

resents peace, liberty and plenty. The sleeveless *chiton* was also used by the Greeks to denote citizenship—hence, what could be more appropriate and suited to our own Miss Liberty?

In the illustration the Greek idea has been followed with only the slight alterations that adapt it more perfectly to present use. The dress consists of the white *chiton* or under-dress made of soft white silk; this extends to a little below the knee and is drawn round the waist with a soft blouse effect that is very charming. An artistic as well as patriotic touch is given by the yoke-band of blue round the neck handsomely embroidered with white stars. Fastened round the waist over the *chiton* is a red-and-white skirt gathered and left open down the entire left side and with a slight graceful train at the back. Although in this instance the lower part of the costume is separate, it gives the unbroken folds and arrangement of the ancient Greek dress, a girdle concealing the joining and giving the necessary completion.

The *himation* or scarf is a most decorative and graceful feature; it is of soft blue silk, and, like the original Greek garment, is made with long ends that fasten with a buckle over the left shoulder; and a draped effect is given by fastening it with another buckle over the right hip. The *himation* falls from the shoulder loosely in long graceful ends that add much to the effectiveness of the costume. To give security and hold the *himation* in the regular folds so desirable one might take another hint from the Greeks and fasten small weights to the ends. This arrangement of the scarf over the left shoulder was used in ancient times by the Greek artists to express noble dignity.

The pointed buskins or boots worn are of soft leather; at the top they are extended in wing effect, resembling much the boots always worn by Mercury, fitting the foot as they do very smoothly and wrinkling easily round the ankles. Low shoes, called *crepidas*, consisting of leather sides with straps passed across the foot, were much used instead of boots or sandals. The

Phrygian cap worn by Liberty is very much like the ordinary *pilos* cap, except that a graceful touch is added by the soft top which turns over in front. In the costume illustrated red was used for one side of the cap, with blue upon the other, while a band of white embroidered with the word Liberty gives the necessary color scheme so successfully carried out in the entire costume. As pictured here, Miss Liberty has a calm, gracious air, dignified and tender: she carries in her left hand a scroll representing the Declaration of Independence, while with her right hand she firmly grasps the Stars and Stripes.

The pattern of the dress for Miss Liberty is No. 723 and is in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size the dress requires five yards and three-eighths of red-and-white striped goods, four yards and seven-eighths of plain blue goods, four

yards and an eighth of plain white goods, and a fourth of a yard of plain red goods, all twenty-seven inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The second illustration shows the familiar dress of Uncle Sam, and above it one can imagine the kind, yet shrewd, alert face that is so typical of the American. The title Uncle Sam dates back to the War of 1812. In those stormy times a contractor—Elbert Anderson—sent a large consignment of provisions to the army in which the casks were marked E. A.—U. S. Now a well-known inspector of army stores named Samuel Wilson was familiarly called Uncle Sam, and when some one asked the meaning of the mark, as a joke one replied, "Elbert Anderson to Uncle Sam." The name speedily gained a wide significance throughout the United States and came to be used as opposed to the name John Bull.

The suit represented is the one always given to Uncle Sam, although cut upon more graceful lines and showing perfect adjustment. The coat is made of fine blue cloth of the national

blue color. In cut it resembles an exaggerated evening coat being made with long swallow-tails that extend nearly to the floor. It is smoothly fitted at the top, is the back, but below the waist coat-plains and long coat-laps are formed, giving the requisite spring and shape. The coat in front is short, rounding up over the hips and turning back at the top in large lapels that extend in points beyond the ends of the rolling collar. The coat is open all the way down the front, each side being decorated by large brass buttons. Between the flaring fronts of the coat and below appears a very patriotic vest that fastens down the center with brass buttons. The vest is made of white cloth and appliqued upon it are embroidered blue stars.

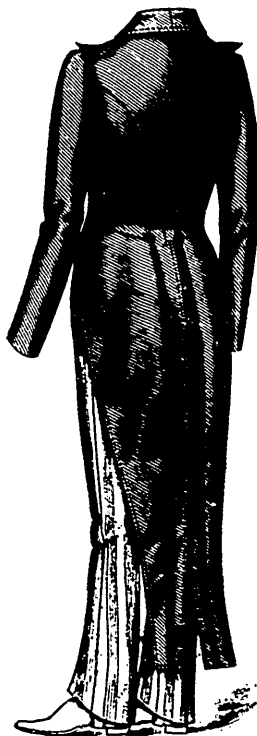
The full-fall trousers are fashioned of red-and-white striped material. The pocket at each side fastens with buttons and button-holes, while the legs are held in position at the bottom by straps. With this suit long boots are invariably worn, Uncle Sam never appearing in low, buttoned or laced shoes.

The pattern of the suit is No. 721, which is in three sizes, small, medium and large. In the medium size, the coat requires three yards and an eighth of goods, the vest seven-eighths of a yard, and the trousers two yards and five-eighths, each thirty-six inches wide. Price of pattern, 1s. 3d. or 30 cents.

The colors used in the costumes, which are those of the American flag, also keep in mind George Washington, the colors of the flag being taken from his crest, which consisted of three white stars across the upper part and three bars running across the escutcheon. The flag as it is to-day shows very slight variation or alteration since the day of its adoption, June 13, 1777.



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