

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN
NEWSPAPER FASHION ADVICE AND
WOMEN'S ACTUAL DAY-DRESS
IN THE CREEK NATION,
1885 TO 1900

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Clothing reflects the lifestyles and environment of the culture which produces and uses that clothing. Examining what was considered fashionable and what was actually worn during a particular time, within a particular culture, can suggest the degree to which fashion influenced clothing. . Fashion, a component of the cultural environment, can shape the styles of actual clothing. Noting the similarities and differences between fashionable and actual clothing can give insights into the role of fashion in the lives of cultural members.

A few studies have been conducted concerning nineteenth-century women's clothing on the American frontier. Brandt (1989) and Helvenston (1990) examined the dress patterns of the women in Arizona and Kansas, respectively. They found that although these women were isolated from "civilization," fashion remained a significant factor in apparel selection. Helvenston (1990) offered several explanations for this phenomena: (1) fashionable clothing held strong emotional reminders of homes and families left behind in the East, (2) fashionable clothing offered a means for the women to express their femininity on

the "wild" frontier, (3) fashionable clothing served as a shared interest, bonding women together, (4) fashionable clothing provided novelty in a monotonous environment, and (5) fashionable clothing symbolized culture and refinement. Brandt (1989) also noted that a preoccupation with the civilized past may have been an influencing factor.

However, previous research also has revealed occasions where fashionable garments were modified or altered on the American frontiers. Frontier lifestyles may have created a "common sense" attitude towards clothing, due to needs for movement and durability (Helvenston, 1990; Richards, 1992; Tandberg, 1985). Richards (1992) noted that due to the limited availability of retail outlets for obtaining fashionable clothing and fabrics, some midwestern women were compelled to rely on natural environmental sources to create desired fashion effects in their clothing. Other factors which have been given as explanations for garment modifications have included the loosening of social controls caused by isolation, and the adjustment to warmer climates (Helvenston, 1990; Brandt, 1989).

The current study focused upon women's clothing in the nineteenth-century Creek Nation, part of the present state of Oklahoma. The goal of the study was to determine the similarity of women's day-dress in the Creek Nation to the European American fashions prevalent in the late nineteenth century. Unlike other regions of the American frontier, which had predominantly European American populations, the

Creek Nation consisted of three distinct ethnic populations: Native Americans, African Americans, and European Americans. The Native Americans who occupied the Creek Nation were primarily Creek, but also included a few members of neighboring tribes such as the Cherokees and Choctaws. The Creek Indians, originally from Alabama and Georgia, were brought to Oklahoma as a result of the passage of the Indian Removal Act in 1830 (Debo, 1941). Having adopted many aspects of the southern slavery-based economy, the Creeks introduced a significant and later influential population of African Americans into the Indian Territory (Littlefield, 1979). After the Civil War, the Creeks granted the African Americans citizenship in the Creek tribe (Debo, 1941). Another important population in the Creek Nation was the European Americans. Most early European Americans entered the Creek Nation as Indian traders. However, after the Civil War, the possibility of tenant farming and greater opportunities in merchandising resulted in a substantial flow of European Americans into the Creek Nation (Debo, 1941; Green, 1973).

As communities and towns were built, newspapers were quickly established. The newspapers provided the multi-ethnic population with information concerning Indian affairs, events of national importance, and ideas about local events. They also provided the women with fashion news and editorial comments related to fashion, reprinted from east coast publications. Although, three distinct

populations occupied the Creek Nation, the clothing published in the newspapers as fashionable represented only east-coast European American fashion influences, as opposed to traditional Native American or African American styles (Ray, 1928).

The purpose of this study was to examine the similarities and differences between the clothing worn by the women of the Creek Nation from 1885 to 1900, and the clothing presented by the Creek Nation newspapers for the same time period, to determine the degree to which actual clothing within Creek Nation paralleled the publicized European American fashions.

The diachronic approach to material culture states that an object reflects the lifestyles and values of that culture which produced and utilized the object (Shlereth, 1985). Thus clothing, a component of material culture, reflects cultural values. Kaiser (1990) observed that when the values of a culture change, the clothing changes to reflect those new values. Thus, the results of this study may indicate prevailing values and lifestyles among women in the Creek Nation as suggested by changes in their clothing.

CHAPTER II

METHODOLOGY

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study was to examine the similarities and differences between the day-dresses actually worn by the women of the Creek Nation, and the day-dresses advised as fashionable by the newspapers published in the Creek Nation for the time period of 1885 to 1900, to determine the extent of European American fashion influence in the clothing worn by the women of the Creek Nation.

Objectives

The objectives of this study were to:

1. identify the fashion advice contained in newspapers, published in the Creek Nation, concerning fashionable day-dresses during the period of 1885 to 1900,
2. identify the characteristics of the day-dresses worn by the women in the Creek Nation in 1885 to 1900 as described in The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers,
3. identify the characteristics of the day-dresses

worn by women in the Creek Nation as depicted in photographs taken during 1885 to 1900 in the Creek Indian Nation, and

4. determine the similarities and differences between the day-dress fashion advice published in the newspapers, and the day-dresses actually worn by the women in the Creek Nation for the period of 1885 to 1900.

