

Fashion History

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Hair Throughout the Years

8 decades of hair
by Corinne Dunton

1900-1919



Elsie, Margie, Elkel, and
unknown name Cole

1900's- Gibson Girl hairstyle



The 1900s produced a common hairstyle known as the “Gibson Girl”. These hairstyles were typically poofy updos, teased and twirled into place. Many women would keep their hair in its style for a few days as it was difficult to constantly take their hair down and put it back up.



Florence and Howard Gaylord
Recently Married in Munroe Falls(1902)

1920-1929



The 20s produced short hairstyles for women. Many women had pin up curls, waved hair, or just bobs. Flappers typically wore headpieces such as feathers or sequined headbands

20s fashion and hair designs from the Kent State Fashion Museum



Classic 20s Hair Style

1930-1959



Marilyn Monroe, a common beauty icon

The 30s, 40s, and 50s had similar hair trends, the hair got longer from the 20s and it was very fashionable to have softly waved hair, pinned up. The waved hair was the alternative to the tight curls or perfectly straight bobs of the 20s. There were no distinct differences from these 3 decades besides miniscule changes such as length or fashionable stylings.

Woman wearing typical 30s hairstyle



1960-1969



Teased hair became very big (pun slightly intended)

Sideswept bangs were trendy



The hair got significantly larger through teasing in the 60s. Jackie Kennedy was a huge hair trendsetter with her large bouffants. The large teased hair began in Chicago. The bigger the hair, the better.

1970-1979

For African Americans, the afro became popular



The hair in the 70s was very expressive. Typically the hair became very feathered, and flipped out. Bangs were very trendy as well. TV actors and actresses were trendsetting for teenagers.



Farrah Fawcett from *Charlie's Angels* was a large icon for hair in the 70s

1980-1989



The hairstyle the
“whale spout”

The 80s came a time of big hair and big statements. Hairspray was a commonly purchased product as the hair was teased up high. Hair was also crimped, and females wore scrunchies in their hair whenever putting it up.

The side pony



Crimped hair



Thank you

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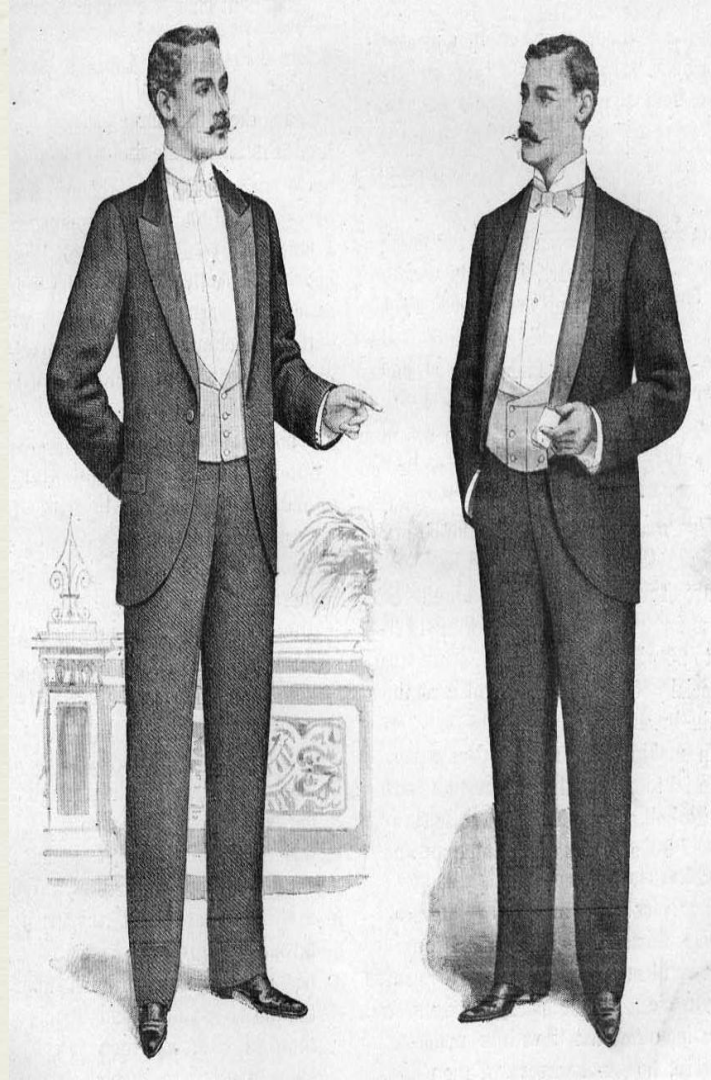
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Menswear

