CLOTHING EVOLUTION

As far back as 100,000 and more years ago, research is proven the use of human utilizing some form of cloth to cover their bodies. Their means of fabric creation from woven or knitted variety of animal and plant fibers (wool, linen, silk, hemp etc.) or animal skin usage is not dated, however we know that those living in Artic climates treated and shaped skins out of shear intellect. If animals survived Arctic winters inside their skin so would they.

The use of cloth wraps is also recognized as the onset of our ancient civilization generation establishing social morals and values. Beyond the days of biblical Adam and Eve eating forbidden fruit naked under an apple tree nakedness, it has become a private moment. Comedic concept of big leafy skirts in the jungle preceded the use of simple cloth loosely converting the burden of naked flesh back in time as early skin protectants and a hint at civility. The simplicity of cloth cloaks wrapped around one's body formalized imagery of Romans. This served our ancient eras as man and woman traveled outside of their dwelling in the natural environment. Nakedness, though readily depicted in visual artistry, became a progressively private interest between man and woman inside the instillation of relationships, marriages, and age as a factor of generation evolvement. It is symbolic of "respect" for others in public arenas so as not to be offensive.

Clothing, apparel, or garments are items worn upon our bodies as a respected social approach for public appearances. It is also a form of protection from predatorial issues, the elements, rough or sharp surfaces, environmental hazards, insects etc....And it is a warming necessity in cold climates and during cold seasons as much as protectant from extreme heat and sunburn. As the evolution of human intellect would suggest, the fabric development followed seasonal needs citing heat, moisture, tactile and pressure comfort in variation of forms and color dye assortment.

The creation of fabric for our apparel is an intense and laborious process from which fibers are made through spinning and weaving. It is the reason the textile industry was first to become mechanized. Sewing also took hold as a strict form of developing clothing articles of various shapes and sizes from mind and eye coordination. Here also is the foundation inside gender distinction, cultural identity and social status. In later, beyond revolutionary years, patterns were formed by which typically women could sew similar pieces of clothing enabling their cultural input using those talents, fabrics, and interest beholden their communities. Sewing articles of clothing took off as a marketed item of necessity in some zones and hand sewn priorities deemed a daily family chore for others.

This collage of elements dictated the economics surrounding clothing production as the manufacturing garments progressed. Ready wear for purchase must be a luxury

Edit with WPS Office

for upper class and economical, basic, and easy care for the mid to lower class. Our low-cost quality wear, in later years, served as a means of defining and refining the difference in our social interest and income level. As the garment industry evolved it commanded a more intense nudge to textiles, fabric production, creative design and sewn perfect work. The more items manufactured and distributed, the greater volume of sales, employment options, and revenue. Clearly, this market transformed for the masses once and for the social economic divide twice. And too, as a device in and of global trade thrice.

This global common good, clothing, is repeatedly worn by owners and therefore must be laundered, ironed, stored, and or dry cleaned. In the beginning of our times, the natural elements bore the burden as predictor to the ability for such items to be washed and hung for drying in the heated sun and breezy refreshing air. In later years, the promotion of technology suggested the necessity for electrical items such as washers and dryers, irons for wrinkles and neatness, spray starch and chemical steamers; it was the evolution of our economic classes.

Garment manufacturing in time, transferred into a means of recognition of the ages. Younger buppies, professional intellectuals, factory workers and older humans had a diverse requirement and value for clothing. The aged preferred less hassle, no ironing, and easy comfortable wear. Here, inside this reality, was the distribution of fabrics for use, mend ability, and at home care. Famous "poly ester" with elastic waistlines would promote a sense of aging against the tight fit, loose slacked, dress or heeled and soft sole shoe wearers. Furthermore, accessories, such as pattern formations and fabric blends, swatches for sale, patches for mending, zippers and sewing devices, were additional market product lines which eased and fueled the creative design process. These are distinguishing mechanisms which proved a valued tool in revenue expanse, however, a modern day world dictates that they are no longer forms of distinction.

Fabric creations are specific to culture, industry, sex and seasonally focused. In America, fashion is regionally dictated historically and became "national" trends. This is clearly seen in southwestern garb and cold zone dominance in footwear, furs, leathers etc...for warmth. Today, each phase of fad driven attire spun into mass produced retail items sold nationally.

Ethnic and cultural heritage in the U.S. and globally, are recognized through historical pictorial documentation of clothing worn. We know this from our national native cultures and countries such as Africa, China, and India who offer trendy cultural wear and fabric designs at market. Their culture specific garments are sold with the states as trade expanded and through outsourcing, global branding, and immigrant entrepreneurs opening shops to supplement their racial identity and expose items to the American culture.

Sexual orientation for early humans was non-specific in form but changed within

Edit with WPS Office

styles. In much later years, garments became sex and age oriented as they were made from design features such as zipper placement, button styles, or fabric prints. Clothing is also isolated in use within our variation of industries. In the sports industry, specialized items are developed not for their specified in-action necessity, but, for the modernized sexes with specifications befitting comfort biologically and fabrics seasonally. Generalized assumption changed from basic tennis shoes or sneakers onto cushion and air soles. A tennis pro doesn't use a wet suit, nor gloves for hand protection of a golfer. Nor are skorts or shorts, bikinis and trunks, hikers and mountain climbers' attire in look is not akin to that of a gardener.

These differences enabled the expansion of our clothing markets from family to school uniforms, sporting, and hobby specific uses. Just as our societal creation of organizations, planned or volunteer events, team generation and other isolated grouping who require associated wear which they either retain or donate after their "event" is over. Their event items are often viewed as costly can become excess and are gifted for continued use by others in need.



RETAIL OUTLETS

A passion for clothing and other material goods, push men and especially women, on shopping ventures at different times, for different reasons. The evolution of our retail industry endorsed the challenge inside mass production of merchandise national distribution. As "local retailers" gained recognition and revenue, they weighed the cost and burden of transporting goods state to state as they secured bulk sales contracts with retail department stores. And when this old method of "pounding the pavement" worn thin and big cities seemed furlong thought, an interest in servicing the masses spurned the development of strip malls and localized shopping zones began.

