To the Honble H Clay
Secretary of State
of the United States

25

REPORT

OF THE

PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS,

AND

TAILORS' ARCHETYPE;

FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1827—8.

Illustrated by Sectional Drawings, Pictures of the Fashions, &c.

BY ALLEN WARD,

Teacher and Publisher of the prevailing Fashions.

Who offers a standing Pemium of 100 Dollars, to the person that shall exhibit better Principles for the Tailors' use than those employed in the following Drafts.

The object of this work is to furnish Practical Tailors, at an early date, with each important change of Fashion; and for which purpose Patterns of the various garments are procured from the most celebrated Tailor shops in London and Philadelphia, which Patterns are then carefully drafted with three scales, and the notes entered as in the following Diagrams; the scale of lengths was and must be used to find any point, which is marked with a sharp, (see explanation in Diagram 2,) the Scales of the Breast and of the Waist must also be applied to their respective marks, for which see explanation also in Diagram 2; and to discard this principle and adopt or confide in the use of a divided Breast measure of any division, is to reject the soundest principles of Science and Philosophy, and substitute a principle of forming garments which must, in the very nature of its operations prove oftener wrong than right. The reader will excuse my positive assertions, when he considers that error has long prevailed with those who use the Breast Measure for Ballancing their Coats, and in short, for the principal and only guide to their judgments for forming the whole of the upper part of each Coat—against which practice I have and do declare war of extermination, holding myself bound at all times to prove that it is impossible, according to the laws of the Mathematics, that any other principles than those laid down in this Work, are calculated at all to insure a succession of well cut garments, either according to the present or any other fashion. Thus I challenge the whole list of Teachers and Practitioners of any other systems of drafting garments, to produce systems equally sound and well calculated to insure a continuation of fashionable and well cut garments, the merits of each principle to be tested by experienced Tailors who are acquainted with the Mathematics, and who shall be chosen by the parties; or any other fair investigation will be agreed to. I am induced to make these offers publicly, to rebut the false insinuations of some who pretend they are acquainted with my System of Drafting and Forming Garments, but privately say they have better rules for doing the same than those which I practice and teach; to all such I can only say, that I think their insinuations unfair and ungentlemanly; so long as I offer and invite to a fair public investigation, and so long as they remain ignorant of the fundamental principles of my System, of which, by the bye, they pretend to be acquainted, but it is evident they are only smatterers in it, as it would be presumed that those acquainted with the Science of Numbers would never abandon its use and substitute notches and guess-work; all such are ignorant of the fact, that a man of ordinary skill can, by the aid of Science, perform the task of the most skilful:—which, nevertheless, can be abundantly proved in the city of Philadelphia by those acquainted with this system; but such is not the case with any other system, because those other systems are imperfect, and require the judgment and experience of one proficient in the art of fitting to remedy the defects of those other systems, and hence some have erroneously concluded this to be the case with the Protracter System; but as evidence of the accuracy of my system, I do affirm and can prove, that I practised Cutting Fashionable Garments for more than four years without having one alteration. Who has done the same by any other rule?

I mention this circumstance to refute the false reports of those who have said. that my occupation was not that of a Tailor; at all events, I have worked at the business of tailoring more than 20 years, and my abilities have not been much questioned in that line; therefore I only beg that my opponents will not palm me upon the public for any other artizan or mechanic than that of a Tailor, which trade I acquired principally in the cities of New-York and Philadelphia, and am by birth a Pennsylvanian, and not an Irishman nor a Dutchman, as some have said—however honourable and gratifying it would be to claim an origin of this kind, I must be content to remain nothing greater by birth than a plain Pennsylvanian.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the First day of October, in the Fifty-Second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1827. ALLEN WARD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit. "Report of the Philadelphia Fashions, and Tailors' Archetype; for the Fall and Winter of 1827.—8. Illustrated by Sectional Drawings, Pictures of the Fashions &c. by Allen Ward, Teacher and Publisher of the prevailing Fashions, who offers a standing premium of 100 dollars, to the person that shall exhibit better principles for the Tailors' use, than those employed in the the following drafts."In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies. during the times therein mentioned"——And also to the Act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the art of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Of Measuring for a Dress Coat, of the present Fashion.

First—Ascertain the full height of the customer by feet and inches, and note the same on the end of his measure, beneath his name.

Second Measure—Encircle him with the measure under his coat, close up to his arms, drawing the measure at first very tight, and then letting it more easy so as not to wrinkle the skin but holding it about as tight as the skin, the half of which circumference is called the Breast Measure, and if divided into 32 equal parts will constitute the Breast Scale—but to save the trouble of so dividing each measure you will select one of the printed scales, which will amount to the same, viz. by applying the measure to the full set of printed scales, you will perceive one scale about the same length of your Breast Measure, use that scale for all points marked natural; see Diagram 2.

Third Measure—Encircle the small of the waist, drawing the measure as before, and selecting a scale from the set which will correspond with the waist measure.

Fourth Measure—Apply the end of the measure to the back-bone between the shoulders, find the length to the elbow and to the requisite length of the sleeve including the cuff.

Fifth—Measure round the sleeve at the elbow according to the size, not of the arm, but of the sleeve.

Sixth—Measure round the sleeve above the cuff in like manner.

Seventh—Place the measure at the top of the back-seam, and bring it down the front, and note the length of the bottom of lappel.

If the Coat is to have a close stand-up or military collar, I would also measure round the Vest collar, Cravats, &c. which are to be worn underneath, and cut the length of collar accordingly; and in order to cut each Coat in proportion to the height of the customer, you must select a scale about one-fourth of his height, and apply it to all points marked sharp, (see Diagram 2,) and if the customer shall appear very crooked, let the scale be one or two inches more than one-fourth of his height, and so proceed to mark off the Coat in alphabetical order.

The same scales will also suit for Over-Coats, and for Vests and Pantaloons; the length of Vests in front must be near the same as that of the Coat. It will be perceived that I have drafted the back of the Bangup Over-Coat narrower than that of the Dress Coat, which I conceive proper, that the sleeve-heads of the under-coat may pass into the sleeves of the over-coat; the scale of lengths is used by many with success for the lengths of Pantaloons, but I do think the machine I have in use for taking the inside leg-seam is a surer guide for disproportionate customers.

The breast scale is a better criterion than that of the waist scale, to lay off the distance of line D of Pantaloons· or measure taken round the posteriors will amount to the same, and is also more proper than the waist measure or waist scale.

OF THE DIAGRAMS, &C.

DIAGRAM 1,

May be used as a model for Coat backs of medium form as the points are respectively marked, but if the customer's blade-bones shall appear very prominent behind the arms, I recommend the line G to be formed concave, as shown by the round dots in the model.

The curved line I will form a junction with line G by a sweep of twice its length, viz. by opening the compases double the space of that from the hip at 4 H to 12 on F, and then foot the compass so as to form a junction by a sweep which must not incline to cross the line G; and if the waist is long the junction will form above the intersection of the lines I and G, but if short the junction will form below, as each shape and length of waist may require.

If the customer is of crooked form increase the width of back, but if his form is straight, diminish the width, viz. upon the lines D, E and F only; and if the customers' shoulders are formed square and high, you must elevate the lines D and E, but if his shoulders are set low incline those lines from one to two degrees more or less, and at the same time bear in mind the customers form as it regards his crooked, straight, or medium position, and give or diminish the width accordingly; very crooked persons may have one or two Nos. added to the length of the back-seam, the top of which may be cut round one or more numbers to suit the form. To give separate drawings for each form might be more satisfactory but would swell the work beyond my proposed limits.

DIAGRAM 2,

May be used as a model for plain Coats, suitable for Quakers, &c. of medium form, and if the Coat is laid off by a low measure, or the customer falls hollow or lean under the arms, I would recommend the top of side-seam hooked, as represented by the round dots in the Diagram; and if the customers' form is crooked, incline the angle K and advance the shoulder-point and front of scye, which will leave the breast narrow; and if his form is straight elevate the line K and recede those points, but if the shoulders are high and square raise the bottom of scye and point of shoulder according, taking care to maintain the same ground for the top of shoulder as though the customers' shoulders were of a medium usual form. And if the customer shall be formed according to the opposite extreme, having low drooping shoulders with a long neck, the back being cut according to directions above will require broad shoulders, therefore you must drop the shoulder-point one or more Nos. and also the bottom of the scye the same, but as above stated, maintain the same ground for top of shoulder as for medium forms.

DIAGRAM 3,

Is a Frock Coat plain, viz. not to be cut off at the waist, but subject to varintions as above.

DIAGRAM 4,

Is the Draft of a Coat Sleeve of the usual size, but if the customer shall be very slender, make the Sleeve-head wider than his Nos. will give; but if the customer shall be of large size, make the Sleeve-head less than the Nos. marked in the model, and cut the under side Sleeve a little more than half the size of scye.

