**. Driving gloves have external seams, open knuckles, open backs, ventilation holes, short cuffs, and wrist snaps. The most luxurious are made from**[**Peccary**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peccary)**gloving leather.**[[19]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-dents.co.uk-19)
* [**Falconry**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Falconry)**glove**
* [**fencing**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fencing_(sport))**glove**
* [**Football**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Football_(soccer))**-**[**Goalkeeper glove**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goalkeeper_glove)
* [**Gardening**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gardening)**glove**
* [**Golf glove**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golf_equipment#Gloves)
* [**Ice hockey glove**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove_(hockey))
* [**Riding**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horseback_riding)**gloves**
* [**Lacrosse gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lacrosse_glove)
* [**Kendo**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kendo)**Kote**
* [**LED glove**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=LED_glove&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [**Motorcycling gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motorcycling_gloves)
* [**Oven gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oven_gloves)**- or Oven mitts, used when cooking**
* **Paintball Glove**
* [**Racing drivers gloves**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Racing_drivers_gloves&action=edit&redlink=1)**with long cuffs, intended for protection against heat and flame for drivers in automobile competitions.**[[20]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-20)
* [**Scuba diving**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scuba_diving)**gloves :**
  + **cotton gloves; good abrasion but no thermal protection**
  + **dry gloves; made of rubber with a latex wrist seal to prevent water entry**
  + **wet gloves; made of neoprene and allowing water entry**

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Isotoner_touch_gloves_BB_E86_jeh.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Isotoner_touch_gloves_BB_E86_jeh.jpg)**

**Touchscreen gloves, fingerip type**

* Touchscreen gloves - made with conductive material to enable the wearer's natural electric capacitance to interact with [capacitive touchscreen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capacitive_touchscreen)devices without the need to remove one's gloves[[21]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-21)
  + finger tip conductivity; where conductive yarns or a conductive patch is found only on the tips of the fingers (typically the index finger and thumb) thus allowing for basic touch response

[**File:Glider Gloves full hand conductivity touch glove**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:File_Upload_Wizard?wpDestFile=Glider_Gloves_full_hand_conductivity_touch_glove)

**Glider Gloves full hand conductivity touch glove**

* + full hand conductivity; where the entire glove is made from conductive materials allowing for robust tactile touch and dexterity good for accurate typing and [multi-touch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multi-touch) response[[22]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-22)
* [Ski](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ski) gloves are padded and reinforced to protect from the cold but also from injury by Skis.
* [Underwater Hockey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underwater_Hockey) gloves - with protective padding, usually of silicone rubber or latex, across the back of the fingers and knuckles to protect from impact with the [puck](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puck_(sports)); usually only one, either left- or right-hand, is worn depending on which is the playing hand.
* [Washing mitt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washing_mitt) or Washing glove: a tool for [washing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washing) the body (one's own, or of a [child](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child), a [patient](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patient), a lover).
* [Webbed gloves](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Webbed_gloves&action=edit&redlink=1) - a swim training device or swimming aid.
* [Weightlifting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympic_weightlifting) gloves
* [Wired glove](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wired_glove)
  + [Power Glove](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Power_Glove) - an alternate controller for use with the [Nintendo Entertainment System](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nintendo_Entertainment_System)
* Wheelchair gloves - for users of manual [Wheelchairs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheelchair)

### Fashion

[***Evening glove***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Evening_glove)

Western lady's gloves for formal and semi-formal wear come in three lengths: wrist ("matinee"), elbow, and opera or full-length (over the elbow, reaching to the biceps). Satin and stretch satin are popular and mass-produced. Some women wear gloves as part of "dressy" outfits, such as for church and weddings. Long white gloves are common accessories for teenage girls attending formal events such as [prom](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prom), [cotillion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cotillion), or formal ceremonies at church such as [confirmation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Confirmation)**.**

## Fingerless gloves

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Leather_fingerless_gloves.JPG)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Leather_fingerless_gloves.JPG)**

**Leather fingerless gloves**

Fingerless gloves or "glovelettes" are garments worn on the hands which resemble regular gloves in most ways, except that the finger columns are half-length and opened, allowing the top-half of the wearer's fingers to be shown.

Fingerless gloves are often padded in the palm area, to provide protection to the hand, and the exposed fingers do not interfere with sensation or gripping. In contrast to traditional full gloves, often worn for warmth, fingerless gloves will often have a ventilated back to allow the hands to cool; this is commonly seen in[weightlifting gloves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weightlifting_gloves).

Fingerless gloves are also worn by [bikers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motorcycling) as a means to better grip the handlebars, as well as by [skateboarders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skateboard) and [rollerbladers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rollerblade" \o "Rollerblade), to protect the palms of the hands and add grip in the event of a fall. Some [anglers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angling), particularly fly fishermen, favour fingerless gloves to allow manipulation of line and tackle in cooler conditions. The lack of fabric on the fingertips allows for better use of [touchscreens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Touchscreen" \l "Capacitive" \o "Touchscreen), as on [smartphones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smartphone" \o "Smartphone) and [tablet computers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tablet_computer). Professional MMA fighters are also required to wear fingerless gloves in fights.

A woolen variety became popular in the early 1980s, largely due to the example of English pop star [Nik Kershaw](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nik_Kershaw" \o "Nik Kershaw). [Michael Jackson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Jackson) was known to wear a white glitter glove on only one hand**.**

## Leather gloves

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gloves2.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gloves2.jpg)**

**Lined black leather gloves with red leather fourchettes**

A leather glove is a fitted covering for the hand with a separate sheath for each [finger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finger) and the [thumb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thumb). This covering is composed of the tanned [hide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawhide_(textile)) of an animal (with the hair removed), though in recent years it is more common for the [leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather) to be synthetic.

### Common uses]

Leather gloves have been worn by people for thousands of years. The unique properties of leather allow for both a comfortable fit and useful grip for the wearer. The grain present on the leather and the pores present in the leather gives the gloves the unique ability to assist the wearer as he or she grips and object. As soft as a leather glove may be, its pores and grain provide a level of friction when "gripped" against an item or surface.[[23]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-23)

A common use for leather gloves is sporting events. In [baseball](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baseball), a baseball glove is an oversized leather glove with a web used for fielding the ball. Leather gloves also factor into playing [handball](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_handball). [Cyclists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cycling) also use leather gloves. Leather gloves are also used frequently by [football](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_football) players so that they can more easily grip the ball.

Early Formula One racing drivers used steering wheels taken directly from road cars. They were normally made from wood necessitating the use of[driving gloves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#Driving_gloves).[[14]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-formula1.com-14)

Leather gloves also provide protection from occupational hazards. For example, beekeepers use leather gloves to avoid being stung by bees. Construction workers might also use leather gloves for added grip and for protecting their hands. [Welders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Welders) use gloves too for protection against [electrical shocks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electrical_shocks), extreme heat, [ultraviolet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultraviolet) and [infrared](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infrared).