4 decades of menswear by Grant Grossi



1900's

Men's fashion in the 1900's was greatly changed from the Victorian era. Men wore long overcoats or topcoats during the winter. For formal events, lounge coats were worn, and for dinners, dinner jackets were worn. Single breasted waistcoats became popular as well. Men's trousers became more tailored, and shorter. Striped shirts were new and popular. Dress shirts were very stiff, and very almost always white. Rich men usually wore top hats, while bowler and homburg hats were popular with the poor. In the summer, straw boater hats were very popular.



Drawing of the newest and best fashions from Europe.

1910's

The Sack suit was the popular suit of the time, the pants and jacket were loose fitting and kind of baggy. Shirts featured club collars and wing tip collars, and they were white, grey, or lightly striped. Men either wore two tone boots for labour, lots of walking, and or traveling. Oxfords were one to two toned and featured the cap toe. For more formal events, men could be seen wearing opera pumps, which were like a cross between a man's oxford and a woman's heel. Gloves, neckties, bowties, and hats were very common and popular accessories of the time.

Advertisements for men's suits.



Along the River Front
New Orleans



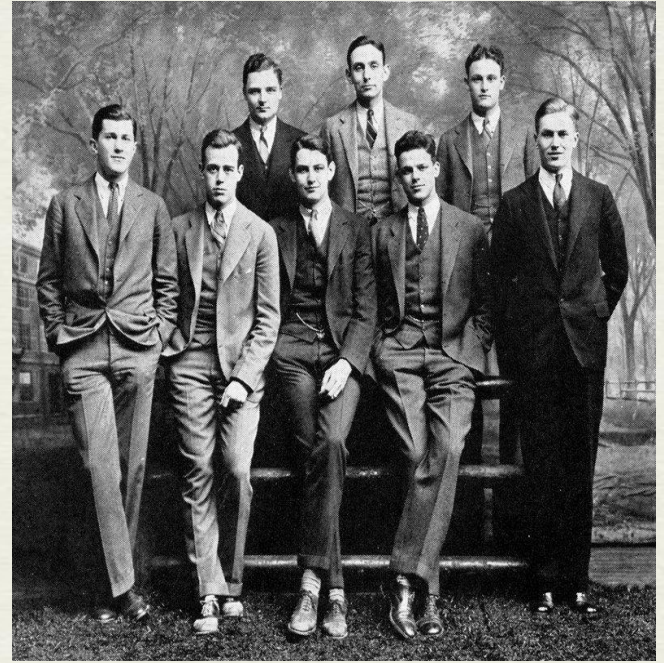
The "Business" Poise
and Self-Back Style

U.S. PUBLIC LIBRARY



1920's

Tailored three-piece suits were the go to for any man of the time. With the rise of department stores and tailoring, lead to an increase in men interested in fashion. Many popular brands, such as Brooks Brothers, got their start in the 1920's. Men in the 20's always wore either a sweater vest or a waistcoat to go along with their suits. It was unthinkable for a man to just wear a suit jacket over his dress shirt. Trousers were cuffed, pleated, and were worn high suspended with suspenders. Shirts with round, free, and curved collars were also very popular, the mandarin collar came into vogue as well. Patterns for shirts were plentiful, as were the colours. The go to neckwear was a neck-tie or a bow-tie, and some men wore scarves. The 1920's set the current trend of menswear today, and not much has changed



College capella group get their photo taken while wearing the latest trends.