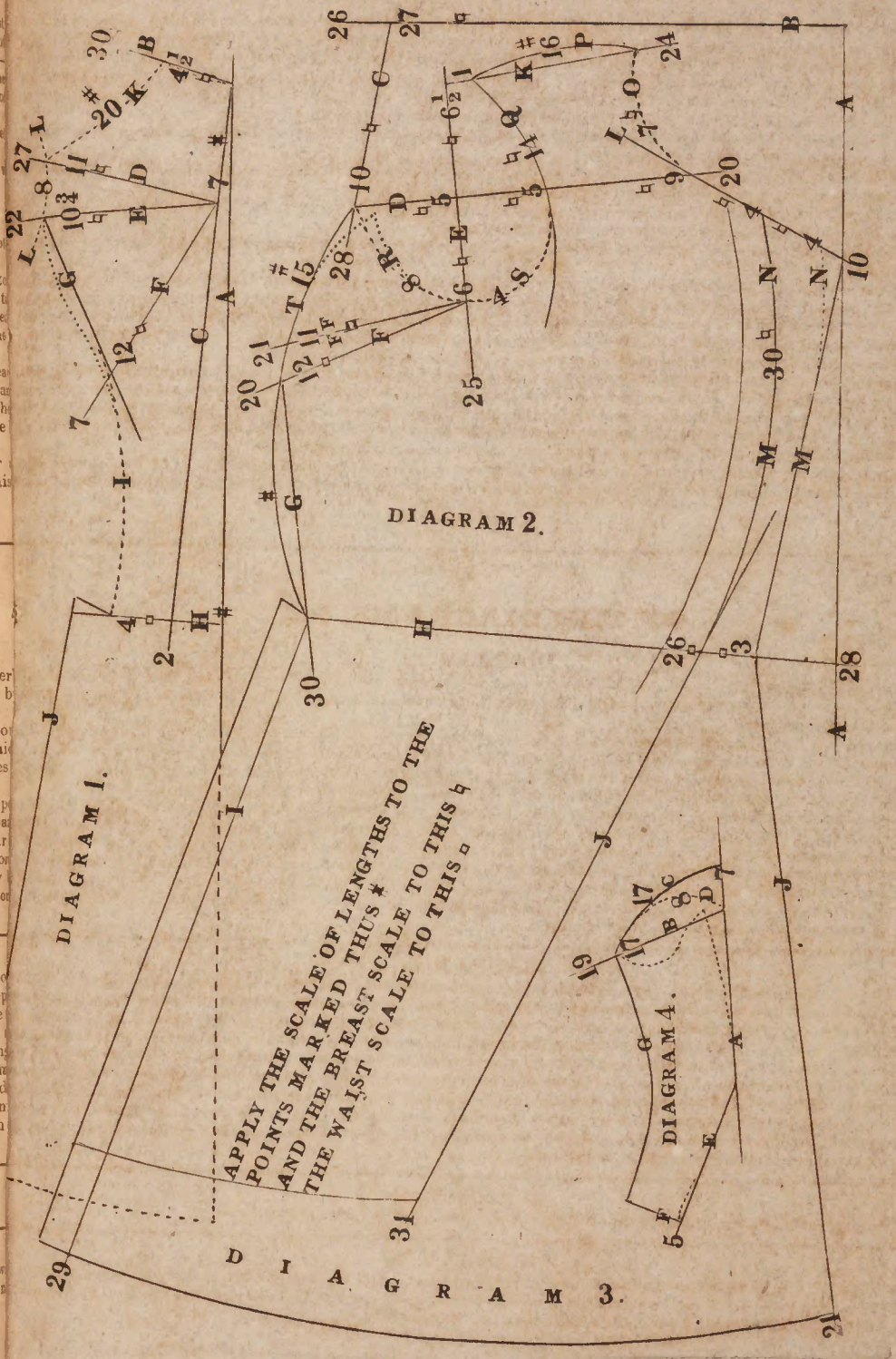


DIAGRAM 1.
DIAGRAM 2.
DIAGRAM 3.
DIAGRAM 4.
APPLY THE SCALE OF LENGTHS TO THE POINTS MARKED THUS *
AND THE BREAST SCALE TO THIS ♮
THE WAIST SCALE TO THIS □