Criminals have also been known to wear leather gloves during the commission of their crimes. These gloves are worn by criminals because the tactile properties of the leather allow for good grip and dexterity. These same properties are the result of their being a grain present on the surface of the leather. This understandably makes the surface of the leather as random as human skin since the leather itself is skin, usually from [livestock](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Livestock). Investigators are able to dust for the [glove prints](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove_prints) left behind from the leather the same way in which they dust for [fingerprints](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fingerprint).[[24]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-24)[[25]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-25)

### Leather Dress Gloves

#### Main types of gloving leather

Leather is a natural product with special characteristics that make it comfortable to wear, and give it great strength and flexibility. Because it is a natural product, with its own unique variations, every piece has its own individual characteristics. As they are worn and used, leather gloves (especially if they fit snugly) will conform to the wearer's hand. As this occurs the leather of the glove will become more malleable, and thus softer and more supple.[[26]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-26) This process is known as 'breaking-in' the glove. Overtime ware spots may appear on certain parts of the palm and fingertips, due to the constant use of those areas of the glove. Creases and wrinkles will also appear on the palm side of the leather glove and will generally correspond to the locations of the [hinge joints](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hinge_joint) of the wearer's hands, including the [interphalangeal articulations of hand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interphalangeal_articulations_of_hand" \o "Interphalangeal articulations of hand), [metacarpophalangeal joints](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metacarpophalangeal_joint" \o "Metacarpophalangeal joint), [intercarpal articulations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intercarpal_articulations" \o "Intercarpal articulations), and [wrists](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrist).[[27]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-27) Because the leather is natural as well as delicate, the wearer must take precaution as to not damage them. The constant handling of damp or wet surfaces will discolor lighter-colored gloves and stiffen the leather of any glove. The wearer will often unknowingly damage or stain their gloves while doing such tasks as twisting a wet door knob or wiping a running nose with a gloved hand.[[28]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-28)[[29]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-29)

Leather dress gloves that are worn very tight and possess very short, elasticized wrists, are most often referred to as *cop gloves* or *law enforcement gloves* because of their prevalence as issued duty gloves for many law enforcement agencies.[[30]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-30) It is also common attire in [leather subculture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather_subculture) and [BDSM](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BDSM) communities.[[31]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-31)[[32]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-32)

* [Cowhide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowhide) is often used for lower-priced gloves. This leather is generally considered too thick and bulky for the majority of glove styles, particularly finer dress gloves. It is, however, used for some casual styles of glove.
* [Deerskin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deerskin) has the benefit of great strength and elasticity, but has a more rugged appearance, with more grain on the surface, than "hairsheep". It is very hard-wearing and heavier in weight.
* [Goatskin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goatskin_(material)) is occasionally used for gloves. It is hard-wearing but coarser than other leathers and is normally used for cheaper gloves.
* Hairsheep originates from sheep that grow hair, not wool. Hairsheep leather is finer and less bulky than other leathers. Its major benefits are softness of touch, suppleness, strength, and lasting comfort. It is very durable and is particularly suited for the manufacture of dress gloves.
* [Peccary](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peccary) is the world’s rarest and most luxurious gloving leather. Peccary leather is very soft, difficult to sew, and hard-wearing.[[33]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-33)
* Sheepskin, also called [shearling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shearling" \o "Shearling), is widely used for casual and country gloves. It is very warm in cold weather, and as a leather reversed, it has still attached wool on the inside.
* Slink lamb is used only in the most expensive lambskin gloves. Some of the finest lambskin comes from [New Zealand](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Zealand).[[*citation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

### Leather glove linings

* Cashmere is warm, light in weight, and very comfortable to wear. Cashmere yarn comes from the hair of mountain goats, whose fleece allows them to survive the extreme weather conditions they are exposed to.
* Silk is warm in winter and cool in summer and is used both in men’s and women’s gloves, but is more popular in women's.
* Wool is well known for its natural warmth and comfort, as well as having a natural elasticity.
* Other linings, which include wool mixtures and acrylics**.**

#### Component parts

The component parts that may be found in a leather dress glove are one pair of tranks, one pair of thumbs, four whole fourchettes, four half fourchettes, two gussets, and six quirks. Depending on the style of the glove there may also be roller pieces, straps, rollers, eyelets, studs, sockets and domes. Finally, linings will themselves consist of tranks, thumbs and fourchettes**.**

#### Stitching

The most popular types of leather glove sewing stitches used today are:

* Hand stitched, which is most popular in men’s gloves and some women’s styles. Hand stitching is a very time-consuming and skilled process.
* Inseam, which is mainly used on women’s gloves, but occasionally on men’s dress gloves.

#### Some glove terms

* *Button length* is the measurement in inches that is used to determine the length/measurement from the base of the glove thumb to the cuff of the glove.
* *Fourchettes* are the inside panels on the fingers of some glove styles.
* *Perforations* are small holes that are punched in the leather. They are often added for better ventilation, grip, or aesthetics and can be as fine as a pin hole.[[34]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-34)[[35]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-35)[[36]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-36)[[37]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-37)[[38]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-38)
* *Points* are the three, or sometimes single, line of decorative stitching on the back of the glove.
* *Quirks* are found on only the most expensive hand sewn gloves. They are small diamond shaped pieces of leather sewn at the base of the fingers, where they are attached to the hand of the glove to improve the fit.
* A *strap and roller* is used to adjust the closeness of the fit around the wrist.
* A *Vent* is the ‘V’ shaped cut out of the glove, sometimes at the back, but more often on the palm, to give the glove an easier fit around the wrist**.**

### Driving gloves

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:STS-118_glove_damage.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:STS-118_glove_damage.jpg)**

[**Rick Mastracchio**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rick_Mastracchio)**'s damaged glove during**[**STS-118**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/STS-118)

Driving gloves are designed for holding a [steering wheel](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Steering_wheel) and transmitting the feeling of the road to the driver. They provide a good feel and protect the hands. They are designed to be worn tight and to not interfere with hand movements. The increased grip allows for more control and increased safety at speed.[[39]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-39)

True driver’s gloves offer tactile advantages to drivers frequently handling a car near the limits of adhesion. Made of soft leather, drivers gloves are unlined with external seams.

*Further information:*[*Driving glove*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Driving_glove)

## Mittens

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Southern_Sami_Mittens_Norway.JPG)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Southern_Sami_Mittens_Norway.JPG)**

[**Saami**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sami_People)**mittens**

Gloves which cover the entire hand but do not have separate finger openings or sheaths are called mittens. Generally, mittens still separate the thumb from the other four fingers. They have different colours and designs. Mittens have a higher thermal efficiency than gloves as they have a small surface area exposed to the cold.[[40]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-40)

The earliest mittens known to archeologists date to around 1000AD[[41]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove" \l "cite_note-41) in [Latvia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latvia). Mittens continue to be part of Latvian [national costume](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_costume) today.[[42]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-42) Wool[biodegrades](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biodegradable) quickly, so it is likely that earlier mittens, possibly in other countries, may have existed but were not preserved. An exception is the specimen found during the excavations of the Early Medieval trading town of Dorestad in the Netherlands. In the harbour area a mitten of wool was discovered dating from the 8th or early 9th century.[[43]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-43) Many people around the Arctic Circle have used mittens, including other [Baltic peoples](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balts), [Native Americans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aboriginal_peoples_in_Canada)[[44]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-44) and [Vikings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viking).[[45]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-45) Mittens are a common sight on ski slopes, as they not only provide extra warmth but extra protection from injury.[*[citation needed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

Idiot mittens are two mittens connected by a length of yarn, string or lace, threaded through the sleeves of a coat. This arrangement is typically provided for small children to prevent the mittens becoming discarded and lost; when removed, the mittens simply dangle from the cuffs.[[46]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-46)[[47]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-47)

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fold_mitten_Klappf%C3%A4ustling_2_in_1_Handschuh_07.JPG)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fold_mitten_Klappf%C3%A4ustling_2_in_1_Handschuh_07.JPG)**

**Hybrid glove / mitten**

Gunner's Mittens - In the 1930s, special fingerless mittens were introduced that have a flap located in the palm of the mitten so a hunter or soldier could have his finger free to fire his weapon. Originally developed for hunters in the frigid zones of the US and Canada, eventually most military organizations copied them.[[48]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-48)

Scratch mitts do not separate the thumb, and are designed to prevent babies, who do not yet have fine [motor control](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motor_control), from scratching their faces.[[49]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-49)[[50]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-50)

## Safety standards

**Several**[**European standards**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_standard)**relate to gloves. These include:**