Our Communities have evolved from the use of just local grocers, one fabric store, and one cafe as seen of The Little House on the Prairie. We were awed like the Brady Bunch with big and small strip malls, a gift from the shopping gods. In short, through the installation of RIT's (real estate investment trusts) and other investors, focus upon retail sales volume, nation distribution, and convenience, strip malls spiraled into large indoor malls with multiple store types, eatery's, and even car dealer hubs.

Edit with WPS Office

This promoted the development of retail chains and brands expanding state to state operations. In time, proper use of land and seasonal change inspired the development of 'outdoor' retail locations termed 'outlets.' As the public and weather let us roam from store to store outside. These too offer customers eatery's around strategically correlated sections to egg on hours as consumers search for clothing items.

Promotion of retailer's items are typically the primary attraction for consumers as they are chided through sales. Seasonal, White, holiday, back-to-school, and other perkish events to urge old and new clients out for another shopping experience or splurge. Easier access, reduced travel time and diversified quality goods improved the retail business nationally. The repeated development of outlet retail facilities is also a contributor to localizing and balancing public access to a variety of trending brands and restaurant food styles while equalizing the opportunity for county and states to share in increased tax revenue. This commercial endeavor provided greater income potential to retailers and this growth in tax revenue depressurized state income in use of federal funding contributions.

Effort to broaden the retail industry in the U.S. was not to provoke sales solely for North America labels, but, was inclusive of supporting popular global clothing brands manufactured overseas. The importation of garments, was a dynamic approach to bargaining for a greater selection of inventory while building the U.S. trade industry. For the average American the progressive nature of this industry made goods for those seeking vendors with more notable pieces and styles to coincide with our changing middle class, growing corporate world and those entrepreneurs willing to operate retail stores for distribution of such items.

Clothing sales, at any income level, are a welcomed tool and strategic device used to generate volumous sales and hence, more annual revenue. The word 'sale' is a trigger for those ignited with purchasing power and eager to extend their wardrobe with dated fashion trends. The mere mention of a sale typically denotes that the store has reduced the price of goods or merchandise to build customers, seasonal sales, end of season, post-holiday or clearance sales all of which reduce inventory. The promotion of sales is the most welcomed approach to generating human traffic to circumvent the "outlet" or "strip mall" who spend in exchange for goods and service which employees hundreds of people.

BUDGET SHOPPING FOR CLOTHING

To budget is the expectations of us, people, adults who have responsibilities, lifestyle desires and expectations, and those who like to save specifically for cloths shopping ventures. This level of money conscious, of a budget-wise shopper, is the basis for fashion brands such as H&M, the now defuncted Forever21, Uniqlo and Old Navy success. Though there are many others, these are a few mainstream, widely accessible retail stores who devoted fashion, flexible styles and quality to a reasonable

Edit with WPS Office

price. Affordable items that trend and blend, as consumers spend consciously inside the freedom of their budget(s).

Outside of specific retail and online store brands there is the time we spend shopping sale and clearance racks seeking reduced cost for quality goods. Here, consumers depend upon seasonal sales, special clearance, or even couponing for lower prices. Another trick is in making use of online after season sales. Most notable brands sale their overflow stock on their websites at a reduction in cost until they are sold out of each item.

Secondhand shopping is another strategy of those budget conscious shoppers who look for name brand gently worn clothing and other goods for sale. Often paying 3x's below regular retail store pricing, the spirit for thrifting, consignment shops, and online resale platforms have grown. Some of these globally located stores feature classic pieces which can be combined for full outfits in wear. Common, brand name, and high-end fashions are all readily available globally as a major means of saving dollars while satisfying ones needs.

And lately, Upcycling has become the modern-day challenge for seamstresses who feel compelled to personalize their fashion, save bucks, all while conserving quality clothing and other items. Re-vitalizing worn garments through mixing, cutting, and reimagining its design and use, is the go-to method that's virally caught on and up with budgeting and upgrading out closets with everyday wear and upscaled attire as well.

A reasonable 5% of our income is sadly devoted to our clothing budget. Most of use tend to exceed this minute percentage as clothing pieces and accessories are extensive and today’s market yields at much higher prices. This too is under the guise that we dwell in debt free households? Whereas most people utilize one's credit cards to increase their ability to make purchases, the reality is that the average household income is equivalent or below their actual debts. Therefore, available funds for clothing does and does not depend upon the size of the family, it is grounded in the financial awareness and spending habits of the head of household.

The uptake of alternative means of parents and young adults feeding their desire to shop and maintain a fashion savvy wardrobe becomes a necessity. Between workplace dress codes, afterhours entertainment, trendy day wear and the basic must haves, it is a social burden we all adhere to inside quality and quantity.

Stylist are a thing of the past and future as some professionals prefer professional guidance to thwart the desire to look their best and budgeting dilemmas. This can also align with "clothing allowances" employers provide to enable purchase of work-related dress code clothing to befit the environment and desire of their respective organization. Some grant direct payment, vendor specifications or reimbursement of purchases and cleaning expenses.

Edit with WPS Office

CLOTH SHOPPING ALTERNATIVES: THRIFTING, CONSIGNMENT& LUXURY RESALE

Establishing clothing businesses which generate revenue is a growing form as we've watched the number of consignment vendors and online platforms increase within the last ten years. This is in response to our yoyoing economies and the desire for luxury, gently used and worn, items of consumers on budgets and in use of reasoning to support 'resale vendors', and as an approach which was once a highly coitized means of obtaining such material goods. The financially faltering or the financially savvy people shun those who frown upon the purchase of "used" goods as a practice of the "poor." It has worked its way into position as a mainstay or staple in part with the clothing industry itself. This is a conjunctive means of recycling our things and protecting our environments from waste resulting from overconsumption of material goods in North America, Canada, and other European countries.

Clothing corporations incorporated standards for generating cost per garment aside from style trends, influenced the resale ability of each gently worn or used item. Other businesses, in recognition of minimizing clothing waste pollution, began to offer purchasing credits for item returns for reuse as solid sustainability practices. Amidst economic pressure, the ability to "save money" is the key, the primary reason behind the establishment of consignment and thrift stores. It has too enabled millions to present themselves routinely adorned in name brand fashions others admire all while glowing behind their hidden secret to looking good and feeling good with nice, modern items at a reduced price. This too has forced the hand of others too break the stigmatism surrounding such shopping practices.