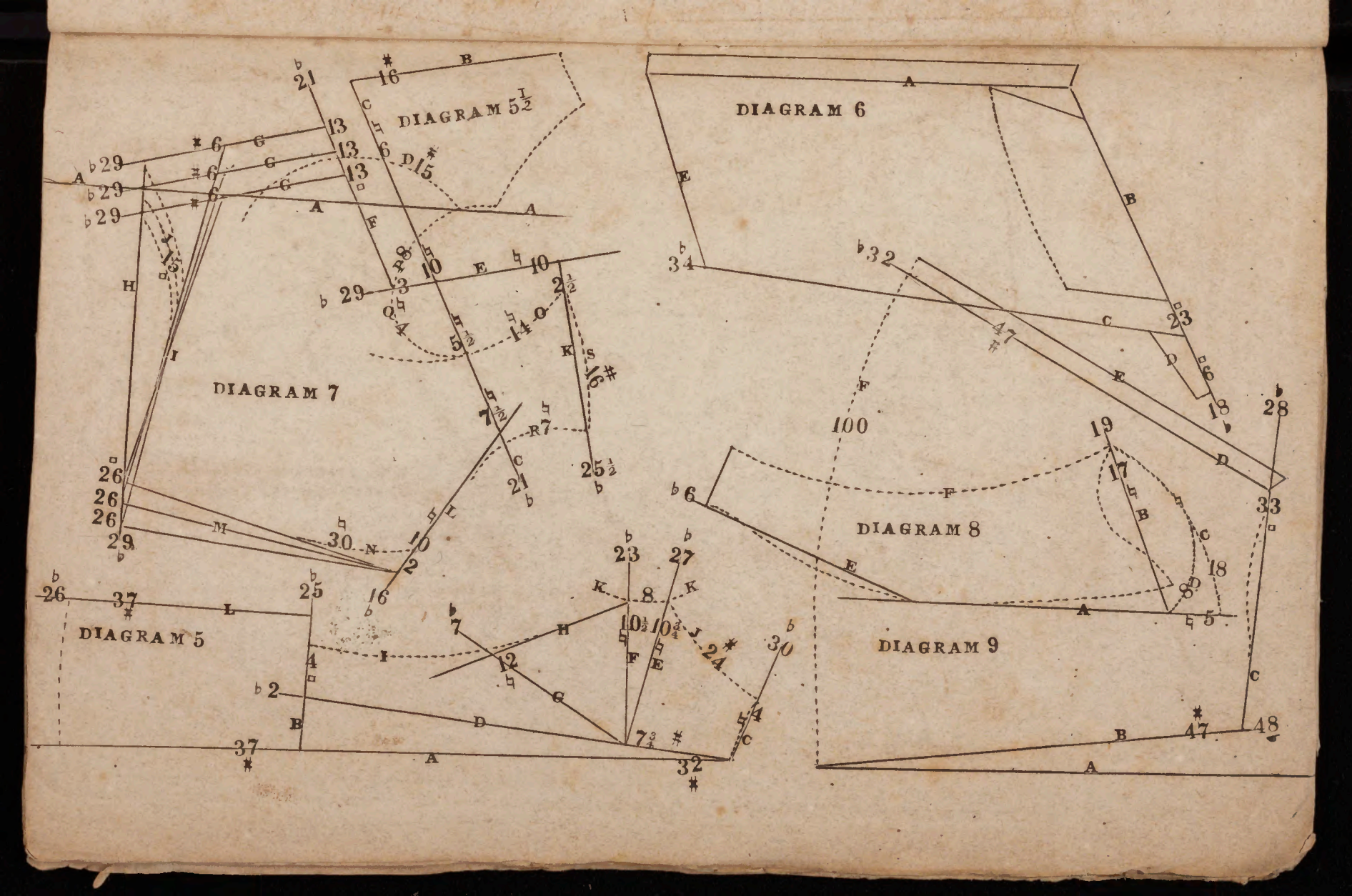
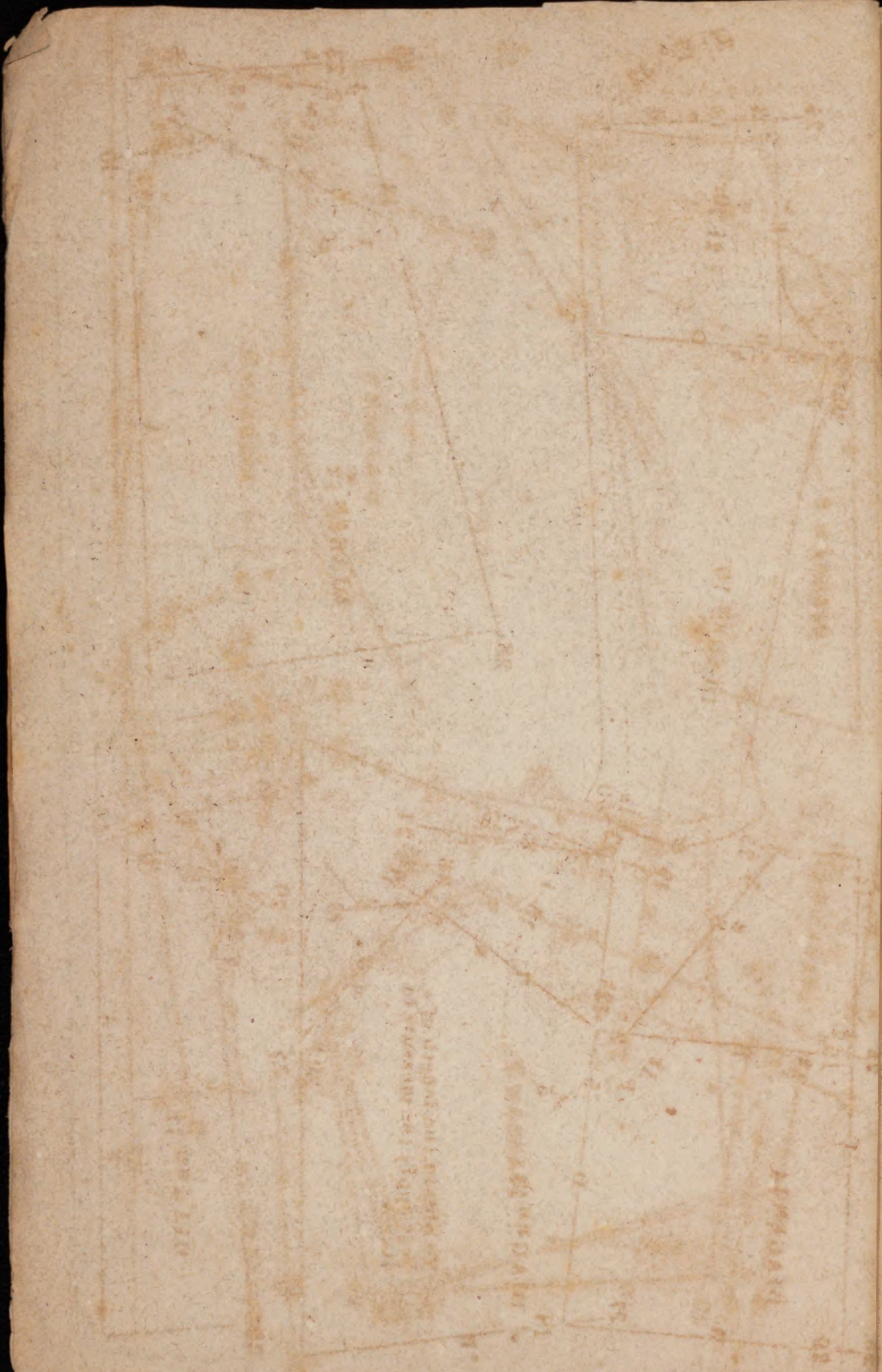
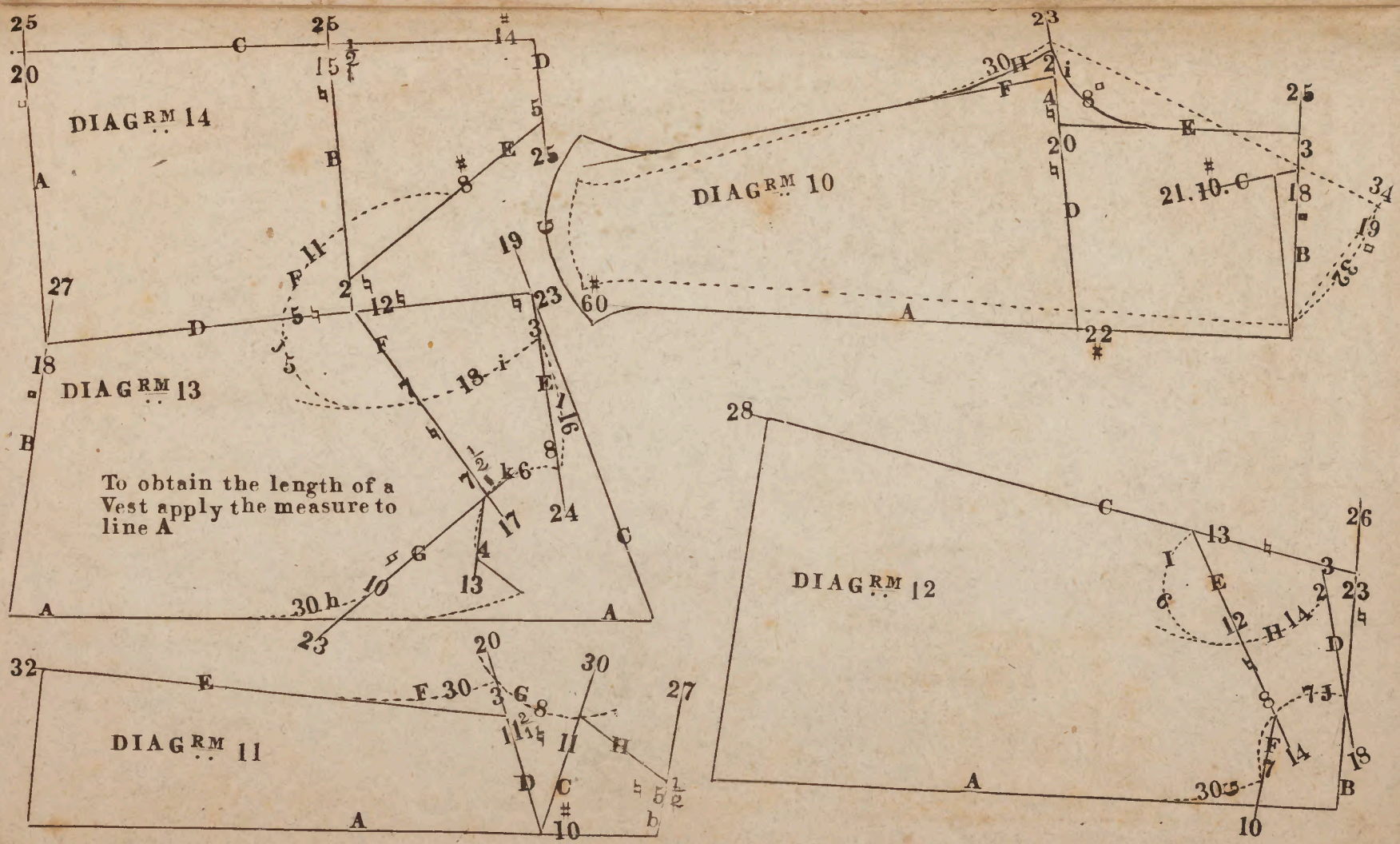
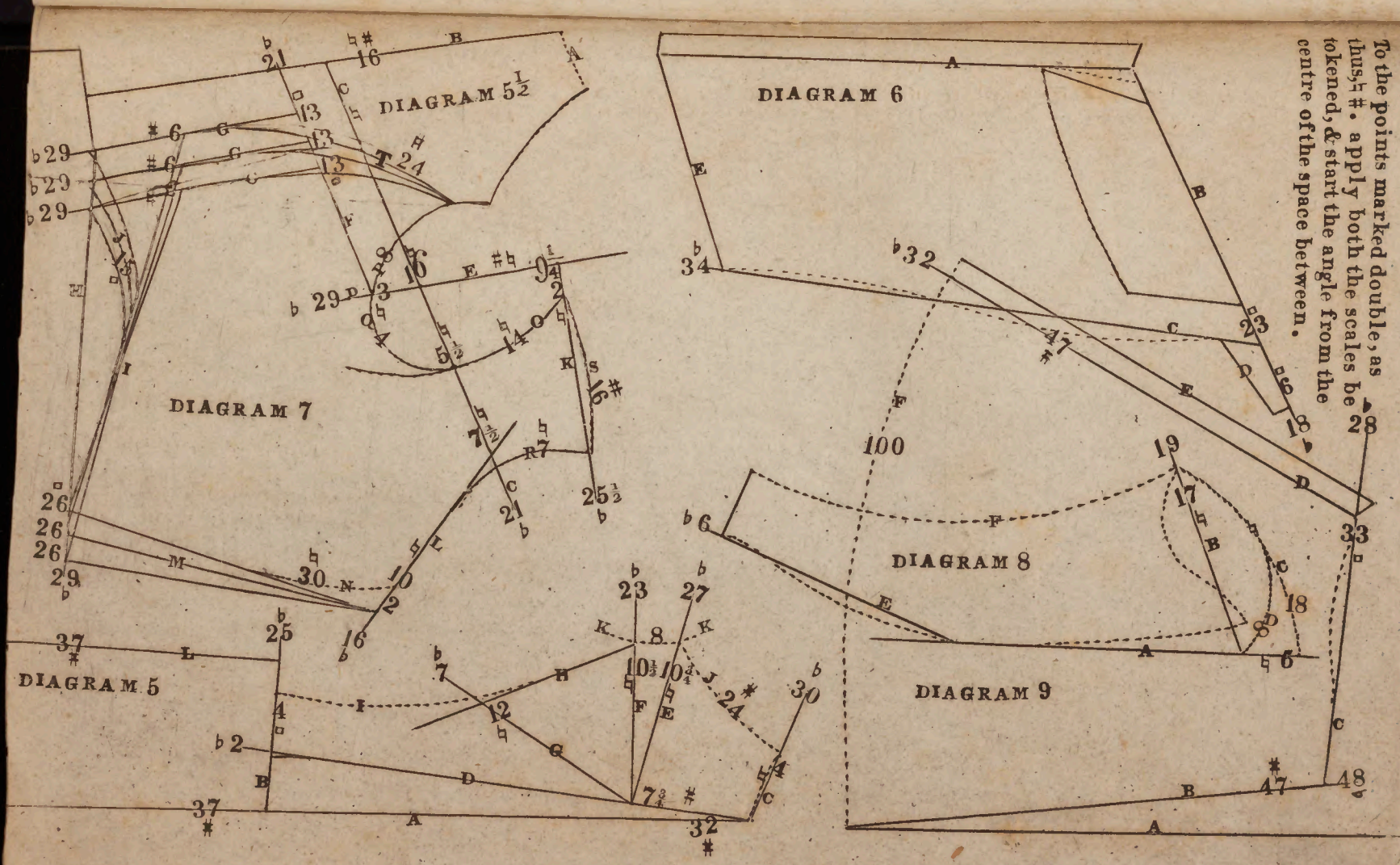


