

A STUDY OF CERTAIN TRENDS IN AMERICAN COSTUMES AND HOME
FURNISHINGS DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

by

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to discover what, if any, common characteristics or trends existed in the costumes and in the home furnishings of this century and the factors influencing their use, as shown by a study of ten selected families each representative of a certain period of the time.

INTRODUCTION

Until the nineteenth century a national consciousness could scarcely be said to exist in America. Political and social interests both centered in the state, or in even smaller units. The period of remarkable growth and development begun in this century seems to have yielded as its fruit, not only a national consciousness, but also a common acceptance of certain social practices and styles, or fashions, in costumes and furnishings. Though these were at first accepted almost unquestioningly from foreign countries some adaptation doubtless took place early. To ascertain the trends through this century in the fashion of dress and furnishings and to discover possible common existing characteristics seemed a problem to be attacked through specific

historic case studies of representative families of the periods included.

The selection of certain families deemed, in general, representative of the life and customs of the home in which they lived might be made on many different bases, and on almost any basis, some error and certain difficulties in securing data seem inevitable. Of such bases, perhaps that of political importance is most logical. In European countries where members of the ruling family were in power during a long reign, they often exerted strong influence upon the customs and fashions of the day. In a democracy there is no exact counterpart of the European ruling family, but a review of the political history of the nineteenth century indicates as typical outstanding figures, certain presidents. It seems probable that they and their households may have influenced the social customs and fashion of their time. Because of the comparatively short time each American executive was in office, any influence exerted by himself or his family probably extended past the years of his administration, but even then was less forceful than that of European rulers.

The fact that certain men had served the nation as President gives to them a distinction enjoyed by no others. Though they came from various walks of life and from dif-

ferent sections of the country, election to the presidency indicates that they were thought to have ideals and abilities approved as representative by the majority of citizens.

Certain social responsibilities rested upon the Chief Executive and the members of his household, particularly the "First Lady". These have been much the same throughout the century, varying perhaps slightly in degree. It is quite true that the social graces were dispensed with much greater ease by some families than by others. This might be expected within any group largely because of differing personalities and standards of living. In any case, however, the social position attached to the occupancy of the White House requires that some attention be given to the prevailing fashions both in clothing and household furnishings.

There is a further marked point of similarity in the financial status of these households. The salary of the president was fixed at \$25,000 a year from the beginning of the republic until the year 1873. At that time it was increased to \$50,000 and remained so until after the end of the century. This increase is said merely to have kept pace with the rising cost of living. An addition for traveling expenses was made in 1907.

The availability of information is another important factor in determining a selection of subjects for historic case studies. Fortunately many of the homes of our presidents have been photographed and described by both contemporary writers and investigators of more recent times. Several homes have been preserved by state or local organizations thus affording exact information regarding the furnishings.

For the reasons cited, ten presidential families of the nineteenth century were selected for a study of certain trends in American costumes and household furnishings during the nineteenth century.

For convenience, the century studied was divided into three periods which coincide in general with those of political history. The first, or early Republican, period 1800-1820 was extended to 1825 to correspond with the dates of the Empire period in the realm of fashion. The second, or middle, period covers the years from 1825 to 1877 and the third, or modern, period extends up to 1910.

The first decade after 1900 was included in order to observe the turn of the century and the Roosevelt administration, which was a strong one. This home was so typically American that it seemed wise to consider it in this study.

Characters chosen for study, arranged by periods:

First Period - 1800-1825, Republican Period

- Historical Case Study I (Thomas Jefferson
(Mrs. Martha Jefferson Randolph
- Historical Case Study II (James Madison
(Mrs. Dorothy Paine Madison
- Historical Case Study III (James Monroe
(Mrs. Elizabeth Kortwright
(Monroe

Second Period - 1820-1877, Middle Period, including the
Civil War and Reconstruction days

- Historical Case Study IV (Andrew Jackson
(Mrs. Rachel Donelson Jackson
- Historical Case Study V (James K. Polk
(Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk
- Historical Case Study VI (Abraham Lincoln
(Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln
- Historical Case Study VII (Ulysses S. Grant
(Mrs. Julia Dent Grant

Third Period - 1878-1910, The Modern Period

- Historical Case Study VIII (Grover Cleveland
(Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland
- Historical Case Study IX (William McKinley
(Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley
- Historical Case Study X (Theodore Roosevelt
(Mrs. Edith Carow Roosevelt

PROCEDURE

In this investigation the historical case study method was used. The method is historical in the sense that information not available from actual observation, but obtained from accounts written by others, who have had access to the primary sources, was used.

The design of the case study is to give so complete a picture of the subject that characteristics associated with, or the cause of the quality on which selection was made may be readily identified (1).

In this investigation information was secured by careful study of individual members of a group to enable drawing conclusions concerning the characteristic features of the group itself. Hence, the procedure has been designated as a form of the case study method and is referred to as the historical case study method.

The sources of material used include histories and biographies of the period, descriptions in the current magazines and popular literature of the time and attempts at interpretation of the period by later writers who had access to a wealth of material. Studies were made of the portrayal of individuals and their homes through pictures.

The data collected was presented as a narrative historical case study grouped by periods.

Tabulations of characteristic features in each case study were made, and from these a summary was drawn of trends and influences for each period. Based on these findings a summary for the century was prepared.

DISCUSSION OF THE FIRST OR REPUBLICAN PERIOD

Historical Resume of the Period, 1800-1825

Preceding Jefferson's regime there had been the two very able administrations of Washington and Adams, a period of reconstruction in which peace had been secured with England and France; credit restored abroad and finances set in order at home; a navy created; domestic manufactures encouraged and foreign trade stimulated.

The watchwords of the Jefferson administration were economy and simplicity. The new President was opposed to whatever hinted of aristocracy, placing his confidence in the plain people. Though he wanted to see his country continue as an agricultural nation, he was also an advocate of expansion. The Louisiana Purchase, which was brought about through his efforts, was one of the most important events of

the first half of the nineteenth century. This was followed soon after by the organization of the Lewis and Clark Expedition (2).

Cities were growing rapidly but means of transportation by land were quite undeveloped. American society in general was simple and frugal (3). Most of the social life centered around Philadelphia, the temporary capital until the transfer to Washington.

Educational opportunities were limited to a few schools usually privately endowed. Inventive genius was beginning to develop, as is indicated by the launching of the Clermont on the Hudson in 1807 (4).

In the south, estates were large, slaves numerous; consequently the larger homes were much in evidence. Cities were few and activities on the estates diversified (5).

The Madison administrations, in brief, marked a continuation of Jefferson's policies. The one big event of the period was the War of 1812. Madison, a man of peace, opposed this contest as long as he could but was finally compelled to yield to the "War Hawks" of his time (6). When the war was over and the government had suffered no particular harm, there was much to be said in favor of

Madison's caution (7).

Attention then turned to problems of national life. Internal improvements required some consideration because of the westward movement. American manufacturers were demanding protection and the monetary affairs of the country were in confusion.

The Monroe administration 1817-1825 was the last of the "Virginia Dynasty" of presidents. It was also known as the "era of good feeling" (6). Soon after his inauguration, President Monroe made a journey to the principal cities of the North and South, delivering "cordial and sensible" addresses. This did much to break down the spirit of sectionalism, which was then growing strong in the United States (6).

There were other reasons for the feeling of good will. The country was at peace. It was also growing rapidly. Florida was acquired by treaty in 1819. Missouri and Maine were admitted to statehood in 1820. Growth was evident in the South, in the increased cotton production and manufacture. With the increase in immigration the general trend of development was westward and in spite of poor transportation facilities western communities made rapid progress. Immigration tended also to break down social privileges and prejudices.

Interest in education became increasingly evident as funds were raised for establishing schools.

There were, of course, some problems of finance but the National banks established in 1816 were doing much to remedy that situation. In general there was indication of a new American spirit (8).

Historical Case Studies

Case Study I - Thomas Jefferson and his Family.

Thomas Jefferson was born in 1743 at Shadwell near Charlottesville, Virginia, of Scottish and Welsh parentage (9). He inherited upon the death of his parents a portion of the estate, and with proceeds from this he was educated at William and Mary College (11). At the age of twenty-four, in 1767, he was admitted to the bar and from that time until his death in 1826 he was much before the public - actually holding office thirty-nine years (9).

He was a political genius, a classical scholar, a musician, an author, an engineer, an architect, a lawyer and a farmer (10), one of the six greatest men in the United States prior to the Civil War. He was a man of "refined manners easy dignity, conversational charm and familiar intercourse with the best society of Paris" (11).

Along with these qualities he possessed a passionate love of home and a genius for friendship which made him one of the most lovable characters among modern statesmen (6).

In personal appearance Jefferson was impressive, but by no means handsome. He was six feet two and one-half inches tall, his frame vigorous and loose jointed. His hair was sandy, his eyes "flecked with hazel", his face freckled and sunny (3).

In matters of dress he is said by some to have been careless, even appearing in a state of "studied negligence" on occasions but his granddaughter describes his dress as being "simple and adapted to his ideas of neatness and comfort-----sometimes blending the fashions of several periods. He adopted the pantaloons late in life because he found it [sic] more comfortable and convenient" (9).

At the farewell to Washington, Jefferson appeared "gaunt and ungainly, square shouldered, with foxy hair, dressed in a blue coat, small clothes and a vest of crimson" (12).

For his inauguration he is said to have appeared rather unkempt. His costume included a blue coat with a thick gray colored waistcoat and a red underwaist lapped over it, green velveteen breeches with pearl buttons, yarn stockings

and slippers down at the heel (9). One writer states that Jefferson had ordered a handsome suit of velvet for the occasion but storms and bad roads prevented its arrival (13).

On another occasion while he was President he appeared in an old brown coat, red waistcoat, old corduroy small clothes, woolen hose and slippers without heels (9). A guest at Monticello wondered "how a man of such eminence and fine manners could wear sharp toed shoes and a red plush waistcoat" (11).

As a public official he strongly favored principles of economy and simplicity. Apparently his attitude toward dress was assumed to give emphasis to these principles. About the middle of his second term he changed his habits and dressed as a gentleman again. We read that at this time he appeared all in black with clean linen and powdered hair (9). His picture by Stuart gives the impression of well ordered attire rather than an air of negligence.

Late in life Jefferson is described as wearing a gray **surtout coat and kerseymere** stuff waistcoat, with an under one faced with some red material. His pantaloons were long and loose and of the same color as his coat. His stockings were woolen, either white or gray, his hat a common round one. On horseback he wore a gray straight-bodied coat and

spenser of the same material, both fastened with large pearl buttons. Around his throat was a knit white woolen tippet in place of a cravat, and he wore black velvet gaiters under his pantaloons (9).

In one order list Jefferson includes "1/2 dozen prs. India cotton stockings for myself and 1/2 doz. prs. of the best white silk; a large umbrella with brass ribs covered with green silk neatly finished." In one letter he mentions broadcloth which sells at \$18 a yard and in another that he needs 2000 yards of linen, cotton and woolen to clothe his family (11).

His gifts to his grandchildren included a leghorn hat, silk dresses, gold watches (14).

Mrs. Martha Jefferson Randolph. After her mother's death in 1782 Martha Jefferson became her father's rather constant companion. She was then about ten years old. One sister Maria was living but four sisters had died in infancy.

In letters from Jefferson to his daughters we find evidence of his great love for them and his desire that they should become accomplished and useful women. Both were given the best educational advantages of the time and Martha, who was with her father in France, studied music under French teachers (9). Foreign travel gave her contact

with men of letters and when she became mistress of the White House, she was regarded as an exceptionally brilliant and accomplished woman and was once toasted as the "noblest woman in Virginia" (15).

After her return from France she married Thoman Mann Randolph, 1790. They lived at Monticello. At the time of Jefferson's election to the presidency Maria Jefferson, who had married Jack Eppes, was also living at Monticello but was rather frail in health. In the two families there were twelve children; consequently Mrs. Randolph's time was much occupied so that she did not assume the duties of Mistress of the White House regularly. However, during the winter of 1802-3 and again in 1805-6, she spent several months in Washington, where her accomplishments and the grace and dignity with which she presided at the White House are frequently alluded to by letter writers of the Period (9).

A picture (9), painted by Thomas Sully gives an impression of simple dignity in manner and dress. A picture of her costume shown on a figure in the United States National Museum also gives this same impression.

Wigs seem to have been in vogue, and in one letter to her father Mrs. Randolph asked that he have "two wigs of

the latest fashion" ready for her and her sister when they should arrive in Washington (16).

On another occasion Jefferson wrote to his daughters that he was sending them each "a kind of veil lately introduced here" (14).

Such information, though scanty, gives the impression that Mrs. Randolph was appropriately gowned according to the mode of the day.

Home. Monticello, the home that had been thirty-two years in the making, was completed in 1802. Jefferson had inherited his father's farm, Shadwell, in Albemarle County, Virginia, and while he was yet in college, he chose the site and drew the plans for his future home. In 1770 when Shadwell burned, Monticello was well enough along so that the family moved in. Two years later Jefferson was married and brought his bride to the still unfinished dwelling. This establishment became famous particularly for its dinners and its wines and it is recorded that occasionally as many as fifty persons, some uninvited, were provided for over night. The practice of visiting was common and since means of transportation and communication were limited, the visits were often extended. Persons of note, as well as those of lesser importance, were always received with

courtesy and nothing was omitted that might make their stay pleasant (9).

Since the small neighboring towns did not supply all of the necessities for the farms about, we find that Jefferson's negroes were trained as cabinet makers, carpenters, masons and bricklayers. Cloth was manufactured, grain was milled and nails were made for the community. The neighbors were glad to buy these needed items and Jefferson was glad to supply them, though financially it was not always profitable.

At the time of its completion Monticello was said to be the most beautiful home in America. It was the first dwelling, in the construction of which the fine arts had been consulted, and was more elaborate than other colonial houses of the South. It was a temple-like structure, a story and a half high, thirty-five feet wide and some seventy feet deep, surmounted at one end by an octagonal tower and dome, and with a massive portico at either end (Plate IV).

There were several unique features in its interior architecture. Over the drawing room Jefferson built the octagonal tower which, with its circular windows and white rounding dome, is the most characteristic part of the house. Around the tower runs a deep fluted cornice of wood painted

white and over this along the edge of the roof is a balustrade painted white like the porticoes and cornice. The upper or tower story was built for a billiard room, but when it was ready for use, the state government had passed a law prohibiting both private and public billiard rooms; therefore the previous plan was abandoned and the apartment converted into a ballroom (5).

The floor of the salon was of ten-inch squares of cherry wood, each square having a four-inch border of beach.

Another of the unique features is that all the beds were permanent parts of the building. The bed alcove in Jefferson's own chamber forms a wide, square archway between the bedroom and his study. The wall above is hollow and large enough to form a little room. In this little loft approached by a tiny stairway, the master's body servant slept (6).

How the furniture and objects of art looked in Jefferson's day we may readily gather from contemporary writers and certain inventories of the estate (17, 10).

One writer in describing the restored Monticello says that the most conspicuous objects of the square entrance hall are the busts of Hamilton and Jefferson by Ceracchi

placed on pedestals at each side of the door. The hanging brass lamp and the great clock with the step ladder for winding it are there as in Jefferson's day. The living room contained his daughter's harpsichord, a large marble table, a sofa, fourteen mahogany chairs, two campeachy chairs, and probably some of the forty-four gold chairs and six gold sofas covered with satin, which Jefferson had brought back with him from Paris. On the walls are portraits of Americus Vesputius, Columbus, Washington, Adams, Franklin, Madison and a few others. On either side of the doorway into the hall are the two gilt mirrors of Louis XVI period also brought from Paris (Plate V).

The dining room is said to have been the center of family life at Monticello. Here are two marble tables, a sideboard, a mahogany dining table, twelve Hepplewhite side chairs, eleven arm chairs, Jefferson's favorite arm chair and a candle stand.

His bedroom was simply furnished, with a dressing table and mirror, his chair and a small bookcase beside it. The library, in addition to its rows of shelves from floor to cornice, has a large bookcase and four small ones grouped in the center of the room.

The furniture represents five great styles in the more recent history of cabinet making. They are Chippendale,

Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Louis Seize and Empire.

The Chippendale is illustrated by a walnut highboy of "sturdy dignity", a low chest of drawers as a companion piece, a drop leaf table with ball and claw feet, and a richly carved side table, likewise with ball and claw feet.

There are four delicately carved Hepplewhite chairs, a small bedside table and a larger writing table. Jefferson's filing cabinet was also of Hepplewhite inspiration.

The ceremonial chair used by Jefferson while Vice-President is the outstanding piece of furniture of Sheraton design.

There are also pieces of furniture designed by Jefferson, himself. These are simple in design and were usually constructed for a particular convenience. A dumb waiter and a filing cabinet are two representatives of this group.

The White House as Jefferson's Home. The original structure of the White House at Washington was completed in 1800 but terraces were added during Jefferson's administration (18). Mrs. Abigail Adams gives her view of the White House in a letter late in 1800. She writes "The house is on a grand and superb scale, requiring about thirty servants to attend and keep the apartments in proper order and perform the ordinary business of the house and stables;

an establishment very well proportioned to the President's salary. The lighting of the apartments from the kitchen to parlors is a tax indeed and the fires we are obliged to keep to secure us from daily agues is another very cheerful comfort. To assist us in this great castle and render less attendance necessary, bells are wholly wanting, not one single one being hung through the whole house and promises are all that you can obtain" (12).

Such were the comforts of the White House when Jefferson came to live there. His wife having died in 1782, his daughter, Mrs. Martha Jefferson Randolph, became mistress of the White House. However, she did not spend all of her time there and we are told that Mrs. Madison, wife of Secretary of State, presided over many receptions and dinner parties in the mansion, during the Jefferson administration (12).

The furnishings of the White House at this early period were not of a very permanent nature and it was necessary in this and a few succeeding administrations to bring some of the furnishings from the homes of the Presidents to make the so called "mansion" habitable.

Case Study II - James Madison and his Family. Though James Madison, 1751-1836, the fourth president, was less familiarly known than his predecessors, his public career covered a longer period than any of them (7).

In 1768 when he was seventeen years old, he entered Princeton University and in 1771 took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He continued his studies until 1776 when he was elected to the Virginia Convention. This was the beginning of his political career of about forty-one years (6).

During that time he was almost continuously in public office. "There was no man in the United States to whom the title of statesman could be so appropriately applied" (7).

One biographer says of him: "He was usually and most justly regarded as a man of great amiability of character; of unquestionable integrity in all the purely personal relations of life; of more than ordinary intellectual ability, of a solid though not a brilliant quality; a diligent student of the science of government, the practice of which he made a profession. He did not lack discernment but was too easily influenced" (19).

He was conscientious and considerate of others "soothing always the feelings of his adversaries by civilities

and softness of expression" (21).

In appearance James Madison did not present an imposing figure. Washington Irving in jest called him "a withered little apple-John" (6). At the time of his inauguration this description is given: "He was fifty-eight years old, five feet six and one-fourth inches tall, was frail in body, and weighed not more than one hundred and twenty-five pounds. His forehead was high and broad and his hair grow to a point in the middle as he was bald above the temples. His hair had been brown, but at this time it was quite gray and was brushed smoothly back and tied with a black ribbon. His hazel eyes were not large or penetrating or lustrous but twinkled readily. His nose was long and pendulous,-----his teeth remarkably even and white, wonderfully lighting up his face when he smiled" (21).

For his inauguration he wore a dark brown suit of cloth made expressly for him at Robert R. Livingstone's place where the fiber was produced and the material woven

At the Inaugural ball he was "plainly clothed in black with ruffles at the throat, small clothes and silk stockings, and large silver buckles on his shoes" (21).

Though "light blue or green coats garnished with large pearl buttons and long narrow coat tails" were worn by

many men of this period, Madison usually preferred black. He also wore black silk hose in preference to white. Buff or drab small clothes were in general favor for evening wear, though pantaloons were coming into vogue among the younger men. Cambric shirt frills were commonly worn and some of lace. The use of starch for ruffles, frills and cravats was practiced to some extent. Patent leather pumps or low shoes with buckles were worn, but boots were forbidden for evening wear because the blacking came off (22).

It is quite generally agreed that Madison, though not outstanding in a large group, gave an impression of modesty and dignity. One writer says that he liked to see his wife in the center of the circle but was content himself to stand quietly on the edge (7).

Mrs. James Madison. Dorothy Paine Todd Madison, better known as Dolly Madison, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Paine of Virginia, strict members of the Society of Friends. She was born May 20, 1768. While she was quite young the family moved to Philadelphia where she met and married John Todd, a young lawyer. He died in 1793, leaving Mrs. Todd a widow with one small son. Not many months later she met the "great little Madison", and

though he was seventeen years her senior, they became engaged. In 1794 they were married in Harewood, Virginia, and went at once to Montpelier, the Madison home (23, June).

According to Noah Webster's estimate of education for women, Mrs. Madison was well educated. He says, "In all nations a good education is that which renders the ladies correct in their manners, respectable in their families and agreeable in society" (12). Although her interests seem not to have been in political affairs, she was a valuable aid to her less tactful husband. Their home life is said to have been ideal for more than forty years (6).

Dolly Madison has been described as having black curly hair, "an elegant form, dignified deportment, and a fine complexion." To her admirers she was "Queen Dolly" (24).

During the Jefferson administration Mrs. Madison acquired marked social influence. In the absence of Jefferson's daughter, Mrs. Randolph, Dolly Madison presided over receptions and dinners at the White House. It is recorded that, next to the White House, the residence of the Secretary of State was the resort of the largest number of visitors (12). As wife of the President she was very democratic and decided at once to return all calls,

which was contrary to previous practices.