It also is enticing to consume through purchase, those once distant, taunting clothing and accessory items which are verified as authentic high -end items at more affordable prices. Owners facing overconsumption are relieved through resale of their expensive purchases they've grown weary of or inside downsizing their lifestyle. They choose to bargain with the public offering their good through platforms such as eBay, mercury, Etsy and a host of others.

Edit with WPS Office

CONSIGNMENT

As a newer phenomenon, as a proven option, the consignment industry is said to have reached it's "zenith." Some have suggested that it will supersede the annual sales of our traditional retail outlets by 2028 despite Genzers 70% store visitation rate in 2024. One writer suggest that the consignment industry is said to be experiencing a "renaissance".

The consignment industry has existed since 1897 and has become a recognized and valued form of redistribution for clothing, furniture, and other items consumers thought to expensive of garment or item to resale at modest local thrift stores. Though once and uncertain askance of consumer trust, value, and respect, consignments gained momentum based upon several factors having "the cost" of trendy and expensive material goods as its primary motivational factor. Now, we must keep in mind the reality of what actually sparked the notion of consignment goods as upscale resale, thrifting. The changing consumer behavior is directly associated with the attentive reproach to owning goods outside of "strict brand loyalty." Through second-hand items, buyers are using a value-driven means most adaptable and suitable to sustaining lifestyles inside an affordable method of purchase. This too is for quality and longevity in use of goods and makes for the driving purpose of retail consignments continuedgrowth.

An added attraction to use of website driven consignment shops is found within the flexible contractual arrangement which are promising for the number of clients using such methods. While the in-store systems and software, such as Ricochet PO and Poshmark, enable random buybacks and checkout stations to function with ease for such vendors. And, email is still a staple in advertising and marketing sales and new uptake(s).

For these style boutiques, location is specific to the volume of traffic such places attract. They are often in busy corridors of our cities which fuel the middle to upper class body. It is a common consideration for all investors as major chains such as Target and Marshalls collective conglomerates are standard in our communities as enticement for consumers to shop. These 'big-box stores' weigh strategically against brand name 'anchor stores', DWS, Costco Wholesale, Walmart, Kroger or Nike are used for outlets and other mall structures in luring additional tenants along with impending shoppers.

THRIFTING

The concept of donations was first realized through visionary impact of "Goodwill, The Salvation Army and other thrift stores." These local chains were once viewed as a poor man or women’s means of clothing him or herself living amongst those striving to

Edit with WPS Office

middle class lifestyles, it gained little interest as it was "declass A" means of shopping.

Today, thrifting has prevailed nationally despite new items, fresh from the manufacturer having been deemed most suitable for most ascending Americas. Don't misunderstand me or believe people in total have changed their attitudes toward thrifting, however, people began to observe the waste associated with spending top dollar for items when you very well may find a "like new" well maintained clothing item or other regular good at one of these low scale shopping outlets. A consensus in view of conservation supports this associated "method" to resale madness which requires shoppers careful observance of each item preferably gently worn clothing and well cared for expensive, top dollar items or ever popular rodeo drive trendy purses.

Gently worn clothing, accessories, shoes, household items and the list goes on, are all featured items at local thrifty centers. This form of retail too, has taken hold across the U.S. as a shopping store of choice for those seeking inexpensive purchase of quality items. Though we are all different in our sense of selectivity when using this back for means of providing for ourselves, it is urgent to be choosy in our purchases. One can find new or like new goods in probably every category to sustain your needs. However, it requires time and careful once overs to assure that you have chosen a valued "new or used" item.

Again, thrifting relies upon tax deductible donations from locals who are often downsizing, relocating, deceased, and other reasons for gifting. The store itself must evaluate the donations and prep them for shelving in the variety of fashions the store owners choose as each item is resold at a cost, in fair value, to the thrifty consumer as it is not a "regulated" system.

LUXURY RESALE GROWTH

The purchase of luxury is admirable as they tend to hold their value. The construction, design and fine manufacturing quality uphold the price. It is such that some designers such as Louis Vuitton and Takashi Murakami are re-releasing twenty or more-year-old product lines. This is in light of the uptake by consumers or their item resold through online vendors amidst and against the submergence of industry "fakes." This new business sense has reignited and reinvigorated these vintage or passé styles and driven up the value of such fashions as Hermes's Birkin and Kelly bags. Yet, manufacturing old styles, feeds the interest in those who rather own new things and not used as the brand vendors earns more income. Older companies using a welcomed new approach to building business. On either side of the fence, business is booming driven in economic, social, and technological reasoning. Other luxury brand manufacturers decided to shut down new sales in response to global scams by blocking unauthentic sales of their items.

Those retailers urging sustainability have joined forces with the "resale" culture to

Edit with WPS Office

support "real" resales of their items as specialized outlets offer used luxury products. As it too is representative of their quality and durability. As a practice in sustainability and reducing environmental waste, North America is one of the largest and most developed markets for second-hand luxury having a strong body of platforms. Asia-Pacific is in the midst of expanding its resale zone whereas, Latin America is in the its emerging stage of the resale game.

This "Value retention second-hand marketplace" incorporates businesses who are specialized retailers of luxury resale items such as:

Real Real (Gucci) Vestiaire Collective Rebag Fashionphile

What Goes Around Comes Around Burberry By Back

Boho chic barn jackets hipster club culture resurgence

Edit with WPS Office

PART II

CLOTHING DONATIONS

Our public relies upon "donations" of all kind as a means used to reestablish those at a disadvantage during states of economic based "social decline". During times of economic sloping, traumatic loss relative to fires, hurricanes or other natural disaster(s), donated items are relied upon as a means to recover material loss and as a path toward accessing the basics. Under such conditions, people are focused primarily upon recapturing normality which is most inclusive of clothing. Thus, there exist support for the underdog practice of consignment and thrifting purchases as clothing closets are used to aide those impacted toward a "back" to normal presence with emergency shelter and clothing provisions.

As it has become an expectant practice of people who consume material goods, it too is a modern desire to teach people about over consumption, environmental waste and the natural outcome from the age of downsizing through donating our goods. We learn that "giving, so that others may have "nice" things has become a normal natural habit nationally in America. This probably came attached with the suggestion inside "moral licensing" or as a "social responsibility," in care of others less fortunate. However, as with most endeavors are those additives which serve to hinder what is kind and what is good!