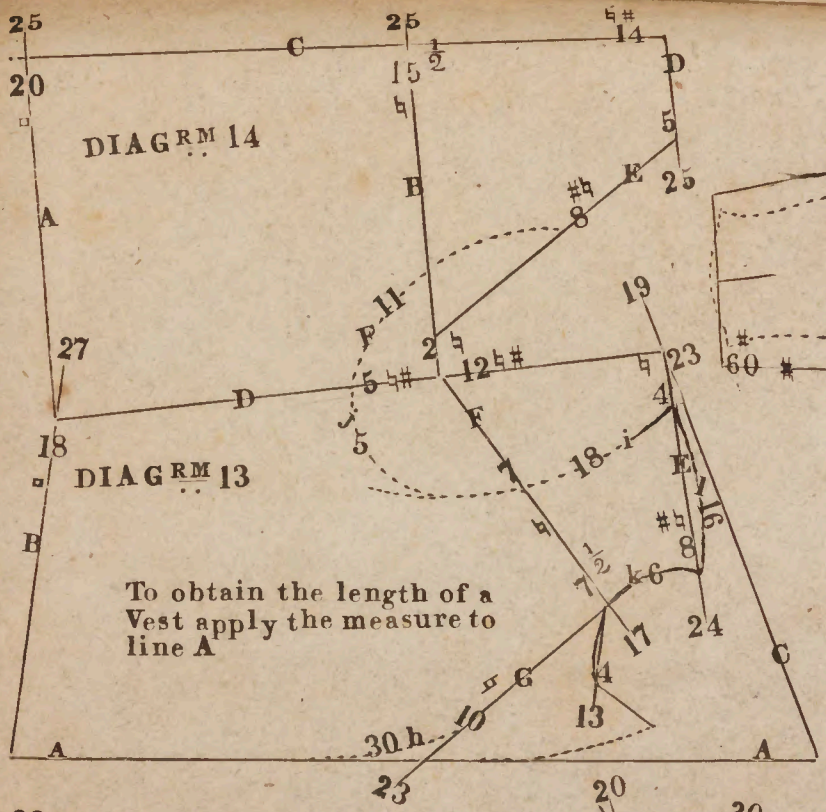
DIAGRAM 5½
DIAGRAM 6
DIAGRAM 7
DIAGRAM 8
DIAGRAM 5
DIAGRAM 9




DIAGRM 14
DIAGRM 10
DIAGRM 13
To obtain the length of a Vest apply the measure to line A
DIAGRM 12
DIAGRM 11



To the points marked double, as thus ♭♯. apply both the scales be tokened, & start the angle from the centre of the space between.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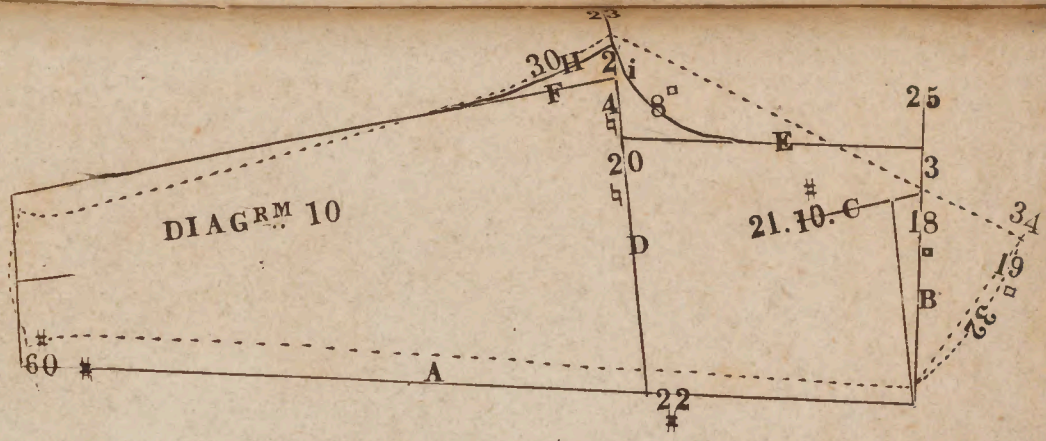
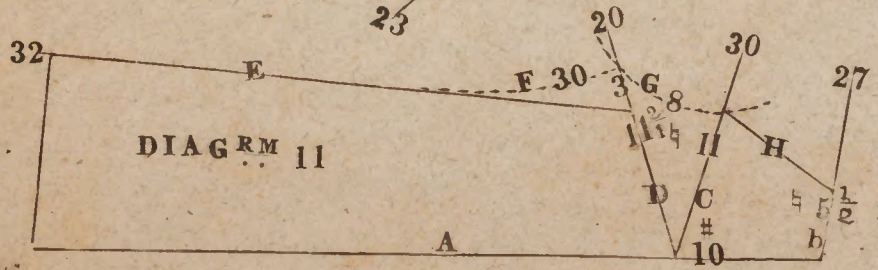
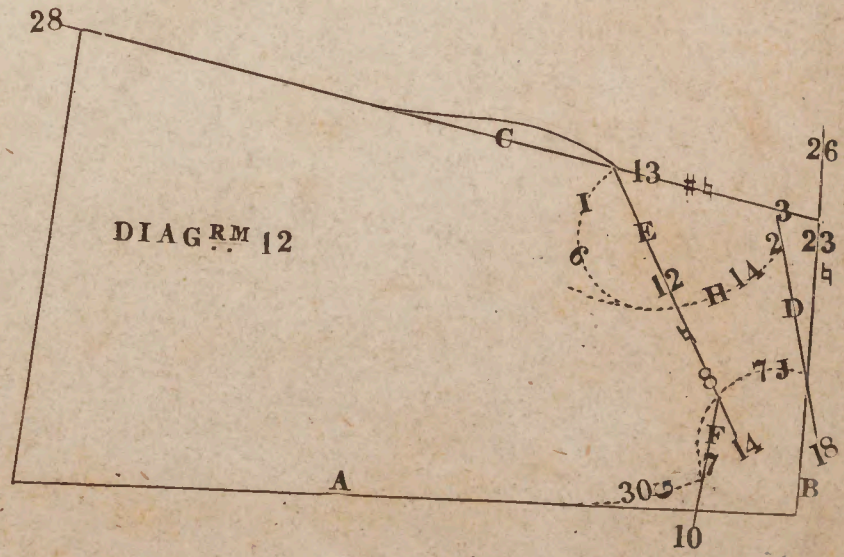
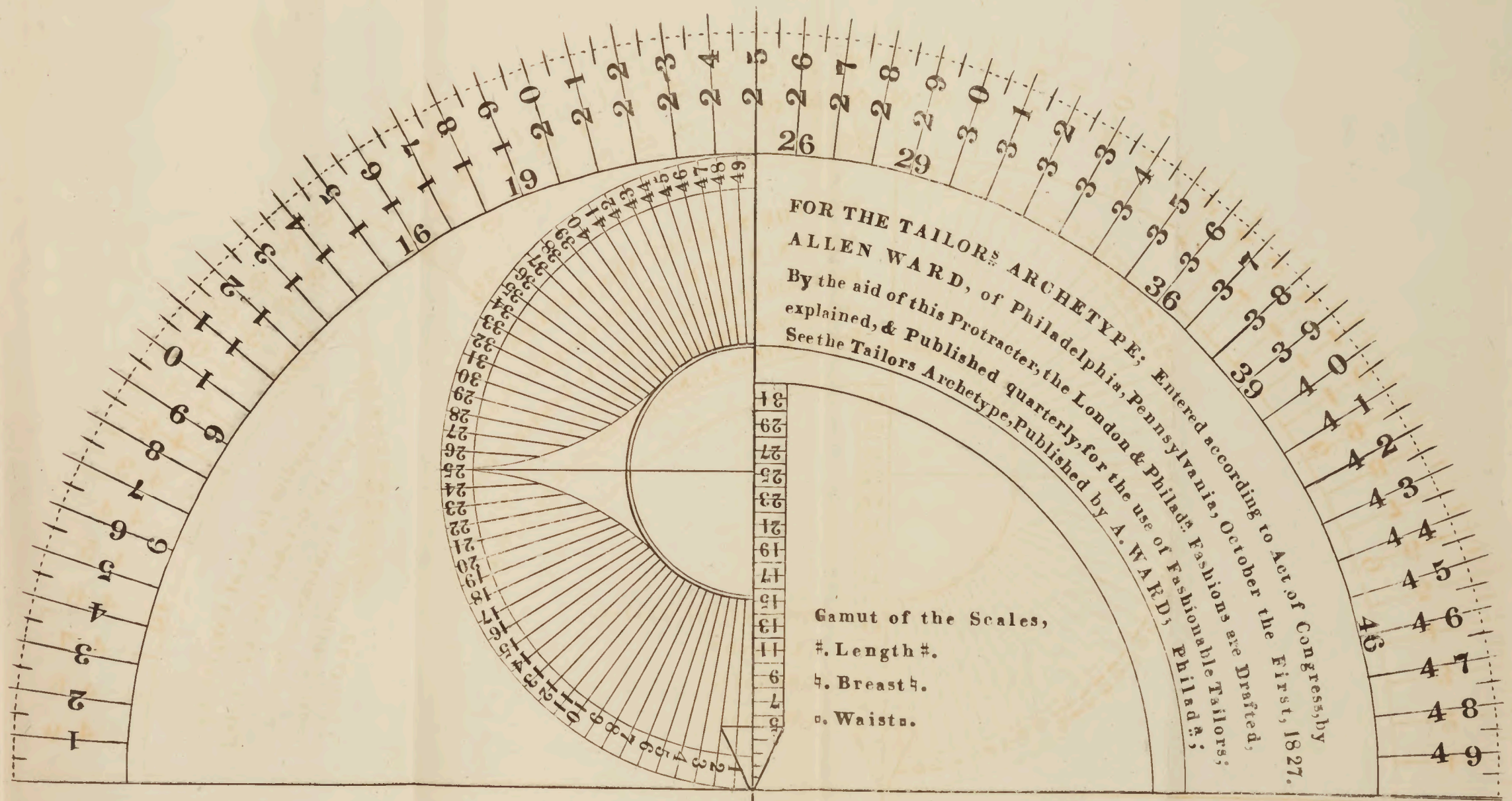

