Research

The research I did mainly concerned the Civil War in preparation for a Civil War exhibit and the Steam punk Soiree the museum is hosting in August. There were other research activities I did, including a presentation on women's fashion in the early 20th century and two handouts. One is on the significance of dog tags, which was used at an event where children could make their own dog tag. The second handout explains steam punk in preparation for the Steam punk Soiree.

For the Civil War exhibit I spent most of my time researching clothing worn from the time period. I used numerous websites that broke down the clothing into layers for each gender and then crosschecked that information with the other websites. I created packets of information for both men and women that listed the layers and what clothing was worn as well as pictures demonstrating what each layer looked like. There was also additional information for the women about hair, color choice, and accessories. I did include some brief information and pictures for children and baby clothing.

Included in this research file, is my ten to fifteen page analysis of the Dominican Republic during Trujillo's regime and the effect of the Mirabal sisters. This paper is the culmination of the research and analytical skills I learned throughout my four years as a history student. I choose the topic because the Massillon Museum wrote a grant for the 2016 Big Read and chose Julia Alvarez's In the Time of the Butterflies, as the book the community would read. In the Time of the Butterflies follows the Mirabal sisters on their quest to save their country from an evil dictator.
Men's Clothing

Layer 1

- Drawers (underpants) tucked into socks
- Shirt
- Socks

Layer 2

- Trousers (made by a tailor) or pants (made in a factory) made of linen with a button fly
- Braces (suspenders)
- Shoes made of cloth or leather
Layer 3

- Vest, which sometimes matched the pants and coat
- Stock (like a bow tie)

Layer 4 (outerwear for leaving the house)

- Frock coat (summer)
- Straw hat (summer)
• White, cotton gloves (summer)
• Overcoat (winter)
• Wool, felt hat (winter)
• Silk gloves (winter)
• Cane
Women's Clothing

Color Pallet

- Colors based on harmony, simplicity, and influenced by nature
- Avoided looking gaudy
- Two main colors in most ensembles

Embroidery

- Various styles of trim and braid were popular
- Accessories were often covered in embroidery

Makeup

- A fine lady never painted her face (wore make up)

Gloves

- Ladies should wear gloves when going out
- Nice, clean gloves for dancing and church
- Not worn at all times and removed for eating
- White, kid gloves extending to cover the wrist were most popular

Hair

- Women wore their hair up
  - Hair parted straight down the middle, combed over the ears and secured in a chignon (bun) in the back
- Teenage girls wore their hair half up and curls in the back (halfway between childhood and adulthood)
- Bangs were not popular until the 1880s
Hat

- Hats were required in churches
- Not just fashion accessories -> women wanted to keep their skin fair and light
- Sometimes women's chignons were covered with a snood (lace net)

Layer 1

- Drawers (uncerpants) made of cotton/linen and trimmed with lace
- Chemise (long undershirt) made of linen
- Stockings held up with garters

Layer 2

- Corset made of whale bone
- Crinoline, hoopskirt, or 1 to 2 petticoats
Layer 3

- Petticoat bodice, corset cover, or camisole

Layer 4

- Bodice
- Skirt held up with braces (suspenders)
- Belt
- Slippers made of satin, velvet, knit, or crochet
Layer 5 (outerwear for leaving the house)

- Shawl, jacket, or mantle
- Gloves or mitts
- Button up boots
- Parasol
- Bonnet or hat
- Bag or purse
- Handkerchief
- Fan
- Watch pocket
Children's Clothing

Boys

• Heavy, durable fabrics that could withstand hard daily labor
• Jackets and pants were made from denim or canvas
• Cotton shirts, woolen vests, suspenders
• Wide brimmed straw hats
• Country boys went barefoot in the summer, in the city boys wore low cut leather boots
• Loose, dark suits
• White dress shirts
• Broad bow ties
• Jackets were waist-length and buttoned near the top
• In warm weather, they wore knickerbockers (short pants), but this was only allowed until a boy reached his teenage years
• Neatly cut hair
• Soft caps with short visors

Girls

• Long dresses made of cotton or linsey-woolsey (linen and wool blend)
• Dresses buttoned up to the throat
• Simple cotton bonnets that tied under the chin
• Hair was down in curls
• Teenage girls wore their hair half up and curls in the back (halfway between childhood and adulthood)
• Dresses were mid-calf length
• Did not use corsets, but a belt or girdle
• High top leather boots
Babies

- Both sexes wore dresses that reached their feet
- Hair was worn in loose curls
- Around 5, a boy gave up his dresses
"Dog tag" is the informal term for tags worn by military personal for identification purposes.

During the Civil War, soldiers pinned paper notes with their name and address onto their coats.