Global sustainability encompassing the reduction in global waste, has taken on a new persona inside clothing pricing wars, breaking trends, and as influence toward retailers to resale and offer purchase credits for customers returning their used items spurned. It is encapsulated in employment equality, abusive labor practices, and global environmental pollutants.

Our years teach us that human inspiration, communal responsibility and God inspired religious corporate undertaking, all influence the development of organizations, community projects, businesses and a host of other resources which focus upon aiding this facet of our citizenry. Goodwill's, local thrift stores, Dress for Success, The Salvation Army, Cradles to Crayons and many others objective is to provide adequate and appropriate clothing options for those in need to access. Though are not limited to bodywear items, this is the primary premise upon which most were devised from. It is there mission to enable all to have the items they need and desire generating that sense of equality clothing ourselves provides.

In our country and around the globe, childhood poverty is a nationwide issue. It is considered an isolated category under the umbrella of homelessness and impoverished lifestyles members of our community's face. Though, it is not viewed by the socially affluent of our communities as personal uptake, it is considered a socially accepted

Edit with WPS Office

form of maintaining and maintenance society.

These reestablish one's shopping opportunities are provided "retail" outlets at a cost for each item, "second-hand retail" locations. Some are entitled inside letters of permission to access goods at no cost, readily packaged and redistributed in warehouses of non-profits. Others are gifted through churches, non-profits, and other private groups whom collect and store clothing at venues where the needy public can obtain them. Typically, these agencies enable self-guided access to clothing, shoes, jewelry, make-up, undergarments etc....with a typical numeric limitation.

Donations, Charities, or budget Options

Cradles to Crayons Planet Aid Suited for Change

Goodwill's Local Thrift Stores Church or Organization Clothing Closets

CLOTHING PRODUCTION GLOBALLY

It is said that an estimated 150 billion articles of clothing are produced globally each year. Because of this hyper production and consumption rate, we have suffered an increase of pollution unable to dispose of the excess mindfully. Under the guise of "resolution", our country's shed the extra in donation to the southern lands of the world. As the northern nations over extend themselves in fashion, they ship to other less fortunate countries such as South America, Islands of Caribbean, and Africa, to relieve their over-consumption and stifle the poverty sense of "material goods" poorer countries suffer from. It is the U.S.'s alleged, top export.

Companies and traders also send their excess inventory or rejects (irregular goods) which are unsellable through charities and churches to the needy in community, camps of war-torn zones or smuggled to their city markets.

As we take a peek into clothing manufacturing we find out exactly what the phrase "traveling pants" suggest. As such items are typically woven of China, India, Pakistan, South Korea or African fabrics among others, they are transported to other nations to be sold in various retail outlets. All of these countries have the raw materials used such as cotton, silk, and other manmade fibers to make designer specified garments. The actual clothing is typically sewn in India, China and Vietnam and offered as plausible wardrobe items in European and U.S. shopping venues. Recognizing such, we find that Italy produces stated higher quality fabric indicating assumably that more expensive items suits, blouses, etc...are bought from their vendors for the global market.

Edit with WPS Office

These items also makeup the primary "secondary clothing markets" to traders. And despite the desire to 'uplift' the individual countries fashion industry and trends, locals are most likely to purchase the cheaper, less expensive items to coincide with their economic ability.

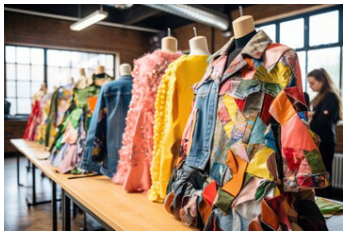
In view of pollution and industry abuses, nations such as Africa are suggesting bans upon dumping secondhand clothes through importation in their lands. Such practice is an offense inside as they also scorn with discouragement as the translation of its locals wearing t-shirts and other goods with random, meaningless western rhetoric of sayings, summer camps, family reunions, business emblems etc. is useless. In resolution, these 6ft deep graveyards and end zone countries, are tired of de-clogging other cultures through uptake of their clothing trash.

This, in turn, extends support to their country's internal textile manufacturers and is pathos to the global uptake of African fashions. Some believe the bounty of donated clothing must be destroyed and discarded without hesitation and not travel the globe to find a poor home and users of used goods.

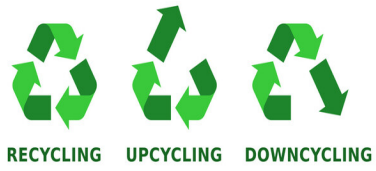
For decades, environmental activist and budget wise financial advisors have reiterated the necessity for a reduction in how Americans purchase their material goods. Endorsing more practical methods and asserting a need for a sense of consumer selectivity which would reduce over-consumption and eliminates over-spending. This minimizes waste and still provides ample option for donating to supplement the growth of organizations that recycle or repurpose clothing items for customer purchase or as readily seen in places such as YouTube, "upcycling" items for at-home sewing interest.

Edit with WPS Office





UPCYCLING APPAREL







Today, we are well outside the evolution of sewing, sewing patterns, and fancy designing techniques as the aide to the burden in using creativity to seduce customers into spending. It's that sense of seductive pleasure which seemingly is the answer to healing an infected wound. Craftsmanship and creativity were and still are "a cure" toward marketing, selling and consumer spending which today has brought to a pivotal point of shame. Shaming the public, government, and clothing industry professional for having failed to assume responsibility for waste. This is waste as chemical dyes, excessive overconsumption of clothing, and the other are forms of pollutants. Our fight has become, how best to change the dynamic "waste" plaques our country's with.

Upcycling's history in understanding excess began during Medieval period urban cities where scraps were made into alternative goods for profit. Japanese boro and Indian Jugaad, are the similar initiative to of mending and patching together used garment pieces to make new durable items. This practice carried onto wealthy 19th centurions, empresses and royals, who commissioned seamstress to refashion gowns as during WWII's "make-do-and-mend" campaigns.

The same realism coined "upcycling" in 1994 by designer Reiner Pichler has become re-popular from the 1990's into the 2000s and counting. It supports the ideology of a 'circular economy' which has not genuine beginning nor finite end. Instead, each piece has the capacity to breed new life through reusing materials to reshape, restyle and recapture something new of quality and style. As the public became conscious of sustainability and an awareness of over spending, budgeting grew, so has the cultural movement to practice "upcycling."