Evidence of her great popularity is shown by the act of voting her a seat on the floor of the House (25).

"Dolly Madison fitted well into the time in which she lived, for the buoyancy and high spirits of a youthful nation prompted a richness in dress and gayety in social functions that belong only to the period following the Revolutionary War. She loved pretty clothes and was always gowned in the most attractive styles, her special hobbies being turbans, footgear and jewels" (25).

At the reception following President Madison's inauguration, "Mrs. Madison was drest in a plain cambric dress with a long train, plain round neck without any handkerchief, and a bonnet of purple velvet and white satin with white plumes. She was all dignity, grace and affability" (21).

At the inaugural ball she "wore a robe of yellow velvet, her bare neck and arms hung with pearls and her head nodding beneath a Paris turban with a bird of paradise plume" (12).

A caller at the White House says: "Mrs. Madison is very handsome, of an elegant form, and dignified deportment and fine complexion. She was dressed in a yellow silk

gown---- rather loose and plain and wore a neat bonnet or band made of silk----. She had a cravat around her neck and spangled---- cloth shoes" (24).

A miniature of a little later date pictures Mrs. Madison as "a still blooming dame with a turban of some soft stuff showing a margin of coal black curls-----. Ear drops of amethyst hung in chains in the shape of a letter M and a necklace and bunch of rosebuds set jauntily in the front of the turban gave an effect of full dress as befits the gown of velvet, cut low over the shoulders with short puffed sleeves from beneath which fall undersleeves of white. A filmy neckerchief of lace worn rather on than off the shoulders completes the picturesque and altogether pleasing costume" (12).

The costume shown on (Plate III, Fig. 2), is made of "yellow satin brocaded elaborately in bunches of silver wheat draped over a white satin petticoat which is elaborately festooned with sprays of Chinese embroidery, composed of wild roses, cherry blossoms and blue forget-me-nots. At the time the dress was fashioned Chinese embroidery was seen on everything. Even chairs were decorated with it. Around the overdress or polonaise is an edge of point lace, and the coiffure shows the beginning

of what was known as the 'turban period' a head dress very much effected by women of fashion during the early part of the last century" (15).

In 1811 a visitor to the White House said, "Her Majesty's appearance was truly regal, dressed in a robe of plain satin trimmed elaborately with ermine, a white velvet and satin turban with nodding ostrich plumes and a crescent in front, gold chains and clasps around the waist and wrists" (7).

Home. Montpelier, the Madison estate in Orange County, Virginia, comprised 1800 acres of beautiful rolling country. The dwelling located on the crest of a hill is described as being a mansion. "As in all true architecture the proportions are so just, the lines so simple, the scheme so dignified that the house needs no vast size to lend it impressiveness. It is 150' x 32'. Part of the length lies in the one-storied wings, which, set back a little from the main building, extend some twenty feet on either side, their flat roofs protected by a wooden balustrade." Additions were made to the wings in 1809 (Plate X).

"On the lawn a few rods west of the house stands a charming little classic temple----- the upper part of which is used for a summer house, the lower part for ice storage. At the rear lies the garden which Mrs. Madison made her

special care. In it Madison planned the horseshoe terraces in imitation of the galleries of the Hall of Representatives at Washington and the parallelogram below representing the floor of that house" (12).

The "old wing" of the house was set aside for Mr. Madison's mother. "All the apartments of her dwelling bespoke the olden day; dark cumbrous, old carved furniture, carpets of which the modern loom has forgotten the patterns---- upholstery quaintly, if not queerly, venerable. In short all the objects about her were in keeping with her person and attire" (12).

Miss Martineau, a guest at Montpelier, writes, "The whole of this day was spent like the last two except that we went over the house looking at the busts and prints which gave an English air to the dwelling which was otherwise wholly Virginian." She further describes the house as being "admirably adapted to the hospitalities it so bountifully offered. Rooms were large with a certain air of nobleness, the furniture neither sparce nor huddled. Nothing done for show but everything for comfort" (12).

A glimpse of the social life in the home is given by Mrs. Madison when, in 1820, she wrote: "We had ninety persons yesterday to dine with us at one long table fixed on the lawn under a large arbor. The dinner was handsome

and the company very orderly---- but I am worried less with a hundred visitors here than with twenty-five in Washington" (12).

The White House. The White House was redecorated during the first of Madison's administrations. The state drawing room was magnificently furnished with high backed chairs and sofas upholstered in yellow satin. The long windows were hung with damask formed into valances and festoons. "A rod around the top of the room held another fall of the brocade and the fire board beneath the mantel repeated the same yellow damask arranged in the fluted pattern known as 'a rising sun'" (12).

For the East room two handsome mirrors, a new carpet and beautiful hanging lamps were procured. Other equipment added at this time included a piano, china, knives and forks, table linen and a washing machine (22). Bells were put in every room (25).

At the first reception after the improvements were made, "two hundred people were present and the house was glowing with lamps and large chandeliers having 1000 wax lights" (22).

Octagon House (26). After the burning of the Executive Mansion by the British in 1814, the President and Mrs. Madison lived in the Octagon House, upon the invita-

tion of Colonel Tayloe, owner of the house.

This house was completed in 1800. It was designed by Wm. Thornton, designer of the federal capitol, and is considered an architectural gem. It is said to possess "not only a history of national importance but a personality and a soul".

The name Octagon House was derived from its octagonal layout. The structure is Georgian Colonial in design (Plate IX, Fig. 1). Among its interior architectural interests are a central circular hall and noteworthy staircase, handsome curved doors, shapely cornices and sculptured mantels. It is elaborately finished on the first floor in mahogany, particularly the doors. "The parlor mantel is made of a fine cement composition painted white. The remains of gold leaf show the figures are excellent, evidently having been modeled by some famous artist of the day."

The original furniture has been lost but the present pieces are said to be similar in style to those used originally. They show American Empire and Hepplewhite influences chiefly. The present furnishings bear witness to the statement that this dwelling was "equipped with every comfort for a gentleman's family of that period" (Plate XII).

Case Study III - James Monroe and his Family. The fifth president of the United States was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, in 1758. He was a member of a substantial Virginia family of Scotch Cavaliers, which settled in Virginia about 1650. In 1774 he was sent to William and Mary College, but this training was interrupted by the outbreak of the Revolutionary War.

Monroe's civil life began with his election, in 1782, to the Assembly of Virginia. He was next a delegate to the fourth, fifth and sixth Congresses of the Confederation, where he was both active and influential in spite of his youth (27).

He was a member of the Convention which adopted the United States Constitution. From 1790-1794 he served in the United States Senate, leaving this office to go as envoy to France. From 1799 to 1802 he was Governor of Virginia, but when Jefferson became President he was again sent as minister to France, remaining until 1807. During the Madison administration he was appointed Secretary of State, which position he held until he became President in 1817. At the close of his second term he returned to private life, residing in Virginia and in New York until his death in 1831 (28).

James Monroe is characterized by one writer as being

"industrious, serious, temperate, domestic and affectionate" (29). In his later life he was "scrupulously careful to conduct himself in a manner befitting the dignity of an Ex-President of the United States. "Political opponents rarely assailed the purity of his motives or the honesty of his conduct-----". His hands were never stained with pelf. He grew poor in the public service because he neglected his private affairs and incurred large outlays in the discharge of official duties under circumstances which demanded liberal expenditure" (6).

Mr. Monroe was a man of impressive personal appearance and soldierly bearing. He was six feet tall, broad, square-shouldered, --- a man of rugged physique, but not handsome (6). His eyes were grayish blue and his expression frank and pleasing.

In dress, his pictures present him as very neatly attired. It is said that he "endeavored to restore some of the stately formalities which had distinguished official life during the administrations of Washington and Adams -----." He favored rich and dignified diplomatic dress for our legations at all foreign courts. A portrait of a minister to the Court of St. James shows "a blue coat richly embroidered with gold. It was lined with

white silk and worn with a white waistcoat, ruffled shirt, knee breeches and white silk stockings" (16). Apparel similar to this description is shown in one of Mr. Monroe's portraits (27,1).

At the time of his inauguration in 1821 he was "dressed in a plain suit of black broadcloth, single-breasted coat and waistcoat with flaps in the old fashion. He also wore small clothes with silk stockings, and shoes with gold buckles" (16).

According to Earle (30), Mr. Monroe preferred the old time small clothes to the trousers as they were worn during his time. She says that he was the last man in Washington public life to adhere to the short trouser fashion.

Mrs. James Monroe. Mrs. Monroe, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Kortright, the daughter of Capt. Lawrence Kortright of the British Army. She was brought up and educated in New York City where, as a debutante, she was a great favorite. In 1786 she married James Monroe. During her husband's ministry to France Mrs. Monroe was with him. It is interesting to note that at this time she secured the release of Madame de Lafayette, who was imprisoned awaiting execution (23, July). Her foreign experiences gave her much social prestige upon her return to America. Her

early training also contributed to her fitness to occupy the position of "First Lady".

She is described as being "an elegant and accomplished woman possessing 'a charming mind and dignity of manners which peculiarly fit her for her elevated station'" (31).

Because of ill health Mrs. Monroe did not entertain extensively while at the White House. Her daughter Eliza, Mrs. George Hay, assumed the duties of social adviser. One very brilliant but exclusive social event of this time was the marriage of Maria Hester Monroe to Samuel L. Gouverneur, the President's private secretary. Mrs. Gouverneur remained at the White House and on occasion received her mother's guests (15).

That Mrs. Monroe attached some importance to dress and formalities is indicated by Earle. "She was the first mistress of the White House who succeeded in enforcing etiquette in dress and carriage at the President's receptions. A near relative of her own was once refused admission because he came, not in the decreed small clothes and silken hose --- this too when pantaloons and shoe strings were seen everywhere save at these receptions. She was a stately woman, garbed usually in velvet, with neck and arms bare and hair dressed high with feathers or

with a turban-----¶ (30).

Gilman (29) quotes from a letter: "Mrs. Monroe is very gracious and she is a regal-looking lady. Her dress was superb black velvet; neck and arms bare and beautifully formed; her hair in puffs and dressed high on her head and ornamented with white ostrich plumes; around her neck an elegant pearl necklace." Speaking of Mrs. George Hay the letter continues, "Her dress was crimson velvet, gold cord and tassel around the waist, white plumes in the hair, handsome jewelry, bare neck and arms. The other daughter, Mrs. Gouverneur is also very handsome----- dress, rich white satin trimmed with a great deal of blonde lace, embroidered with silver thread, bare neck and arms, pearl jewelry and white plumes in the hair."

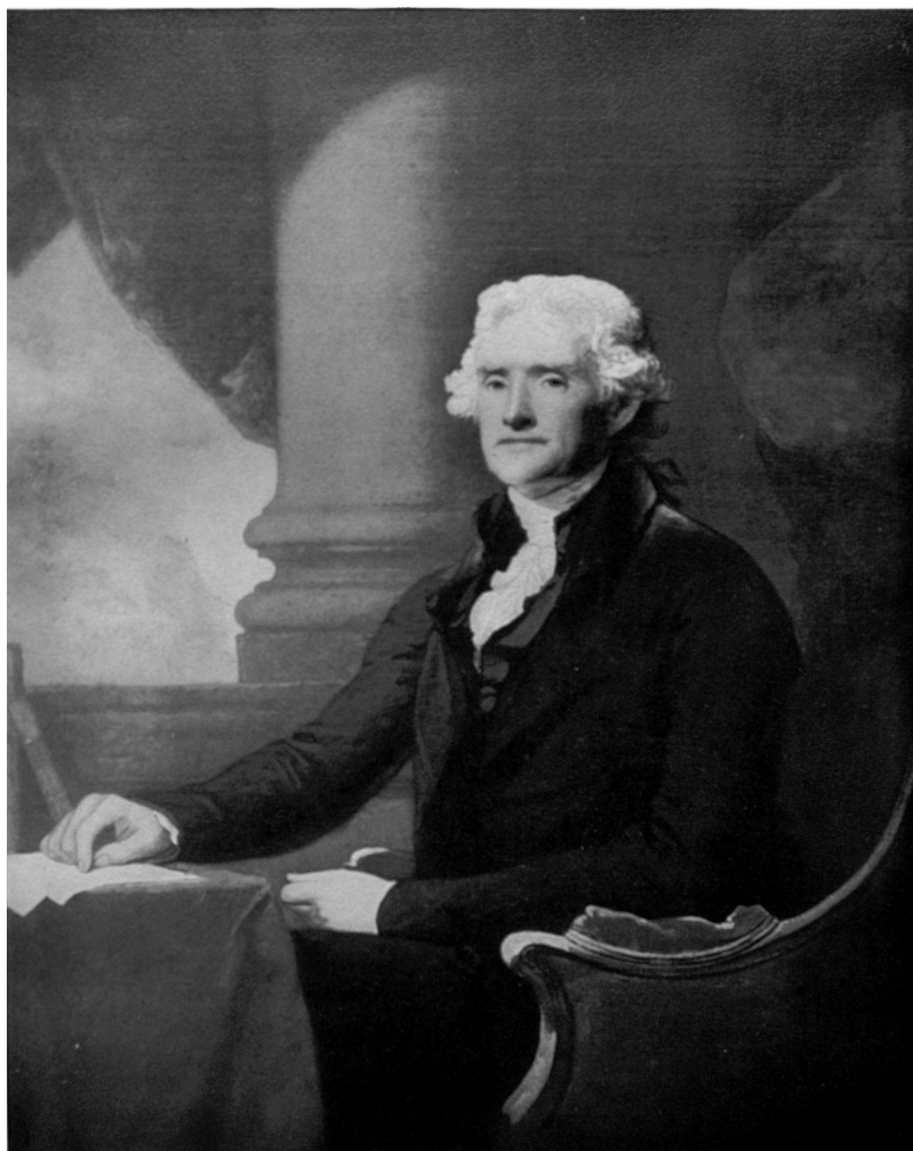
Another of Mrs. Gouverneur's costumes is on exhibition in the United States National Museum and is included in this study with that of Mrs. Monroe (Plate XIV, Fig. 2).

This costume of sky blue silk is trimmed elaborately with broad flounces embroidered in straw sheaves of golden wheat. It is said to be a fine specimen of the Louis Seize period and was worn at a time when straw work was all the rage (15).

The White House. After the burning of the capitol in 1814 the White House was repaired and redecorated. When James Monroe came to live there in 1817, he brought with him some of the furniture he had purchased in France. Additional pieces were ordered especially. Mr. Monroe had a very pretty taste in bric-a-brac and Washington was eager to see the "extremely elegant furniture" the President had selected. "On New Year's Day, 1818, the public curiosity was gratified. And Mr. Monroe had done it very handsomely. There was a gilt bronze chandelier with crystals, for fifty lights; there were canapes nine feet long, and tabourets, bergeres, and gondolas; there were vases and mirrors, and clocks without end; there were gold and rose hangings; there was a piano from Erard; there were thirty-six egg cups and twelve dozen dinner plates; there was a gilt bronze dining room center-piece of seven items, with baskets and mirrors, and pedestals, all covered with garlands and vines and figures of Bacchus-----; there was a great deal of everything. And on top of that, Congress appropriated thirty thousand dollars for carpets, table linen and cut glass-----. In Eliza Monroe's room there were eleven arm chairs, a settee, a crown bed draped with cambric adorned with red and yellow fringe" (32).

Home. The Monroes maintained an elaborately furnished home, Oak Hill, in Loudoun County, Virginia, but details regarding the furnishings were not available.

Plate I



THE PERRY PICTURES. 116.
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THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Plate II



MRS. MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH

Daughter of Thomas Jefferson. During the eight years of his presidential incumbency, President Jefferson had no presiding lady, as he had long been a widower, and neither of his daughters, Mrs. Eppes nor Mrs. Randolph, was able to leave her home for any length of time. Mrs. Randolph, by virtue of her foreign education, advantages of travel, and cultured mind, would have been a brilliant social leader for her father but for the claims of a family of twelve children.

Plate III



MARTHA JEFFERSON RANDOLPH
MRS. THOMAS MANN RANDOLPH
1801-1809

Fig. 1.



DOROTHY PAINE TODD-MADISON
MRS. JAMES MADISON
1809-1817

Fig. 2.

Plate IV



THE PERRY PICTURES. 116. B.
BOSTON EDITION.

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THOMAS JEFFERSON'S HOME, "MONTICELLO," NEAR CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA.

Plate V

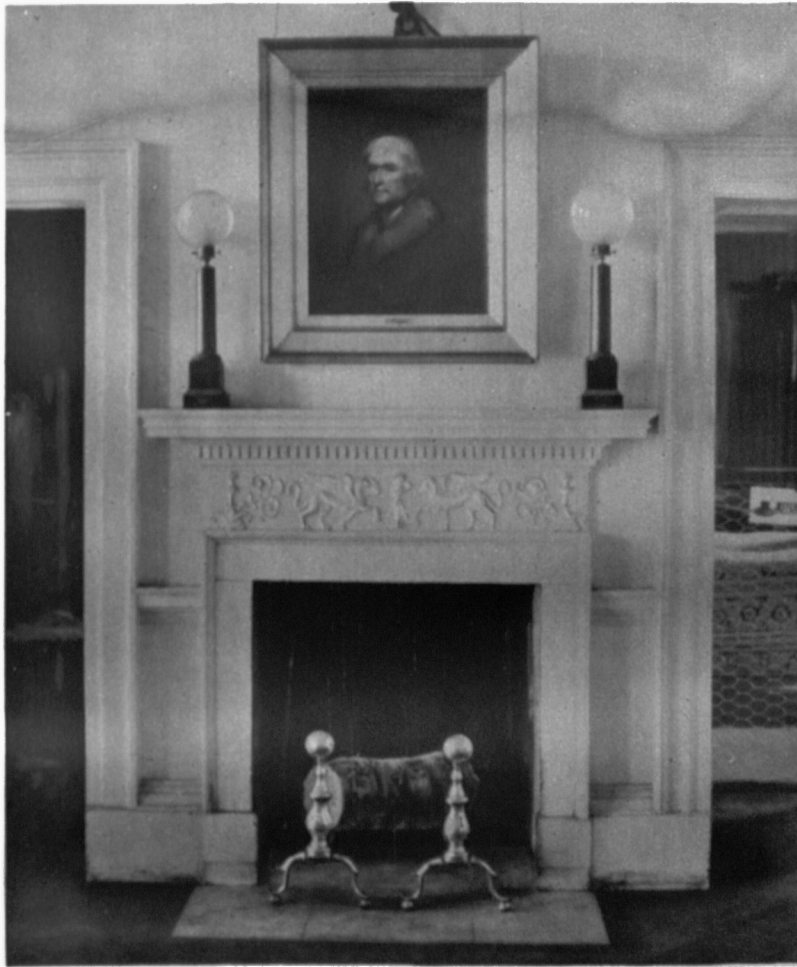


Photograph by R. W. Hebbeler

THE DRAWING-ROOM

Adorned by rich furnishing purchased by the owner during travels at home and abroad. The mirrors imported from France, were brought in two sections each, to evade the French law, which permitted only the king to have mirrors of full length. The floor, laid in squares of wild cherry with borders of walnut and beechwood, was the work of one of the black slaves belonging to the plantation.