* **BS EN388- Mechanical hazards including Abrasion, cut, tear and puncture.**
* **BS EN388:2003 - Protective Against Mechanical Rist (Abrasion/Blade Cut Resistance/Tear Resistance/Abrasion Resistance)**
* **BS EN374-1:2003 Protective Against Chemical And Micro-Organisms**
* **BS EN374-2- Micro-organisms**
* **BS EN374-3- Chemicals**
* **BS EN420- General requirements for gloves includes sizing and a number of health and safety aspects including latex protein and chromium levels.**
* **BS EN60903- Electric shock**
* **BS EN407- Heat resistance**
* **BS EN511- Cold resistance**
* **BS EN1149- Antistatic**

**These exist to fulfill**[**Personal protective equipment**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_protective_equipment)**(PPE) requirements.**

**PPE places gloves into three categories:**

* **Minimal risk - End user can easily identify risk. Risk is low.**
* **Complex design- Used in situations that can cause serious injury or death.**
* **Intermediate - Gloves that don't fit into minimal risk or complex design categories.**

## In popular culture and fiction

**[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/3/36/Goalkeeperglove_pano_FCB981.jpg/220px-Goalkeeperglove_pano_FCB981.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Goalkeeperglove_pano_FCB981.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Goalkeeperglove_pano_FCB981.jpg)**

**A footballer's**[**goalkeeper glove**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goalkeeper_glove)**from different angles**

Countless fictional characters have worn leather gloves as either part of their dress or for specific reasons. In film, television, and other media, villains and others who are attempting to conceal their fingerprints are often depicted as wearing leather gloves.[[51]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-51)[[52]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-52)

Screenwriters and directors often use the image of a man or woman slipping on a pair of leather gloves as to allude the audience into knowing that a crime is happening.[[53]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-53) It is a common cliche in film for the hero to hold on to a person's glove, the person to slip out of the glove, and then to fall to their death. This can be seen in [*Batman*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batman_(1989_film)) and [*Indiana Jones & The Last Crusade*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indiana_Jones_%26_The_Last_Crusade)[[54]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-54)[[55]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-55)[[56]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-56)

Michael Jackson is famous for his single jeweled glove, which helped develop his signature look. It has been the object of several auctions.[[57]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-57)[[58]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glove#cite_note-58)

In the television show [*Bonanza*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bonanza), [Joe Cartwright](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Little_Joe_Cartwright) wore black leather gloves.

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## External links

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# Hatmaking/[Milliner](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatmaking)

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paja_toquilla_man.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paja_toquilla_man.jpg)**

[***Paja toquilla***](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paja_toquilla)**hatmaker,**[**Cuenca**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cuenca,_Ecuador)**,**[**Ecuador**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecuador)

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fur_industry-_hat-making,_Canadian_voyageurs._(_1858-_).jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Fur_industry-_hat-making,_Canadian_voyageurs._(_1858-_).jpg)**

**Canada's early fur trade was largely built on the fashion for**[**beaver hats**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beaver_hat)**in Europe, particularly**[**top hats**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Top_hats)**. The steps in manufacturing hats are illustrated in this image from 1858.**

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Barreter.JPG)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Barreter.JPG)**

**Hat-maker making a felt hat**

**Hatmaking** is the manufacture of hats and headwear ; **millinery** is the [designing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fashion_design) and manufacture of [hats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hat). It can also be used to refer to a type of store that sells those goods.

A *milliner* designs, makes, trims, or sells hats.

Millinery is sold to women, men and children, though some definitions limit the term to women's hats.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_note-1) Historically, milliners, typically female shopkeepers, produced or imported for sale an inventory of garments for both men and women, including hats, shirts, cloaks, shifts, caps, and neckerchiefs. Customers would visit a millinery shop to examine and buy clothes (children's clothing, shirts, undergarments and caps, for example).

More recently, a milliner has become a hatter who designs, makes, sells or trims hats primarily for a female clientele.

The origin of the name is likely the Middle English *Milener*, as in an inhabitant of [Milan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milan) or one who deals in items from the Italian city,[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_note-2) known for its fashion and clothing.

Women's [fascinators](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fascinator) are a style of millinery: the use of feathers, materials, beads, pearls and crystals to make extravagant to petite fascinators for brides, weddings, christenings, ladies' day at the horse races and many other glamorous occasions**.**

## Types of milline

Many styles of hat have been popular through history and worn for different functions and types of event. They can be part of uniforms or worn to indicate social status. Styles include the [top hat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Top_hat), hats worn as part of military uniforms, [cowboy hat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowboy_hat) and [cocktail hat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cocktail_hat)**.**

## Notable hatters and milliners

The names in this section represent those who had and/or continue to have a significant influence on hatmaking and millinery.

### Hatters

* [John Cavanagh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Cavanagh_(hatter)), an American hatter whose innovations included manufacturing regular, long and wide-oval fitting hats to enable customers to find better-fitting ready-to-wear hats.
* [James Lock & Co.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Lock_%26_Co.) of London (founded 1676), is credited with the introduction of the [bowler hat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bowler_hat) in 1849.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_note-Telegraph-3)
* [John Batterson Stetson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Batterson_Stetson), credited with inventing the classic [cowboy hat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowboy_hat)[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_note-Reynolds_1995_Pg_8-4)

### Milliners

* [Anna Ben-Yusuf](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anna_Ben-Yusuf) wrote *The Art of Millinery* (1909), one of the first reference books on millinery technique.[[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_note-hats-5)
* [Rose Bertin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rose_Bertin), milliner and modiste to [Marie Antoinette](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marie_Antoinette), is often described as the world's first celebrity fashion designer.[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_note-6)
* [Lilly Daché](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lilly_Dach%C3%A9) was a famous American milliner of the mid-20th century.
* [Mr. John](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mr._John) was an American milliner considered by some to be the millinery equivalent of [Dior](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Dior) in the 1940s and 50s.[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_note-7)
* [Stephen Jones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Jones_(milliner)) of London, is considered one of the world's most radical and important milliners of the late 20th and early 21st centuries.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_note-vambio-8)
* [Simone Mirman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simone_Mirman) was known for her designs for [Elizabeth II](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elizabeth_II) and other members of the British Royal Family.
* [Caroline Reboux](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caroline_Reboux) was a renowned milliner of the 19th and early 20th centuries.
* [David Shilling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/David_Shilling) is a renowned milliner, artist and designer based in Monaco.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_note-9)
* [Philip Treacy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_Treacy) of London is an award-winning milliner.

## References

* 1. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_ref-1)[**"Millner"**](http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/milliner)**. Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 2012-06-07.**
  2. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_ref-2)***American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, Third Edition**
  3. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_ref-Telegraph_3-0)[**Bowler hat makes a comeback**](http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/8043423/Bowler-hat-makes-a-comeback.html)**Telegraph (London). Retrieved 9 June 2012**
  4. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_ref-Reynolds_1995_Pg_8_4-0)**Reynolds, William and Rich Rand (1995) The Cowboy Hat book. Pg 8**[**ISBN 0-87905-656-8**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/0879056568)
  5. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_ref-hats_5-0)**Jones, Stephen & Cullen, Oriole (editor) (2009). *Hats: An Anthology*. V&A Publishing.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**1-85177-557-9**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/1-85177-557-9)**.**
  6. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_ref-6)[**Steele, Valerie**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rose_Bertin)**(2010).**[***The Berg Companion to Fashion***](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=Hemsvn9ZbRkC&pg=PA72&dq=Rose+Bertin+%22first+fashion+designer%22&hl=en&sa=X&ei=MbvST9CWJ8Lt8QOr5LyfAw&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&q=Rose%20Bertin%20%22first%20fashion%20designer%22&f=false)**. Berg. pp. 72–73.**[**ISBN**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Standard_Book_Number)[**1847885926**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special:BookSources/1847885926)**. Retrieved 9 June 2012. More than one of |author= and |last= specified (**[**help**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:CS1_errors#redundant_parameters)**)**
  7. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_ref-7)[**New York Times obituary for Mr. John**](http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9F0CEED71E3DF93AA15755C0A965958260)
  8. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_ref-vambio_8-0)[**Biography of Stephen Jones**](http://www.vam.ac.uk/microsites/hats-anthology/the-exhibition/stephen-jones.html)**on the V&A Museum website, accessed 1 April 2009**
  9. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hatter#cite_ref-9)[**Hillier, Bevis**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bevis_Hillier)**(October 13, 1985).**[**"Hat Trick"**](http://articles.latimes.com/1985-10-13/magazine/tm-15535_1_david-shilling)**.**[**LA Times**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LA_Times)**. Retrieved January 24, 2013.**