This make-shift effort at transforming cloth into apparel is and ever evolving industry locked onto historical trends and craving innovation from specific designers. Here to lies the burden of expense which is dependent upon cost per piece and branding along with manufacturing, distribution, commercial real estate, etc....And, after consumers invest heavily in clothing items, they are troubled with the financial investment, storage, over consumption issues, and thence downsizing. Those who budget is traditionally most frugal, choosing to buy only the necessary pieces of either

Edit with WPS Office

high or low quality.

The psychology of shopping has proven that others grow weary of spending decidedly saving instead. Some are turned off by the level of expense associated with purchasing more clothing often reliving each viable item inside their closet limited, yet, wanting something different. They are faced with the issue of how best to renew their belongings from time to time?

A good seamstress committed to sew new pieces, is well informed of the uptake of donations and the overabundance of cloths in thrift stores, begins to reexamine the practicality of it all. She or he doubts that buying the same pattern of styles will suffice and fulfill their appetite for that something different buying new cloths often does. Hence, at risk of sounding like a feminist, the designer decides to transform each piece into a one-of-a-kind fashion using the old and discarded clothing items inside of his or her closet or on the rack at local thrift shops. Bridging old with new ideas that pop, say something in modernized form and as self-expression in creativity. These uncommon clothing pieces also enable the allure of fabric variations and reuse of accessories sewn onto them such as zippers and buttons. In lieu of spending $300 on six pieces she sheds $50 on ten pieces or more using innovated vision to revive some aspect of each to form a brand-new style, pattern, item having cut, patched, rezipped and rebuttoned it creatively.

Versatility, esteem, and pride expressive of self in "upcycling" has since become the modern-day answer and a said industry 'movement'. Trend setters have shared in their interest using YouTube, TicTok and other media outlets for others to revived their sewing skills while breathing life into old, forgotten clothing. It is the “eco-friendliest” act resolutions to global clothing waste.

Examples of up-cycling technique afford the seamstress opportunity to devise:

denim reinvention	sustainable streetwear	vintage
patchwork apparel	repurposed fabrics	
reworked outerwear	reconstructed dresser	

A wealth of URLs for online videos of upcycling skill builders:

https://youtube.com/shorts/OJbFkaNZ6t4?si=62mQpVEDCuLtZfat

https://youtu.be/RRoRWlfGyKI?si=L_EAGtgQAWrntBk_

https://youtu.be/zoMY4fJN1aU?si=rbnqWXr7UWb24pYm

Edit with WPS Office

SEWING

The earliest humans, used generic raw sewing to stitch together animal hides and furs for clothing and shelter as it was essential to surviving cold temperatures and protection from the elements. This was in use of bones, antlers and plant fibers. A philosophical simple sense applies as animals survive harsh winters wrapped solely in their own skin. Ancient man used linen threads for clothing and sails. Time permits the formulation of fabrics and metal for needles as it became a practical activity progressing onto decorative stitches, embroidery, buttons and dyes.

Medieval times provides evidence that sewing had become a key skill with training for quality craftsmanship. During the Industrial Revolution, technology in the textile industry blossomed as clothing production using new sewing machines took root. It also meant that home-made clothing may gradually be replaced or match in affordability with mass produced ready-to-wear apparel. Women found it easier and kinder to their hands in sewing and mending garments. However, deplorable sweat shops for clothing production become a commonality.

Sewing had become a female dominant "homec" course and an acquired skill easily transferred onto the primarily female sex as an organized in-training survival skill. As it once was a historical necessity, sewing had become a complimentary device of use for self and especially budget wise families globally.

Sewing today, despite high quality goods and the implosion of manufacturing, is still a hobby and sexually integrated choice practice for those with interest in patterns, creating and repairing their own wear. It is less expensive and enables self-prescribed fashion for those with varied taste in style and sizing when time a lot such activity in use of proper materials, measuring devices and keen perception.

As I researched the history and concepts associated with clothing, I found a few notes about the production and use of patterns. In the days of Rome and togas, cloth thrown fittingly about our bodies, were worn. As time permitted, the use of fabrics began to hold a tighter grasp of our physical person and was a noted symbolism of wealth. The "fit" was a luxury from the use of wooden blocks and then cardboard cut-outs. Tailors and dressmakers of the 13th century and beyond held onto and developed the full use of patterns for refinement. They were so recognized and valued that "patterns" became a significant part of their willed inheritances.

Guide books for clothing construction were available and by the 1700 full manuals for garment measure, cutting, fit and hand sewing were readily accessible. 1820's spring forth tape measure and the latter 1850's an actual sewing machine was invented and marketed. The Howe's, Singer, machines were sold as the evolution of pattern sell through postal service by the Godey's magazines, Demorest and McCall companies. Thence, Butterwick began offering paper sized patterns. The sizing

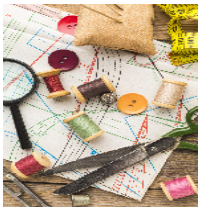
Edit with WPS Office

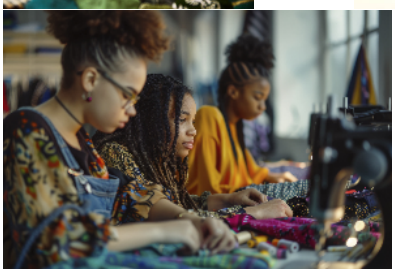
through pattern and their use, made global clothing manufacturing faster and easier. They too extended its use onto other household item such as curtains and furniture cover as another pattern commercial company, Simplicity Patterns Company arose in 1827 and BurdaStyle, 1952.

Inside the world of a seamstress was a host of reasons why it was and remains a complimentary tool of self-esteem, confidence and social connectivity. The hours spent creating wearable clothing is inspiring for the worker bee and in personal use, a personal relaxation tool and mood booster balled into one. Its economic values feed the spirit and mind while the cost is less than comparable depending upon fabric against the time, travel, and expensive of shopping for the similar item. Also, as the sewing develops skill, there is typically excess fabric, patterns and accessories readily available and time lessens with skill. As long as the clothing are durable they can be provided as self-wear, gifts and even for small business sales, pop-up shops or charitable contribution.