DIAGRM 10


DIAGRM 11


DIAGRM 12


FOR THE TAILORS' ARCHETYPE; Entered according to Act of Congress, by
ALLEN WARD, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October the First, 1827.
By the aid of this Protracter, the London & Philadª Fashions are Drafted,
explained, & Published quarterly, for the use of Fashionable Tailors;
See the Tailors Archetype, Published by A. WARD, Philadª;
Gamut of the Scales,
#. Length #.
♮. Breast ♮.
♭. Waist ♭.

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Published Quarterly by A. Ward, No. 1, Library Street—Price $10 per annum.

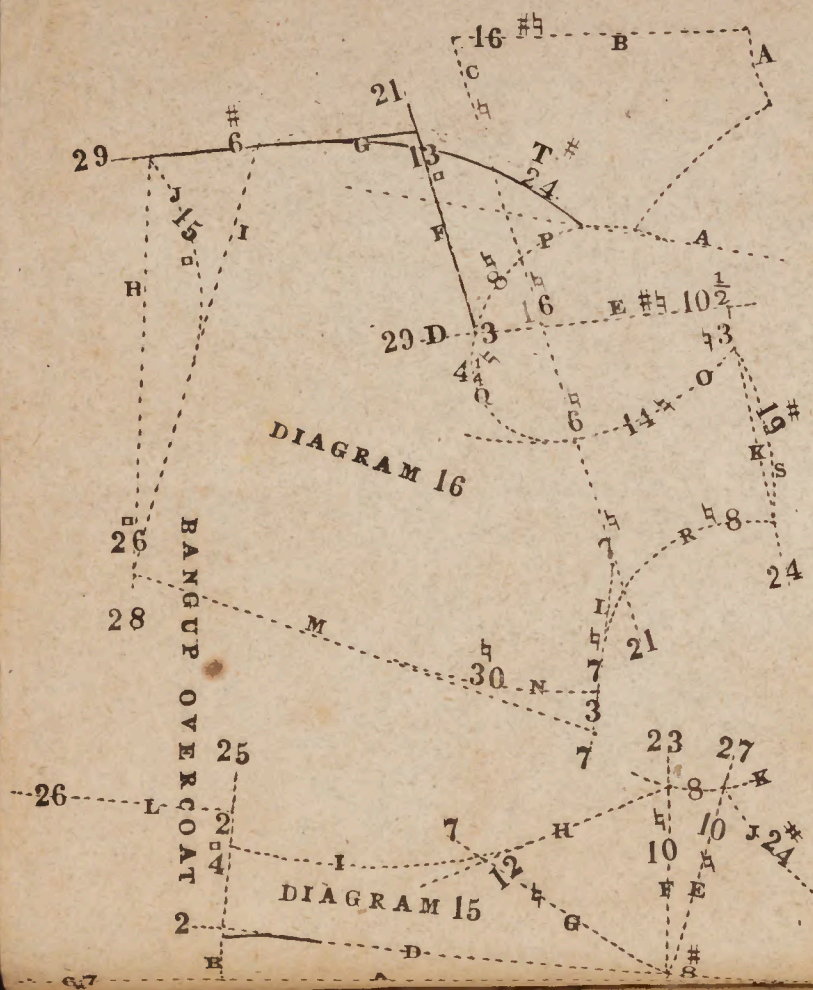
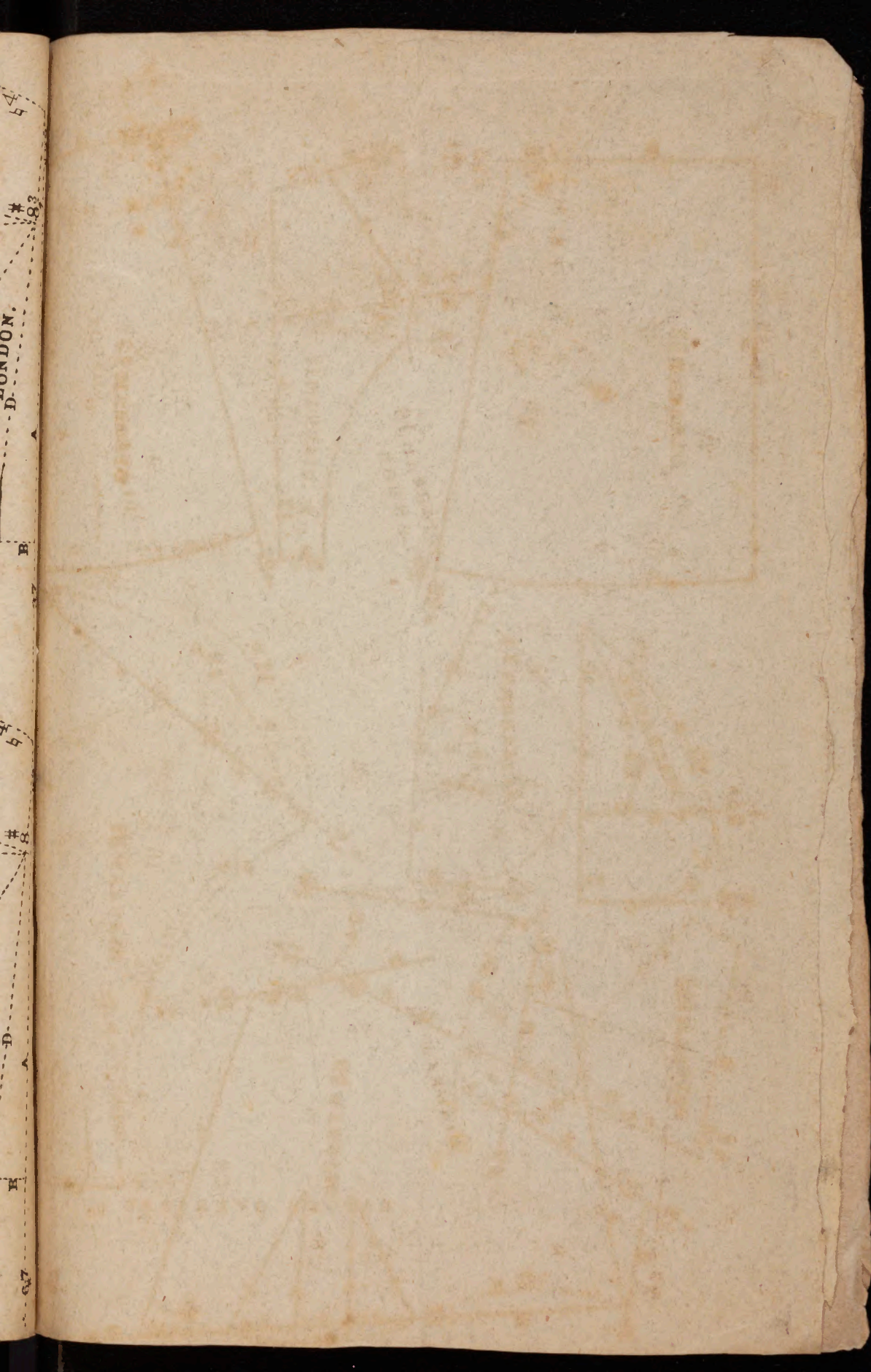