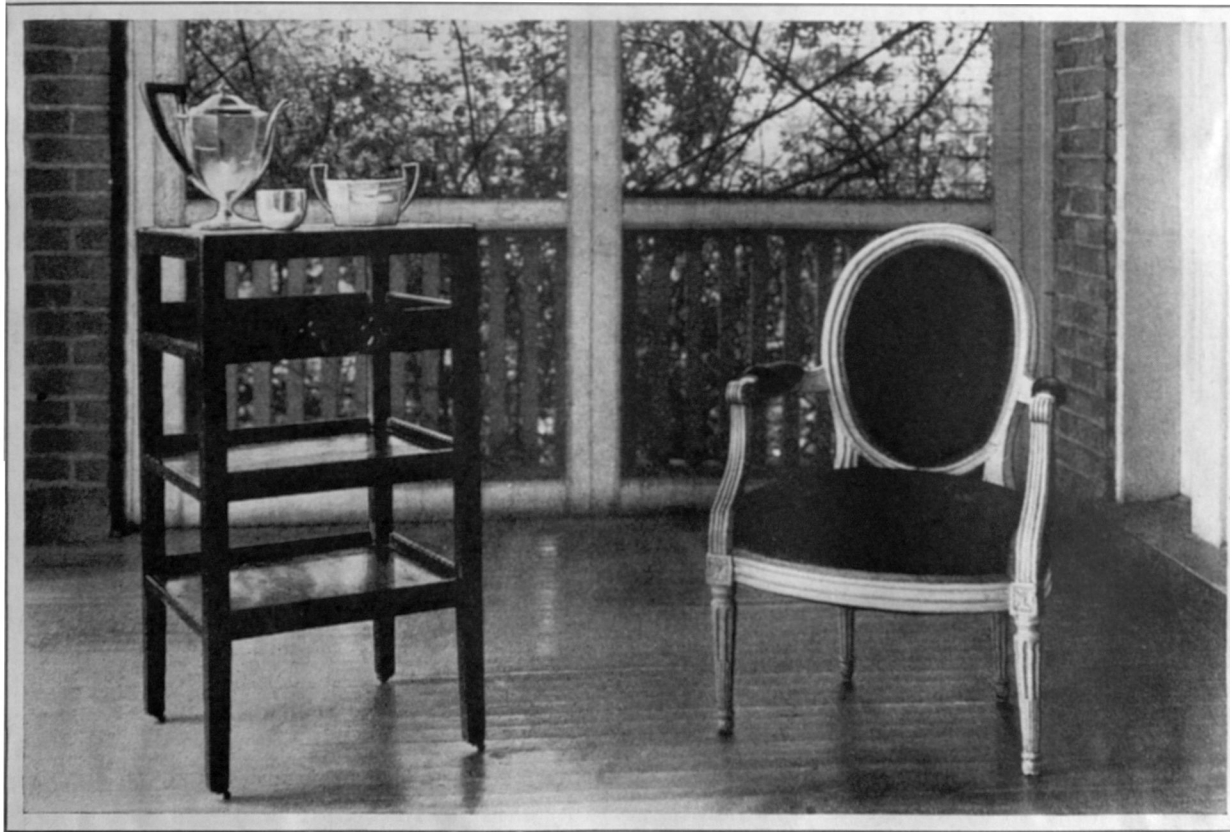
Plate VI



Courtesy Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation

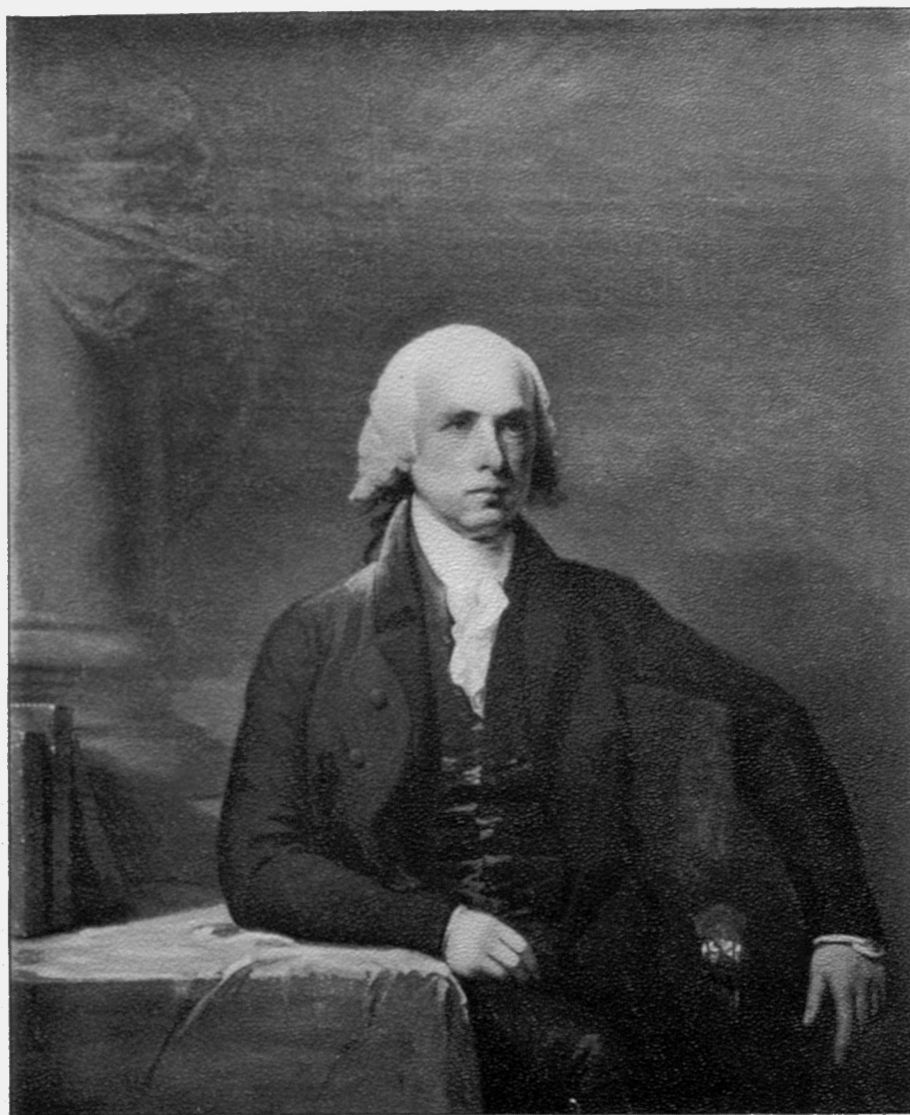
THE HEARTH AT MONTICELLO

Plate VII



"Dumb-waiter" designed by Jefferson and made for him while he was President expressly for cabinet dinners, where it was laden with choicely filled platters and rolled from guest to guest to permit the refilling of plates without the presence of lackeys. The silver cup on the top of the mahogany stand is one of a dozen given to Jefferson by his instructor in law, Chancellor George Wythe of Williamsburg. It is engraved: "G. W. to T. J." The chair is one of a set brought from France by Jefferson, and family tradition says it came from the Palace of Versailles

Plate VIII



THE PERRY PICTURES. 119.
BOSTON EDITION.

FROM PAINTING BY GILBERT STUART. 1765-1828.
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JAMES MADISON.
FOURTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Plate IX



Mrs. James Madison

Plate X



Montpelier, The Madison Home

Plate XI



The Octagon House



Fig. 1. Parlor of the Octagon House



Fig. 2. Drawing Room of the Octagon House

Plate XIII

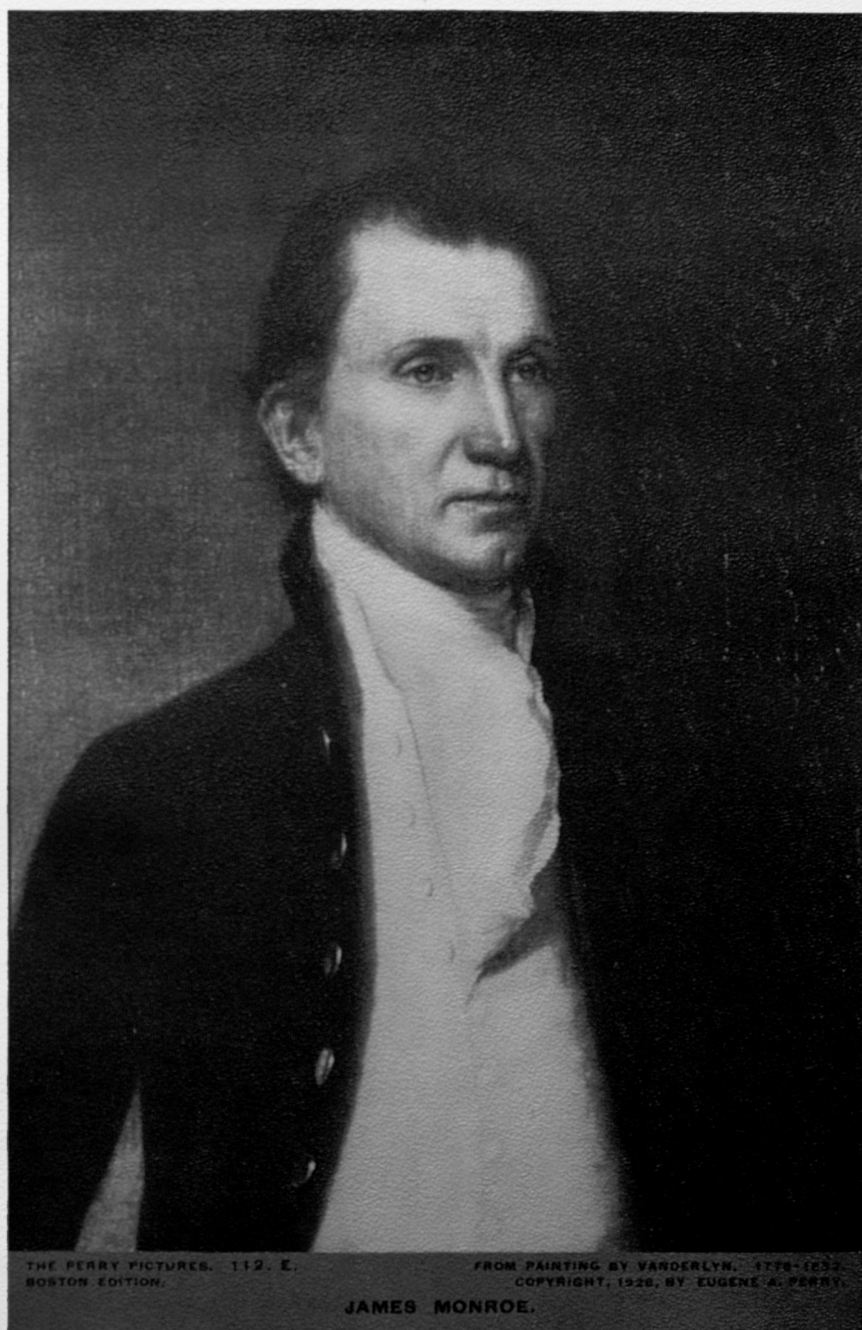




Fig. 1.

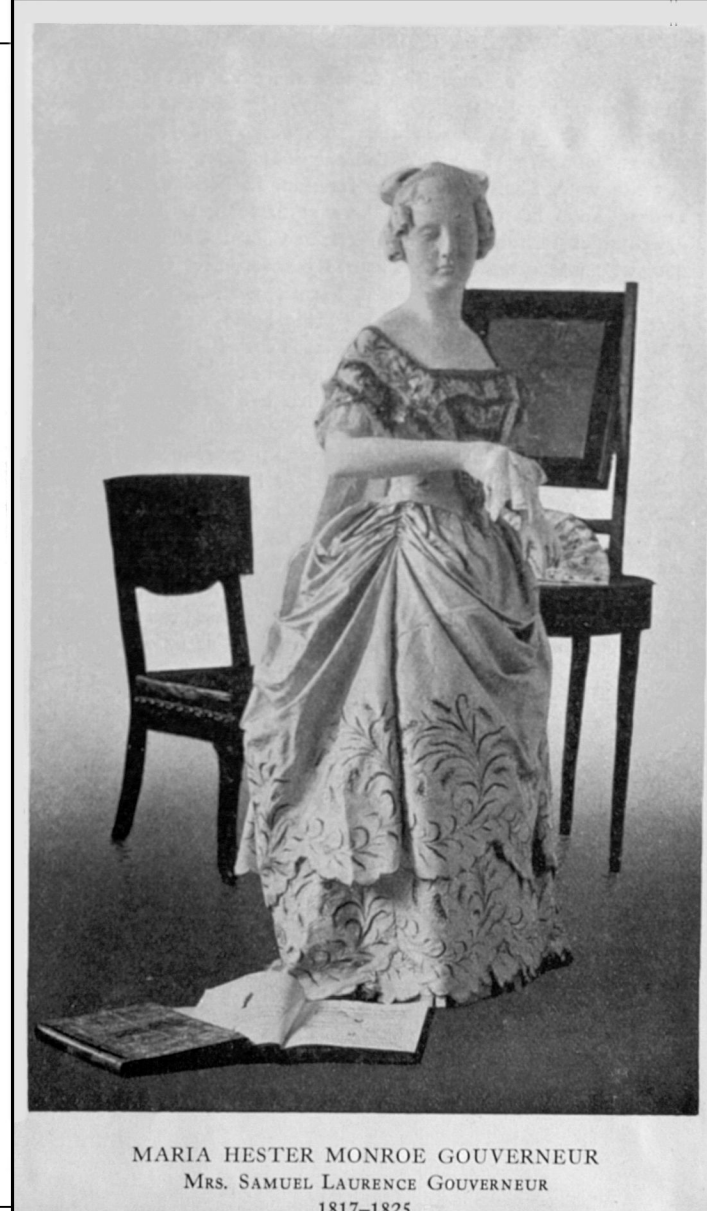


Fig. 2.

Tabular Data - Case History I
The Thomas Jefferson Family

Characteristics of Period for Men	Character of Costume Worn by Thomas Jefferson	Materials	Colors	Accessories
Fashion receiving much attention in all civilized countries, Paris leading. 18 C. beginning of rights and lefts in shoes.	Formal coat waistcoat breeches	velveteen	blue red green	wig and queue pearl buttons
19 C. marks beginning of use of long trousers. Their introduction meets opposition.	Home waistcoat pantaloon breeches hose slippers shoes (sharp toed)	kerseymere kerseymere corduroy yarn-wool	gray brown white or gray	silver watch
1802-1809. Trousers were loose, wide and short, ankle length. Short waist coats, cocked hats, long corduroy trousers, gaiters of elastic stockette.	Riding coat and spenser hat tippet	woolen	gray	pearl buttons
1807. Nankeen breeches with silk knee strings favored for evening wear. Wellington boots were good 1806-10. Swallow tailed coats good 1800-1825. Coat collars were extraordinary, 1800-1825.	Official coat		black	gold watch, gold mounted walking stick
Characteristics of Period for Women	Character of Costume Worn by Martha Jefferson			
Parisian influence. Bonnet small, muslin straw braid or chip, ribbon trim.	Carriage-street bonnet	braid-straw muslin ribbon	white	
Empire gowns came in about 1804. Were good till about 1810. Long flowing lines, short waist.	spenser or pelisse	silk	dark	wig
Heavy trains, under dress of filmy gauze.	Reception dress	emb. cambric muslin, organdy		large kerchief
Spensers shown in all fashion bulletins from 1800-1830. Silk with silk dress. Levantine, spotted silks and striped lutestrings were favorite materials in 1803. Velvet used too, black, purple, bottle green.	shawl turban	wool	dark	
Shawls, taffeta, muslin, crepe.				

Tabular Data - Case History I
The Thomas Jefferson Home

Characteristics of the Period	Character of Furnishings	Materials	Colors	Accessories and Decorative Features
<p>French Empire dominated furniture design. It became fashionable in both England and America.</p> <p>Aim of makers was to typify victory. Wreaths, torches, wings, lions, cornucopias, and claws of lions, bears, and eagles were used profusely.</p> <p>Some classic inspiration from the Greek and Roman decoration; honeysuckle, acanthus leaves, pineapples, columns, winged dragons, fantastic beasts.</p> <p>Best examples of Empire express dignity, stability and repose. Busts were favorite ornaments. Couches and sofas with Grecian curved ends among the best.</p> <p>Mahogany tables inlaid with satinwood.</p>	Monticello chairs	mahogany campeachy	gilt	busts, portraits gilt mirrors chairs, delicate Hepplewhite design
	upholstery	satin brocade velvet		
	tables	mahogany		marble top drop leaf ball and claw feet richly carved
	harpsichord	mahogany		brass chandeliers brass hanging lamp candle stand books
	sofas	satin brocade	gilt	built in beds book cases
	hangings	damask		
	windows	calico	red and white	
	beds	lawn	red	
		Toil de Jouy	blue - red	
			yellow	
	interior features			
	cornice	wood	white	deeply fluted
	salon floor	cherry and beach	natural	outstanding design, tesselated eagle and stars Pompeian frieze
	dome			

Tabular Data - Case History II
The James Madison Family

Characteristics of Period for Men	Character of Costume Worn by James Madison	Materials	Colors	Accessories
By 1809 stiff standing collar was worn with or without the full pudding cravat. Shirt frill continued to be worn.	Wedding shirt ruffles	lace	white	
By 1810 trousers and gaiters were made all in one. High crowned silk beaver hats in vogue.	Inauguration coat waistcoat small clothes	homespun	brown	
By 1818 shoulders of men's coats were wider, stood away from body at chest. Tails pointed and came below knees. Sleeves, wide at top, tight at wrist then broadened covering the hand.	Ball suit ruffles hose shoes	cloth cambric silk	black white black	
In full dress assemblies in polite society knee breeches were worn for some years after long trousers were general for street wear.				silver buckles on shoes
Dress suit of gentleman of the period, blue cloth coat cut high at the back. High rolling collar allows a fine cambric stock and ruffled shirt front to show above a white satin waistcoat. Short trousers of buff kerseymere fastened at knee with bows of same material. Stockings of white silk. Low slippers of black leather. Hat rather wide brim, gloves of yellow kid.				

Tabular Data - Case History II (cont'd.)
The James Madison Family

Characteristics of Period for Women	Character of Costumes : Worn by : Mrs. Madison :	Materials :	Colors :	Accessories :
No marked changes in design 1808. Many variations in trimming and fabrics. Riding habits were elaborate the first half of century. In 1812 one was made of bright green cloth ornamented down the front and on cuffs with black military braid. Small hat, black beaver, gold cordon and tassels, long green ostrich feathers. Large shawls of silk and mohair used about 1806. Ruffs also good about 1806. Amethyst tiaras and bandeaux of velvet good 1806. By 1810 dresses shorter, escaping the floor. Gloves strongly accented 1815 "Perkale an linen" Muslin, lutestring, mull were favored fabrics in 1812. Slippers were low, without heels.	<p>Wedding</p> <p>dress hose slippers hat</p> <p>Habit</p> <p>shawl pelisse ruff hat</p> <p>Inauguration</p> <p>dress bonnet</p> <p>Reception</p> <p>dress petticoat neck kerchief head band</p> <p>dress turban shoes</p>	<p>satin silk silk ermine</p> <p>cassimere cloth muslin</p> <p>cambric velvet satin</p> <p>satin brocade satin lace point lace velvet</p> <p>satin satin cloth</p>	<p>silver-pink white white</p> <p>purple white</p> <p>purple white</p> <p>black gold yellow crimson</p>	<p>glittering buckles</p> <p>amethysts rosebuds in hair</p> <p>train plumes necklace</p> <p>wheat sheaf design Chinese embroidery rouge and powder necklace of coquelicot and gold</p> <p>spangles</p>

Tabular Data - Case History II
The James Madison Home

Characteristics of the Period	Character of Furnishings	Materials	Colors	Accessories and Decorative Features
<p>Empire in general, heavy and clumsy with massive moldings and cornices lacking in grace. Lithographs and mirrors had heavy plain surface frames. Sideboards had mirrors at back, and large glass doors in front. At windows carefully draped shawls were often used.</p> <p>Damask, velvet and satin were popular materials for wall coverings up to 1825. Red and yellow were popular colors for wall hangings and coverings. Blue was also used.</p> <p>Duncan Phyfe furniture from 1795-1818 shows Adam Bros. and Sheraton influence.</p> <p>1800-1817. Sheraton fancy painted chairs fashionable. Delicate in line. Seats of rushes and gold leaf designs decorated the painted portions of chair.</p>	<p>Montpellier carpets upholstery furniture</p> <p>White House</p> <p>chairs and sofas upholstery</p> <p>hangings</p> <p>carpet piano table linen</p> <p>Crown bed</p> <p>Octagon hangings window mantel furniture tables chairs stove carpets</p>	<p>satin</p> <p>damask brocade</p> <p>linen</p> <p>cambric</p> <p>velvet cement</p>	<p>yellow</p> <p>yellow</p> <p>white</p> <p>red and yellow</p> <p>white</p>	<p>busts, prints splendid library dumbrous, carved furniture in one wing</p> <p>mirrors china, silver Chinese embroidery cushions</p> <p>rising sun pattern cords, tassels, valences simple lines, rich materials chandeliers for 1000 wax lights fringe</p> <p>gold leaf decoration</p> <p>Hopplewhite influence</p> <p>large design</p>

Tabular Data - Case History III
The James Monroe Family

Characteristic of Period for Men	: Character of Costume : : Worn by : : James Monroe :	Materials	Colors	Accessories
Long overcoats with full tails, broad collar of cloth or velvet good 1825-30.	Traveling overcoat under clothes cocked hat		blue light	
Walking suit of 1820. green broad-cloth, white satin stock, beaver hat, long pantaloons.	Reception small clothes hose pumps	silk	light black	kneebuckles
Trousers were in vogue but short knee breeches were still worn for evening. Knee buckles had been discarded before 1800.	Inaugural suit waistcoat small clothes hose shoes ruffles	broadcloth silk linen	black white black white	gold buckles
Influx of Oriental fabrics, East Indian trade. Nankeen a favorite with early presidents for general wear. Gen. Lafayette used the same fabric in 1824.				
From 1810-1830 coats of blue were favored for both full dress and street costume.				
Swallow tail coats were typical outer garment worn by business and professional classes up to 1825.				
1820. Beginning of period of in-difference in men's clothing.				

Tabular Data - Case History III (cont'd.)
The James Monroe Family

Characteristics of Period for Women	: Character of Costume : : Worn by Mrs. : : Monroe and Daughters :	: Materials :	: Colors :	: Accessories
Black was good in 1820. Bare neck and arms. Plumes were fashionable for married ladies. Sacque period. Watteau pleated back. Fringe much used. Turbans good, variety of materials. False curls essential, 1818. Gold and silver ornaments were frequently worn. Pantalets introduced 1800 were yet a novelty in 1806, but appeared occasionally through first quarter century. Straw embroidery much in vogue.	Reception dress dress dress dress pantalets dress	velvet ermine silk brocade velvet satin silk taffeta	black white light deep red orange crimson white white white sky blue gold	hair in puffs ostrich plumes pearl necklace fringe buttons turban lace earrings gold cord and tassel plumes jewelry blonde lace silver embroidery pearls plumes ruffles flounces straw embroidery gold sheaves of wheat fan

Tabular Data - Case History III
The James Monroe Home

Characteristics of the Period	Character of Furnishings	Materials	Colors	Accessories and Decorative Features
1817-1835 marked a change in painted furniture. Gold leaf was displaced by bronze powder stenciling. Bowls of fruit and baskets of flowers were favored designs for chairs. Ground colors were black showing red underneath, and dark brown showing lighter brown marking. A further change in chairs occurred. Wide slats took place of balls and spindles, of turned cresting rails and turned seat fronts. Banjo clocks and small painted tables were considered good. China and porcelain showed emblematic designs, eagles, linked chains, etc. Haverhill parlor from an 1818 house included Sheraton, Hepplewhite and Duncan Phyfe furniture. Wall paper--hunting scene, green taffeta curtains blend with green of woodwork, paper and chair coverings. Chairs and sofas, green striped satin with tiny green stars. Starred materials in vogue. Tall mahogany clock. Satinwood writing desk.	White House hangings carpets chandeliers piano table service clocks Oak Hill elaborately furnished.	damask bronze	rose and gold gilt white and gold	fringes crystals vases, baskets china cut glass

Summary of Trends in the First or Republican Period

The historical case studies indicated that certain trends were evident in costume and in household furnishings during the years from 1800-1925.