Names around the world:
- "Identity Discs" in the UK
- "I Discs" in Canada
- "Raatolaatta" in Finland

U.S. Army first authorized I.D. tags in 1906. However, the dog tags we know today were not widely used until World War II.

Last Name
First name, middle initial
Social Security Number
Blood type
Religion

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What is Steam Punk?

Back drop of 19th Century England or American “Wild West.”

Originally, was a subgenre of science fiction and fantasy literature, which includes social and technological aspects of the 19th century with a rebellious twist.

Modern accessories are used, after being modified to give them the appearance of Victorian-made objects.

Lincoln wants YOU to dress steam punk!
1900s

- S-bend corset was still fashionable
  - These corsets thrust the hips backwards and force the chest forward into a pouter-pigeon shape
- Some corsets were cut so long that they reached well over the thighs
  - Also tended to be shaped very low around the bust line so women would need more support on top
- Separates were popular
  - Puffed, frilly blouses that were often embellished with decorations like lace collars and broad ribbon ties
  - Skirts fitted over the hip and fluted towards the hem
- Hair was worn in a center parting, often looped around pads and false hair to create a wide “brim” of hair around the hairline
- This hairstyle was worn under broad-brim hats with low crowns and adorned all over with flowers, lace, ribbons, and feathers

1910s

- By 1910 designers were beginning to reject the full figure with a constricted waist
  - Celebrity designers (Paul Poiret, Lucile/Lady Duff Gordon, and Jacques Doucet) reacted against the artificially exaggerated Edwardian curves and promoted instead a slimmer, less restricted silhouette
    - They designed clothes that defined the more natural contours of the body
- During the early years of the 1910s, designers started to promote the use of lighter and softer fabrics in order to make their creations increasingly free flowing
- Frilly, puffed blouses and fluted skirts continued to be popular
- Slightly high waistline was fashionable, as was a long tunic-like top worn over an ankle length A-line or “hobble” skirt
- During World War I (1914–18), women adopted practical, working clothes and they sometimes wore uniform, overalls and trousers
  - Fashionable dresses were simplified and shortened
- Hair was worn in a center parting, often looped around pads and false hair to create a wide “brim” of hair around the hairline
- This hairstyle was worn under vast, broad hats with shallow crowns, heavily trimmed with flowers, ribbons, and feathers
- Towards the end of the decade, younger women sported short bobs
1920s

- At the very beginning it was fashionable for women to wear high-waisted, rather barrel-shaped outfits, and tunic-style tops were popular
- Between 1920-1922 the waistline dropped to hip level, obscuring natural curves for a tubular, androgynous look
- During the early 1920s, couture houses embellished evening dresses with embroidered and beaded decoration in Chinese style or like that in Russian peasant tradition
- Young, fashionable “flappers” wore their hems at knee level, with neutral colored stockings and colorful garters
- Hemlines drifted between ankle and mid-calf for the duration of the decade
- Jewelry was prominent, including large brooches and long strings of pearls
- Hair was worn bobbed, sometimes close to the head, and the distinctive cloche hat was very popular

Celebrity Designers

- Jeanne Paquin (1900s)
  - Opened Maison de Couture Rue de la Paix in Paris in 1890
  - Famous for introducing colored lining to otherwise mournful looking black coats, and for adding embellishments of lace or rich embroidery to black dresses
  - The innovative yet subtle use of furs became one of the house's trademarks
  - She used pastel colors in a very feminine way for her evening gowns
  - In 1900, Jeanne Paquin was elected president of the Fashion Section for the Universal Exhibition
  - One of her greatest achievements was the opening of foreign branches in Buenos Aires, Madrid and London
    - She was the first Parisian couturier to take this step and many followed her lead
  - She was the first woman in her field to be awarded the Légion d'Honneur in 1913

- Paul Poiret (1910s)
  - Influenced by the art and design of the Middle East and India
  - Known in America as "The King of Fashion"
  - Use of vivid color coordinations and enigmatic silhouettes such as his iconic "lampshade" tunic and his Harem trousers
    - Introduced Harem trousers to Western fashion around 1910
    - Term for baggy trousers caught in at the ankle
- Advanced an uncorseted silhouette
- Looked to both antique and regional dress types
  - Most notably to the Greek chiton, the Japanese kimono, and the North African and Middle Eastern caftan
- Poiret advocated fashions cut along straight lines and constructed of rectangles
- Introduced clothing that hung from the shoulders and facilitated a multiplicity of possibilities
- Credited with the creation of Hobble skirts, a skirt with a narrow enough hem to significantly impede the wearer's stride
  - Names after the device used to restrain, or hobble, horses
  - Short lived fashion trend 1910-1913