DIAGRAM 16
BANGUP OVERCOAT
DIAGRAM 15

DIAGRAM 18.
LONDON.
DIAGRAM 17.
LONDON.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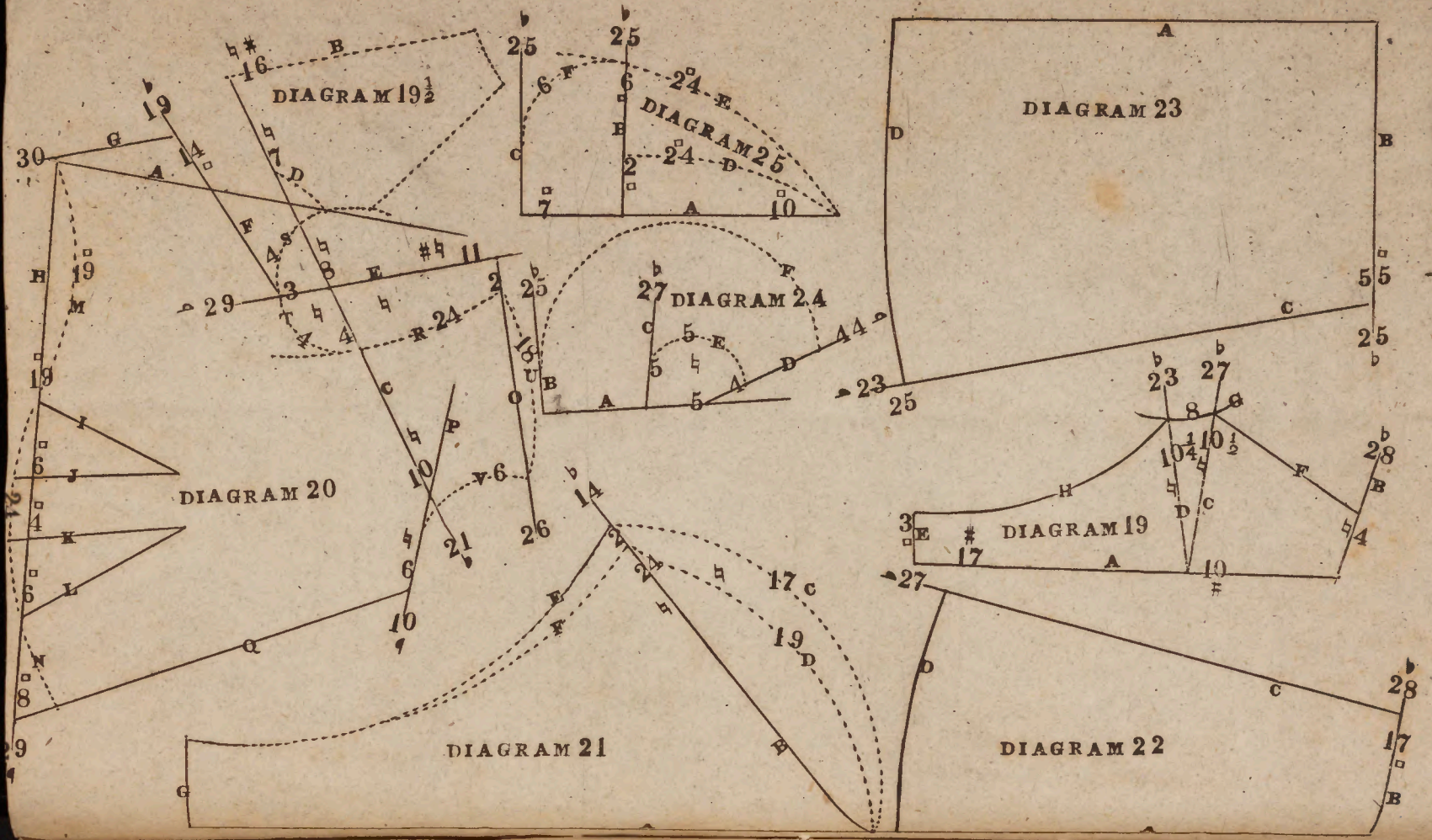
DIAGRAM 19½
DIAGRAM 25
DIAGRAM 24
DIAGRAM 23
DIAGRAM 20
DIAGRAM 19
DIAGRAM 21
DIAGRAM 22

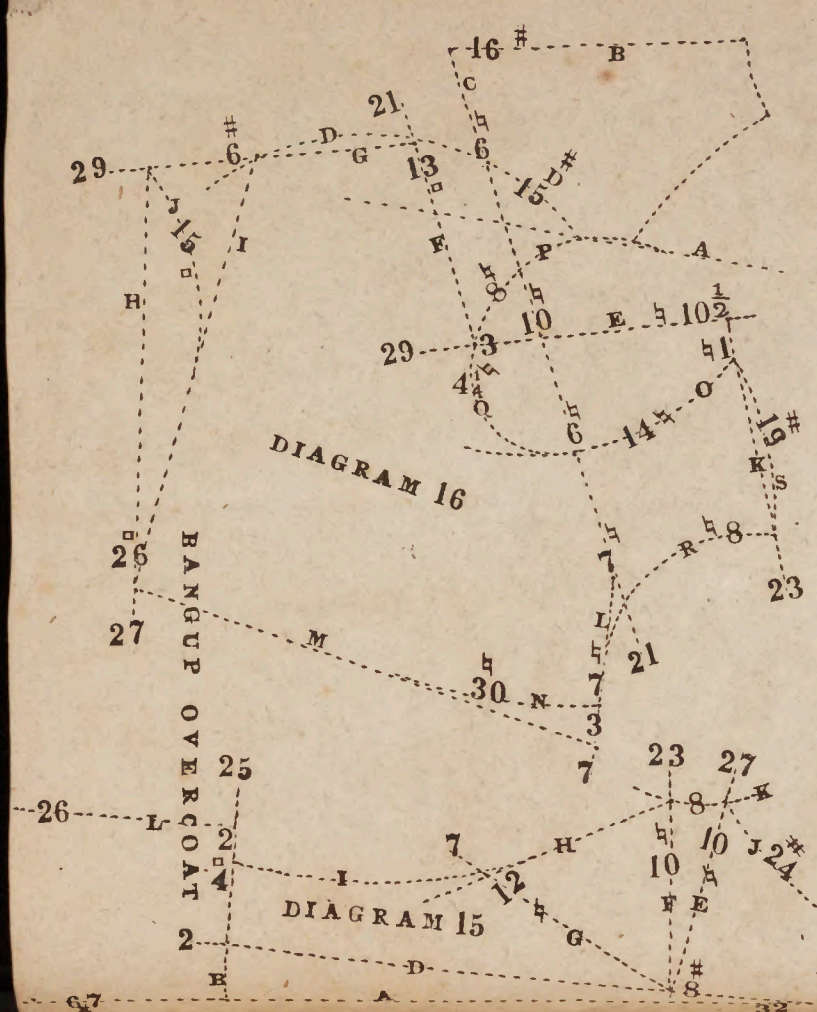
DIAGRAM 16
BANGUP OVERCOAT
DIAGRAM 15

DIAGRAM 18.
LONDON.
DIAGRAM 17.
LONDON.