The outstanding characteristics of the first period in men's clothing as shown by the individual studies were impressive dignity and formality. Although at the very beginning of the period we find that Jefferson disregarded conventional dress to emphasize his policy of simplicity, this was not characteristic of his earlier or later habits. The long trousers came into fashion for general wear about 1800 but the three representatives of the first period were slow to adopt them. There was considerable opposition by others, as well, who considered the pantaloons lacking in grace and formality.

The pictures of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe are quite suggestive of precision and propriety in costume. Madison preferred black, no doubt for its unassuming and dignified qualities. For full dress Monroe also chose black, but while making his tour of the country soon after his inauguration, his suit of light small clothes, blue overcoat and cockade must have given him a very regal

appearance. His ideas of diplomatic dress are further convincing of his formal tendencies. Broadcloth seems to have been the favored fabric for men's dress suits.

In ladies' costume there was a similar tendency toward dignity. The French Empire fashions were followed with some adaptations. Rich fabrics were largely worn for reception and full dress. Some cotton fabrics were used, but they are usually spoken of as being "fine" muslin or "embroidered" cambric. These fabrics are seen in the costumes of Mrs. Randolph (Plate III, Fig. 1), and Mrs. Madison (Plate IX).

Previous to this period designs on silk fabrics had been embroidered on. These still continued to be good, but improvements on the Jacquard loom early in the period made possible the use of silk in pattern weaving; therefore the brocaded silks became popular for women's full dress gowns.

Mrs. Madison's costume (Plate III, Fig. 2) shows both the embroidered silk and the brocade. Mrs. Monroe's costume (Plate XIV, Fig. 1) shows as especially rich fabric. We read that velvet too was a favored material with her. In Mrs. Gouverneur's costume (Plate XIV, Fig. 2), the extreme of fashion is seen in the design of her gown,

and in the lavish use of gold and straw embroidery, a fad of that time.

Satin, velvet and silk are the fabrics most frequently mentioned for full dress. The colors mentioned were comparatively few in number.

There was a special tendency toward the use of accessories, head bands, turbans, plumes and jewelry being most favored.

The furnishings of the first period as shown by the homes studied indicate a decided French Empire influence. The aim of the makers was to typify victory. Wreathes, torches, wings, lions, cornucopias, and claws of lions, bears and eagles were much in evidence. Greek and Roman ideas supplied also acanthus leaves, pineapples, winged dragons and fantastic beasts.

Painted and gilt furniture was popular. Some of the elaborateness characteristic of the period can be noted especially in the accounts of furniture and furnishings in the Jefferson and Monroe homes, and those of the White House and the Octagon House. While the Madison home was not described in so much detail, the impression given is that it was admirably furnished.

Busts of national figures and portraits of them, as well as of members of the family, were among the accessory

features most commonly found. There was a free use of the emblematic star and eagle both in interior architecture and frequently on furnishings such as china, silver and mirrors.

Damask, velvet and satin were among the favored fabrics for wall coverings, hangings and upholstery.

Red and yellow were popular colors, but blue was also used.

DISCUSSION OF THE SECOND OR MIDDLE PERIOD

Historical Resume of the Period, 1825-1877

"The period of Jackson's presidency was one of the most remarkable in the history of the world----- . It was signalized by the introduction and rapid development of railroads, of ocean navigation through Ericsson's invention of the screw propellor, of agricultural mechanics, anthracite coal, and friction matches, of the modern type of daily newspaper, of the beginnings of such cities as Chicago, of the steady immigration from Europe, of the rise of the Abolitionists and other reformers and of the blooming of American literature, when to the names of Bryant, Cooper, and Irving were added those of Longfellow, Whittier, Prescott, Holmes and Hawthorne. The rapid ex-

pansion of the country and the extensive changes in ideas and modes of living brought to the surface much crudeness of thought and action. As the typical popular hero of such a period Andrew Jackson must always remain one of the most picturesque and interesting figures in American history" (27,I).

The Polk administration practically ended the second quarter of the century during which a definite laboring class came into existence. By 1850 there were nearly one million laborers. For the unskilled, wages were low and working conditions were often undesirable. The movement toward labor organizations was well on its way (20).

Capital was plentiful and there were ample opportunities for investment. An era of great prosperity was opening. Among the signs of increasing wealth were: the discovery of gold in California, 1848; the extension of agricultural activities, especially wheat production in the northern states; the increase in mills and factories; and the enlarged merchant marine. The census of 1850 showed that 10,000,000 of a total 23,000,000 people were living in the region of the Mississippi valley. Approximately 1,700,000 immigrants had come to America between 1840-1850.

The success of the cotton industry was gradually attaching more importance to slavery. The South believed it to be the basis of national prosperity. Out of this situation grew some of the conditions that led to the Civil War (8).

When Lincoln became president, in 1861, he faced many problems, but the most important one was preserving the Union. Though the government was hard pressed for means to finance war, agricultural and manufacturing pursuits continued to prosper. The need for army supplies, increased, the prosperity of a number of business interests legitimately. There was, however, much speculation; profiteering became general; millionaires multiplied. Eventually the government was forced to regulate the sale of many manufactured articles (20). During the war years the labor movement continued to organize. By 1863 over fifty labor groups were unionized (8).

Lincoln's death immediately following the close of the war left the work of reconstruction to other hands.

When Grant became President, in 1869, some of the problems of the war were still to be solved. An outstanding condition was the prevalence of political and commercial corruption (6).

This situation was not entirely corrected, but steps were taken toward reforming Civil Service. The taxes and national debt were reduced; the reconstruction of the southern states was completed; the first transcontinental railroad was finished (1869); and all threatening foreign complications were satisfactorily settled (27, III).

During the middle period, marked educational advances were made. As early as 1919 Mrs. Emma Willard had urged that "the elevation of the minds and characters would be a benefit to the entire community." A few boarding schools came into existence; then, in 1837, Mount Holyoke opened as an academy and seminary for girls (33).

By the middle of the century Horace Mann had established in the north and middle west the basis of our present day educational system. Agricultural education began to receive special encouragement. In 1850, Michigan made appropriations for founding a college of Agriculture. It did not open, however, until 1857. In 1862, Congress passed the Morrill Act which encouraged establishing land grant colleges "to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes" (8).

Among the inventions of the middle period, one that may be classed among the world's greatest was the sewing machine, patented by Elias Howe in 1846. Improvements were

added later, adapting it for use with practically all fabrics; consequently it has been a great boon to all the industries related to clothing manufacture (3).

In the early seventies one newspaper reported: "The sewing machine has done more than the piano to happyize our homes, and following the sewing machine has come the Butterick pattern." Ebenezer and Ellen Butterick had worked out the plan for paper patterns so successfully that in 1871 over six million paper patterns were sold (34).

The beginning of American fashion magazines also belongs to the middle period. Godey's Lady's Book was first published in 1830, Harper's Bazaar was established in 1867, and the Union Magazine and Peterson's Magazine were leaders in the late seventies. These "not only pictured the present but anticipated the coming types and discussed materials, trimmings and modes in general. Moreover, personal taste and decision were entering into the choices of line and color and the decrees of Dame Fashion were less blindly followed" (34).

Though fashion magazines created a more widespread interest in styles, the second quarter of the century marks a low era in good taste in the dress of both women and men (34).

During this period women's fashions took on a more artificial character. The leg-o-mutton sleeve, the tightly corseted waist line, and the tendency toward wide skirts are evidences of this artificial nature (35).

Several forces definitely affected men's apparel. Railway travel with the attendant dust, smoke and soot tended to popularize somber colors. The democratic idea that clothing should be rather unattractive also aided the trend toward the less colorful attire. The gold rush of 1849 is said to have aided materially in bringing the soft hat into vogue. Louis Kossuth of Hungary who visited America in 1851, was quite enthusiastically received and the fact that he wore a soft velour hat helped to fix the fashion.

During the early part of the middle period an effeminate note was found in men's costume. It was evident in the lines of the suit rather than in the color and seemed for a time to parallel the small waist tendency in women's apparel. As the factory-made garments displaced the home-made, and custom-made, the slim, genteel effect in men's suits disappeared (35).

A possible source of inspiration of American taste was the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. People were impressed with the display of foreign art and

other collections, and concluded that beauty was desirable. Foreign travel was thus given impetus. At the close of the Exposition many of the collections were given to the city of Philadelphia. Merchants and manufacturers began to realize the benefits of such exhibits and to devise methods of securing them. Interest in museums was stimulated and the desire for improved homes was widely recognized (36).

At the beginning of the middle period we find that machine manufacture of furniture began on a large scale and grew rapidly. As the machine products increased, the work of the cabinet makers declined, and the result was a cheapening of furniture both in price and quality. The period 1830-1890 has been referred to as a "dark age" of furniture design. Hair cloth was a favorite upholstery material until about 1870 when it yielded to plush.

Black walnut was the most used wood for furniture. The accessory features of the homes included a great variety of bric-a-brac. The designs of carpets and wall papers were large, naturalistic and usually highly colored. Velvet and chenille were popular for hangings (35).

The art of dyeing had long been known but until 1850 the dyestuffs were of animal or vegetable origin. Between 1856-1870 about fifty new dyes were introduced and by the

end of the century over six hundred could be successfully prepared from coal tar products (37). This in a large measure accounts for the colorful third quarter of the century both in costume and fabric furnishings.

Historical Case Studies

Case Study IV - Andrew Jackson and his Family.

Andrew Jackson was born in Union County, North Carolina, in 1767. His parents and brother, did not survive the Revolutionary War; so at fourteen years of age he was a lone orphan. He worked awhile at saddlery and farming, and at seventeen began the study of law. In 1789 he became a district attorney in Tennessee. During the nineties he gave his attention to Indian warfare in Kentucky and Tennessee and to legislative affairs in Tennessee and in Congress. In 1802 he was made major general in the United States regular army. His famous victory at New Orleans in 1815 gave him great popularity in civil, as well as military life. In 1817 he conducted a successful campaign against the Seminole Indians and a little later was appointed governor of the Florida territory. After brief service there he resigned and returned to his plantation. He was elected to the Presidency in 1828 as a candidate of the common people (38).

Andrew Jackson represented the ideals and ambitions of his time. He was not a statesman nor a philosopher, but possessed common sense and high ideals. He was a man of courage and honesty, but at times violent and vindictive. He was rapid in decision, courageous in council and vigorous in action (6).

Sargeant, a critical observer, said of him: "Ordinarily he had the peculiar, rough, independent, free and easy ways of a back woodsman, but when occasion required and especially in the presence of ladies, he was very urbane and graceful in manner" (23 Aug.).

Previous to his election to the presidency Daniel Webster wrote: "General Jackson's manners are better than any of the other candidates. He is grave, mild, reserved. My wife is for him decidedly" (39).

Quincy found President Jackson "a knightly personage, prejudiced, narrow, mistaken on many points, it may be, but vigorously a gentlemen in his high sense of honor and in national straight forward courtesies which are easily distinguished from the veneer of policy" (39).

As a young man Jackson is pictured to us as being six feet and one inch tall, remarkably slender and erect, with movements singularly graceful and dignified. He was not handsome. "His face was long, thin and fair; his forehead

high and somewhat narrow; his hair, reddish, sandy in color, was exceedingly abundant and fell down low over his forehead." His eyes were deep blue and very expressive (40).

On one occasion this description was given. He was "a tall, gaunt man, of very erect carriage, with a countenance full of stern decision and fearless energy but furrowed with care and anxiety. His complexion was sallow and unhealthy; his hair was iron gray, and his body thin and emaciated----- . His dress was simple and nearly threadbare. A small leather cap protected his head and a short Spanish blue coat his body, whilst his feet and legs were encased in high dragoon boots which reached to the knees" (40).

When Jackson arrived at New Orleans to undertake defense of the city he appeared in the major general's full dress uniform which fitted perfectly. It included a blue frock coat with buff facings and gold lace, white waistcoat and white close-fitting breeches and morocco boots reaching above the knees (40).

While in Congress, Jackson is said to have been "a tall, lank, uncouth looking personage with long locks of hair hanging over his brows and face and a queue down his back tied in an ellskin, his manner and deportment, those of a backwoodsman" (39).

He was sometimes averse to the formalities of dress. At least, once he occasioned comment by appearing on the portico of the White House in shirt sleeves (18).

Under his strictly democratic administration President Jackson suggested some changes in diplomatic dress. He approved less expensive apparel, something better adapted to the "simplicity of our institutions. A black coat without a cape, and a gold star affixed on each side of the collar, either black or white breeches, chapeau bras with cockade and sword were retained" (16).

Most of the well-known portraits of Jackson show him in military uniform. One however, "Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage" (Plate XV) shows the civilian dress. In this picture he appears in a dark suit with tight trousers, cutaway coat, tall stock collar and dark cravat. With his light hat and cane he gives the impression of being costumed as a dignified gentleman.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson. Rachel Donelson was born in 1767. She was the daughter of Colonel John Donelson, a wealthy surveyor and owner of extensive iron works. As a young lady she was "active, attractive and the best horsewoman and dancer in that country." She was unhappy in her first romance with Capt. Robards and was later divorced. She then married Jackson who proved to be a very devoted and

affectionate husband. Their home life was very congenial for nearly forty years. Mrs. Jackson was sensitive, kind, deeply religious and charitable. She accompanied her husband to Florida in 1821, to Washington, to Charleston in 1824, and to New Orleans in 1828. While in New Orleans the ladies of that city, in token of respect, presented her with a lovely set of topaz jewelry (27, I).

Mrs. Jackson in her younger days was described as being a black-eyed, black-haired brunette, bold and handsome. When past forty she is said to have been "short in stature, matronly, rosy in complexion, and winning in manner and conversation." One commentator adds that "her figure was full but loosely and carelessly dressed---- neither graceful nor elegant." However, that may have been, her husband was blind to any slovenly qualities that may have existed (40).

Unfortunately Mrs. Jackson died a short time before the Jackson administration began. Her nephew and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donelson, went with the new President to the national capital and Mrs. Donelson became mistress of the White House. She was very young at the time but decided in her views. She once refused to receive a woman of questionable character. After this episode she returned to Tennessee for a time but later resumed her

duties as "First Lady". "The White House during her regime was unusually gay, especially so as she was a most graceful dancer and, with her ideas of southern hospitality, loved to give parties. She did not confine her entertainments to grown up people alone, but gave a number of children's parties in honor of her own little brood, which it is said were unusually beautiful" (15). One of Emily Donelson's costumes is included in this study (Plate XVII, Fig. 1).

After Mrs. Donelson's death, Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr., wife of General Jackson's adopted son became mistress of the President's house (15). **On the event** of her marriage to Andrew Jackson, Jr. in 1831, she made her first visit to the White House. At that time she wore the lovely costume which is on exhibition in the United States National Museum (38), (Plate XVII, Fig. 2).

Sarah Yorke Jackson was well fitted to become hostess for the President. She was said to be young and pretty and to possess much natural grace and tact. A painting by Earl (Plate XVI, Fig. 3) shows her in a red velvet gown. It also reveals something of her personal charm.

Home. The Hermitage (Plate XVI, Fig. 1), home of Andrew Jackson, was built in 1819 near Nashville, Tennessee. It was similar to the mansions at Monticello, Mount Vernon

and Montpelier. Though not considered an architectural masterpiece, it was good for that date. In design the structure is Southern Colonial, showing some Greek influence in its Corinthian columns and classical cornices. The rear is a repetition of the front except that the columns are Doric. The building is 104 feet long by 54 feet wide. It has been preserved under the management of the Ladies Hermitage Association of Tennessee. A detailed list of the furnishings is given in a pamphlet published by that organization.

Upon entering the broad front hall of the Hermitage the gracefully curved staircase attracts attention, on the left of the hall are the drawing rooms. Beyond these in the left wing is the dining room, and farther back, the pantry with presses for china, etc. Leading from these there is a passage to the kitchen, which was separated from the house in accordance with the custom of the day.

In the right wing are two bedrooms, the nursery, the library or office, and a wide hall leading to the back stairway.

In this house are many evidences of a sense of good manners and refinement. One comment reads: "It is a mansion house filled with the best that could be bought in his (Jacksons) day." The furniture is nearly all of the classic

Empire style which was in vogue at that time. A list of original pieces in the front parlor purchased by Jackson, will give an idea of the type of furnishings. The list included: a crystal chandelier, six mahogany chairs, a pair of Dresden wall vases on brackets, damask silk curtains, mantel of Italian marble, mantel mirrors, Japanese bronze clock inlaid with enamel, candelabra to match the clock, chair with mother of pearl inlay, original carpets, mahogany whatnot, velvet divan and tet-a-tete chair (23 Aug.).

In the front hall an outstanding feature is the pictorial wall paper ordered from Paris in 1835. It represents the legend of Telemachus in search of Ulysses, his father. It shows that part of the story where Telemachus lands on the island of Calypso (5).

Wall paper had been used to some extent in the eighteenth century but was not very generally used until after the development of the rolling printing press in the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

Case Study V - James Polk and his Family. James Knox Polk, son of Samuel Polk, was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, November 2, 1795, the oldest of a family of ten children. His father was a farmer and surveyor living in prosperous and comfortable circumstances. James Polk was graduated from the University of North Carolina at the

age of twenty-three with an unusually good college record. In 1819 he began the study of law and the next year was admitted to the bar. He practiced with much success. He was elected to Congress in 1825 and became Speaker of the House in 1835. Later, he became governor of Tennessee and in 1844 he was elected President over his opponent, Henry Clay (27,II).

Although Polk was not widely known, he possessed qualities and abilities that enabled him to serve well. He was a patient student, a clear thinker, steadfast to opinions once formed, not easily moved by public opinion, but conscientiously devoted to the interests of his country as he saw them. He was altogether pure and upright in private life and in politics his feelings were not delicate (2).

A press correspondent described Mr. Polk as being a person rather below middle size, with firm upright carriage, giving self possession and command to his manner. "His head is finely formed with a broad, ample forehead and features indicative of a character at once urbane and decided. He is scrupulous in his dress and always appears in the chair as if he were at a dinner party" (41).

Mrs. James Polk. Sarah Childress was born near Murfreesboro, Tennessee, September 4, 1803. She was the

daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Childress. Her father, a farmer in easy circumstances, educated her at Moravian Institute at Salem, North Carolina. Soon after her return she married James Polk and devoted her life to maintaining an efficient household and being a helpmate to her husband. The year after their marriage Mr. Polk was elected to Congress, and during his fourteen sessions in Washington Mrs. Polk won a high place in society because of her courteous manners, sound judgment and many attainments. As mistress of the White House she continued to be popular, though she abolished dancing at the weekly receptions and did away with the custom of giving refreshments to the guests (27, II). Wine, too, was dispensed with at the President's table (15).

Mrs. Polk was deeply interested in her husband's future. She acquainted herself with public affairs, and though never a politician, she was better informed on the subject of national politics than most women who had preceded her to the White House (31). She also acted as her husband's secretary.

Sarah Childress Polk is described as being "very handsome, with black hair, dark eyes and complexion suggesting the Spanish donnas." She was well read, talented in conversation, and had excellent taste in dress (27, II).

A visitor at the White House at a New Year's Day levee describes the scene and Mrs. Polk in Queens of American Society. "The foreign courts were well represented in imposing splendor of official costumes and uniforms shining with gold. The audience room was nearly filled. Many ladies, beautifully attired, stood near the wife of the President; but among them all I should have selected her as fitly representing in person and manner the dignity and grace of the American female character. Modest yet commanding in appearance, I felt she was worthy of all the admiration which has been lavished on her. She was richly and becomingly dressed and easy and affable in deportment looking indeed worthy of the high station which Providence had assigned her" (42).

Home. About a year before he left Washington, Mr. Polk sold his home near Columbia and purchased a residence at Nashville, which he named Polk Place. The house was enlarged and refurnished in a manner pleasing to Mrs. Polk (41).

After her husband's death, 1849, Mrs. Polk continued residence at Polk Place, Nashville, until her death in 1891.

Case Study VI - Abraham Lincoln and his Family.

Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. The story of his early life is quite familiar, - the poverty of his father, the industry of the son and his perseverance in educating himself. In 1830 he moved with his father to Macon County, Illinois. After meeting defeat in the election to the legislature in 1832, he went into business with an unscrupulous partner and the venture failed within a year. He then began very earnestly to study law. In 1834 he was successful in his race for the legislature and was three times re-elected. In 1846 he was elected to Congress but declined renomination in 1850 and devoted his time to law practice, in which he speedily gained a commanding position. The agitation of the slavery question aroused him to action, and during the next few years he made for himself a reputation as a debater and public speaker. In the presidential election of 1860 he won an easy victory (27,II).

Lincoln has been called "the most individual man who ever lived." He was transparently honest, had the courage of his convictions and did his own thinking. He was broad-minded and liberal in his dealings with men. His most pro-

nounced traits were said to be broad charity and unbounded sympathy. Richard Watson Gilder attributes much of Lincoln's success as a leader to his effective use of the English language (6).

Mr. Lincoln's qualities are briefly summarized by West, who speaks of him as a "wise, patient, steadfast, far-seeing man, of homely grandeur" (3).