1930's

The 1930's saw a change in where men's suits became broad in the shoulders, thin in the waist, with tapered trousers. Everything from topcoats to suit jackets were very wide, with large lapels. Trousers rose on the waist, and were wide in the legs. Dress shirts are practically the same as they are today. The polo shirt was invented and became extremely popular. Sweaters, which used to be associated with the lower class, became popular. Knitted v necks, double breasted, and no collar sweaters were all very popular styles. The most popular hat was the Ivy cap, everyone wore it, from boys to the working man. For shoes, the classic cap toe oxford, wingtips, moccasins, loafers, and keds were very popular. Men also wore shirtless swimsuits, which resembled underwear. Overall, the 1930's showed a more athletic build, with fewer fabrics and styles due to the depression. Casual wear also became more popular



Young fashionable college buddies get a photo together.

1940's

After the second world war, military surplus such as khakis, tee shirts, and trench coats became very popular. Because of the war, men's fashion became very casual. Hawaiian shirts and zoot suits were the biggest hits in post war America. Suits were more conservative during the war, and the waistcoat was discarded to save fabric for the war effort. Trousers had a wide ankle and calf, and sat high on the waist. Shirts remained largely the same, but ties became more popular and featured zany prints. Bowties seemed to have fallen out of favour. Sweaters became more fashionable, as they used to be seen as working class clothing, were now worn by everyone. Fedoras, porkpie, and homburg hats were all very popular at this time as well.



Men in trenchcoats and fedoras pose for a photo.

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Military Uniforms Throughout History

Fashion Research Project

By: Larissa Sperk

Background Information



The traditions of the United States Army, including its uniform, are rooted in the British Army of the 18th Century. Clothing of this period was characterized by tightly fitted smallclothes (waistcoat and breeches) and coats with tight fitted sleeves. Each soldier would receive a uniform consisting of a wool coat with linen smallclothes in the spring, and one for the fall.

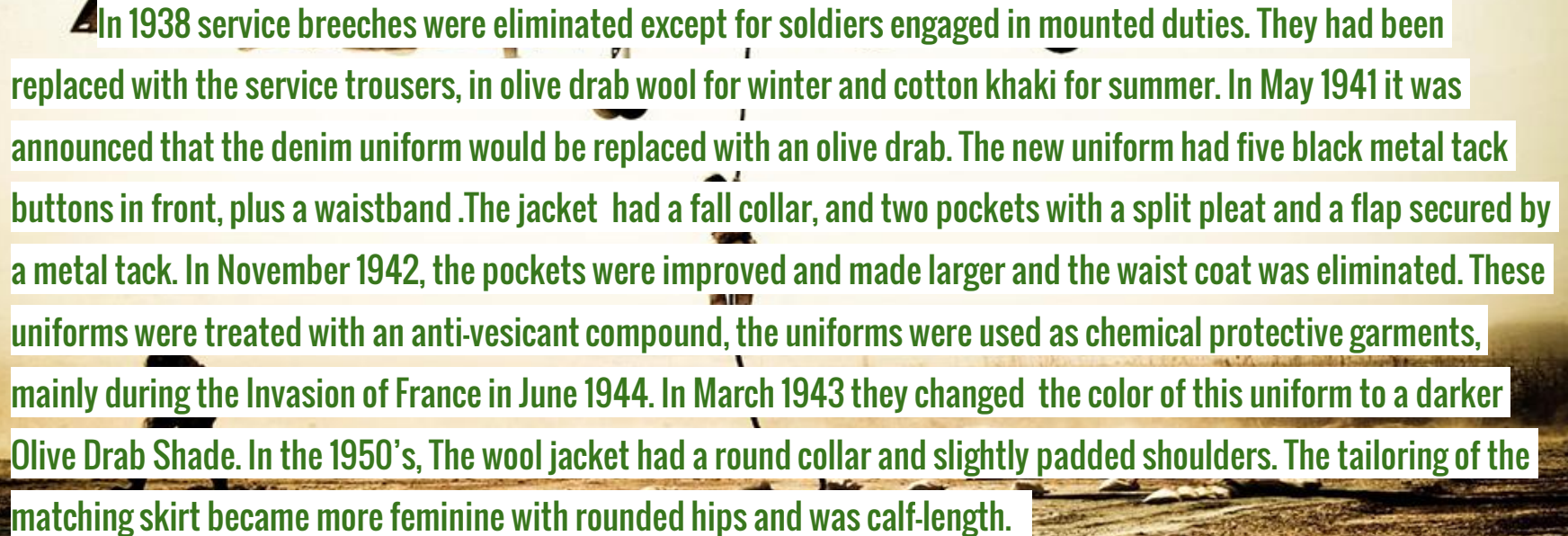
Regulations published in 1779 established the Army uniform as blue with colored facings: red for the Mid-Atlantic; white for New England; and blue for the South. In 1782, blue coats with red became a standard for everyone except generals and staff officers.