## External links

* [Millinery](http://www.millineryforum.com/)
* [All Sewn Up: Millinery, Dressmaking, Clothing and Costume](http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/HumanEcol.MillineryBooks)
* [18th Century millinery](http://www.history.org/almanack/life/trades/trademln.cfm)
* [*Popular Science*, November 1941, "Pulling Hats Out Of Rabbits"](http://books.google.com/books?id=nCcDAAAAMBAJ&pg=PA52&dq=popular+science+September+1941&hl=en&ei=v5eRTIDkH42lnQfu4rSDBw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=2&ved=0CDIQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=popular%20science%20September%201941&f=true) article on modern mass production hat making

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# Leather crafting

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Leathertools.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf7/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Leathertools.jpg)

**Modern leather-working tools**

**Leather crafting** or simply **Leathercraft** is the practice of making [leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather) into craft objects or works of art, using shaping techniques, coloring techniques or both.

## Techniques

### Dyeing

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Phdinoleatherpic.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf7/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Phdinoleatherpic.jpg)

**A dyed leather**[**carving**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather_carving)

**Leather**[**dyeing**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dyeing) usually involves the use of [spirit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethers) or alcohol based [dyes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dye) where alcohol quickly gets absorbed into moistened [leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather), carrying the pigment deep into the surface. "Hi-liters" and "Antiquing" stains can be used to add more definition to patterns. These have pigments that will break away from the higher points of a tooled piece and so pooling in the background areas give nice contrasts. Leaving parts unstained also provides a type of contrast.

Alternatives to [spirit stains](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Spirit_stains&action=edit&redlink=1) might include a number of options. [Shoe polish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoe_polish) can be used to dye and preserve leather. Oils such as [neatsfoot](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neatsfoot_oil" \o "Neatsfoot oil) or[linseed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linseed_oil) can be applied to preserve leather but darkens them. A wax paste more often than not serves as the final coat.

Sweat and grime will also stain and 'antique' leather over time. Gun holsters, saddlebags, wallets and canteens used by cowboys and buckaroos were rarely colored in the [Old West](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Old_West). The red, brown, and black tones develop naturally through handling and as the oiled leathers absorb the rays of the desert sun.

Due to changing environmental laws, alcohol-based dyes are soon to be unavailable.[*[when?](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style/Dates_and_numbers" \l "Chronological_items" \o "Wikipedia:Manual of Style/Dates and numbers)*][[*where?*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:WikiProject_Countering_systemic_bias)] There are currently water-based alternatives available, although they tend not to work as well.

### Painting

Leather painting differs from leather dyeing in that [paint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paint) remains only on the surface while dyes are absorbed into the leather. Due to this difference, leather painting techniques are generally not used on items that can or must bend nor on items that receive friction, such as belts and wallets because under these conditions, the paint is likely to crack and flake off. However, latex paints can be used to paint such flexible leather items. In the main though, a flat piece of leather, backed with a stiff board is ideal and common, though three-dimensional forms are possible so long as the painted surface remains secured.

[Acrylic paint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acrylic_paint) is a common medium, often painted on [tooled](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tooled&action=edit&redlink=1) leather pictures, backed with wood or cardboard, and then framed. Unlike photographs, leather paintings are displayed without a glass cover, to prevent [mold](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mold).

### Carving

**Leather carving** entails using metal implements to compress moistened [leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather) in such a way as to give a three dimensional appearance to a two dimensional surface. The surface of the leather is not intended to be cut through, as would be done in [filigree](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filigree).

The main tools used to "carve" leather include: [swivel knife](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swivel_knife), [veiner](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Veiner&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Veiner (page does not exist)), [beveler](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Beveler&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Beveler (page does not exist)), [pear shader](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pear_shader&action=edit&redlink=1), [seeder](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seeder" \o "Seeder), cam, and background tool. The swivel knife is held similar to pencil and drawn along the leather to outline patterns. The other tools are [punch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather_punch)-type implements struck with a wooden, nylon or [rawhide](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rawhide_(textile)) [mallet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mallet). The object is to add further definition with them to the cut lines made by the swivel knife.

In the United States and Mexico, the western floral style, known as "Sheridan Style", of carving leather predominates. Usually, these are stylized pictures of acanthis or roses. California, Texas, and a few other styles are common. By far the most preeminent carver in the United States was [Al Stohlman](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Al_Stohlman). His patterns and methods have been embraced by many hobbyists, scout troops, reenacters, and craftsmen.

### Stamping

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Stamping_on_Leather.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf7/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Stamping_on_Leather.jpg)

**Examples of geometric stamping on leather.**

Leather stamping involves the use of shaped implements (stamps) to create an imprint onto a [leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather) surface, often by striking the stamps with a[mallet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mallet).

Commercial stamps are available in various designs, typically geometric or representative of animals. Most stamping is performed on vegetable tanned leather that has been dampened with water, as the water makes the leather softer and able to be compressed by the design being pressed or stamped into it. After the leather has been stamped, the design stays on the leather as it dries out, but it can fade if the leather becomes wet and is flexed. To make the impressions last longer, the leather is conditioned with [oils](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oils) and [fats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fat) to make it water-proof and prevent the fibers from deforming.

## External links

* [Landscapes leather carving](http://www.crupisgallery.it/claudia/inglese/claudia_index_inglese.htm)
* [Leather Detailing Video](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pPaJhHPDoxI)

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[Categories](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Categories):

* [Leatherworking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Leatherworking)
* [Leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Leather)

# Quilting

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gee's_Bend_quilting_bee.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf6/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gee's_Bend_quilting_bee.jpg)

**Women of**[**Gee's Bend, Alabama**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gee%27s_Bend,_Alabama)**quilting, 2005.**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Caraco_jacket_in_printed_linen,_1770-1790,_skirt_in_quilted_silk_satin,_1750-1790.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf6/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Caraco_jacket_in_printed_linen,_1770-1790,_skirt_in_quilted_silk_satin,_1750-1790.jpg)

**Quilted skirt (silk, wool and linen - 1770-1790), Jacoba de Jonge-collection MoMu, Antwerp / Photo by Hugo Maertens, Bruges.**

**Quilting** can refer either to the process of creating a quilt or to the sewing of two or more layers of material together to make a thicker padded material. "Quilting" as the process of creating a quilt uses "quilting" as the joining of layers as one of its steps, often along with designing, piecing, appliqué, binding and other steps. A **quilter** is the name given to someone who works at quilting. Quilting can be done by hand, by [sewing machine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewing_machine), or by a specialist [longarm quilting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Longarm_Quilting" \o "Longarm Quilting) system.

The [process](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Process_(engineering)) of quilting uses a [needle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewing_needle) and [thread](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarn) to join two or more layers of material to make a [quilt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilt). Typical quilting is done with 3 layers: the top fabric or quilt top, [batting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batting_(material)) or insulating material and backing material. The quilter's hand or [sewing machine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewing_machine) passes the needle and thread through all layers and then brings the needle back up. The process is repeated across the entire area where quilting is wanted. A rocking, straight or [running stitch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Running_stitch) is commonly used and these stitches can be purely functional or decorative and elaborate. Quilting is done to create bed spreads, art quilt wall hangings, clothing, and a variety of [textile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Textile) products. Quilting can make a project thick, or with dense quilting, can raise one area so that another stands out.