Exuberant humor was also a characteristic. His stock of stories was inexhaustible. Beveridge (45) says, "Even to his friends Lincoln's irruptions of humor were as incomprehensible as his long and abysmal periods of despair. Both his glee and his melancholy were colossal-----wholly abnormal, wholly fascinating."

Regarding Lincoln's appearance one writer, says (44), "From his boots to his head and all the long six feet between the man was thoroughly unconventional." Another says: "I saw a tall, lank, awkward man, who wore a tall hat, a short raglan coat, short top boots----- walking with a stoop and carrying one hand behind him" (43).

Sandburg (45,II) gives this picture: "He dressed any which way at times----in broadcloth, a silk hat, a silk choker and a flaming red silk handkerchief."

On one occasion he wrote to his wife that his purchases for personal adornment had not been extravagant. He

continues, "Bought a pretty set of shirt bosom studs, modest little ones set in gold only costing 50 cents apiece or \$1.50 for the whole" (43).

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Mary Todd Lincoln was born of a good Kentucky family in 1818. She was given as good an education as the Southern girl's schools afforded at that time. In 1839 she went to live with her sister, Mrs. Edwards, in Springfield, Illinois and there she met Abraham Lincoln. In 1842, after a stormy courtship, they were married (44).

Mrs. Lincoln is pictured to us as having smooth, soft skin, brown hair and flashing, clear blue eyes (45,I). She impressed all who were acquainted with her, with the excellent and accurate literary taste she had acquired by education and general reading. Little is said of her aesthetic interests. However, she shared her husband's interest in theater going. Socially, she was ambitious. She was an exceedingly dressy woman and was often much concerned about Mr. Lincoln's appearance (44).

Portraits of Mrs. Lincoln confirm the statement that she was fond of dress. She was "First Lady" at the time the crinoline or hoop skirt reached its greatest breadth.

In most, if not all, of her portraits Mrs. Lincoln is

shown with a wreath of flowers in her hair. Flowers frequently appear as a corsage also. She was apparently fond of costume accessories. Beads, earrings, bracelets and gloves are usually in evidence.

Her costumes seem quite showy, but when compared with the mode of her day, are quite representative of the approved styles.

In her home life, Mrs. Lincoln's housekeeping and domestic arrangements were excellent. Her table is highly spoken of.

The White House. The Lincolns entered the White House at a time when there was much national confusion. There were numerous Civil Service places to be changed and thousands of commissions in the new navy and army to be granted. Up to this time the Presidents had had only one secretary, but Lincoln required three. There were office seekers too, packing the halls of the Executive Mansion. It became necessary to partition off a passage from the President's office over the Green room, to the living rooms.

Public levees and state dinners were notable affairs during this administration, but it was becoming evident that more room was needed to take care of the business, as well as the social affairs (18). No additions were made until sometime later and so far as could be learned, the Lincolns

made no selection of White House furnishings.

Home. The Springfield home of the Lincolns was a modest two story frame building (Plate XXII). The furnishings were chosen according to Mrs. Lincoln's taste. We read that "she picked out such things as the black satin haircloth rocking chair in the parlor, the mahogany and haircloth sofa and the low hung black walnut sofa" (45,II).

Case Study VII - Ulysses S. Grant and his Family.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He was the son of Jesse Root Grant and Hannah Simpson. He spent his boyhood assisting his father with the farm work and in the tannery. In 1839 he was appointed to a cadetship at West Point. When he was graduated in 1845 he was commissioned ad brevet second lieutenant and assigned to Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis. He served in the Mexican war and remained in the service until 1854 when he resigned with the hope of earning a better livelihood. As he had married Julia Dent of St. Louis in 1848, he returned to St. Louis and took up farming near his wife's people. He combined farming and the real estate business until 1860, when he moved to Galena, Illinois and helped his father in a hardware business. In 1861 he again entered the service. During the Civil War he distinguished himself as a military man and rose to the rank of major

general (27,III).

Up to the time of his nomination in 1868 he had never taken active part in politics and had voted for but one president (6). However, his popularity as a military genius made the step to the presidency an easy one.

Grant is said to have been one of the most accessible of all the presidents. He possessed executive ability. Though positive in his views and tenacious of his opinions, he was very patient and his treatment of those he came in contact with was "frank and cordial to the highest degree. His devotion to his friends was proverbial, and his loyalty to others commanded loyalty from them and accounted in great measure for the warmth and devotion of his followers" (27,III).

Another outstanding characteristic was honesty. He was so honest with himself that he was slow to suspect others. This trait sometimes caused him to be imposed upon. He was a man of action and decision - a military genius, but he lacked interest in the aesthetic things of life. Neither was he well acquainted with books. His language was simple, dignified and direct. "He was a neighborly, plain spoken warrior, who loved his men and hated war." Delicate beauties were too small for him to grasp, both in literature and art. He was more curious about geography than about mythology (46).

Though Grant was severely criticized for some of the events of the administration, the ovations he received upon his World Tour departure and return indicate that he was still held in high esteem by his countrymen.

Mrs. Grant and one son accompanied Mr. Grant on his tour. They visited nearly every country of Europe, and the receptions given them were affairs of moment. Their arrival at San Francisco on their return was greeted with preparations surpassing "any ever accorded to a public man in that part of the country" (27,III).

The appearance of this soldier President was somewhat against him. When he came to Washington to receive his commission as Lieutenant General, he was described as being "a short round-shouldered man, in a very tarnished major general's uniform-----". He had no gait, no station, no manner, rough light-brown whiskers, a clear blue eye-----. His face looks firm and hard but his eyes, clear and resolute, and he is certainly natural and clear of all appearance of self consciousness. He was five feet eight inches in height and weighed one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His brow was high and broad and his expression careworn. His voice was especially clear and musical (47).

Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. Julia Dent, daughter of Frederick and Ellen Dent, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, January 26, 1826. She was educated at a boarding school. As a young lady she was very attractive and rode well (48). She was married in 1848. There were many trials and discouragements for the Grants but Mrs. Grant proved herself a patient, loving and helpful wife. During the Civil War she was as near the scene of action as safety permitted.

During her regime at the White House, she was most hospitable, entertaining both publicly and privately (15).

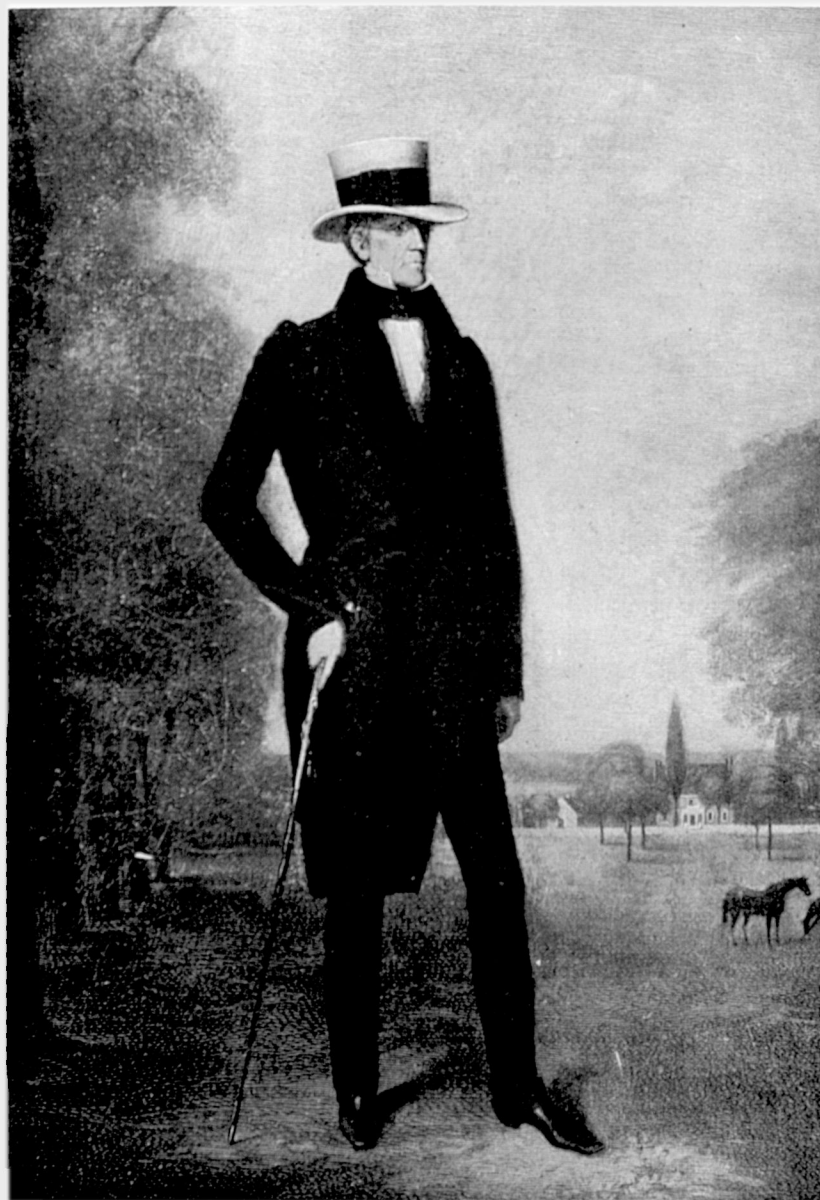
A Washington visitor gives brief descriptions of costumes worn by Mrs. Grant. One dress was of gold-colored silk trimmed with costly black lace and was very low necked. For the same event Miss Nellie Grant wore a thin gauze dress of the same color trimmed with flowers and pearl jewelry. At a New Year's reception Mrs. Grant was dressed very fine with a low necked pink silk dress and much point lace and diamonds (49).

Home. When Grant returned from abroad, he was fifty-nine years old and had no profession. He bought a home in New York and with his family lived a very simple life. He liked to have his friends about him but always resisted any attempt on their part to treat him with ceremony (46).

No information was available regarding the furnishings of this home, but a picture of his Galena home is shown by King (48).

No record was found of furnishings added to the White House during this administration.

Plate XV



ANDREW JACKSON AT THE HERMITAGE

Plate XVI

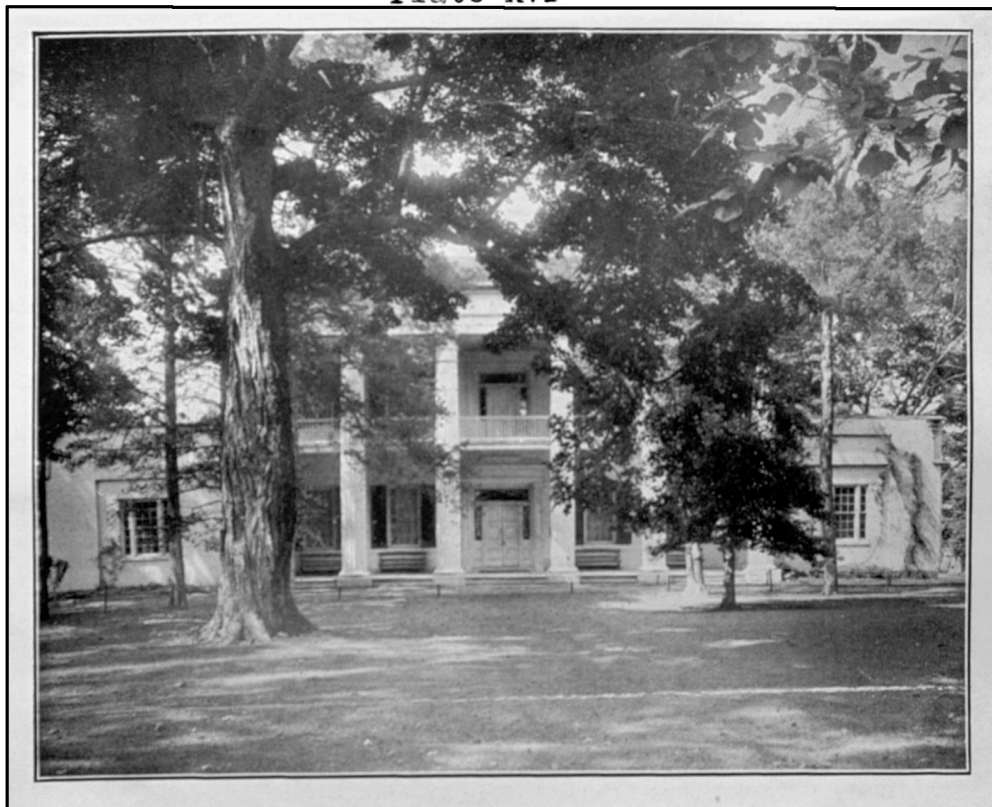


Fig. 1. The Hermitage



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

Plate XXVII



EMILY DONELSON
MRS. ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON
1829-1836

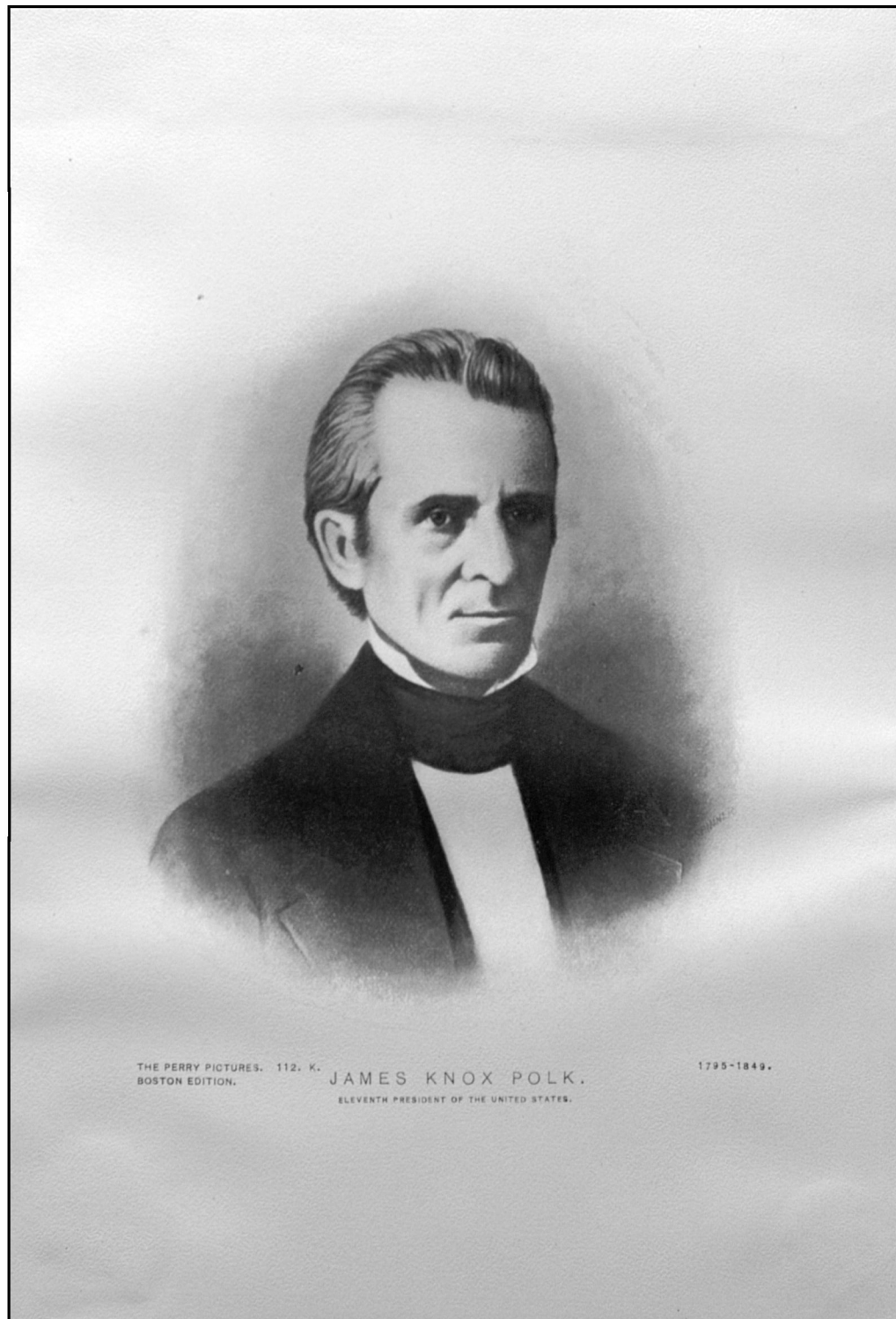
Fig. 1.



SARAH YORKE JACKSON
MRS. ANDREW JACKSON, JR.
1829-1837

Fig. 2.

Plate XVIII



THE PERRY PICTURES. 112. K.
BOSTON EDITION.

JAMES KNOX POLK.
ELEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

1795-1849.

Plate XIX



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2

Plate XX

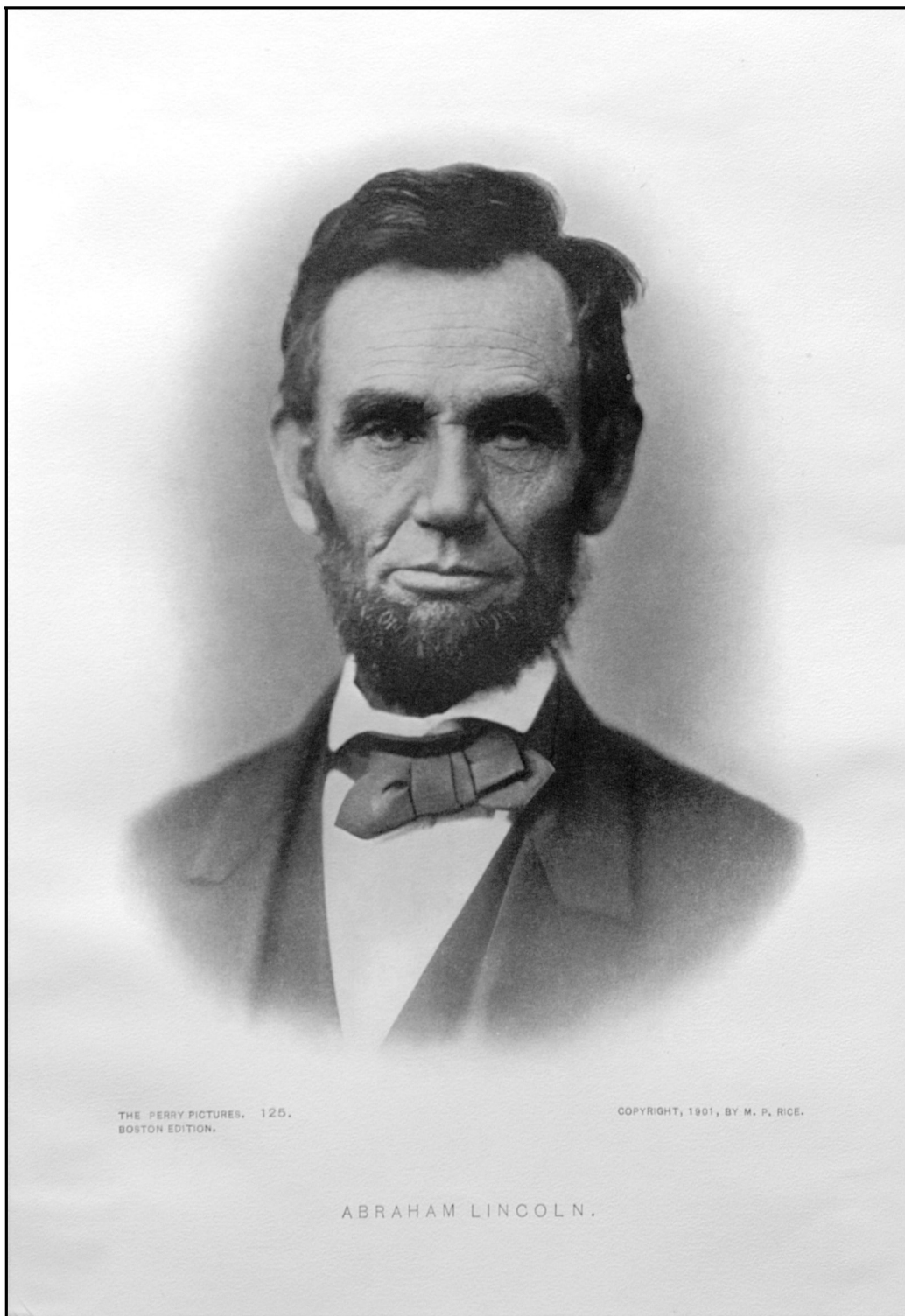


Plate XXI



MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN HER INAUGURAL BALL GOWN

"Mrs. Lincoln stood as near to the President as her voluminous draperies over hoop skirts would permit... The style of the hour demanded that they be crinolined to huge proportions, being several yards around. Therefore it took but very few women to fill the room."

Fig. 1.



MARY TODD LINCOLN

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1861-1865

Fig. 2.

Plate XXII



BROWN'S FAMOUS PICTURES. NO. 1697

LINCOLN'S HOME, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Plate XXIII



THE PERRY PICTURES. 129.
BOSTON EDITION.