Sewing Fashion Quick Takes





KNIT & CROCHET WEAR

The use of a 'single' hook, crochet, to make loops using yarn which are then connect the V shapes stitches to form objects and things. As with the introduction to looming, knitting typically evolves in learning connect the loops to form something as simplistic as a pot holder or warmer in its most basic state. In knitting, two long needles are used to form similar loops exchanging needles and the stitch is held on them. Though there seems to be no established point of origin for either, have become a recognized pastime concept since the 17th century. Each unique style offers good use in time to create items through shared instruction in the past.

Edit with WPS Office

It is practice of historical religious orders in use of 'lace' (nun's lace) for textiles and exporting. By the 19th century, crochet and knitting were popular arts using affordable materials. Soon after, the development of 'patterns' spread through magazines and books. This promoted is creativity, bore goods readily worn and became a source of income for those grounded in technique and skill.

Today, we use video tutorials or patterns which extend this craft of yarn onto significant outcomes outside of blankets, as socks, hats, scarves, gloves, sweaters or even shoes. It is not just a hobby for baby booties and accessories, but, for our pet's wintry wear and as a recognized part of fashion, art, and home furnishing.

Patterns are sold from various vendors in catalogs, in craft stores, and websites. Socks, remains a go-to item, common good for new shapes, designs and techniques. For those who become manufacturers can assume "patents" for their specific designs, functionality of item, method of making it etc... under Class 66 from the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.

Too, the expense associated with it varies dependent upon the materials and tools used. There is a large volume of yarn of specific fabric, texture, and color available at low cost of $5 and those of $67 or more in ounce measurement. Cashmere, wool, silk and other imported blends, as this craft has become an element of fashion.

As it is labor intensive and a product of time consumption, expense at market varies and is dependent upon materials, labor, quality, overhead, warehousing and fabric testing among other cost. And as with other trends, market competition, profitability, and generating a niche are factors of crochet or knit product pricing. Too, those items manufactured in mass-production and use of hand-stitching, embroidery etc... are more involved and most costly.

Mass Marketed Products or mass customization of manufactured sewn or crochet and knit items offers the public lower cost and the manufacturer, higher volume of sales. This protects the intensive purpose for higher annual revenue intake. This is especial to the "niche retailers" who are dedicated to specialized goods.

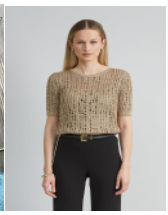
Knit Fashion Quick Takes

Amina Muaddi boots $729 *(see photo below)*

Garment Pattern Patents @ Justia Google Patents WHOLEGARMENT technology

LoveCrafts (knitting platform) KnitPicks (knitting platform)





Edit with WPS Office

PART III

eCOMMERCE

e-Commerce (electronic commerce), regardless of the skepticism once held against using the internet for financial transactions, has become a multi-million-dollar operation. Established macro and micro level businesses operating with warehouses while others are side hustles, hobby sellers, early -stage entrepreneurs or niche projects, managed using websites and laptops. For those unfamiliar, e-commerce is simply transferring funds and data over our electronic networks in exchange for goods or services.

This is not an easy style of business, despite the numerical indication of a multitude of successes citing the 2025 global e-Commerce sales at approximately $6.86 trillion from over 28 million websites, 80% of the stores open and shut down (inactivate) within the first two years. Some say it is result of a lack of marketing ability, others suggest those products are not proper market fit. And still, some say along with inability to attract consumers, the owners lose interest.

Through the adaptation of shopping online through websites, the internet has transformed the retail industry in use of brand name e-Commerce sites and independent store platforms equally sharing access to a global consumer base selling trending items such as skincare, gaming products, home essentials and even pet items.

This marketplace host millions of sellers on the primary, secondary or tertiary levels. There are 'hybrid stores' featuring multi-channel sellers) at a rate of up to 45% of U.S. web-based stores and others such as Amazon, Etsy and eBay who host millions of independents and product brand resales.

While eighty-five percent of these global outlets rake in $50 thousand to half a million dollars, there is another fifthteen percent stake in up to five million annually. In the U.S., about half are said to earn $50 thousand dollars annually. This income spans across a wide breath of product forms sold as e-commerce from our U.S. based online stores. And it incorporates resources such as "Omnichannel" which provides televised visuals of clothing and other items for purchase order in real time watchers view. Services such as this engage brands for consumer access across 73% of multiple channels.

E-Commerce U.S. Online Stores by Industry

Industry	Estimated Store Count	Avg Order Value
fashion & apparel	1.2 mill	$75 - $120
Beauty & personal care	1/2 mill	$60 - $85

Edit with WPS Office

food & beverage	300,000	$40 - $90
home goods & furniture	200,000	$150 - $800
electronics & accessories	100,000	$100 - $300
digital products/ courses	400,000	$25 - $300
toys & hobbies	150, 000+	$40 - $100
pet products	120, 000+	$50 - $1

Chart 1 2025 data AI Wikipedia data accessed 7/ 10/25

WHY e-COMMERCE WORKS FOR RETAILERS AND CONSUMERS

At the best interpretation, purchasing items online grants consumers plausible cost reductions, minimizing stress from in-store crowds, walking malls, and travel it still supports access to quality items on an off season. The more sophisticated websites incorporate the use of dynamic product visuals for esthetics and sizing, though the customer cannot tangibly feel fabrics. There use of 3D webstores, AI powered shopping assistants and chat bots and virtual product configurators.

Certainly, this form of distribution is with major perks to manufacturers and retailers outside of direct sales. First, there is the expanse to their market base which boost sales, open doors for new customers, supports their competitive edge, and increases brand recognition. This contributes to greater annual revenue and even affords opportunity for quicker inventory clearance regardless and because of the reduction in cost that is often associated with such sales. And, undenounced to clients, a larger array of products can be distributed as shipments come direct from the manufacturer as promotions or discounts are from the base cost which make the item less expensive online.

Use of website and internet sales involves fewer expenses such as retail commercial rents, utilities and employee cost in total. The taxation issue has diverse impact upon economies and retailers as well. Tertiary sellers, such as eBay, Facebook, craigslist, threadUP etc... gain ground with their structural design and in-turn have higher income potential. As their customers are pleased with fast delivery and product condition, they generate repeat business through trust.