Quilt stores often sell fabric, thread, patterns and other goods that are used for quilting. They often have group sewing and quilting classes, where one can learn how to sew or quilt and work with others to exchange skills. Quilt stores often have quilting machines that can be rented out for use, or customers can drop off their quilts and have them professionally quilted.

## History

### Early functional quilting

The word "quilt" comes from the [Latin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin) *culcita* meaning a large stuffed sack, but it came into the [English language](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language) from the [French](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_language) word *cuilte*. The origins of quilting remain unknown, but sewing techniques of piecing, applique, and quilting have been used for clothing and furnishings in diverse parts of the world for several millennia.

The earliest known quilted garment is depicted on the carved ivory figure of a [Pharaoh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pharaoh) of the Egyptian [First Dynasty](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Dynasty), about 3400 B.C.

In 1924 archaeologists discovered a quilted floor covering in [Mongolia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mongolia). They estimated its date as between 100 BC to 200 AD. There are numerous references to quilts in literature and inventories of estates. [Crusaders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crusaders) brought quilted objects from the [Middle East](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East) to Europe in the late 11th century. Quilted garments known as [gambesons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gambeson) were popular in the European [Middle Ages](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_Ages). [Knights](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knights" \o "Knights)wore them under their armor for comfort and sometimes as an outer garment to protect the metal armor from the weather. The earliest known surviving European bed quilt is from late 14th century Sicily. It is made of linen and padded with wool. The blocks across the center are scenes from the legend of [Tristan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tristan). The quilt is 122" by 106" and is in the [Victoria and Albert Museum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victoria_and_Albert_Museum) in[London](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/London).[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_note-1)

Quilting has been part of the needlework tradition in Europe from about the 5th century CE. Early objects contain Egyptian cotton, which may indicate that Egyptian and Mediterranean trade provided a conduit for the technique. Quilted objects were relatively rare in Europe until approximately the 12th century, when quilted bedding and other items appeared after the return of the Crusaders from the Middle East. The medieval quilted [gambeson](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gambeson), [aketon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aketon" \o "Aketon) and [arming doublet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arming_doublet)[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_note-2) were garments worn under, or instead of, armor of [maille](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maille" \o "Maille) or [plate armor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plate_armor). These developed into the later quilted [doublet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doublet_(clothing)) worn as part of fashionable European male clothing from the 14th to 17th century. Quilting clothing began to be generally used in the 14th century, with quilted doublets and armor worn in [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), [Germany](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Germany), and [England](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England) and quilted tunics in Italy.

### American quilts

In American [Colonial times](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonial_history_of_the_United_States), most women were busy spinning, weaving, and making clothing. Meanwhile, women of the wealthier classes prided themselves on their fine quilting of wholecloth quilts with fine [needlework](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Needlework). Quilts made during the early 19th century were not constructed of pieced blocks but were instead whole cloth quilts. [Broderie perse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Broderie_perse" \o "Broderie perse) quilts and medallion quilts were made. Some antique quilts made in North America have worn-out blankets or older quilts as the internal batting layer, quilted between new layers of fabric and thereby extending the usefulness of old material.

During American pioneer days, "paper" quilting became popular. Paper was used as a pattern and each individual piece of cut fabric was basted around the paper pattern. Paper was a scarce commodity in the early American west, and women would save letters from home, newspaper clippings, and catalogs to use as patterns. The paper not only served as a pattern but as an insulator. The paper found between the old quilts has become a primary source of information about pioneer life.

Quilts made without any insulation or batting were referred to as summer quilts. They were not made for warmth, only to keep the chill off during cooler summer evenings.

### African-American quilts

African-American women developed a distinctive style of quilting, notably different from the style most strongly associated with the [Amish](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amish). [Harriet Powers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harriet_Powers), a slave-born African American woman, made two famous story quilts. She was just one of the many African American [quilters](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilter) who contributed to the evolution of quilting. The Gee's Bend quilting community was celebrated in an exhibition that travelled to museums including the [Smithsonian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smithsonian).[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_note-3) The contributions made by her and other [quilters of Gee's Bend, Alabama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Quilts_of_Gees_Bend) has been recognized by the US Postal Service with a series of stamps.[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_note-4) The *communal* nature of the quilting process (and how it can bring together women of varied races and backgrounds) was honored in the series of stamps.

During the American Civil War, slaves used quilts as a means to share and transmit secret messages to escape slavery and travel the Underground Railroad. A lack of written record on the topic has created debate among historians and scholars. However, an oral history has been told and preserved. [[5]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_note-5)

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Native_Baby_and_Star_Quilt.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf6/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Native_Baby_and_Star_Quilt.jpg)

**Native American Baby in cradle board with baby star quilt**

### Hawaiian Quilting

"Hawaiian quilting was well established by the beginning of the twentieth century. Hawaiian women learned to quilt from the wives of missionaries from New England in the 1820s. Though they learned both pieced work and applique; by the 1870s they had adapted applique techniques to create a uniquely Hawaiian mode of expression. The classic Hawaiian quilt design is a large, bold, curvilinear appliqué pattern that covers much of the surface of the quilt, and the symmetrical design is cut from only one piece of fabric."[[6]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_note-6)

### Art quilting

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Art_Quilt_06.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf6/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Art_Quilt_06.jpg)

**An art quilt – "Carved in Stone"**

During the late 20th century, [art quilts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_quilts) became popular for their aesthetic and artistic qualities rather than for functionality (they are displayed on a wall or table rather than spread on a bed). "It is believed that decorative quilting came to Europe and Asia during the Crusades (A.D. 1100-1300), a likely idea because textile arts were more developed in China and India than in the West."[[7]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_note-7)

### Quilting in fashion and design[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Quilting&action=edit&section=7" \o "Edit section: Quilting in fashion and design)]

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Decorative_quilted_upholstery.jpeg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf6/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Decorative_quilted_upholstery.jpeg)

**A modern use of quilting: a stool upholstered with quilted and embroidered fabric from India.**

Unusual quilting designs have increasingly become popular as decorative textiles. Industrial sewing technology has become more precise and flexible, and quilting using exotic fabrics and embroidery began to appear in home furnishings in the early 21st century.

## Types and equipment

Many types of quilting exist today. The two most widely used are hand-quilting and machine quilting.

**Hand quilting** is the process of using a [needle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewing_needle) and [thread](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarn) to sew a [running stitch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Running_stitch) by hand across the entire area to be quilted. This binds the layers together. A quilting frame or hoop is often used to assist in holding the piece being quilted off the quilter's lap. A quilter can make one stitch at a time by first driving the needle through the fabric from the right side, then pushing it back up through the material from the wrong side to complete the stitch; this is called a stab stitch.[[8]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_note-8) Another option is called a rocking stitch, where the quilter has one hand, usually with a finger wearing a [thimble](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thimble), on top of the quilt, while the other hand is located beneath the piece to push the needle back up. A third option is called "loading the needle" and involves doing four or more stitches before pulling the needle through the cloth. Hand quilting is still practiced by the Amish and Mennonites within the United States and Canada, and is enjoying a resurgence worldwide.

**Machine quilting** is the process of using a home [sewing machine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewing_machine) or a longarm machine to sew the layers together. With the home sewing machine, the layers are tacked together before quilting. This involves laying the top, batting, and backing out on a flat surface and either pinning (using large safety pins) or [tacking](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tack_(sewing)) the layers together. Longarm Quilting involves placing the layers to be quilted on a special frame. The frame has bars on which the layers are rolled, keeping these together without the need for tacking or pinning. These frames are used with a professional sewing machine mounted on a platform. The platform rides along tracks so that the machine can be moved across the layers on the frame. A Longarm machine is moved across the fabric. In contrast, the fabric is moved through a home sewing machine.

**Tying** is another technique of fastening the three layers together (and is not a form of quilting at all). This is done primarily on quilts that are made to be used and are needed quickly. The process of tying the quilt is done with [yarns](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yarn) or multiple strands of [thread](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thread_(yarn)). [Square knots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reef_knot) are used to finish off the ties so that the quilt may be washed and used without fear of the knots coming undone. This technique is commonly called "tacking." In the Midwest, tacked bed covers are referred to as comforters.