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ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Plate XXIV



Julia Dent Grant
MRS ULYSSIS SIMPSON GRANT
1869-1877

Tabular Data - Case History IV
The Andrew Jackson Family

Characteristics of the Period for Men :	Character of Costume :	Materials :	Colors :	Accessories :
	Worn by :			
	Andrew Jackson :			
<p>The '30s--effeminate and picturesque style of costume for men. Coats made to fit tight, shoulders padded, waist-line drawn in. Trousers tight giving slim, genteel effect of masculine perfection. Hair worn in loose waved locks over forehead. Young men wore side whiskers. High hats were of gray, white or black beaver. Tall collars much in vogue. From 1835 on black cloth less used for trousers. Summer buckskin, nankeen, coarse cottons used. 1837 ruffled silk shirts still worn. 1837 fine calf boots, morroco pumps. 1840 knitted breeches disappeared in favor of long trousers wide at the waist; bell shaped dress coat was retained with narrower collar. Fancy waistcoat still good. Long trousers of 30's and 40's were often strapped under instep.</p>	Reception			
	suit	broadcloth	black	cane, gold watch
	hat		black	and chain
	coat	wool	blue	high stock
	Uniform			
	coat	wool	blue	epaulets, gilt buttons
	shirt		white	ruffles
	vest			
	Business			
	coat	broadcloth	black	
	shirt		white	ruffles
	Dress uniform			
	frock coat		blue	buff facings with upright collar
	waistcoat		white	gold lace
	breeches	cloth	white	
	boots	morroco		
	Street			
	suit		dark	padded sleeves
				ruffles, high stock
				canes, silver headed,
				gold headed, hickory
	hat (high)		light	
	dressing gown	silk		
	shirt	linen	white	

Tabular Data - Case History IV (cont'd.)
The Andrew Jackson Family

Characteristics of Period for Women	Character of Costume Worn by Jackson Women	Materials	Colors	Accessories
1829--Many fabrics printed in Jackson medallions. Few marked changes in gowns 1830. Fitted bodice with point in front. Skirts shorter. Hair worn high. Embroidered cambric very popular. Bretelles and reverses good. Curls worn by younger women. A ball dress about 1830. White blonde gauze over pale pink satin slip. From a blush rose on each shoulder a pink ribbon is draped and caught under another blush rose above the center of a pink satin belt. The skirt is trimmed with blush roses joined by a loop of pink satin above the hem. 1830-1840's Novelty rather than art and good taste dominated trends.	Ball gown head dress Inaugural dress Wedding dress Reception dress veil collar	satin lace silk lace net or cambric sheer velvet lace lace	 white white red	topaz jewels flowers medallion comb scarf stars--emblem of peace-- name of Jackson beaded bag mosaic jewelry, necklace, earrings

Tabular Data - Case History IV
The Andrew Jackson Home

Characteristics of the Period	Character of Furnishings	Materials	Colors	Accessories and Decorative Features
Empire influence in furniture and furnishings continued to 1830's. Materials and workmanship were good but American cabinet makers used liberal interpretation. Mahogany was a popular material but was often used as veneer. Four poster beds were more massive than colonial, heavily carved with pineapple and acanthus designs. Day beds became popular.	Hermitage sofa pier table divan whatsnot center table chairs chandelier mantel Japanese clock piano	mahogany velvet mahogany mahogany mahogany crystal marble		pictorial wall paper legend of Telemachus in search of Ulysses paintings busts Dresden vases
Pedestal tables abounded. Legs on tables and chairs ended in lion and claw feet, the mountings and handles were of brass or pressed glass.	bedroom suite chair	mahogany velvet		inlaid mother of pearl mirror, andirons candlesticks of brass
1835-45. There was a decadence of painted furniture. Many ladder back, rush bottom chairs. Over-stuffed chairs first came into use.	bedroom suite secretary bookcases office desk chair chair chair curtains sideboard	rosewood cherry walnut wood from Frigate Constitution bamboo Venetian ironwork lace mahogany		cut glass oil lamps silverware silver cups White House china also draperies

Tabular Data - Case History V
The James Polk family

Characteristics of Period for Men	Character of Costume Worn by James Polk	Materials	Colors	Accessories
Dark colors, brown, black were displacing brighter colors for men's wear. Brilliant neck cloths and high collars continued to be worn. From 1810-1850 the high hat ruled as type of gentleman's headwear. It varied in height and shape. Soft felts began to come in during '40s. By 1850 the upper part of dress coat and coat increased in length. Collar broader, lapels shortened, tails more pointed.	Business suit	broadcloth	black	standing collar
Characteristics of Period for Women	Character of Costume Worn by Mrs. Polk			
Walking dress of rich brocade silk, blue figures upon a fawn coloured ground. Saque of fawn coloured silk richly embroidered in blue. Bonnet of blue uncut velvet, with folds and bands of the same mixed with blonde. 1845. Cashmere shawls, much favored. Lace mitts. Full skirts, balloon sleeves. Black a popular color in 1845.	Inaugural dress Reception dress	brocade satin taffeta	blue red silver black	ribbon trim puff sleeves blonde lace decoration fan lace beads

Tabular Data - Case History V
The James Polk Home

Characteristics of the Period	: Character of Furnishings	: Materials	: Colors	: Accessories and Decorative Features
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Black walnut came into use in the 30's as a favorite wood. It was used in Gothic revival and later for making decadent Empire, Colonial and rococo on Renaissance styles. Black walnut was still a popular wood in 1850.

Hair cloth, invented in 1813 was favorite upholstery material in 30's-40's and continued to 70's.

Admirably furnished in accordance with Mrs. Polk's taste.

Tabular Data - Case History VI
The Abraham Lincoln Family

Characteristics of Period for Men	Character of Costume Worn by Abraham Lincoln	Materials	Colors	Accessories
Pictures of fashions of the 60's show long black shiny broadcloth frock coats, rather loose pantaloons and careless neck ties. Colors universally sober. Beards, whiskers and mustaches popular.	Traveling hat cloak shawl duster	wool wool linen	brown tan	green silk umbrella carpet bag
An ugly period in men's clothes. From 1810-1850 high hats were favored. Prince Albert's visit to U.S. 1860 increased demand for Prince Albert coat. Popular all through 60's. Factory made clothing took place of home made.	Suit hat	mixture felt cotton	white	shirt bosoms gold studs buttons
Heavy overcoats were used 1850-70. In addition all men used shawls, sometimes substituting them for top coats.	Night shirt Suit shirt suit hat	flannel broadcloth broadcloth silk	yellow white black black	silk cravat silk choker red silk kerchief
Characteristics of Period for Women	Character of Costume Worn by Mrs. Lincoln			
Full skirts were popular. Crinolines and hoops were extreme. Sunshades good. Very low necks were favored in full dress.	Reception dress	velvet silk	royal purple white	fan sunshade flowers
Foulard silk introduced in 1860. Pansies, clusters of berries, fruit, cherry and plum are among the newest designs. 69-70. Flowers were worn in hair. Curls frequent.	Party dress slippers petticoats	cambric silk muslin	black-white changeable white	hoops numerous petticoats
1865. Change in shoes, kid or patent or both combined. Heels were high. Early 60's silk hair nets held the hair, later side curl was worn. 69-70. Hoops superceded by bustles.	dress taffeta taffeta	stripe taffeta flowered taffeta	white or light	Flowers, necklace, earrings, flowers in hair and on dress. Lace and emb. trim, gloves bracelets, necklace, flowers, earrings.

Tabular Data - Case History VI
The Abraham Lincoln Home

Characteristics of the Period	: Character of Furnishings	: Materials	: Colors	: Accessories and Decorative Features
Period 1840-1880. Black walnut and hair cloth, marble top tables and bureaus, crocheted table mats, tidies, worsted work, wall mottoes, whatnots, melodeons, wax flowers under glass, lambrequins and heavy velvet or chenille hangings and table covers. Carpets and wall papers had large, naturalistic designs in brilliant colors.	book case chair center table sofas rocker	mahogany walnut		very plain hair cloth upholstery

Tabular Data - Case History VII
The U. S. Grant Family

Characteristics of the Period for Men	Character of Costume Worn by U. S. Grant	Materials	Colors	Accessories
Beaver hats were popular. In years following 1870 interest in men's clothing reached its lowest level. The fashion trends were much the same as those of the preceding decade.	Uniform	wool	army blue	gold braid, buttons
	Suit 1883 suit shirt	wool	black silk	watch and chain glasses bow tie
	hat	silk	black	
Characteristics of Period for Women	Character of Costume Worn by Mrs. U. S. Grant			
1869-77. A period of lavish dress in Washington society. Hoop skirt and crinoline continued to be worn well on toward 1870. Later part of period, skirts were cut gored and required less material.	Dress	silk	dark	brooch undersleeves hoops
	Reception dress	silk brocade point lace velvet	silver	fan
	dress	silk lace	purple	
	dress	grograin velvet	black mauve garnet	Etruscan gold jewels diamonds
	dress	silk	gold	black lace
	dress	taffeta	pink	point lace, diamonds

Tabular Data - Case History VII
The U. S. Grant Home

Characteristics of the Period	Character of Furnishings	Materials	Colors	Accessories and Decorative Features
<p>Gothic furniture reappeared about 1870-90. Eastlake of England was the supporter of Gothic movement. His ideas were widely adopted, but his followers produced much that was extreme in ugliness. Cheap ornamentations, insets of metal and tile, queerly shaped panels and over emphasized hinges and handles were characteristic.</p> <p>This Victorian Gothic was one type adopted by the masses. It was made by machinery in great quantities at low prices.</p> <p>Hair cloth for upholstery was superseded at this time by plush, usually red, though other colors were used.</p>	<p>Galena home table settee</p> <p>New York home simply and comfortably furnished.</p>	<p>marble top</p>	<p>white</p>	<p>pictures, portraits bust oil lamps wall paper upholstery</p>

Summary of Trends in the Second or Middle Period

The historical case studies for the Middle Period, 1825-1877, show trends in costume and house furnishings that differ from those of the Republican period.

The expansion and development of the country, attended by economic, industrial and social conditions, led to a keenly felt national spirit. With this there came an effort to adapt habits of living to American conditions, which affected both fashions and furnishings markedly.

In the realm of fashion the appearance of fashion magazines, the invention and development of the sewing machine, and the use of paper patterns, were significant factors. The sewing machine, particularly, aided in factory production of garments and displaced almost entirely home-made clothing for men, and much of women's apparel. For full dress, however, the custom-made clothing was still worn.

Early in the period men's clothing was rather effeminate. A slim, genteel effect was considered correct. A good example of this type is seen in the portrait of Andrew Jackson (Plate XV).

In the latter part of the period the custom-made suits gave way to the factory-made. Methods of construction, and

gauging sizes were not well perfected, and as a result there was often a looseness in fit that gave a careless appearance, such as was apparently characteristic of Lincoln and Grant.

Broadcloth was still a favored fabric for men's suits. Colors were somber throughout most of the period, probably because the brighter tones were less practical for the developing modes of travel.

The extremes to which women's costumes went during this period may be said to attempt the expression of prosperity.

Three particularly grotesque features developed, the leg-o-mutton sleeve and very tight waist of the earlier part; the hoop skirt of the late middle years; and the bustle or "tied back" just at the end of the period. All three reached enormous proportions, giving a definite emphasis to artificiality.

The costumes of Mrs. Donelson (Plate XVII, Fig. 1), Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Jr. (Plate XVII, Fig. 2), Mrs. Polk (Plate XIX, Fig. 2) all show the very small waistline. A tendency toward width at the shoulders is seen in the berthas of the first two and the full puffed sleeves of the third although none of them show definitely the leg-o-mutton sleeve.

Mrs. Lincoln's costume (Plate XXI, Fig. 1) is an excellent example of the crinoline skirt. Later, as the width decreased, the full gored skirt was good (Plate XXI, Fig. 2). The flamboyance of the period is well illustrated in these costumes.

Mrs. Lincoln's pictures also show the fondness for accessories which were then in vogue.

The middle period marks the development of machine-made furniture and with it came a cheapening, both in price and quality. The period has been referred to as the "dark age" in furniture design.

In Jackson's home we find furniture of the Empire type, some of which was imported. At Polk Place, furnishings in good taste were reported, but in the later homes of the period, those of Lincoln and Grant, the furnishings appear to have been rather characteristic of that period, a miscellaneous collection.

Black walnut continued to be favorite wood and hair-cloth was a much desired upholstery fabric, but before the period ended red plush had largely displaced it. Large, highly colored designs were characteristic of both carpets and wall papers, and accessory features included innumerable articles of bric-a-brac nature.

There seemed to be no definite trend common to all the homes included in the study of the middle period.

DISCUSSION OF THE THIRD OR MODERN PERIOD

Historical Resume of the Period, 1877-1910

The economic revolution following the Civil War had had great influence on the social habits and institutions. The new factories had drawn many women and girls into industry. Women doctors, lawyers and preachers increased in number and a few prominent women leaders were furthering the causes of women's rights, including suffrage and also the cause of prohibition (8).

By 1886 when Mr. Cleveland came into office, there were still many labor problems unsolved. Labor organizations were becoming very influential. An outgrowth of this situation was the creation of the Bureau of Labor in the Department of the Interior, in 1884, and the formation of the American Federation of Labor in 1887 (2).

Mr. Cleveland was confronted with other situations as well; immigration, Civil Service reform, railroads, interstate commerce and tariff (8). It was during this administration that the Rural Free Delivery System was established (1896).

The 1890 census revealed a population of 62,500,000 and a wealth of \$65,000,000,000. Too much of this wealth was centered in trusts and monopolies which consequently needed restraint. Immigration was creating serious difficulties in housing, health, schooling, recreation, etc. However, the financial situation was the first to claim attention during the second Cleveland administration. In spite of the government's efforts to avert it, a severe panic came in 1893. It was in general, a period of conflict between labor and capital (8).

In spite of all of the strife and depression, the World's Fair at Chicago in the same year was a huge success. It celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, giving proof of American thrift and progress (2).

A number of Paris dressmakers sent costume exhibits to the Fair and, as a result, interest in Paris gowns, which had been on a decline for a quarter century, was revived and merchants began to send buyers to Paris again (35).

The McKinley administration ushered in a period of remarkable prosperity. Gold was discovered in 1897-98 in the Klondike region of Alaska. There was an increase in

the amount of gold coined. The consequent fall in value of gold enabled the farmers to sell their crops at higher prices. In many instances more comforts and improvements were added to the rural homes.

"Big business" interests prospered too. New markets were opened up in the recently acquired insular possessions. These islands also furnished new raw materials for manufacturing. Among them were rubber, raw silk, dyewoods and fibers (8).

In the early nineties the safety bicycle became a popular sport vehicle and means of travel. The enthusiasm was so great that clothiers complained that only cycling suits could be sold. Bicycle makers multiplied and prospered in spite of the financial depression. Tennis and basketball were among the popular sports of the period and each had influence on the clothing industry (50). A development of the nineties that has meant much to American life was that of the Bell telephone system. The earliest thousand-mile conversation occurred in 1893.

The decade preceding 1900 has often been referred to as the "gay nineties". More interest was manifested in the theater, in music, in art and in literature. Dr. Ellis, sonorously phrased this situation, "Laws are becoming more just, rulers humane, music sweeter, books

wiser, homes happier-----. For today industry invention, learning and government are captives marching in Christ's triumphant procession up the hill of fame" (50).

Conditions were not quite so felicitous as Dr. Hillis pictured them, for when the Roosevelt administration began in 1901, there was extreme need for restraint along several lines. Mr. Roosevelt's enthusiasm for reform brought about investigations and prosecutions which improved some of the corruption that had developed during the last few years in politics and business. A new Department of Commerce and Labor was established in the Cabinet in 1903. Conservation of natural resources was urged and steps were taken toward reclaiming western arid lands by means of irrigation. Forest and mineral lands were also withdrawn from sale.

It was at this time, too, that representative government was given to the Philippines and that work on the Panama canal was vigorously pushed toward completion (8).

The expansion of commercial and governmental interests to islands and new countries not only developed further national consciousness, but seemed to place more emphasis upon continental consciousness and the feeling that the United States was taking a definite place among the world powers.

Historical Case Studies

Case Study VIII - Grover Cleveland and his Family.

Grover Cleveland, the twenty-second and twenty-fourth president of the United States, was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, March 18, 1837, the son of a Presbyterian minister. His youth was spent largely in New York state, wherever his father accepted a call. In 1855 he began work in a law office and four years later was admitted to the Buffalo bar. He practiced law quite successfully until, in 1881, he became the mayor of Buffalo. The following year he was elected governor of New York. His strikingly successful administration as governor placed him in line for presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket in 1884 (27,III). He was the only president to serve two terms and not be his own successor. He served from 1885-1889 and again from 1893-1897.

It is said of Mr. Cleveland that "he was not a man of fine fiber, neither did he possess that delicate sense of proprieties which characterized some other Presidents, yet he was a man of sound judgment, bold initiative, splendid courage and robust honesty" (6).

He had an inflexible will and a hatred for shams.

"He believed that a thing was either right or wrong, and when he had made up his mind to any course of action, he carried it through without a moment's wavering" (6). His biographer says of him, "He is a gentleman, easy and affable in his conversation, open and sincere in friendship, and above any species of meanness and dissimulation" (51).

Mr. Cleveland's devotion to his mother and to his family was "beautiful and tender" giving evidence of "a warm heart beneath a brusque exterior" (6).

In physical appearance Mr. Cleveland belonged to the plain, hardy, dependable type. He was a heavy man, a little less than six feet tall. His head was large, his eyes blue, his nose and jaw strong, and his mouth firm (52).

In Buffalo and Albany he is said to have had something of a slouch. His pictures, however, give the impression of erect posture and neat attire.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland. When Oscar Folsom of Buffalo died, Grover Cleveland, his law partner, was appointed guardian of his only daughter Frances. Miss Folsom was a student at Wells College when Mr. Cleveland was Governor of New York and was graduated about the time he was elected to the presidency (53). Mr. Cleveland was forty-nine and Miss Folsom twenty-two when they were married in 1886, but

"the girl wife" as she was affectionately called by the public, was equal to all the demands of her newly acquired position and moved with gentle dignity, tact and grace about its duties. She was a young, pretty, vivacious, and graceful girl, who won wide popularity as First Lady of the Land (15).

Mrs. Cleveland was tall, with brown hair and violet eyes, a rather large nose and mobile mouth. Her face expressed great strength of character, and she possessed a sympathetic manner that was particularly winning (31).

Mrs. Cleveland was the first White House mistress to be married there. The wedding took place in the Blue Room. The outstanding feature of her wedding dress was its train, which was six yards long. No other information has been found regarding this costume.

Home. When Cleveland established himself in the White House, conditions there were still a bit primitive. The President had no stenographer but wrote his own letters. There was but one telephone in the presidential mansion.

At the close of his first term the Clevelands took up residence in New York City where Mr. Cleveland resumed his law practice.

Before the close of his second administration, he had purchased "Westland", a substantial colonial mansion at

Princeton, New Jersey. This was his home until his death in 1908 (54).

No definite information has been located regarding the furnishings of this home.

Case Study IX - William McKinley and his Family.

William McKinley, Jr. was born in Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843. In 1852 the family moved to Poland, Ohio, to obtain desirable educational advantages. At seventeen McKinley entered Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, but his health and financial circumstances caused him to turn to teaching. When the Civil War began, he entered the army. For valiant service he received several promotions and at the close held the rank of major. Following the war he became very successful as a lawyer. In 1877 he entered the House of Representatives where he became a conspicuous figure. His next public office was that of Governor of Ohio. In 1896 he was elected President and again in 1900 but in less than a year after his second inauguration he was assassinated (55).

Mr. McKinley had a personal charm of manner and a noble temperament; even his opponents found nothing in his personality to criticize (2). As a statesman orator, he was graceful in gesture, pleasing in voice. He had a quiet earnestness, a modesty of manner, and simplicity of ex-

pression that quickly won confidence (56).

Courage and justice, tempered with kindness, were his outstanding characteristics. A quality that securely endeared him to the American public was his great devotion to his invalid wife (55).

Mr. McKinley was five feet seven inches in height and very straight. He had a grave, dignified mouth, high, broad and full forehead, and heavy lower jaw. His eyes were bright and dark. He was remarkably clean and neat in personal habits (57). In all he was a man whose manner, dress and carriage attracted attention as he moved along the street (55). Pictures of McKinley confirm the statement that he was very neat and dignified in appearance.

Mrs. William McKinley. Ida Saxton McKinley was the daughter of James A. Saxton, prominent banker and business man of Canton, Ohio. As a girl in the west she had unusual opportunities for her day. She was graduated from the Brook Hall Seminary at Media, Pennsylvania, and was then sent abroad with her sister to widen her interests and knowledge. Upon her return she went into her father's bank as his assistant at the age of twenty-three.

She was beautiful, bright, witty, vivacious, perfect in health, high-minded and an excellent type of independent

young womanhood. About this time her romance with Wm. McKinley began. They were married in 1871 (55).

Mrs. McKinley was always much interested in her husband's achievements and was wide awake to the issues of the day. However, because of her failing health, the social life at the White House was much modified during her husband's administration (15).

Pictures of Mrs. McKinley show a variety of materials, and decorative features, giving the impression that she was a very dressy woman.

Home. The McKinley house at Canton was a modest frame building, but is said to have been an ideal American home. Taste, comfort, good books, attractive decorations, the touch of a woman's hand everywhere - all gave it an atmosphere of gentleness and repose.

At the time the McKinleys lived in the White House some changes were made in the furnishings there. A picture (Plate XXV) shows the Blue Room furnished according to Mrs. McKinley's taste.

Case Study X - Theodore Roosevelt and his Family.

"Theodore Roosevelt was born in New York City, October 27, 1858, of Dutch stock. After graduating at Harvard in the class of 1880 he served for two terms in the legislature of his state. Then he spent two years on a ranch in North

Dakota, strengthening his rather feeble health and at the same time gaining that appreciation of the value of our great Western domain which so conspicuously influenced his public administration. In 1889 he was appointed by President Harrison to the Civil Service Commission, where he served diligently for six years-----. He resigned the assistant secretaryship of the Navy in 1898 to enter the Spanish War and was elected Governor of New York in the autumn of the same year" (8). In 1900 he was elected Vice-President and succeeded to the Presidency in 1901 after McKinley's death. In addition to serving in various public offices he did much public speaking and wrote more than thirty volumes on history, politics and outdoor life.