Early 20th Century (1902-1926)

An aerial photograph showing a large modern aircraft carrier on the right and a fleet oiler on the left, both sailing on a deep blue sea. The carrier's deck is visible, with various aircraft and equipment. The oiler has a complex superstructure with many masts and antennas.

Between 1902 - 1904 the Army introduced bright colors for full dress or bronze colors, depending on the field. World War I broke out in August 1914 and immediately had an impact on uniforms. Most notable was the color change to the wool service uniform, because the German dyed wool that was no longer available. American manufacturers weren't able to match the German formula for the olive drab color.

Mid 20th Century (1926-1956)

A military helicopter, likely a Sikorsky HO4S, is shown in flight against a bright sky. The helicopter is viewed from a low angle, showing its rotor blades and landing gear. Below the helicopter, a field of sandbags is visible, suggesting a military or training environment. The overall scene is set in a field with a clear sky.

In 1938 service breeches were eliminated except for soldiers engaged in mounted duties. They had been replaced with the service trousers, in olive drab wool for winter and cotton khaki for summer. In May 1941 it was announced that the denim uniform would be replaced with an olive drab. The new uniform had five black metal tack buttons in front, plus a waistband. The jacket had a fall collar, and two pockets with a split pleat and a flap secured by a metal tack. In November 1942, the pockets were improved and made larger and the waist coat was eliminated. These uniforms were treated with an anti-vesicant compound, the uniforms were used as chemical protective garments, mainly during the Invasion of France in June 1944. In March 1943 they changed the color of this uniform to a darker Olive Drab Shade. In the 1950's, The wool jacket had a round collar and slightly padded shoulders. The tailoring of the matching skirt became more feminine with rounded hips and was calf-length.



Frank Predico is on the left and Roger Moore is on the right. They both lived in Munroe Falls and were in the army. Frank Roger Moore fought in WW1 and died in action in France.





John Bartu served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War. He is pictured with his wife Eileen Bartu.



The background of the slide features a large, vibrant American flag with its stars and stripes. In the foreground, two soldiers in military uniforms are seen from behind, saluting with their right hands raised to their foreheads. The scene is set against a clear blue sky.