Quilting is now taught in some American schools. It is also taught at senior centers around the U.S., but quilters of all ages attend classes. These forms of workshop or classes are also available in other countries in guilds and community colleges.

Contemporary quilters use a wide range of quilting designs and styles, from ancient and ethnic to post-modern futuristic patterns. There is no one single school or style that dominates the quilt-making world.

## Processes and definitions

### Traditional

Traditional quilting is a six-step process that includes: 1) selecting a pattern, fabrics and batting; 2) measuring and cutting fabrics to the correct size to make blocks from the pattern; 3) piecing (sewing cut pieces of fabric together using a sewing machine or by hand to make blocks) blocks together to make a finished "top"; 4) layering the quilt top with batting and backing, to make a "quilt sandwich"; 5) quilting by hand or machine through all layers of the quilt sandwich; and 6) squaring up and trimming excess batting from the edges, machine sewing the binding to the front edges of the quilt and then hand-stitching the binding to the quilt backing. Note: If the quilt will be hung on the wall, there is an additional step: making and attaching the hanging sleeve.

### In China

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Quilt_making_13.JPG)

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf6/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Quilt_making_13.JPG)**

**A lattice of thread is being created atop a layer of batting.**

Throughout China, a simple method of producing quilts is employed. It involves setting up a temporary roadside site. A frame is assembled within which a lattice work of cotton thread is made. Cotton batting, either new or retrieved from discarded quilts, is prepared in a mobile carding machine. The mechanism of the carding machine is powered by a small, petrol motor. The batting is then added, layer by layer, to the area within the frame. Between each layer, a new lattice of thread is created with a wooden disk used to tamp down the layer.[[2]](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Quilting_in_Haikou)

About 4 of these can be produced by a two-person team each day. They are sold to local shops for 60 [RMB](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMB) or more depending on size and thickness.

### Definitions

* **Piecing**: Sewing small pieces of cloth into patterns, called [blocks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilt_block), that are then sewn together to make a finished quilt top. These blocks may be sewn together, edge to edge, or separated by strips of cloth called sashing. Note: Whole cloth quilts typically are not pieced, but are made using a single piece of cloth for the quilt top.
* **Borders**: Typically strips of fabric of various widths added to the perimeter of the pieced blocks to complete the quilt top. Note: borders may also be made up of simple or patterned blocks that are stitched together into a row, before being added to the quilt top.
* **Layering:** Placing the quilt top over the batting and the backing.
* **Quilting:** Stitching through all three layers of the quilt (the quilt top, the batting, and the quilt back), typically in decorative patterns, which serves three purposes:

1. To secure the layers to each other,
2. To add to the beauty and design of the finished quilt, and
3. To trap air within the quilted sections, making the quilt as a whole much warmer than its parts.

* **Binding:** Long fabric strips cut on the [bias](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bias_(textile)) that are attached to the borders of the quilt. Binding is typically machine sewn to the front side of the edge of the quilt, folded over twice, and hand sewn to the back side of the quilt.

**Quilting** is usually completed by starting from the middle, and moving outward toward the edges of the quilt.

Quilting can be elaborately decorative, comprising stitching fashioned into complex designs and patterns, simple or complex geometric grids, "motifs" traced from published quilting patterns or traced pictures, freehand, or complex repeated designs called [tessellations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tessellations). The quilter may choose to emphasize these designs by using threads that are multicolored or metallic, or that contrast highly to the fabric. Conversely, the quilter may choose to make the quilting disappear, using "invisible" nylon or polyester thread,thread that matches the quilt top, or stitching within the patchwork seams themselves (commonly known as "stitch in the ditch"). Some quilters draw the quilting design on the quilt top before stitching, while others prefer to stitch "freehand."

Quilting is often combined with [embroidery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery), [patchwork](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patchwork), [applique](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Applique" \o "Applique), and other forms of [needlework](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Needlework).

## Specialty styles

* [Foundation piecing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foundation_piecing) – also known as paper-piecing – sewing pieces of fabric onto a temporary or permanent foundation
* [Shadow or Echo Quilting](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Shadow_or_Echo_Quilting&action=edit&redlink=1) – Hawaiian Quilting, where quilting is done around an appliquéd piece on the quilt top, then the quilting is echoed again and again around the previous quilting line.
* [Ralli Quilting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralli_Quilting) – Indian quilting, often associated with the Gujarat region.
* [Sashiko stitching](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sashiko_stitching) – Basic running stitch worked in heavy, white cotton thread usually on dark indigo colored fabric. It was originally used by the working classes to stitch layers together for warmth.[[9]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_note-9)
* [Trapunto quilting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trapunto_quilting) – stuffed quilting, often associated with Italy.
* [Machine Trapunto quilting](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Machine_Trapunto_quilting&action=edit&redlink=1) – a process of using water soluble thread and an extra layer of batting to achieve trapunto design and then sandwiching the quilt and re-sewing the design with regular cotton thread.
* [Shadow trapunto](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Shadow_trapunto&action=edit&redlink=1) – This involves quilting a design in fine [Lawn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawn_cloth) and filling some of the spaces in the pattern with small lengths of colored [wool](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wool).
* [Tivaevae](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tivaevae) or tifaifai – A distinct art from the [Cook Islands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cook_Islands).
* Watercolor Quilting – A sophisticated form of scrap quilting whereby uniform sizes of various prints are arranged and sewn to create a picture or design. See also [Colorwash](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patchwork_quilt" \o "Patchwork quilt).
* Thread Art – A custom style of sewing where thread is layered to create the picture on the quilt. See this picture for an example (<http://www.agww.net/html/agww_merchandise_2.html>).

## References

* 1. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_ref-1) <http://www.emporia.edu/cgps/tales/quilte~1.html>
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  3. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_ref-3) [Fabric of Their Lives](http://www.smithsonianmag.com/arts-culture/geesbend.html)
  4. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_ref-4) [Quilts of Gee's Bend commemorative postage stamps](http://www.usps.com/communications/news/stamps/2006/sr06_042.htm)[[*dead link*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Link_rot)]
  5. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting#cite_ref-5) <http://www.osblackhistory.com/quilts.php>
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# Shoemaking

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Schuhmacher-1568.png)

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Schuhmacher-1568.png)**

[**Woodcut**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodcut)**of shoemakers from 1568**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Swanson_Shoe_Repair_18.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Swanson_Shoe_Repair_18.jpg)

**A cobbler in**[**Seattle, Washington**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Seattle,_Washington)**.**



[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Rhof-schuhmacher.ogg)

**A shoemaker at the [Roscheider Hof Open Air Museum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roscheider_Hof_Open_Air_Museum" \o "Roscheider Hof Open Air Museum)**

**Shoemaking** is the process of making [footwear](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Footwear). Originally, shoes were made one at a time by hand. Traditional [handicraft](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handicraft) shoemaking has now been largely superseded in [volume](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quantity) of shoes produced by [industrial](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industry) [mass production](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mass_production) of footwear, but not necessarily in [quality](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quality_(business)), attention to detail, or[craftsmanship](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Craftsmanship).

Shoemakers or [cordwainers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordwainer" \o "Cordwainer) (cobblers being, historically, those who *repair* shoes) may produce a range of footwear items, including [shoes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoe), [boots](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boot" \o "Boot),[sandals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandal_(footwear)), [clogs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clogs) and [moccasins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moccasin_(footwear)). Such items are generally made of [leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather), [wood](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood), [rubber](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubber), [plastic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plastic), [jute](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jute) or other plant material, and often consist of multiple parts for better durability of the [sole](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sole_(shoe)), stitched to a leather upper.