Mr. Roosevelt possessed many qualities that made him outstanding - courage, perseverance, leadership, democratic instincts, independence, amazing knowledge, varied interests, loyalty to friendships and an almost passionate love of family and home. He loved power and yielded it with "agressive confidence." He was one of the most dynamic and brilliant characters to occupy the President's chair and was a person whom the average man quite completely accepted.

One writer says: "President Roosevelt was a man of tireless energy and unbounded enthusiasm. He could ride

farther, play harder, and tramp more miles a day in swamps and jungles than any of his companions. His most formidable weapon was his strong personality" (6). Another adds that he possessed "an inexhaustible vein of delicious humor."

Probably the characteristic of Roosevelt's appearance which is most widely known, having been brought before the public often by the cartoonist, is a mouthful of unusually fine white teeth which he unconsciously displayed whenever he laughed and much when he talked.

At the time he became President he was forty-two years of age, the youngest president, physically strong and active, even robust, in appearance.

He was well attired for the duties of his office and presented a figure of dignity and manly pride, though with dress as a matter in itself he was little concerned.

We get this word picture of his appearance at Sagamore Hill, his country home (58). "Dinner was an event in the Roosevelt house. Whether many or few were to be present, the gong which sounded at six or thereabouts was a signal for the colonel to retire to bathe and shave and don his evening clothes. This habit of always dressing for dinner when at home (and abroad when possible) and of

appearing on Sundays in immaculate morning clothes was his only concession to dress. On other days and at other hours a rough tweed suit, knickerbockers, heavy woolen stockings and hobnailed boots or riding clothes of khaki and an old Stetson hat made up his costume.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. Edith Carow was born in 1861 at Norwich, Connecticut, but her girlhood was spent in New York City. She attended Miss Comstock's celebrated school for girls in New York City. Her girlhood was rather quiet and she was shy and retiring. Her family held an established social position but they were not wealthy. After financial reverses and her father's death she went with her mother and sister for an extended visit in England. She married Theodore Roosevelt in 1886.

Mrs. Roosevelt has quite consistently avoided public life. Her career has been largely in the home. She is, however, a strong character, possessing rare womanly charm. Outside of her home and her church her most active interest is music. She shared her husband's interest in outdoor life, tramping, riding, boating, and also enjoyed good reading. She belongs to but one club, a benevolent organization at Oyster Bay.

She is said to have given little attention to fashion, but her pictures present a pleasing appearance in keeping

with the mode of the day.

She is the slender aquiline type in figure, of average height and graceful carriage. Her face expresses a sweetness and reserve that are rarely combined.

She presided as the Mistress of the White House with the same efficiency she had exhibited at the Governor's mansion in New York and in the family home at Oyster Bay. She was determined that it should be a home instead of a public hotel (59).

Home. Theodore Roosevelt (60), son of the late Colonel, gives in his book All In The Family some vivid impressions of the Sagamore Hill home. He says, "It was a distinct shock to me not long ago when someone called our old home, Sagamore, ugly. On sober thoughts I suppose it is. I do not know what you would call the architecture, perhaps a bastard Queen Anne. What if it is? It still is Sagamore.

"The house has that air of being lived in which is requisite of every home. It never was and never will be entirely in repair----- Sagamore is the offspring of years-----wings, rooms, pictures and furniture have been built or bought 'the year Quentin was born' or 'when your father came back from Africa.' Each tells a story in the same fashion as the rings in the trunk of a great tree----

"A fair-sized hall is in the center of the house. In it are hung horns and heads of animals of many lands. In front of the fireplace stands a great elephant tusk gong whose sonorous notes call the family to meals. Over a threadbare, brown cloth sofa hangs a buffalo hide with a contemporaneous Indian picture of the Custer massacre----- At one side of the hall stands a very handsome bronze rhinoceros. Mother always hangs her hat on its front horn which gives it a slightly dissipated look.

"The hall is flanked by the library, Mother's drawing room, the dining room and the North Room. Shelves bulging with books, game heads and pictures line their walls. Skins and rugs alternate on their floors ranging from the creamy white of a polar bear, the gift of Peary, to dragged bits of Persian carpet-----.

"By far the handsomest part of the house is the North Room. It is as large as all of the other rooms on the ground floor put together. Father had it built when he was President. Every bit of wood or piece of stone which went into its construction came from the United States or her possessions.

"The walls are paneled, the ceiling is high. From it hang the flags carried by my Father in the Spanish American

War and his standard when he was President. Their flashing colors are set off by the somber brown of the woodwork.

"On one side is a great fireplace-----It is flanked by the heads of two buffalo----- Pacing them from across the room are the heads of two magnificent elk. On the floor is a big rug, a present from the Shah of Persia----- A portrait of Father in his riding clothes hangs near a window.

"The North Room to me means evening, a great fire blazing on the hearth, its flickering light dancing on the flags in the gloom of the ceiling. Father, a book under one arm, poking it with a long iron trident, Mother sitting sewing in a corner of the sofa by the lamp.

"Upstairs around a dark hall hung with family portraits are the bedrooms. They are comfortable, but any decorator would be horrified by them. From the threadbare Brussels carpets to the steel engravings in the best mid-Victorian manner their furniture is polyglot.

"Then there is the bathroom. When we were children, America was still in the 'family bathroom' stage. Father and Mother and the guests took their morning baths in great circular tin tubs brought to their rooms, then filled with water----- We children used the bathroom 'seri-ally'. When little, two of us would be put in together

'to save time'. The tub was a deep, narrow porcelain one, stood on four iron claw feet----- . The tub still stands at Sagamore but its sides are now walled in with Varnished planks. There are a half dozen upstart bathrooms in various parts of the house, but to us, however, the old tub is supreme."

The east end of the second floor was set aside for the children. It consisted of two good sized rooms with a third small one between.

"Outside of the house on three sides runs a broad veranda. At one end it is bowered in honeysuckle vines, which in summer give a drowsy, sweet scent and among whose blossoms bees and humming birds drone.

"Sagamore was built by Father in a wheat field. All of the trees were planted by him----- maples, white birches, pines and poplars jostle one another in an orderly confusion."

The whole picture is suggestive of a warm, cordial atmosphere in the home of a real American. Though some of the furnishing and treasures came from foreign lands, they only make the home a better expression of the personality of the owner. The other furnishings give the impression that they are such as might be found in the average country home. No gilded sofas and chairs or other forms of osten-

tation or wealth are to be found at Sagamore Hill, and when the Roosevelt family occupied the White House at Washington, they took with them the dignity of modest living and simple ways. President Roosevelt wrote to his daughter Ethel in 1906, "After all, fond as I am of the White House and much though I have appreciated these years in it, there isn't any place in the world like Sagamore Hill where things are our own, with our own associations and where it is real country" (61).

White House. Ever since Lincoln's time the White House offices of the President have encroached upon the family living space to such an extent that the President was virtually "living above his shop." Thousands of persons visited the White House on business or as pleasure seekers. As a result the stairways and corridors took on a shabbiness quite unbecoming for the home of the Chief Magistrate. Space was scanty for the reception of guests, and the state dining room would not accommodate more than fifty persons.

During the Roosevelt administration Congress made appropriations for the necessary remodeling of the White House and for constructing a separate office building.

The architects carried out the original plans as to the exterior, preserving its historic features. Certain

rearrangements were made on the interior. Upon entering this mansion now, there is a "satisfying air of spaciousness combined with dignity. One is struck with the simplicity of treatment."

"The reconstructed state dining room has panelled walls of oak, silver electric light fixtures, a great stone mantel inclosing an ample fireplace, and at the windows, hangings of the richest green velvet. Flemish tapestries of the sixteenth century harmonize with the oak; and the richly carved cornice is further ornamented with heads of moose, deer and other animals from American hunting grounds.

"The private dining room with its domed ceiling is treated in white with curtains of red velvet-----, the chairs, the table and the mirror frames all reproduce patterns representing the best workmanship of colonial days; and even the eagle appearing in various places to mark the official character of the residence-----."

The walls of the Red Room are covered with deep red velvet. Many of the old portraits are found here too. White marble mantels have been placed in both the Red Room and the Green Room.

The Blue Room is said to be the gem of the restored White House, and one of the most finely proportioned rooms

in this country. In place of the pale blue damask on the walls, there is a "heavily ribbed silk of steel blue, embroidered in yellow silk at ceiling and wainscot lines with a narrow Grecian fret in which the star recurs. This key pattern is repeated delicately in the elliptical ceiling, while stars ornament the hangings at the three long south windows, over each of which a golden eagle is perched. The mantel of purest marble is supported by sheaves of arrows feathered and tipped in gilt bronze."

In the East Room the walls of white with hangings of yellow have been replaced by twelve panels in low relief, each illustrating some one of Aesop's fables.

The rooms that once were offices became suites of bedrooms.

In all of the work on the White House the aim of the architects has been to carry to completion Hoban's and Latrobe's plans for the exterior and to construct and furnish the interior in architectural harmony with the exterior (18).

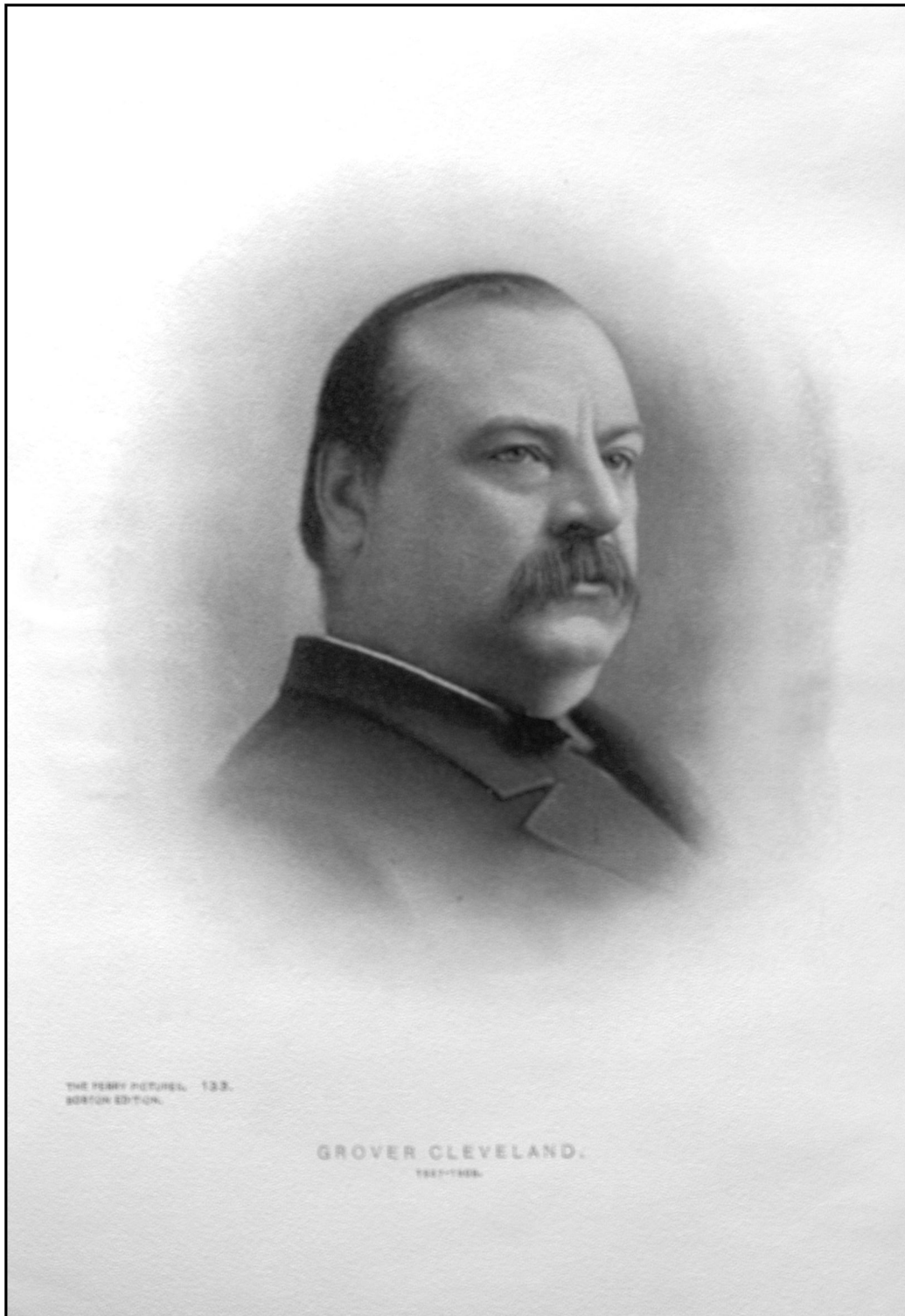
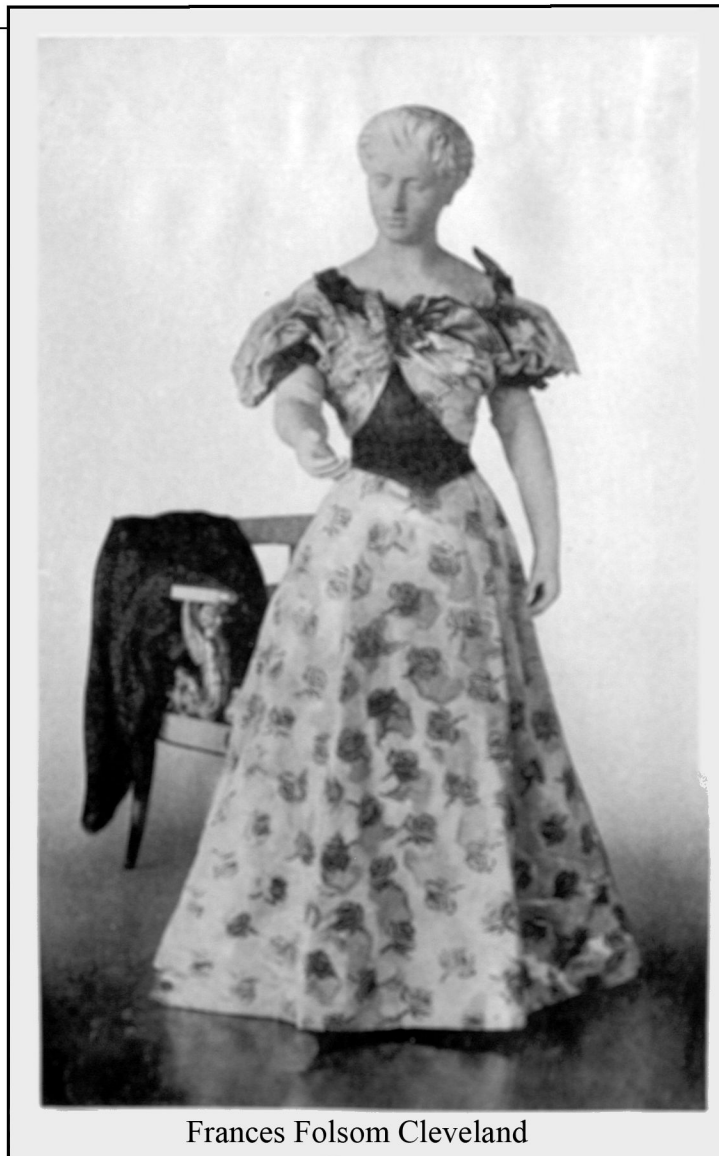




Fig. 1

Frances Folsom Cleveland



Frances Folsom Cleveland

Fig. 2



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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY IN HIS LIBRARY AT THE WHITEHOUSE



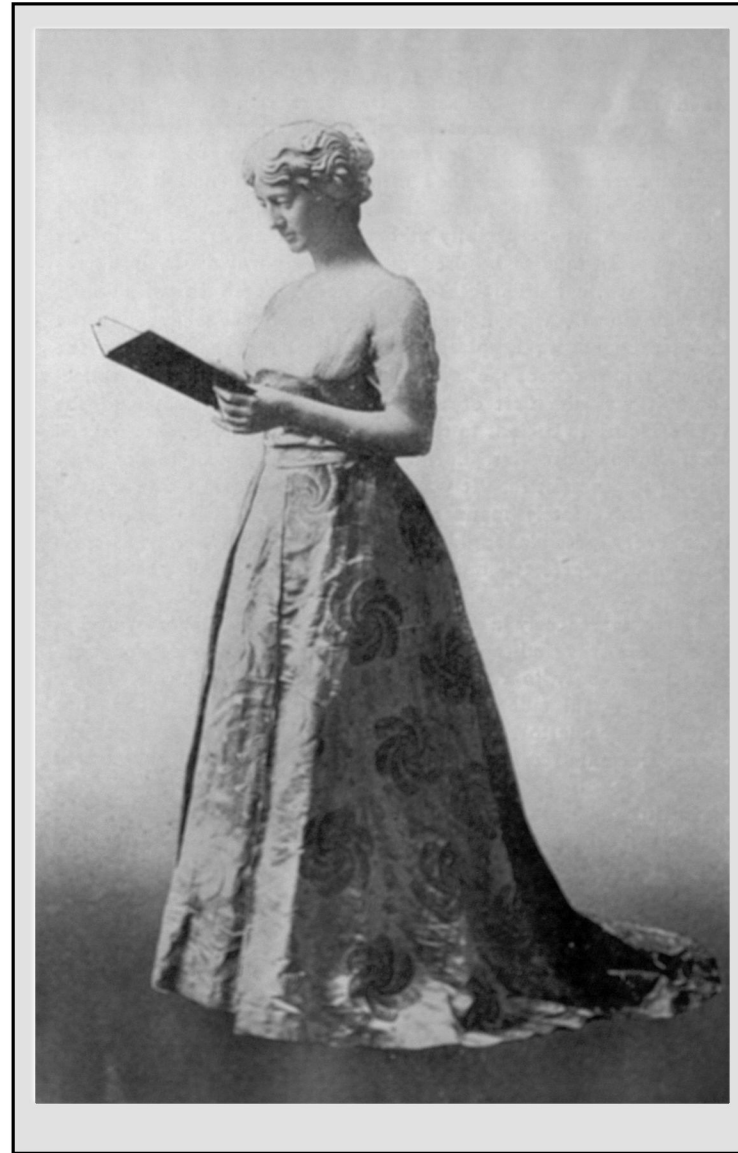
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MRS WILLIAM MCKINLEY