Late 20th Century (1954-2006)

After World War 2, the army began to make changes in their uniforms. One of the biggest decisions made about the new uniforms was that the Army leadership officers and enlisted uniforms should be the same, distinguished only by insignia. In 1963, tropical combat clothing was issued to soldiers serving in Vietnam. There were three patterns of these coats. The first was made of olive green shade, it was wind resistant with four pockets on the coat. The second pattern coat was the basically the same as the first pattern except that all of the buttons were covered to prevent snagging in the jungle. On October 1, 1981 the Army introduced the Battle Dress Uniform. This uniform came from the tropical combat uniform of the Vietnam War and had a coat made of a nylon and cotton blend in woodland pattern camouflage with matching trousers, and a field hat. Combat experience in Grenada showed that the uniform was too hot for tropical climates. After, the Army made adjustments.



"And everything was itchy" - John Caruthers

John Caruthers served in the U.S. Navy from 1983 to 1988 aboard the USS Robert Bradley. John stated he was embarrassed by the bell-bottom jeans, and he was not too fond of the wool hat he had to wear in the summer. He said there was very little concern over comfort. After he got out, the Navy went away from polyester, because the fabric would melt to your skin in a fire.



Now

As of now, almost every branch includes digital camouflage in their uniforms. This trend began with the Marines who did not want to share the design. The Army responded by investing millions of dollars in a custom version of the digital camouflage which the Marines were a little upset about. The Army is currently developing its third version of this design. Many of these designs that were mentioned in the Army were used in other branches. The biggest consideration the branches took was the climate and environment. Throughout history, the environment where they fought wars shaped the uniforms drastically. Recently, there has been a debate between whether the branches uniforms should all be the same.

<https://youtu.be/7syYj86BxYw>

WEDDING DRESSES OVER TIME

By: Monique Williams



Blue & Red wedding dresses

- Before Queen Victoria, a lot of people wore wedding dresses that were blue
- Blue was intended to be a color of purity and innocence, even though most believe white is intended for this
- In China it was common for women to wear a red wedding dress
- Red was considered the symbol of love and prosperity



The reason for white

- Queen Victoria was the first to wear a white wedding dress.
- Queen Victoria was not an ordinary bride. Unlike most royal brides, she did not enter the marriage as a princess, about to become the Queen. Her dress was not a symbol for her wealth, it was a political statement for her position of power



Style (Past)

Some wedding dresses are 2 pieces

People wore their best clothes for weddings to represent their families wealth, and social status

Certain fabrics were also used to express wealth.

for their dresses



Modern Day



During today the meaning of the colors have changed

White- goodness, purity innocence

Red- infatuation, strength, passion

Pink-child-like personality, good life

Blue-calmness, peacefulness

Black- elegance or class, even though it is seen as a eerie color for a wedding dress

The fabrics used today are usually, Lace, Silk, Satin, Taffeta, or, Tulle

Dresses now are more based on personality

Icons and location

- Princess Diana set the paradigm for the “Fantasy wedding”, with puffy sleeves, and a dramatic train that was 24 ft long.
- Is considered to be one of the most Iconic dresses of all time.
- Vera Wang took off during the 90’s with ‘understated chic’
- As more people began to go tropical for their weddings, more people started wearing strapless dresses



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Sunday Best

1900s



The History

Wearing your best clothing to Sunday church gained popularity in the late 18th century and early 19th century in Europe, due to the creation of mass textile production. Several branches of Christianity opposed this trend at the start, for it is seen as frivolous and made the separation of social classes more apparent. Dressing modestly in church was also a common theme throughout history, and still is to this day.



Early 1900s

Men dressed in their best suit and tie on Sundays, and women wore long, layered dresses, that covered most of their legs. Women wearing large, elaborate hats were a popular trend at this time as well. If the family could afford it, they would keep an expensive outfit solely to wear on Sundays.



Photo from www.bbc.co.uk

Early-Mid 1900s

Photo from the Munroe Falls area in 1939.

Sunday best clothing closely followed the trends of the time period. Throughout these photos, you can see the women's dress length becomes shorter and more practical with time.



Mid-Late 1900s

While modesty was still extremely important to culture, women's clothing became less strict. It was expected of women to dress very clean and feminine, but still keep their modesty while in church.