Research Questions

This study answered the following research questions :

1. What fashion advice regarding day-dress was presented to the women of the Creek Indian Nation by the newspapers published in the Creek Nation from 1885 to 1900?
2. What were the characteristics of the day-dress of the women of the Creek Nation for the period of 1885 to 1900?
3. What were the similarities and differences between the day-dress advice in the newspapers and the day-dresses worn by the women of the Creek Nation for the period of 1885 to 1900?

Assumptions

The assumptions for this study were the following:

1. the women of the Creek Nation had access to the newspapers published in the Creek Nation during

1885 to 1900,

2. the Encyclopedia of World Costume (Yarwood, 1986) and The Fashion Dictionary (Picken, 1957), which were used for interpretation of newspaper descriptions of fashion, provided accurate definitions for the clothing terms contained within the newspapers published in the Creek Indian Nation during 1885 to 1900, and
3. The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers interviews and the photographs from the Oklahoma Historical Society's photographic collection are representative of the women who were residing in the Creek Nation during 1885 to 1900.

Limitations

Certain limitations existed for this study. They were the following:

1. because of the fragility and destruction of newspapers, some editions of the newspapers were not available on microfilm, and therefore not available for examination.
2. the photographs representing women from 1885 to 1900 were only black and white prints, and
3. because of intermarriages, it was not possible to categorize the sample population into three separate ethnic groups.

Definitions of Terms

Bell Skirt--Circular cut skirt, usually held out in bell shape (Picken, 1957).

Bishop Sleeve--Sleeve that is full in the lower part, and held by a band at the wrist (Picken, 1957).

Bracelet Length Sleeve-- Sleeve that ends above the wrist but below the elbow, also known as the three-fourth length sleeve.

Design--Unique combination of silhouette, construction, fabric, and details that distinguish a single garment from all other garments of the same class (Sproles, 1979).

Fashion--Style accepted by a large group of people at a particular time (Sproles, 1979).

Fashionability--Similarity of a garment to what is considered as being in fashion for the particular time period.

Gored skirt--Skirt having from 2 to 27 triangular shaped panels (or gores), the number of gores indicating the type of skirt (i.e., 6-gored skirt).

Leg-of-mutton Sleeve--Sleeve which is full, and loose, rounded from shoulder over elbow, and fitted at the wrist.

Notched Collar--Flat, narrow collar joined to narrow lapels so as to produce a notch (Picken, 1957).

Peter Pan Collar--Turned-down collar, from 2 to 3 inches in width, having rounded ends in front (Picken, 1957).

Revers--A large, pointed lapel turning back over the bodice.

Ruche collar--A pleated, fluted, or gathered strip of fabric used around the neck.

Standing Band Collar--Collar standing upright without folds, varying in height (Picken, 1957).

Style--Particular characteristic of design, silhouette or line (Greenwood and Murphy, 1978). The popularity of a style will vary (i.e., fashion) but the style itself is unchanging (Horn, 1975).

Square Neckline--Neckline bodice cut to form a square (Picken, 1957).

Sweetheart Neckline--Neckline which resembles a heart-shape curve (Picken, 1957).

Tailor Collar--Small turn-down collar which has pointed tips in front.

Virago Sleeve--Very full sleeves gathered at intervals to form puffs (Picken, 1957).

V-shaped Neckline--Neckline shaped in front like the letter V (Picken, 1957).

Data Sources

Fashionable Day-Dress

Three newspapers, each catering to one of the three ethnic groups (Native American, African American, and European American) were selected as the fashion advice data

source for this study: Indian Journal, Muskogee Phoenix, and Pioneer. These newspapers were chosen because they provided fashion advice to the women of the Creek Nation, and still were available for research. All editions (available on microfilm) of these newspapers dating from January 1885 through December 1900 were examined. Data was collected only from those newspaper articles that specifically offered fashionable day-wear advice in written descriptions and/or illustrations. Clothing information from news items and advertisements was not included in the study. Microfilmed copies of these newspapers were located in the Edmon Low Library, Oklahoma State University (Stillwater) and the Oklahoma Historical Society Newspaper Archives in Oklahoma City.

The selected three newspapers met the following criteria:

1. they were published in the Creek Nation during the period of 1885 to 1900,
2. they contained articles focusing on fashion advice for women's day-dresses for the period of 1885 to 1900, and
3. they presented the fashion advice in forms of written descriptions and/or illustrations.

The Indian Journal was selected as the Indian newspaper data source for fashion advice information. This newspaper was established in May 1876 in Muskogee but moved several times between Muskogee and Eufaula during the first several

years of the newspaper's existence. The Creek government subsidized this newspaper which served as the official publication of the Creek Nation. Besides providing fashion advice to the Creek Indians, the Indian Journal also contained news concerning local events, reprints of stories of national importance, and humorous materials (Ray, 1928).