## Traditional shoemaking

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sewing_machine_for_shoes_01.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Sewing_machine_for_shoes_01.jpg)

**Sewing machine for shoemaking and shoe repair, and also bag and heavy fabric repair work. This machine is manually operated with a hand crank. The foot can be turned in any direction which changes the direction of the material feed. This machine is owned by a roadside shoe repairman in**[**Haikou**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haikou)**, Hainan Province, China. (A piece of strap is placed between the foot and work surface.)**

Most shoemakers use a [last](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Last)—made traditionally of wood, but now often of plastic— on which to form the shoe. Some lasts are straight, while curved lasts come in pairs: one for left shoes, the other for right shoes.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cervo098.jpg)

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cervo098.jpg)**

**Traditional shoemaker at the**[**Ethnographic Museum of Western Liguria**](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Museo_Etnografico_del_Ponente_Ligure&action=edit&redlink=1)**, [Cervo](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cervo,_Liguria" \o "Cervo, Liguria),**[**Italy**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy)

Traditional shoemakers used to use more than 15 different techniques of making shoes. Some of these are: pegged construction, English Welted (machine-made versions are referred to as "Goodyear Welted" after the inventor of the technique), goyser welted, Norwegian, stitchdown, turnout, German sewn, moccasin, bolognese stitched, and blake-stitched.

Some types of ancient and traditionally-made shoes include:

* Furs wrapped around feet, and sandals wrapped over them: used by [Romans](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancient_Rome) fighting in northern Europe.
* [Clogs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clogs): wooden shoes, often filled with straw to warm the feet.
* [Moccasins](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moccasin_(footwear)): simple shoes, often without the durability of joined shoes (although different types of leather have different wear characteristics).

## In modern times

Current crafters, in [developing regions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_country) or supply constrained areas may use used or [surplus](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_surplus) car or truck [tire](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tire" \o "Tire)tread sections as an inexpensive and plentiful material [resource](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Resource) to make strong shoe soles or sandals with.

The [Society for Creative Anachronism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_for_Creative_Anachronism) offers some advice about making period shoes for people engaged in the[leisure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leisure) activity of [historical reenactment](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historical_reenactment).

Traditional shoemakers still exist today, and create custom shoes containing no plastics, paper, or nails (which rust, eventually).

## In popular culture

The shoemaking profession makes a number of appearances in popular culture, such as in stories about[shoemaker's elves](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Elves_and_the_Shoemaker), and the [proverb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proverb) "The shoemaker's children go barefoot".[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoemaking#cite_note-1) The [patron saint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patron_saint) of shoemakers is[Saint Crispin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saint_Crispin).

[Chefs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chefs) and [cooks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cook_(profession)) sometimes use the term "shoemaker" as an insult to others who have prepared sub-standard food, possibly by overcooking, implying that the chef in question has made his or her food as tough as [shoe leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Shoe_leather&action=edit&redlink=1) or hard leather shoe soles, and thus may be in the wrong profession. Similarly, to "cobble" can mean not only to make or mend shoes, but "to put together clumsily; to bungle."[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoemaking#cite_note-2)

## Famous shoemakers

* [**Rabbi Yochanan Hasandlar**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabbi_Yochanan_Hasandlar)**, a famous sage of the Third Century AD, might have earned his living as a sandal maker, though the nickname might also indicate that he was a native of**[**Alexandria**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alexandria)**.**[**[3]**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoemaking#cite_note-3)
* [**Hans Sachs**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Sachs)**, German poet**
* [**Jakob Böhme**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jakob_B%C3%B6hme)**, German Christian mystic and theologian**
* [**Salvatore Capezio**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salvatore_Capezio)**, founder of the manufacturer of dance shoes [Capezio](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Capezio" \o "Capezio)**
* [**Pope Urban IV**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pope_Urban_IV)**, born Jacques Pantaléon, was the son of a cobbler of**[**Troyes**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Troyes)**,**[**France**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France)**.**
* [**Salvatore Ferragamo**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salvatore_Ferragamo)
* [**Jimmy Choo**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jimmy_Choo)
* [**Christian Louboutin**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian_Louboutin)
* [**Daniel Day-Lewis**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Day-Lewis)
* [**Cordwainer**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordwainer)
* [**Order of the Knights of St. Crispin**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Order_of_the_Knights_of_St._Crispin)**, an American labor union of 50,000 shoemakers c. 1870**
* [**Sandler**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sandler)
* [**Shoe repair shop**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoe_repair_shop)

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# Tailor

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tailor_at_work.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Tailor_at_work.jpg)**

**A tailor attending to a customer in**[**Hong Kong**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong)**.**

**A tailor** is a person who makes, repairs, or alters clothing professionally, especially suits and men's clothing.

Although the term dates to the thirteenth century, *tailor* took on its modern sense in the late eighteenth century, and now refers to makers of men's and women's [suits](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suit_(clothing)), [coats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_(clothing)), [trousers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trousers), and similar garments, usually of [wool](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wool), [linen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linen), or [silk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Silk).

The term refers to a set of specific hand and machine sewing and pressing techniques that are unique to the construction of traditional jackets. Retailers of tailored suits often take their services internationally, traveling to various cities, allowing the client to be measured locally.

Traditional tailoring is called [*bespoke tailoring*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bespoke_tailoring) in the United Kingdom, where the heart of the trade is London's [Savile Row tailoring](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Savile_Row_tailoring" \o "Savile Row tailoring), and*custom tailoring* in the United States and [Hong Kong](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong). This is unlike [made to measure](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Made_to_measure) which uses pre-existing patterns. A bespoke garment or suit is completely original and unique to each customer.

Famous fictional tailors include the tailor in [*The Emperor's New Clothes*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Emperor%27s_New_Clothes) and [*Brave Little Tailor*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brave_Little_Tailor). A more recent title is [John le Carré](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_le_Carr%C3%A9)'s [*The Tailor of Panama*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Tailor_of_Panama).

## Types of Tailoring

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:TailoringFirstFitFront01.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:TailoringFirstFitFront01.jpg)**

**Tailoring first fitting in**[**Italy**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italy)

As the tailoring profession has evolved, so too have the methods of tailoring. There are a number of distinctive business models which modern tailors may practice. While some may practice many, there are others who will practice only one or two.

### Local Tailoring

Local tailoring is as the name implies. Typically the tailor is met locally and the garment produced locally. This method enables the tailor to take professional measurements, assess posture and body shape to make unique modifications to the garment. Local tailors will typically have a showroom or shopfront allowing clients to choose fabrics from samples or return the garment easily should it require further modification. This is the most traditional form of tailoring. Hong Kong and London are the most famous for high quality [bespoke](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bespoke) tailoring, in average it takes about 2 to 3 fittings and about 3 to 4 days to handmake one suit.

### Distance Tailoring

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:John's.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:John's.jpg)**

[**Clothier**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cloth_merchant)**and tailor in the**[**Financial District**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Financial_District,_Boston,_Massachusetts)**of**[**Boston, Massachusetts**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boston)

**Distance tailoring** involves ordering a garment from an out-of-town tailor enabling cheaper labour to be used. In practice this can now be done on a global scale via e-commerce websites. Unlike local tailoring, customers must take their own measurements, fabric selection must be made from a photo and if further alterations are required the garment must be shipped. Today, the most common platform for distance tailoring is via online tailors.

### Traveling Tailor

Unlike distance tailoring, traveling tailors provide a more personal service to their customers and give the customers an opportunity to see the fabric samples and meet the tailor in person. Traveling tailors travel between cities and station in a local luxury hotel for a short period of time to meet and provide the same tailoring services they would provide in their local store. In the hotel, the customer will be able to select the fabric from samples and the tailor will take the measurements himself. The order then will be shipped to the customer within 3-4 weeks time. Unlike local tailoring, if further alterations are required the garment must be shipped. Today, most traveling tailors are from Hong Kong, traveling to USA, UK, France, Australia and Japan.