Community picnic 1915



Late 1900s

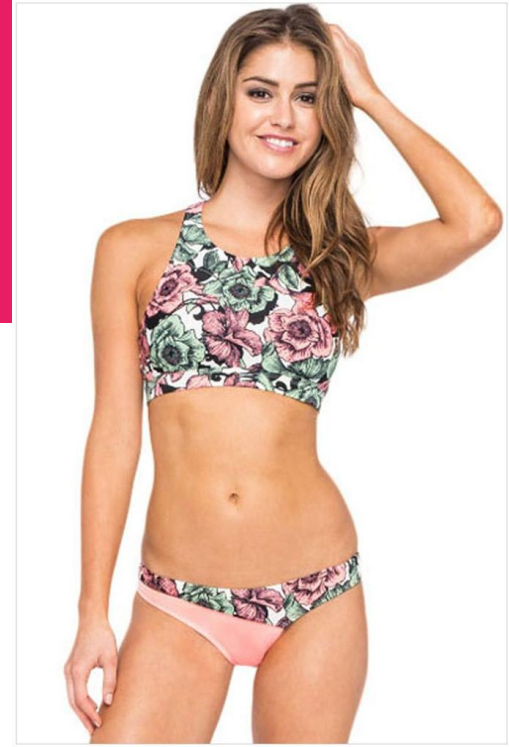


Thank you!



Swimwear throughout

By: Morghan Dyer *history*



300 BC and 1800 swimwear

- ★ *The ancient greeks were the first people to wear bikinis.*
- ★ *This started all the way back to 300 BC.*
- ★ *Even though in modern times bikinis didn't start to be worn until the 1950s.*
- ★ *In the 1800s women wore swimsuits that covered their whole bodies.*
- ★ *They wore dresses that went down to their ankles.*
- ★ *It was improper to show your ankles, the women would sue little so in the water, the dresses would not come up.*



★ *The dresses were so long that they would not come up in the water.*

Swimwear 1900-1920

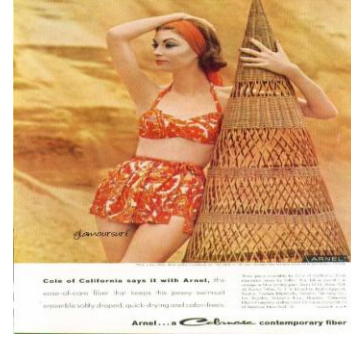
- ★ *In the 1900s swimsuits got shorter, but were still dresses.*
- ★ *The dresses may have been up to their knees but they still wore long socks going to their knees.*
- ★ *In the early 1920s the swimsuits shrank, showing more skin.*
- ★ *They became shorts and long tops, they then still sometimes wore long socks.*
- ★ *The swimsuits in the 20s were made of wool.*

Swimwear 1930-1950

- ★ *In late 30s wool swimsuits were beginning to go away.*
- ★ *In the mid 40s a swimsuit maker invented a new material, it was made of silk.*
- ★ *Also in the mid 40s another maker made a new type of swimsuit.*
- ★ *When the bikini was made Spain and Italy banned beaches*
- ★ *In the mid 50s you saw bikinis more often. .*



Swimwear 1960, 2000



- ★ *In the mid 1960s, fabrics for swimwear were nylon, lycra or both. These were used so the fabric could stretch and pull as you move.*
- ★ *In the 60s the bathing suit legs were cut higher on the leg. Known back then as "high leg cut"*
- ★ *In 2007 the company Speedo made the "fastskin". It was their lightest for a swimsuit.*
- ★ *This was developed for competitive swimmers.*
- ★ *This material was low absorbing and light in the water.*



Swimsuits today

- ★ Today our swimsuits show even more skin than in the 60s and 50s.
- ★ Our swimsuits are also more neon and brighter, they have more patterns on them.
- ★ They can show more of your hips and chest.

aller and more revealing.