- Mariano Fortuny (1910s)
  - Inspired by a variety of cultures and historical periods
  - Freely combined East Asian, Coptic Egyptian, North African, Classical Greek, and Renaissance sources
  - Inspired by the light, airy clothing of Greek women that clung to the body and accentuated the natural curves and shape of a woman's body
  - The pleating that he used was all done by hand and no one has been able to recreate pleating that is as fine as his or has held its shape like his dresses have
  - He also manufactured his own dyes and pigments for his fabrics using ancient methods

- Madeleine Vionnet (1920s)
  - Enormously successful in the 1920s, culminating in 1923 when she opened her new premises on Avenue Montaigne, referred to, at that time, as the "Temple of Fashion"
  - Became associated with bias-cut textiles draped expertly over the body and a preoccupation with the minute details and finishing techniques of dressmaking
  - Defined as the "architect among dressmakers"
  - Advanced an uncorseted silhouette

- Norman Hartnell (1920s)
  - Became famous for his lavish and romantic evening and bridal gowns
  - Credited with introducing the longer-length skirts that would mark the end of the flapper era
  - Although expressing the spirit of flappers, his designs overlaid the harder silhouettes with a fluid romanticism in detail and construction
Hartnail specialized in expensive and often lavish embroidery as an integral part of his most expensive clothes, creating the luxurious and exclusive effect which justified the high prices.

Perhaps best known for his long-standing association with the English Royal family.

How did communication allow artists and society to see styles from across the world?

- Global awareness was huge during this time period
  - Designers were constantly visiting the east (China, Japan, India, etc.) which had recently opened its doors to western civilization
  - People were enthralled with what they could find, especially the clothes
  - Many designers credit the east as inspiration for the clothing lines
- There was also a fascination with the past (ancient Greece especially)
- 1903 = First silent movie, The Great Train Robbery
  - Fashion was now able to be spread on an even wider scale, in picture
- 1904 = Ground broken on Panama Canal
  - International involvement was continuously increasing
- 1904 = New York City Subway opens
  - Public transportation made going to the dress makers quite easy
- 1907 = First electric washing machine
  - Women could now take care of their own clothes
- 1912 = The Titanic sinks
  - International media frenzy, everyone knew the famous people on board
- 1914-1918 = World War I
  - Caused fashion to come to a grinding halt
- 1915 = First transcontinental phone call
  - International communication was only increasing
- 1918 = United Kingdom grants women the right to vote
  - Increases women's influence
- 1920 = United States grants women the right to vote
  - Increases women's influence
- 1922 = Tomb of King Tut discovered
  - People were so enthralled with this event they decorated their houses in Egyptian styles and their fashion choices were influenced by it
- 1923 = Charleston dance becomes popular
  - You've got to look the part when dancing the dance
- 1924 = First Olympic Winter Games
  - This kind of international activity brings so much awareness to what other countries are wearing
- 1925 = *The Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald is published
  - Captured the essence of the 1920s and made everyone want to be a flapper
- 1926 = a woman swims the English Channel
  - Supported the women’s rights movement
- 1927 = the first talking movie, *The Jazz Singer*
  - Movies always have the best clothes, so now those were being shared
- 1929 = first Academy Awards
  - Even to this day, the most important question is who and what are you wearing
WOMEN’S FASHION
1900-1929

Presented by Heather Hadu

1900-1909
UNDERGARMENTS

- S-bend was still fashionable
- Some were so long they reached well over the thigh

CLOTHING

- Separates were popular
- Blouses were often embellished
- Skirts fitted out the hip and fluted towards the hem
HAIR

- Hair was worn in a center part
- Wore broad-cim hats adorned with flowers, lace, ribbons, and feathers

JEANNE PAQUIN
1910-1919

UNDERGARMENTS

- Beginning to reject full figure with a restricted waist
- Designed clothes that defined the natural contours of the body
- Getting rid of corsets did not happen overnight
CLOTHING

- Used lighter and softer fabrics to make the clothes more free flowing
- During WWI, women adopted practical working clothes

HAIR

- Hair was worn in a center part
- Wore broad-rim hats adorned with flowers, ribbons, and feathers
PAUL POIRET

HOBBLE SKIRT

Poiret's Creation  Rose from Titanic
HAREM TROUSERS

Poiret's Creation

Lady Sybil on Downton Abbey

MARIANO FORTUNY
FORTUNY AT MASS MU

1920-1929
UNDERGARMENTS

- Waistline dropped to hip level
- Obscured natural curves for an androgynous look

CLOTHING

- Hemlines drifted between ankle and mid calf
- Fashionable "flappers" wore their hems at knee level, with neutral colored stockings and colorful garters
HAIR

- Hair was bobbed
- Cloche hat was very popular

MADELEINE VIONNET
NORMAL HARTNELL

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Victoria and Albert Museum Fashion Collection
- The MET Costume Institute