For our brick and click e-Commerce and traditional stores, keystone pricing, doubled wholesale pricing, provides income for retailer's expenses and shipping cost. This is typically estimated using ATS and ATV (average transaction size and value). And especially necessary for those emerging private labels and other start-up retail industry businesses.

Edit with WPS Office

Technological Demands

Advanced technology affords some online vendors us of online options, limited inventory, social media marketing user friendly platforms enabling personal recommendations and even virtual try-ons. These systems maintain inventory levels and pricing differentials. Examples of such independent stores powered by platforms are: shopify, BigCommerce, WooCommerce, Squarespace an Magento

Rise of Social eCommerce

Tik Tok, Etsy, Mercury, Instagram, **WhatsApp, WooCommerce** and others are virtual storefronts who market secondhand products for individuals, brands, and retailers.

e-Commerce websites:

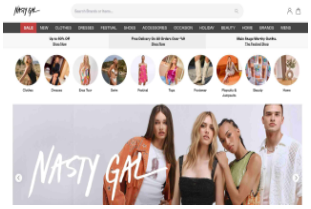
cotton on (online platform) nasty gal (online platform) lulu's(retail platform)

H & M(retail platform) Shein (online platform) DD's (low cost retail)

Amazon (online platform) Blackfriday's (Amazon retail)

Gabes (low cost retail) Vinted (online) Depod Legit Grails (authentication)







Edit with WPS Office

TEXTILES

When garment makers discuss quality, it most often begins with the fabric of choice. Good fabric, no matter what type it is, is the key to style, structure, durability, and cost of our clothing. The more refined the fabric is the more expensive it cost per piece (pant, skirt, blouse, socks etc...).

Since the days of ancient Roman trade, there has been a competitive nature to silk, wool, dyes toward the cultivation of new forms and blends. There is the continued production of fabrics of Italy, Turkey, India, Egypt and Japan. Africa also produces fabrics, but, most specific to it's culture use in identity and trending.

India and Egypt have mainstay as top cotton producers having global distribution just as Italy and Australia share in wool production. The crafters from each country take pride in the growing, looming, and weaving of their textiles for distribution and for the traditional use as clothing, rugs, blankets, towels and other fine items marketed. They've generated processing which enable quality control and proper use of specific fabric types for especially clothing manufacturing. For instance, cotton, long staple cotton is a softer and longer threads which is a long-lasting high-quality fabric. In denim production, selvedge(self-edge) or raw means it was treated with extra interest in quality; while smooth textures belong to Italian wool and cashmere.

Despite the textiles and their caliber of quality, it is up to the manufacturer, designer and seamstress to guarantee the stitching and threading are also above standard ensuring the high-end or standard outcome they desire. Both fabric and manufacturing dually support brand quality, item usage, longevity, and cost. This enables each culture and manufacturer to bring their since of uniqueness to the textile industryi securing brand product lines.

The textile industry is worth approximately 3 trillion dollars annually. It is the means by which we cloth ourselves, furnish our homes and even cover the seating inside our vehicles. And too, the industry has challenged itself to resolve environmental, pollution and waste issues. This meant reevaluating those preexisting industry standards and replace some and incorporating other Organic standards. The first issue was to assess its current fabrics and their origins. In doing so, there were a few criteria that could not be overlooked such as, plant or means of development, processing techniques, use of water for production, environmental contamination and waste. As it was found that most clothing, after being discarded and despite shipping it globally for uptake and use, is sent to a landfill and burned as waste which is direct pollutants against air quality.

As a result, I've chose six types of textile fabrics that are deemed multi-purpose, environmentally friendly, durable goods.

Edit with WPS Office

A. Polyester

Synthetic fibers are chemically processed which are derived from plastic into a durable resistant fabric. It also can be depolymerized as recycled PET for reuse.

B. Flax Plant Linen

Flax Plant is organically grown and its flax fibers processed with minimal water usage and woven into linen at its natural color.

C. Hemp

Hemp is an old friend to the U.S. as it is a staple fabric since the day of George Washington. It too is environmentally and eco-friendly requiring little space and water use. As a no pesticide plant, it enriches and purifies the soil for reuse. Once processed it is formed into a durable cloth which holds shape, is comfortable to wear during all seasons. Hemp protects our skin through high UV resistance and is both airy during warmer temperatures as well as traps our bodies heat in cooler temps without bacteria formation.

D. Cotton

Organic cotton uses less water and few pesticides, fertilizers or genetically modified (GM) seeds, as required through Organic prescribed standards. This promotes safer processing, dyeing, and chemical exposure methods and sustainable farming practices.

E. Japanese Denim Brand

High quality denim is made from cotton treated with natural indigo plant dye. The denim is woven such that it will not fray or unravel and is at a cost of up to $2000 dollar per pair of jeans. There is demand for vintage jeans woven in style of 1900 to 1920's for which people pay into the millions.

F. India Silk

Silk comes from the muga moth or silk worm after the cocoons are boiled and degumed using banana peels. It can be from hatched or unhatched cocoons as the hatch is a harsher fabric and the latter smooth silk. The thread is peeled and placed on coils. The coils are then woven using a loom into fabric from the coiled thread.

Edit with WPS Office

CONCULSIVE THOUGHTS

The lies we tell ourselves and the lies we share in with others through conversation, advertisements, and other forms of messaging media are the indicators of societal outcomes. While some follow trends some fend them off and create trends of their own, others remain locked into historical fashions and brands. For example, there was the 50's poodle type skirts with skinny pants, pleated skirts, the punk rockers, buppies and yuppies entwined with classic corporate, sleek hipsters, international trend blending and luxury laced people of a modern world. Here yesterday, today, and tomorrow as all styles sale and mend to befit an adaptable newer image.

Clothing, wrapping our bodies in colors beyond a rainbow, an assortment of fabrics shielding our skin is possibly the most important material good. Once upon a time, cost was the primary factor and determinant of one's style and pieces. Today we have been graced with options dictated by the ability to exercise innate interest, career selectivity, and freedom to diversify. What we own is our self-expression as trending is an option, retail is a tier priced industry, and resale of luxury goods defeats exclusionary cost brackets.