## Related terms

**[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Brownell's_trouser_button.jpg)**

**[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Brownell's_trouser_button.jpg)**

**Vintage tailor's button from**[**Hobart, Tasmania**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hobart,_Tasmania)

* **A *tailor-made*** is a man's suit consisting of a (usually) [woolen](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woolen) or [tweed](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tweed_(cloth)) [coat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coat_(clothing)) and [pants](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pants); the name arose during the [Edwardian period](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edwardian_period).
* As an adjective, *tailor-made* (from the second half of the twentieth century usually simplified to *tailored*) refers to [clothing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clothing) made by or in the style of clothes made by a tailor, characterized by simplicity of [cut](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cut_(clothing)) and [trim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trim_(sewing)) and fine (often hand) [finishing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Finish);[[*disambiguation needed*](http://toolserver.org/~dispenser/cgi-bin/dab_solver.py?page=Tailor&editintro=Template:Disambiguation_needed/editintro&client=Template:Dn)] as a women's clothing style *tailored* as opposed to dressmaker.
* ***Rodeo tailor*** is a term for a creator of the flamboyant costumes typical of [country and western](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Country_music) musicians, characterized by extensive hand [embroidery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery), an abundance of [rhinestones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhinestone), and [cowboy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cowboy) details such as [pearl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearl) [snaps](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snap_fastener) and [arrowhead pockets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_wear).
* In some documents, tailor means *adjust*, and tailoring means *adjusting*.

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# Upholstery

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:New_England_easy_chair.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:New_England_easy_chair.jpg)

**A New England easy chair at the**[**Winterthur Museum and Country Estate**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Winterthur_Museum_and_Country_Estate)**in Delaware**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:An_upholsterer_explains_his_craft_-_geograph.org.uk_-_890489.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:An_upholsterer_explains_his_craft_-_geograph.org.uk_-_890489.jpg)

**An upholsterer explains his craft**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Upholsterychair.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Upholsterychair.jpg)

**A stripped chair ready to be upholstered.**

**Upholstery** is the work of providing [furniture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Furniture), especially [seats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chair), with [padding](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padding), [springs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spring_(device)), [webbing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Webbing), and [fabric](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Textile) or [leather](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather) covers. The word *upholstery* comes from the [Middle English](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_English) word *upholder*,[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery" \l "cite_note-1) which referred to a tradesman who held up his goods. The term is equally applicable to [domestic](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domestic), [automobile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automobile" \o "Automobile),[airplane](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airplane" \o "Airplane) and [boat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boat) furniture. A person who works with upholstery is called an upholsterer; an apprentice upholsterer is sometimes called an outsider or trimmer. Traditional upholstery uses materials like [coil springs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery_coil_springs) (post-1850), animal hair (horse, hog & cow), [coir](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coir), straw and hay, [hessians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hessian_(cloth)), linen [scrims](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scrim_(material)), wadding, etc., and is done by hand, building each layer up. In contrast, modern upholsterers employ synthetic materials like dacron and vinyl, serpentine springs, and so on.

## Automobile upholstery

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:RL_Seat.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:RL_Seat.jpg)

**A typical**[**leather**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leather)**-upholstered**[**car seat**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Car_seat)**.**

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Riva_junior.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.22wmf8/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Riva_junior.jpg)

**A**[**motorboat**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Motorboat)[**cockpit**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cockpit)**.**

An automotive upholsterer, also known as a trimmer, coachtrimmer or motor trimmer, shares many of the skills required in upholstery, in addition to being able to work with carpet.

The term coachtrimmer derives from the days when car frames were produced by manufacturers and delivered to [coachbuilders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Coachbuilder) to add a [car body](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Car_body) and interior trimmings. Trimmers would produce soft furnishings, carpets, [soft tops](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soft_top) and [roof](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Automobile_roof) linings often to order to customer specifications. Later, trim shops were often an in-house part of the production line as the production process was broken down into smaller parts manageable by semi-skilled labor.

Many automotive trimmers now work either in automotive design or with aftermarket trim shops carrying out repairs, restorations or conversions for customers directly. A few high-quality motor car manufacturers still employ trimmers, for example, [Aston Martin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aston_Martin).

## Commercial upholstery

This is the type of upholstery work offered to businesses. Examples would be restaurant seating consisting of booth seats, dining room chairs, bar stools, etc. Also churches, including but not limited to pews and chairs for the congregation, hospitals and clinics consisting of medical tables, chiropractic tables, dental chairs, etc. Also common to this type of upholstery would be lobby and waiting-area seating. Upholstered walls are found in some retail premises.

## Marine upholstery

Marine upholstery differs in that one has to consider dampness, sunlight and hard usage.

A [vinyl](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vinyl) or material that is [UV](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ultraviolet) and cold-cracking resistant is the choice.

Stainless-steel hardware such as staples, screws must be used for a quality job that will last. Any wood used must be of marine quality.

Usually a high-resiliency, high-density plastic foam with a thin film of plastic over it is used to keep out water that might get by the seams. Closed-cell foam is used on smaller cushions which can double as flotation devices.[Dacron](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyethylene_terephthalate) thread must be used in any sewing work. Zippers should be of nylon.

## History

**Upholder** is an archaic term used for [upholsterer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholsterer) in the past, although it appears to have a connotation of *repairing* furniture rather than creating new upholstered pieces from scratch (c.f. [cobbler](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shoemaking) vs. [cordwainer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cordwainer" \o "Cordwainer)).[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery#cite_note-2)

In 18th-century London, upholders frequently served as [interior decorators](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interior_decorators) responsible for all aspects of a room's decor.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery#cite_note-James.2C_History-3) These individuals were members of the [Worshipful Company of Upholders](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worshipful_Company_of_Upholders), whose traditional role, prior to the 18th century, was to provide upholstery and textiles and the fittings for funerals. In the great London furniture-making partnerships of the 18th century, a [cabinet-maker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cabinet-maker) usually paired with an upholder: [Vile and Cobb](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Vile_and_Cobb&action=edit&redlink=1), [Ince and Mayhew](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ince_and_Mayhew" \o "Ince and Mayhew),[Chippendale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chippendale) and [Rannie](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Rannie&action=edit&redlink=1" \o "Rannie (Seite nicht vorhanden)) or [Haig](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haig).[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery#cite_note-4)

In the [U.S.A.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S.A.), [Grand Rapids, Michigan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grand_Rapids,_Michigan) is a centre for furniture manufacture, and many of the best upholsterers can still be found there. These craftsmen continue to create or recreate many antique and modern pieces of furniture.

### Upholstery-related tools

* [Chalk](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chalk) (upholsterer's chalk or tailor's chalk)
* [Goggles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goggles)
* [Needle guards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Needle_guard)
* [Rubber mallet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rubber_mallet)
* [Scissors](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scissors)
* [Sewing machine](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewing_machine)
* [Staple gun](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staple_gun)
* [Staple knocker](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staple_knocker) (staple puller)
* [Upholstery hammer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery_hammer)
* [Upholstery needles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery_needle) (round point curved needles and button needles)
* [Upholstery regulator](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery_regulator)
* [Webbing stretcher](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Webbing_stretcher)

### Upholstery materials

* [Buttons](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Button)
* [Staples](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Staple_(fastener))
* [Tacks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nail_(fastener)) (upholstery tacks, various sizes)
* [Zippers](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zipper)

### Upholstery skills

* [Cutting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cutting)
* [Sewing](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sewing)

### Other related articles

* [Canvaswork](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canvaswork)
* [Slipcover](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slipcover)
* [Throw pillow](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Throw_pillow)

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  2. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery#cite_ref-2) [OED](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OED)
  3. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery#cite_ref-James.2C_History_3-0) [James, Upholstery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery#James.2C_Upholstery), p.13
  4. [**^**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upholstery#cite_ref-4) ["Upholders homepage"](http://www.upholders.co.uk/).

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[Categories](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Help:Categories):

* [Crafts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Crafts)
* [Furniture](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Furniture)