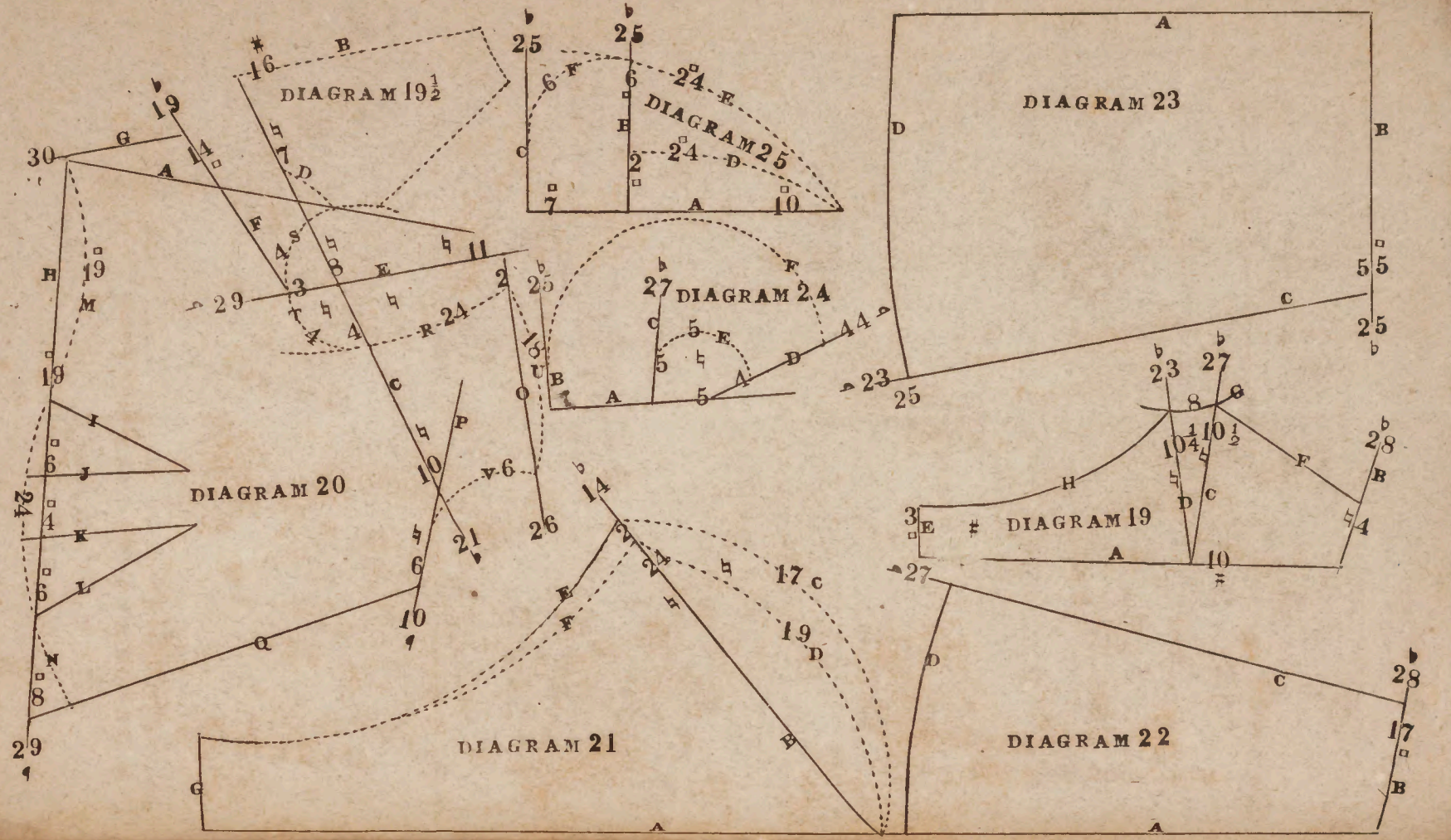
DIAGRAM 19½
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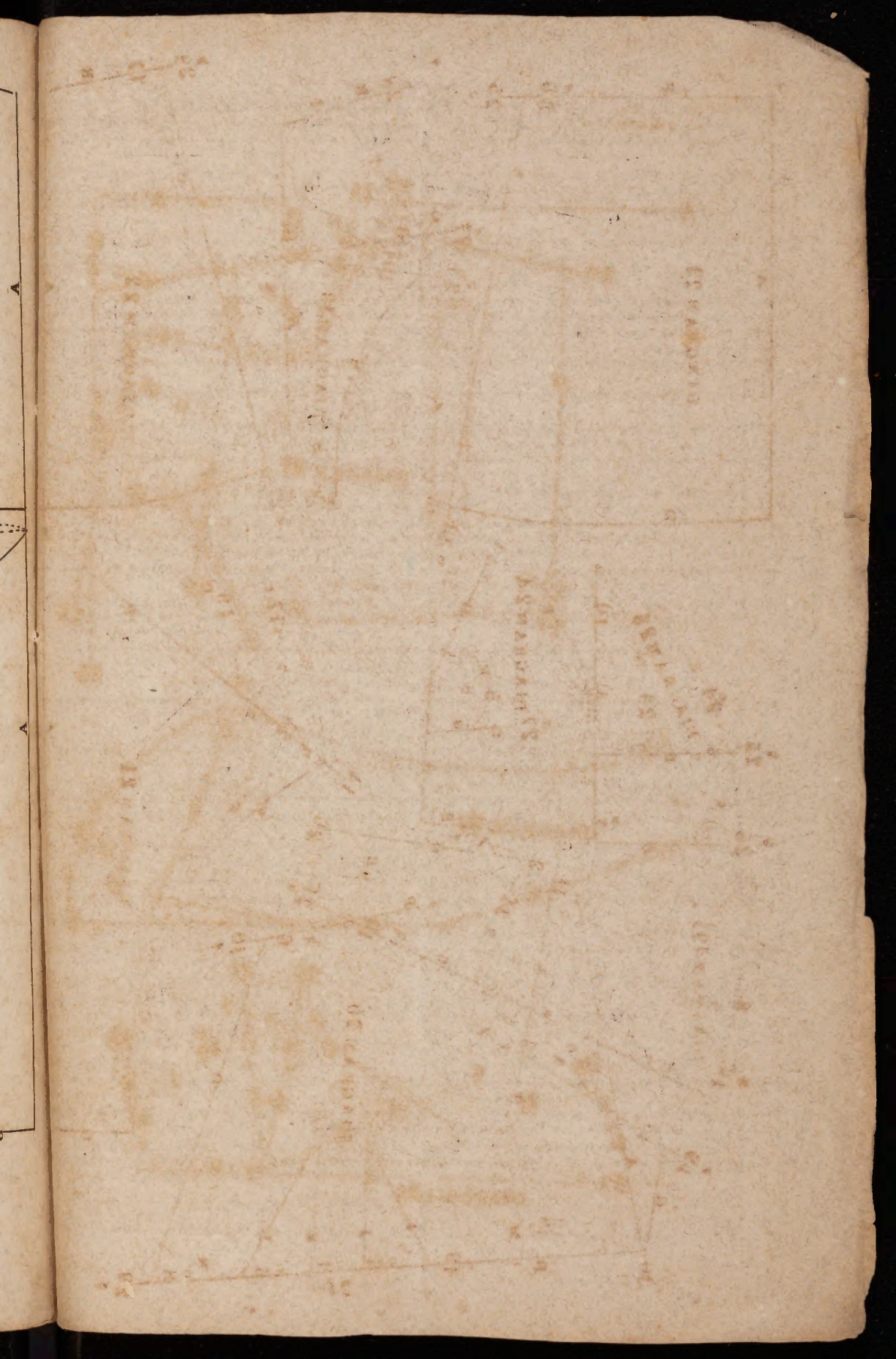
DIAGRAM 20
DIAGRAM 19
DIAGRAM 21
DIAGRAM 22



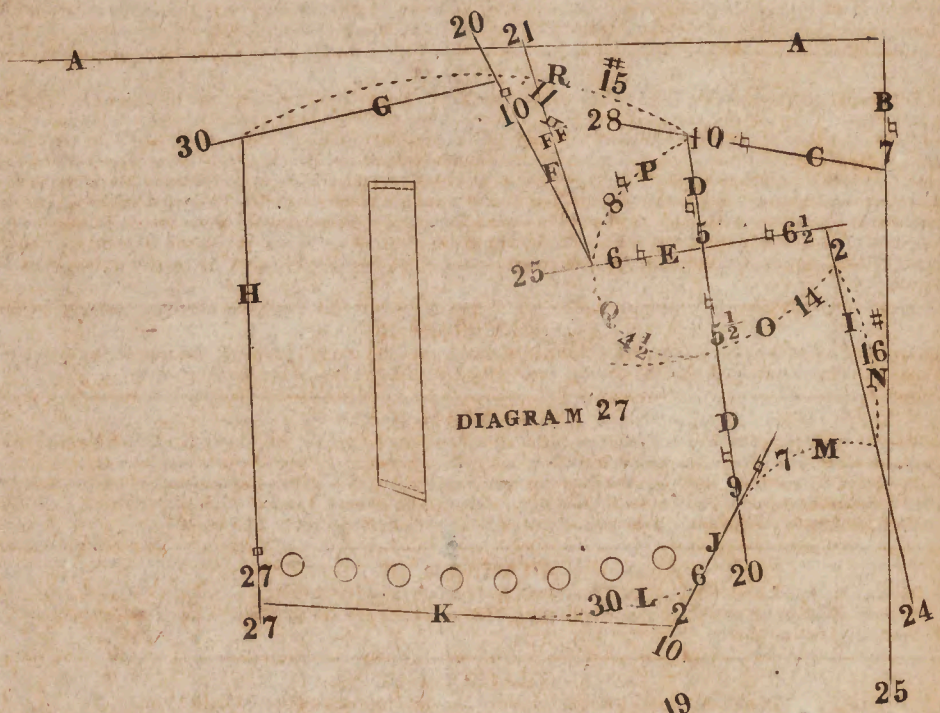


DIAGRAM 27

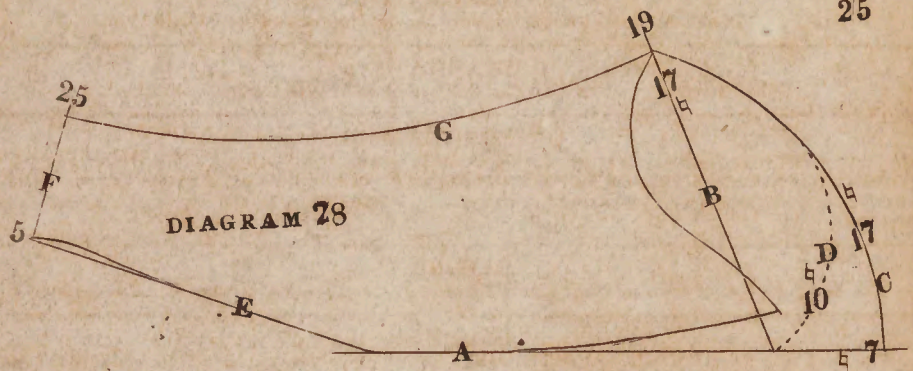


DIAGRAM 28

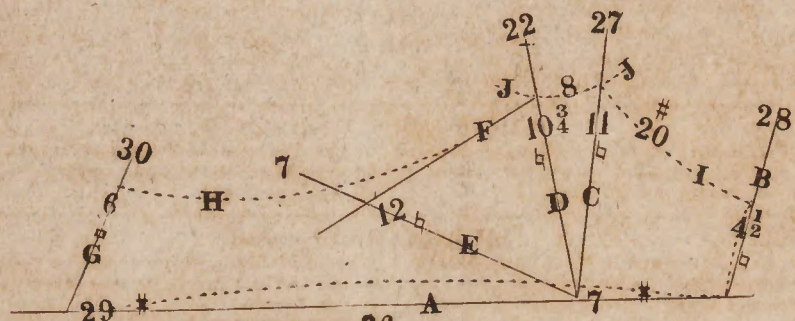


DIAGRAM 26

DIAGRAM 5.

