

Young children's clothing was designed to mimic that of adults, especially among the upper classes. Young boys were often dressed in "short pants" and buttoned jackets, while young girls wore dresses that were designed to mimic the fashions of women.

**Text to accompany children's flat wall case display- to be on wall above case, to left or right so visitors can "lean in" to read*

1) Spats were worn by upper class men to protect their shoes from rain, snow and dirt. Made from leather, fur, and later rubber, wearing spats indicated that one's footwear was expensive and needed to be protected from the elements. Spats also permitted for accessorizing an outfit: different materials and colors permitted for individual expression of style.

2) Long gloves were worn in the evening by women when they wore short sleeved dresses. It was considered immodest for women to show too much of their bodies in public, and so to wear fashionable ensembles, accessories such as arm length gloves were designed to accommodate women's desire to wear different styles, while maintaining their demure status.

3) Bow ties and neck ties became popular after the Industrial Revolution; they were an accessory for men at all times of day, in all parts of society. After WWI, hand painted neck ties surpassed bowties in popularity: the necktie permitted for a more individual look, allowing men to "express themselves" through their clothing choices.

**Text to accompany case with evening accessories for men and women display- to be on wall above case, to left or right so visitors can "lean in" to read*

1) Until the 1930s, men wore full piece bathing suits, designed to cover the body to diminish risk of causing excitement and immoral behavior. After 1930, there was increasing trend towards athletic ability and practice, resulting in the development of the swimming trunk shorts.

2) Bikini's for women were not introduced to mainstream fashion until the 1950s. Until the 1950s, swimwear for women consisted of either a one piece suit with mid-thigh bottoms and high cut top or a close fitting suit with a "swimming dress" over top. Both were intended to diminish attention to the female form. Bikini's highlight the female form, and since the 1960s have been the bathing suit of choice for women around the world.

**Text to accompany case with "leisure wear" for men and women display- to be on wall above case, to left or right so visitors can "lean in" to read*

1) Women's shoes before 1920 were generally low heeled, plain, and meant to be worn for long durations. High-heeled shoes were worn for evening events; boots were worn when travelling or walking long distances. The 1920s saw the hemlines of women's skirts and dresses rise, creating demand for designed, elaborate footwear that permitted for individual expression and consumption of material goods. After WWII, stiletto shoes were made popular, and the 1960s saw the first platforms for mass consumption.

**Text to accompany case/ plinth with "footwear" for women display- to be on wall above case, to left or right so visitors can "lean in" to read*

Before the 1920s, stockings, worn with garters to hold them up, were worn to protect the wearer from the elements, not to enhance appearances or indicate class status. Long skirts and dresses were worn by women of all classes, ensuring little of their legs were seen in public.

In the 1920s and 1930s, dress hemlines rose due to changes in dress design and demand from women for different fashions. Silk stockings became increasingly popular for both day and evening wear. Though skirt lengths changed, the need to keep the female body hidden remained.

During WWII, there was extreme rationing in place for silk and other materials used for the manufacturing of stockings for women as it was used in the war effort, so women painted their legs to appear as though they were wearing stockings. After WWII, silk stockings were replaced with a new accessory, "nylons". Nylons were made from a new chemical polymer that was easy to produce, permitting for increased consumption and wearing by women of all classes. Silk stocking quickly fell out of favor and were replaced with nylons.

**Text to accompany case/ plinth with "underwear" for women display- to be on wall above case, to left or right so visitors can "lean in" to read*

Hats for women have always been a form of fashionable expression. Women of upper classes wore head covers at all times of the day; it was intended to show their demure nature and lack of work requirements to be heavily adorned. Lightweight materials were worn for summer and informal occasions, with more elaborate designs reserved for formal day functions and evenings.

After WWII, the popularity of hats began to diminish, with women preferring elaborate hair styles to head covers. Hats remained popular for special social events such as holidays, church events, weddings and funerals but not for extended daily wear.

**Text to accompany case/ plinth with "head wear" for women to be on wall above case, to left or right so visitors can "lean in" to read*