It is not the prospect of cost and value inside one's closet that draws us into our initial decisions to purchase clothing items, yet, it is cost that makes us hem and haw around removing pieces from within them. Rebirth of garments is always a means of retention, yet, most of us shed a third of our apparel inside wear worn out to taste bud changes. It is the pile we trash that matters to our communities and our health.

Almost in mockery of this circular economy we've tumbled into, each country has and owns the responsibility to protect its people, forestry, and total environment. Thus, we are challenged to learn how to prioritize our clothing purchases to reduce the accumulation of material goods that do not generate satisfy and clog our environment through overconsumption on each continent.

In human consciousness, there are reasons we clear space, clean our closets and give things we once cherished away to strangers who we hope find good use for. The donation go toward variance of uses inclusive of emergency wear after elemental forms of devastation. Yet, truth dictates that our clothing seconds come with the uptake of newer things we find present day appealing. Out with the old, the seconds gives us a trifactor of options for it's continued use. In good condition, they are donated or repurposed as our abilities and hobbies made upcycling a clear choice.

The gloss and glamour of our Clothing Industry are the historical undertaking of investors, manufacturers, designers, technologist and textile ventures. Each with its purpose, specification of interest, economic contributions and demographic, seasonal, and fabric apparel. Though our modern societies have made each era a timeless faction of industry, it too has planted the seeds of environmental hazards. Chemical contaminants poisoning our lakes and river water and overwhelming volume of fabric pieces which are progressives' minds, at in-home and corporate levels, are divided in

Edit with WPS Office

means of alleviating as industrial problems. Thus, our Sustainability Focus transcends borders as a practice and method for controlling and containing waste and the varied forms of contamination. Though this path of reducing global waste brings about pricing battles, resale of retailed goods, and shifts our trending trajectory.

Business has changed in it's worth and value fulfilling corporate and personal obligation to community while creating job security. The cost of doing business weighs in morally as our environmental issues, equality, and salaries (wage for hire) are of constant consideration as all has fallen under a microscope global watch as clothing annual income(s) are well into the hundreds of billions of dollars and most angled this success as a proponent of corporate greed and not just big business booming.

Gross Income Levels 2024:

Annual income from U.S. retail sales for 2024 was approximately $7.265 trillion dollars.

Brand Manufactured Clothing	U.S. apparel market was valued at approximately $359 billion
Knit Merchandise Sales	U.S. knitwear market generated approximately $203.63 billion
Thrift & Donation Sale	Project $24 billion or 48% of secondhand market annually
Consignment Shoppes	Over 25,000 consignment shops U.S. annually over 53 billion
Luxury Retail /Resale	U.S. generate an estimated $50 billion, up 30% from 2023
	Resale accounts for $26 billion or 52% of secondhand market

Edit with WPS Office

VOCABULARY TERMS

Brick & Mortar Stores	Companies operate a physical store or storefront where customers browse products and make purchases in person.
Donations	Clothing that is given to a charity
Ecommerce	A commercial transactions conducted electronically on the internet
Free or reduced fee	Clothing sold at thrift or donation shops for resale & retail sale item. Some are old stock and others may have slight damage(s)
Gently worn	Clothing previously worn showing minor signs of use or very minor imperfection
Luxury Items	Non-essential, expensive goods and services that provide pleasure or comfort and often symbolize wealth, status, and exclusivity
Pop-up stores	A temporary retail space that businesses use for a short, defined period, often for a few days to a few months, to sell products or services.
Repurposed	Clothing adapted for reuse, repurposed using sections or pieces in sewing
Secondhand	Previously used or owned clothes and goods
Selvedge Denim	High quality denim fabric woven on shuttle looms to produce a clean tight edge using a finished border of colored line (thread) red or brown color.
Sustainability	A commitment to eco-friendly materials, reducing waste and pollution, conserving energy and water, and upholding fair labor practices and ethical sourcing throughout the entire supply chain
Thrifty finds	The act of buying used goods and cloths from thrift stores some owned charities or non-profit organizations
UpCycling	Reuse (discarded objects or material) in such a way as to create a product of higher quality or value than the original.

Whole Garment Technology

Whole garment technology, also known as WHOLEGARMENT®, refers to a knitting method that produces a complete, three-dimensional garment in one piece, without seams. This innovative technique, developed by Shima Seiki, utilizes specialized knitting machines that feed a single yarn and knit the entire garment, including body, sleeves, and collar, directly on the machine. This eliminates the need for separate pieces and subsequent sewing, resulting in a more comfortable, lightweight, and durable product.

Edit with WPS Office

REFERENCES

1. Aurelia and Andrea, A very brief history of Sewing Patterns. Aurelia and Andrea.com

2. ECommerce U.S. Online Stores by Industry: purchasing items when they are no longer in demand at the end of peak season, April 15, 2025

3. finishedknits.com

4. Irina Grechko, Luxury Fashion Items To Invest In 2025, According To Resale Experts. January 17, 2025, 2:38PM, refinery29.com

5. How Many Online Stores are in the U.S.A. in 2025, clearlypayments.com 2025

6. nimbleneedles.com

7. O'Leary, Nick. January 6, 2025, 4 Predictions for the Consignment Industry in 2025. Ricochet Consignment Predictions 2025

8. Poerner, Barbara. 5yrs ago (2020), Where does clothing end up? Modern colonialism disguised as donation. fashionrevolution.org

9. Richardson, Chris. Effective Retail Leader, The State of Retail in 2025: Challenges, Success Stories, and Strategies. Jan 10, 2025

10. Smart Seasonal Shopping: How to save Big by Shopping Off-Season. Aug 15, 2024

11. So Sew Easy, Origins of Sewing Patterns - How Sewing Patterns Developed. So, Sew Easy.com

12. Subscription Economy, subscription economy predicted to reach $1.5 trillion 2025

13. The Cost of A Knitting Hobby, January 24, 2023

14. Top Ten Upcycled Fashion Trends - What's "In" And Hot? (upcycled clothing style). Aug 19, 2024 recycledclothing.com accessed 7/19/25 @ 11:20am

15. Why seasonal retail is all blending together, 15 Nov 2024. sourcefashion/ London UK

16. Wikipedia Clothing 7/6/2025 @ 2:35pm

Edit with WPS Office