The Back of a Fashionable Coat, lately sketched from Messrs. Watson's Cut, and of proportionate form and size; but you apply the Draft to other than medium forms, see explanation of Diagram 1, and deviate accordingly.

DIAGRAM 6.

The Skirts of a Fashionable Coat, recently sketched from Messrs. Watson's Cut; a sway backed customer will require re spring, and a roach-backed or stooping form will require less than the quantity noted in the model.

DIAGRAM 7.

The Foreparts of a Fashionable Coat of Messrs. Watson's Cut, and of medium form; to produce which, first draw the A parallel with the edge of the cloth and about 4 Nos. within the edge, then apply the top and bottom of the side-m of the back to the line A, (see Diagram 5 and a half,) and mark the extent of each point while the back lies smooth on the board, viz. make three small dots upon the board and cloth, one at the top of side-seam, one at the top of back-m, and one at the bottom of back-seam, then remove the back and proceed to draw the lines in succession according alphabetical arrangement, beginning with the line B, and carefully measuring each distance with the proper scale, viz. points marked sharp with the scale of lengths, those marked natural with the scale of the breast, and to those marked h a plain square, apply the waist scale; the figures of the Protracter, which denote the courses, are uniformly set the ends of the lines, except those lines which are termed scribes, and are bounded by certain distances, as M and I, Diagram 7, &c.

DIAGRAM 8,

is the Draft of a Fashionable Sleeve, the underside of which must be cut to about half the size of the scye, the fulness the sleeve-head to be wadded, and the gathers commenced within one No. of the shoulder-seam.

DIAGRAM 9.

The Skirt of a Fashionable Frock Coat, the body of which may be cut by the above Draft of a Fashionable Dress at, with an allowance of one No. below instead of seamed on lappels; the top of the breast may remain according to e Draft, except the customer shall be very large, in which case about 8 will be sufficient, and if very slender increase about 12 instead of 10 as is marked for middle size. *Note*—The present London Fashionable Frock Coat Skirts are ed and wadded upon the hips, but I do not say that such is fashionable as yet in Philadelphia.

DIAGRAM 10.

The Draft of the late London fashion for Pantaloons, just coming in vogue, having a raised welt on each side of the seam out one inch apart, to be pressed in a notch-board, (for appearance see the Pictures of the Fashions,) apply the scale the breast or of the posteriors to the line D.

DIAGRAM 11.

The Back of a Box Coat; to which use the same scale as for a Tight Coat.

DIAGRAM 12.

The Fore-part of a Box Coat; for the Sleeves and Cape, see Diagrams 23 and 24.

DIAGRAM 13.

The Front of a Vest, calculated for either double or single breasts, with Rolling Collars or plain Stand-Ups; if a Roll-g Collar is to be formed, cut the neck by the lowest angle and quite to the edge, and if double breasts, draw the line A bout 2 Nos. in from the edge, and so proceed alphabetically, leaving a vent at the bottom of each side-seam, or other-ise let in a gore.

DIAGRAM 14.

The Back of a Vest of medium form; and if applied to a stooping form, increase the distance from B to D.

DIAGRAM 15.

The Back of a Bang-Up or Over-Coat, for which, and all parts of said Coat, use the scales of a Tight Coat.

DIAGRAM 16.

The Fore-parts of a Bang-Up Over-Coat, and upon this principle the breasts of military Coats, which are to be wad-d should be cut; and also this principle will suit for very large fat men, provided the back for fat men shall be dimin-ed to about 9 and a half Nos. and for the skirts and sleeves of the Over-Coat, see Diagrams 8 and 9.

DIAGRAMS 17 AND 18.

The Draft of a London Pattern for Fashionable Coats and Frocks, just received from one of the most celebrated esta-shments in London; I have seen nothing cut by it yet, but have confidence in the form being graceful. For the sleeves d skirts, see Diagrams 6, 8 and 9.

DIAGRAMS 19 AND 20.

The Back and Fore-parts of a Habit, to be made single-breasted, quite plain, with hooks and eyes in front, and a sin-e row of buttons or other trimming, extending from top to bottom over each breast, the neck supported with a binding, er which is worn a White Lace Collar.

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DIAGRAM 21.

The Sleeve of a Habit; to obtain the length of which, you must measure from the armpit to the length required, and apply said measure to the curved line F, which must be seamed in the scye underneath the arm, making D and F the underside sleeve.

DIAGRAM 22.

The Front Skirt of a Habit. A, the double of the Cloth in front.

DIAGRAM 23.

The Hind Skirt of a Habit; to be pleated very full behind and plain in front, having a vent of about 9 inches from the top of line A.

DIAGRAM 24.

The Draft of a Cape suitable for Habits, Cloaks, or Coats; the neck of this Cape is intended to be stretched previous to seaming it on to the collar, which will cause it to hang very rich and full over the shoulders.

DIAGRAM 25.

The Frill of a Habit. Two Nos. of the line B, together with the whole of the line D, must be seamed to the belt, and the pleats folded double.

DIAGRAMS 26, 27 AND 28.

The Draft of a Roundabout. FF 21 may be termed a stretcher, which holds the side-seam a given distance out from the bottom and front of scye, while G from 10 on F 20 points to the hip by angle 30, therefore let the waist scale find the hip either out or in, upon whichever extreme; the side-seam above FF 21 remains stationary, for if the waist shall be very slender it will not do to diminish the upper part of the side-seam above said line F F, as the common practice is in all other rules, and thereby crowding the Coat upon the shoulder-blades, which prizes the hip off, and produces wrinkles behind the arms and in front of scye; this same principle is maintained in Diagram 7, by stationing the side-seam within 6 Nos. of the back-seam, and within 10 Nos. of the bottom of scye, while the hip is guaged by 13 Nos. of its own thickness; and wherever the hip is found in this way the back must then be laid to it below, and to the curve D 1 above, and while the back lays in this position let the lower part of the side-seam be formed by the back and not by a sweep, see Diagram 7 and 27.

The following is a Table of the Scales of Lengths, whereby to find the Scale for each height.

	No.		No.		No.
3 feet 10	scale 1	4 feet 10	scale 7	5 feet 10	scale 13
4 feet	scale 2	5 feet	scale 8	6 feet	scale 14
4 feet 2	scale 3	5 feet 2	scale 9	6 feet 2	scale 15
4 feet 4	scale 4	5 feet 4	scale 10	6 feet 4	scale 16
4 feet 6	scale 5	5 feet 6	scale 11	6 feet 6	scale 17
4 feet 8	scale 6	5 feet 8	scale 12	6 feet 8	scale 18

Since I first introduced the Scale of Lengths, it has been adopted in London by the best Tailors of that city, with unrivalled success; and many letters from intelligent Tailors of our own country, speak of it as an improvement well worthy the attention of every Master Tailor.

Persons at a distance, who may wish to become Subscribers to the Report of THE PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS, AND TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, will be attended to, provided they shall copy the following order, and enclose Ten Dollars to the Publisher, who agrees to sustain the loss if miscarriage shall happen, provided the money shall be enclosed in the presence of the Post-master and one other witness; and also the person sending the same must keep a description of the Note so enclosed, that the description, if requested, may be had.

COPY OF THE ORDER FOR THE FASHIONS, &c.

The Subscriber A. B. of in the county of and state of hereby requests Allen Ward, or the publisher of the Philadelphia Fashions and Tailors' Archetype, to have forwarded to the address of the subscriber by mail or otherwise, one number or copy of each Quarterly Report of the aforesaid Philadelphia Fashions and Tailors' Archetype, as shall be published from time to time, until the expiration of the remaining term of the patent, viz. until the 16th June, 1835, for which the subscriber agrees to pay the publisher, Allen Ward, or his representatives, the sum of *Ten Dollars* per year, in advance; beginning on this day of , in the year of our Lord, 18 But if the subscriber shall decline the practice of a Master Tailor for the space of one year, of which due notice shall be given, and the subscription paid for, then this order to become void. As witness my hand.

P.S. It will be useless to solicit me to furnish the Fashions by the year on any other terms, except to those who have, or may hereafter pay $25 for the patent, all such may be supplied for $2 50 cents per Number.

☞ Bang-Up Over-Coats have stoted edges with two rows of back-stitching; seamed on lappels, cut large; padding in the shoulders, and raised sleeve-heads—the Journeymen's prices for making are from $8 to $9 93 cts.

ALLEN WARD.

Note.—If the Customer shall measure extreemely tall and slender, or otherwise, short and thick, divide the difference that may exist, between 16 of the Scale of Lengths, and 16 of the Scale of the Breast, in order to find the starting point of line C; in Diagrams 7.—16.—18— and 20.