IDA SXTON McKINLEY
Mrs. William McKinley
1891-1901

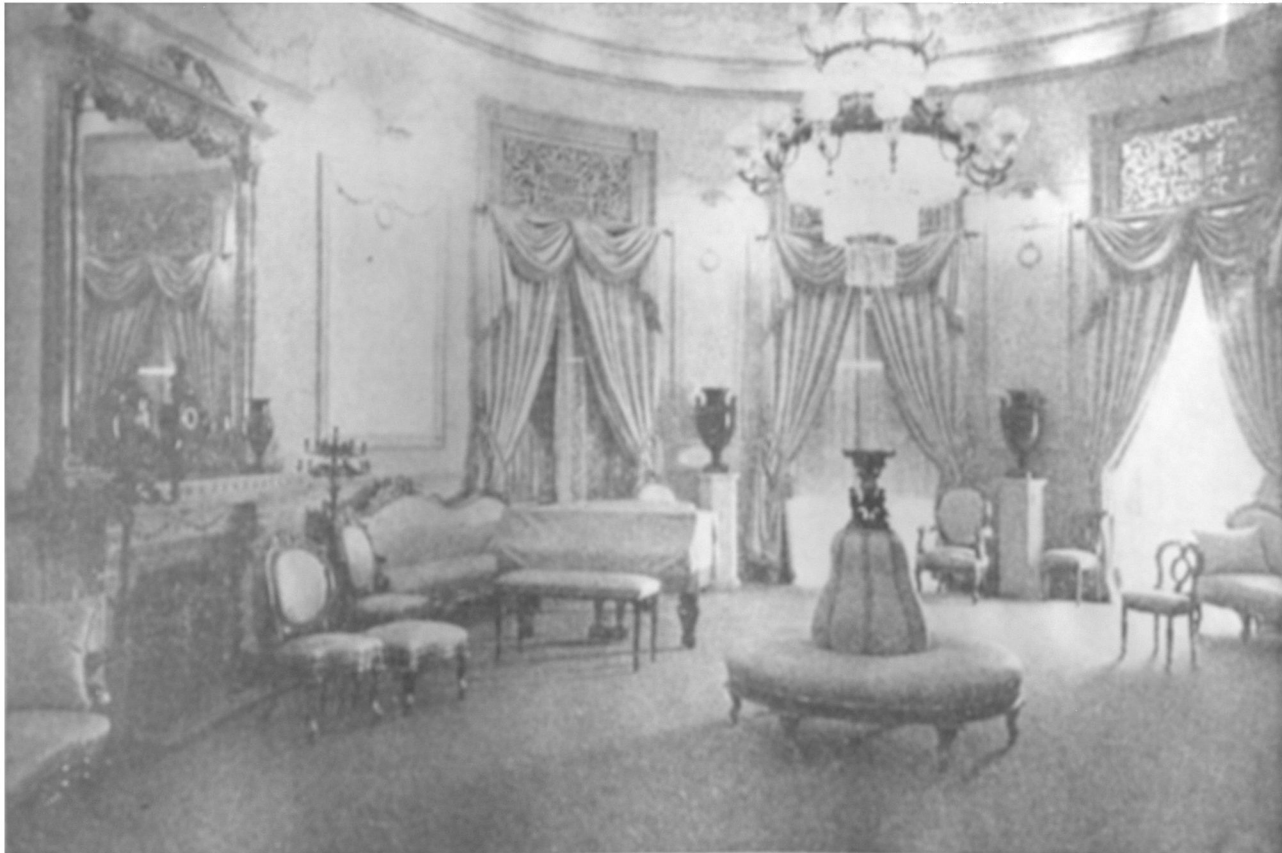
Fig. 1



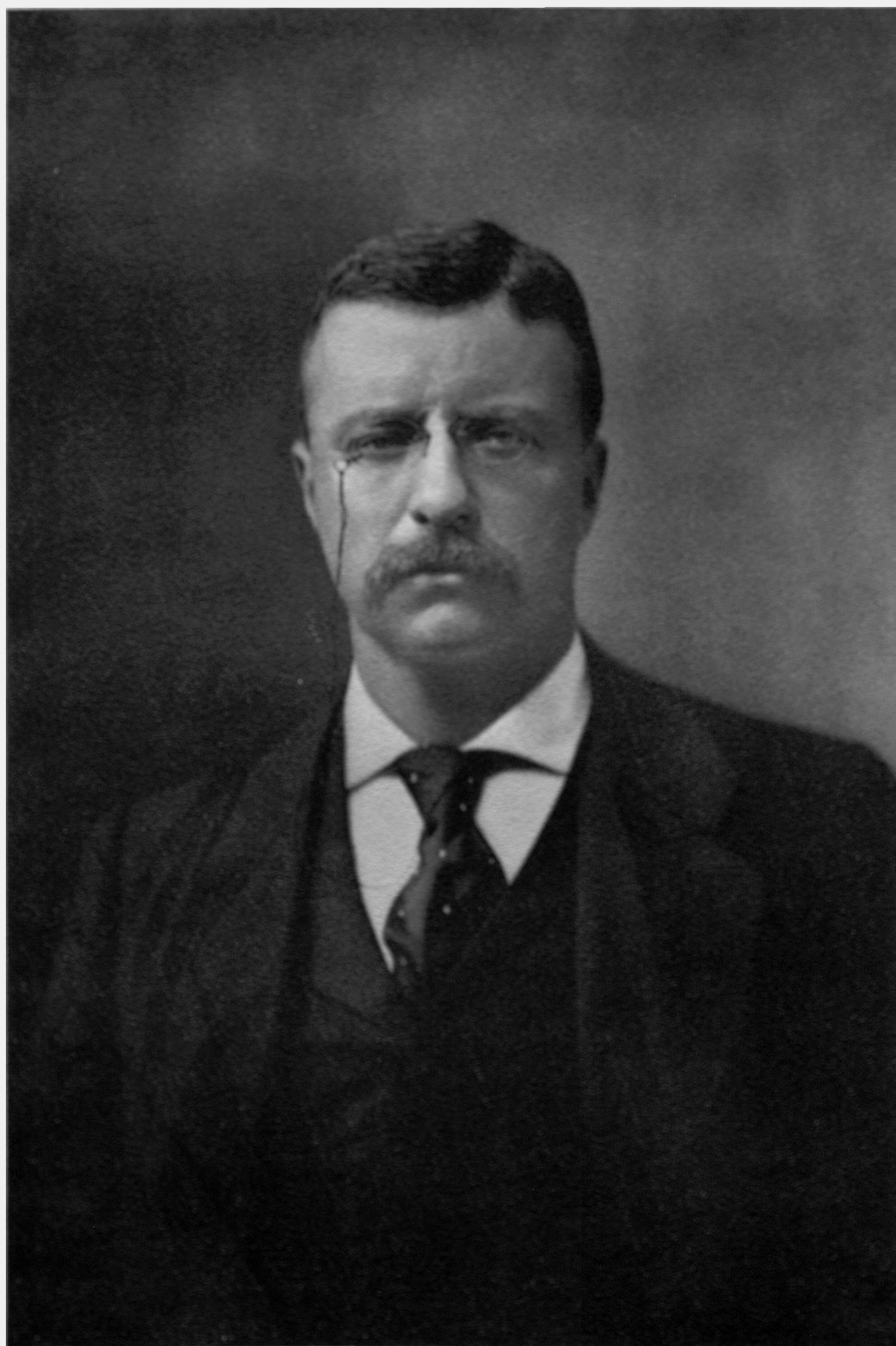
EDITH CAROW ROOSEVELT
Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt
1901-1909

Fig. 2

Plate XXX



BLUEROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE DECORATED ACCORDING TO MRS. MCKINLEY'S DIRECTIONS



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BOSTON EDITIONS.

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



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MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



Theodore Roosevelt (the present Colonel), with his mother.

Plate XXXIV



COPYRIGHT, 1905, by PACH BROS.

PRESIDENT'S HOME, SAGAMORE HILL, OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND



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THE NORTH ROOM SAGAMORE HILL, OYSTER BAY , LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

Tabular Data - Case History VIII
The Grover Cleveland Family

Characteristics of Period for Men	Character of Costume Worn by Grover Cleveland	Materials	Colors	Accessories
1880-90. Factory-made clothing pre-dominated over tailor-made. Correct business suit of early 90's. Cutaway coat with top button high, small collar and lapels, four-in-hand tie, light or white vest, heavy gold chain and charm, striped trousers, Derby hat. Coat, vest and trousers of different materials.	Business Dress suit shirt Home hat shoes Academic cap gown Home suit hat	 broadcloth felt leather wool felt	 gray black white brown black dark black	 bow tie watch
Characteristics of Period for Women	Character of Costume Worn by Mrs. Cleveland	Materials	Colors	Accessories
Younger ladies used tulle gauze thin materials. Heavy silks were in vogue for older women. Bustle, boned basque and looped polonaise are characteristic of 80's. All of the fullness was gathered at the back. Width of skirt lessened and costumes were designed to use two materials. Later 80's color and color harmony were considered more. 1892-1908. Much variety in fabric and trimming, finer quality.	Wedding Reception dress bodice dress	 silk brocade velvet silk	 white pale green pink pink white	 bridal veil corsage gold brooch Pansy brooch, bead embroidery

Tabular Data - Case History VIII
The Grover Cleveland Home

Characteristics of the Period	Character of Furnishings	Materials	Color	Accessories and Decorative Features
<p>Victorian Gothic. During 80's homes of the wealthy crowded with heavy furniture. Heavy wood was intricately carved and upholstered with tapestry or leather. Much overstuffed, deep soft cushions, profusion of heavy cords, fringes and tassels. Willow furniture popular. Tables seldom left bare, covers of heavy velvet, plush or chenille.</p> <p>Walls, ornately carved wains-coating or panels; window hangings of heavy velvet or tapestry. Carpets rich and heavy ceilings ornately paneled.</p> <p>High colors characteristic of average American home.</p>	<p>Westland Princeton, N. J. home Furnished in the mode of the period adapted to the family comforts No details were found.</p> <p>White House East room redecorated. Details not available.</p>			<p>East room spread eagles and other emblematic designs were used.</p>

Tabular Data - Case History IX
The Wm. McKinley Family

Characteristics of Period for Men	Character of Costume Worn by Wm. McKinley	Materials	Colors	Accessories
<p>Later 90's. Man dressed up wore derby hat, woolen suit of dark color, coat with padded shoulders. The shirt collar and cuffs were stiffly laundered. Shirt studs, tooth pick shoes, fleeced lined underwear, heavy socks completed his attire.</p> <p>Little difference between summer and winter suits.</p> <p>The frock coat became more prevalent. Contrasting trousers and vest of early 90's were still good.</p>	Business suit shirt	cloth cotton	black white black	black silk tie black silk plug hat
	Home coat vest hat shoes	straw leather	black white light black	
	Office or business coat vest trousers	striped	gray	round cutaway coat bow tie
Characteristics of Period for Women	Character of Costume Worn by Mrs. McKinley	Materials	Colors	Accessories
<p>90's. Skirts of great breadth, 7-9 yds. Some circular, others goared and canvas lined.</p> <p>Width of shoulder increased by berthas, fichus, laces, and ribbons. Sleeves close fitting with puff at top. Collars worn high, edged with lace frill.</p> <p>Many new materials on market.</p> <p>1897. Skirts of one color and waists of another were used. New and popular colors, Vandyke red, lotus blue, Venetian heliotrope.</p> <p>In later 90's the century's high point of art in workmanship both in fabric and apparel construction was reached.</p> <p>Taste for sports began to popularize shirt waists and walking skirts.</p> <p>"Rainy Daisies."</p>	Street dress	taffeta	dark	ruffles, ruching ring, gloves, beaded embroidery
	bonnet	velvet	dark	
	dress	satin silk	dark white	reticule and train earrings
	dress	lace sheer material	white	corsage
	dress	silk lace	dark white and black	chain necklace bead work ruching, hair combs
	Inaugural dress	satin point lace	cream white	train pearl embroidery fan kerchief carnation
	slippers	satin gauze and pearl lace	white	

Tabular Data - Case History IX
The William McKinley Home

Characteristics of the Period	Character of Furnishings	Material	Color	Accessories and Decorative Features
Romanesque 80's - 90's. Origin wholly American, golden oak used for furniture, wainscotings, floors, stairways, balustrades, hand rails, Roman motif moldings, carvings and decorative designs. Use of the acanthus leaf.	Canton curtains book case settee chairs rockers	lace oak willow reed	white	wall paper. large design oil lamps
L'Art Nouveau. Later 90's and early 1900's an art movement was started in France, spread to U. S. Turned from historic styles of ornament, employed forms directly from nature. Best had refined and graceful lines. Later 90's Charles Dana Gibson's black and white charcoal sketches largely displaced brighter chromes.	White House pedestal table rocking chairs wardrobe twin beds Blue room (Plate XXX)			wall paper

Tabular Data - Case History X
The Theodore Roosevelt Family

Characteristics of Period for Men	Character of Costume Worn by Theodore Roosevelt	Materials	Colors	Accessories
1900. Durability or wearableness was prized quality.	Home suit	tweed	gray	bow tie
1900-05-06. Men's clothing emphasized size and physical strength. It was the athletic age.	hat	felt	light	Stetson hat
1906. Coats became longer, Less shoulder padding. Peg top trousers were introduced.	hose	wool		
Blue serge was a very popular material through the first decade.	Official coat		black	Four-in-hand tie
1905-06. New types of coats for automobiling came in. Hats also changed. Soft felts were favored but derbies and high silk hats were still worn.	trousers		gray	black silk hat
The semi-frock suit had cutaway coat and trousers to match, and fancy waistcoat.	vest		white	
	Uniform	khaki	brown	boots, holster, spurs, gauntlets
	Home suit	linen	light	panama hat
	Riding coat	serge	dark	gloves
	knickers	khaki	brown	riding stick
				light felt hat
	Formal coat	broadcloth	black	satin lapels
	Ranchman shirt		embroidered	
	chaps	leather		fringe kerchief
				spurs
				holster
				felt hat

Tabular Data - Case History X (cont'd.)
The Theodore Roosevelt Family

Characteristics of Period for Women	Character of Costume Worn by Mrs. Roosevelt	Materials	Colors	Accessories
1902. Jackets, blouses and sleeves fitted tightly. The serpentine or morning glory skirt helped to give the hour glass silhouette.	Reception dress	satin silk	white white	embroidery heavy lace
1903. Merry Widow hats came in. Skirts began to shorten.	Inaugural	silk brocade	light blue silver	point lace pearls
1901-3. Bishop sleeve, fullness at wrist. Straight line front was popular about the same time.	Afternoon coat	silk and velvet		parasol gloves
Alice Blue, a popular color. The name honored Alice Roosevelt.	hat		black	chiffon, plumes lace
Sailor hats began to appear in 1905.				white chiffon boa
Tailored suits came in about 1906-7.	dress	sheer material	white	
Pleated skirts were popular.				
1908. Greek idea in evening gowns, tunics and draperies.	Riding habit	wool	dark	hat (derby type)
High linen collars worn with waists.				
Shirt waists especially good in 1900.	Walking skirt waist	cotton	white white	parasol and hat
1905. Skirts circular, fit closely at hips. Touch ground, short trains at back, longer for evening wear.				
1908. Large hats and generous head dress accompanied the period of flowing lines. Gainsborough hats especially good.				
Skirts grew shorter toward 1910, better adapted to various activities.				

Tabular Data - Case History X
The Theodore Roosevelt Home

Characteristics of the Period	Character of the Furnishings	Materials	Colors	Accessories and Decorative Features
<p>Mission styles. First mission chair reached America in 1894. Designed for mission church in California. Expressed simplicity, strength and sincerity. Native ash, absence of carvings, molding and other decorations, characteristic. Offered relief from earlier period but was too massive for general use. Combined with Arts and Crafts and Craftsmen styles and ended later in "Cottage furniture." Craftsman tendencies spread to textiles, jewelry and china. Hand tooling, burnt leather, burnt wood, heavy leather cushions, etc.</p>	Sagamore Hill			
	sofa	cloth		
	desk	rosewood	brown	Suggestive of Queen Anne period architecture.
	rugs	skins		Furniture suggests Gothic, Romanesque and Mission styles.
	carpets	Persian		Pictures
	chairs			Trophies, skins, horns, game heads, flags, etc.
	tables			
	White House			
	hangings	velvet	green	Redecorated
			red	panelled walls
			yellow	Flemish tapestries
	wall coverings	velvet	red	carved cornices
		silk	steel blue	
			yellow	embroidered fretwork
				silver electrical fixtures
	fireplaces	stone	white	mirrors
		marble		game heads
	furniture	oak		
		mahogany		colonial designs
		iron beds		

Summary of Trends in the Third or Modern Period

During the third period, 1877-1910, manufacturing processes affecting clothing were improving with consequent improvement in their finished products.

There was a growing tendency toward adapting clothing to activity. Utility and comfort were sought. This was, no doubt, partly due to the development of sports, and the newer means of travel, first the bicycle and somewhat later the automobile. Horseback riding, tennis, and basketball were popular diversions. Each required a different type of clothing, for comfort.

Many new fabrics were in general use, but in full dress costume for ladies we find satins and brocades still being used. There was a tendency to combine two materials or two colors. The rich fabrics may be noted in the costumes of Mrs. Cleveland (Plate XXVI, Fig. 2), Mrs. McKinley (Plate XXIX, Fig. 1), Mrs. Roosevelt (Plate XXIX, Fig. 2). Mrs. Cleveland's gown (Plate XXVI, Fig. 2) shows the tendency to combine materials. The use of a variety in trimming may be seen in Mrs. McKinley's costume (Plate XVIII). Mrs. Roosevelt's habit (Plate XXXIII) is typical of the riding costume in the early 1900's.

The wide variety of materials and the introduction of many new colors tended to further seasonal variation in clothing.

The full dress suit for men was usually of black broadcloth with frock coat. Business suits passed through several minor changes in design during the period, but in general the tendency was toward the effect of largeness. These suits usually combined coat, vest and trousers of different materials. The derby hat and cane were choice accessories.

Pictures of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt show the contrasting materials of the three-piece suit. After 1900 dark blue serge was quite widely used for general wear, and tweed and khaki also found their way into the wardrobes of gentlemen. Pictures and descriptions of Mr. Roosevelt indicate that all of these fabrics were worn by him. Mr. McKinley usually wore the black frock coat as seen in Plate XVII.

During the eighties the homes that could afford it bought heavy furniture intricately carved, or overstuffed pieces with tapestry or leather upholstery. Carpets likewise were rich and heavy, and there was a profusion of heavy cords, fringes and tassels about the hangings.

A little later the mission styles with their strength and security and lack of decoration came in. This trend combined with craftsman styles and developed into the "cottage furniture". These styles were generally accepted and though too heavy for general home use paved the way for the revival of period furnishings in the first quarter of the new century.

Scant information is available regarding the furnishings of the Cleveland and McKinley homes, but comments indicate that these, as well as the Roosevelt home, were well adapted to the life of the family, being modest and comfortable but not showy. The Roosevelt home shows strongly the trend toward individualism - the expression of the personalities in the home. The furniture included varied types, Victorian Gothic, Romanesque and suggestions of the Craftsman influence. In addition there are such innovations as the use of skin rugs, heads and horns of animals, and other pieces of trophy nature.

The furnishings of the White House, which was redecorated during the Roosevelt administration, shows some of the influences of art appreciation. Because of the historic nature of this dwelling, some use has been made of significant historic emblems, such as stars and eagles.

Rich materials in colors harmonizing with the woodwork were outstanding features. In all there was an effort to furnish the interior in a dignified manner in keeping with the exterior.

FINDINGS

In this study it was found that the presidential families did not introduce any striking innovations that influenced fashion trends, but did conform to the generally accepted modes.

The factors determining costume and household furnishing trends in the United States as indicated by the literature and the historical case studies were many and varied.

In the first place it appears that French fashions have been more or less influential through the entire century. The first period was more definitely characterized by these influences. During the middle period, though French modes were shown in the magazines, there were fewer importations of ready-made models. Interest in Parisian costumes was revived during the third period.

The dignity and formality apparent in men's clothing of the first period was indicative of their political beliefs in that these men were striving to maintain a digni-

ty in keeping with the newly established government.

That political conditions influenced styles in other respects, is evidenced by the application of emblematic features in interior decoration and furnishings during the first period. The early statesmen attached much importance to political friendships and honored them by placing in their own homes, busts and portraits of those most admired. When Jackson became the popular hero, portrait medallions of him were printed on fabrics and were worn by his feminine admirers. Such accessories as fans, combs and handkerchiefs also bore these medallions.

In a larger sense political conditions were closely associated with economic progress and may be considered further with economic influences.

The middle period marked the growth of a greater economic independence in America, brought about by expansion and industrial development. Rapidly increasing population and westward movement created needs for ready made clothing and furnishings. As factories grew, the workers tended to locate conveniently near their work; hence the growth of cities and the resulting changes in social customs.

In the beginning of factory production there was more or less crudeness in the processes used, as well as in the

working conditions but the effort was directed toward producing usable products in a comparatively short time in order to meet increasing demands.

As newspapers and magazines came into use interest in social life and customs was stimulated; as inventions and discoveries progressed, industrial output advanced and prosperity increased.

During this period of rapid growth and prosperity there was a tendency, on the part of women particularly, to exhibit the signs of the times in the quantity of clothing worn and in its artificialities. The result was a flamboyant type of apparel.

In the case of men's dress, the trend toward more somber hues was in part due to the fact that they were the chief travelers by way of the newly developed railroads and found the more colorful attire less practical because of the dust and smoke.

Clothing for men was almost entirely taken out of the home and to a large extent custom-made suits disappeared.

That foreign visitors have exerted some influence on fashions in this country is indicated in at least three instances in men's clothing. The first was the popularity of nankeen pantaloons following Lafayette's visit here in

1824. The second instance was that of the trend toward soft hats following the visit of Louis Kossuth, a Hungarian patriot, and the third, the general acceptance of the Prince Albert frock coat, introduced by Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, on his tour of this country in 1860.

Other factors may have helped to influence these acceptances, especially in the case of the soft hat. Kossuth's visit was almost simultaneous with the gold rush to California, and to this movement also, the soft hat was partly attributed.

Paper patterns developed near the end of the middle period. Judging from the output, over six million in 1871, they must have had a tremendous influence on women's clothing. Apparently one tendency was to retain the making of women's and children's clothing in the home.

The influence of Fairs and Exhibitions on fashion trends in costume and household furnishings was perhaps somewhat indirect, but it is quite probable that the stimulation offered may have increased the desire for new fabrics and new colors toward the end of the century. They no doubt gave to the mass of people a wider understanding and appreciation of accepted artistic values. To the Chicago Fair is attributed the impetus toward reestablishing Paris costumes in favor in America.

Some knowledge of political and industrial history is essential to understanding the significance of fashion trends in American costumes and household furnishings during the nineteenth century.

SUMMARY

1. During the nineteenth century definite trends are discernible in the costume styles of man and women and in the furnishings of the households studies.

2. These trends may be characterized as follows:

- (1) During the first period the foreign influence was shown through the wide acceptance with little change of the Empire fashions, both in clothing and furniture. Men's clothing showed dignity and formality. Women's clothing showed a richness in fabric, a lavish use of embroidery and a somewhat limited range of colors.
- (2) During the second period a tendency was definitely shown to adopt the costume styles to conditions and tastes in America. The appearance of fashion magazines and the invention of the sewing machine facilitated this trend. The prosperity resulting from industrial de-

velopments tended to express itself in flamboyant styles in woman's apparel. The beginnings of railroad transportation by the incident of dust and grime is said to have caused the movement toward somber, unattractive clothes for men who were the chief travelers. No definite trend was shown in furnishings during this period.

- (3) During the third or modern period an outstanding trend was the growing emphasis on use and comfort as opposed to the purely decorative role of costumes in prior times. A wide variety of materials and a wealth of new colors were available, furthering the seasonal variation in the use of fabrics.

In furnishings an individualistic note was often expressed, along with a wider understanding of accepted artistic values.

It was found that though the presidential families did not introduce any striking innovations that influenced fashion trends, they did conform to the generally accepted modes. The factors determining costume and household furnishing trends in the United States as indicated by the

literature and these historical case studies were many and varied including:

1. French fashions
2. Political conditions
3. Economic situations
4. Rapid expansion and development
5. Changing social conditions
6. Inventions, particularly those affecting the production of colors, fabrics and garments
7. Growth of fashion magazines
8. Development of paper patterns
9. Foreign visitors
10. Development of sports
11. Fairs and exhibitions

To make such a study more fully representative of the costumes and house furnishings of so long a period, information concerning a larger group of characters should be studied.

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