The Muskogee Phoenix was selected as the European American newspaper data source. This newspaper was founded as a weekly publication in 1888 by Dr. Lee E. Bennett, a European American physician, who was married to a Creek woman. The Phoenix soon became one of the "most influential papers in Muskogee and the Creek Nation" (Carter, 1984, 32). In 1895, it was transformed into a semiweekly newspaper. Although it was considered as "Indian friendly", the events and issues were reported with an European American viewpoint (Carter, 1984).

The Pioneer was selected as the African American newspaper data source. This publication was established in 1898 in Muskogee and still was being published in 1900. Although this newspaper only covers three years of the time period that this study will examine, the Pioneer is the only available newspaper considered to be an African American publication from the late nineteenth-century Creek Nation (Library of Congress, 1984).

Actual Day-Dresses

Two different sources were selected for gathering

information concerning the actual day-dress of the women living in the Creek Nation during 1885-1900. One was The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers. This collection contains approximately 6,300 interviews with nineteenth-century residents of the Oklahoma and Indian Territories, some of which provide information about the clothing worn by the women of the Creek Nation during 1885 to 1900. A computerized index was used to locate the relevant interviews. The microfilm interview transcripts, located at the Edmon Low Library on the Oklahoma State University campus, then were examined.

The Oklahoma Historical Society's photographic collection also was selected as a data source for information relating to actual day-dresses of women in the Creek Nation during the period of 1885 to 1900. This photographic collection is indexed and contains over thirteen thousand photographs revealing Oklahoma and Indian history (Franks, 1975). Only those photographs documented as having been taken in the late nineteenth-century Creek Nation were examined for this study.

Data Collection

All available issues of the three selected newspapers from 1885 to 1900, were examined in chronological order to determine and record the fashion advice given to the women of the Creek Nation. A data collection form was designed to record this information (Fig. 5 in Appendix A). The

day-wear garment characteristics which were investigated, were divided into seven design components: neckline, collar, bodice, sleeves, waistline, skirt, and hemline. Each of these garment components were analyzed in regards to style, fabric pattern, fiber contents, weave, color(s), and trim. Fabric information was recorded in the order of dominance, the fabric representing the greatest proportion of the dress being recorded first. When a description was accompanied by an illustration, the researcher sketched a pencil drawing of the garment on the back of the data sheet.

A similar data collection form was used to collect the information about actual dress from the historical photographs (Fig. 4, Appendix A). The differences between this form and that used with the newspapers were: (1) the black and white photographic colors were noted only as the values of black, white, or gray, and (2) because fiber content and weave are difficult to determine from photographs, the dress fabrics in the photographs only were recorded on a three point scale for each of the following properties: appearance of stiffness, appearance thickness, and appearance of surface smoothness. The researcher sketched a pencil drawing of the photographed garment on the back of the corresponding data sheet. If there was more than one garment in the photograph, the garments were examined from left to right, starting at the top left corner of the photograph, and numbered accordingly on the data sheet. Only one garment was recorded per data sheet.

The data collection form for The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers was also similar to the newspaper and photograph data collection form (Fig. 5, Appendix A). Illustrations were not drawn on the back of the data sheet.

Observations were entered on the above data sheets using coded categories to enable calculation of frequency statistics. The three versions of the data collection form used the same coding key (Fig. 6, Appendix A). The coding system assigned different numbers to different styles and characteristics of the garment components which were studied. The coding key was open-ended, to facilitate inclusions of unanticipated garment variations. A sketch of each style was drawn in the key description (Fig. 7, Appendix A).

CHAPTER III

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is organized into two parts. The first section focuses on the background information concerning the history of Creek Indians and the European American influences which affected the Creek culture. The second section deals with contemporary research relevant to this study.

History of the Creek Indians

Before European settlement of North America, the Creek Indians' territory consisted of a large portion of land located in what is now the states of Alabama and Georgia. An estimated eleven to twenty-four thousand Indians, grouped in fifty to eighty towns, occupied the Creek territory during the sixteenth century (Debo, 1941). The towns were divided geographically. The Upper Creeks were located along the Alabama streams and included the towns of Abinlca, Hilibi, Okfuskee, Tuckabahchee, Okchai, and others. The Lower Creeks were gathered around the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers (Littlefield, 1979). The towns were classified by one of two governmental functions; white or peace towns were places of negotiations and red or war towns assumed

responsibility for conducting war. Every town was located along a river or creek for easy access to fresh water and rich soil. The private dwellings of the individual families were located around the public meeting place which consisted of three structures: chunky yard, chokofa, and the square. The leading men within each tribe assembled daily in the public meeting place to decide issues relevant to everyday life. The Creek Indians were primarily agricultural people, raising corn, beans, pumpkins, and melons supplemented with deer hunting and fishing (Green, 1973).

Before European contact, the clothing of the Creeks was constructed primarily from deerskin. The men wore deerskin leggings, shirts, and blanket-like robes. These garments were decorated with beads applied in geometrical designs. A breech cloth passed between the legs and was held at the waist with a belt. The men also wore bands of skins wrapped around their heads which created turbans. Women wore deerskin knee-length skirts with cape-like coverings over the shoulders and upper arms, which fastened at the throat. The borders of these garments were decorated with beads and silver brooches. Both sexes wore moccasins (Speck, 1987).

The Creeks' first encounter with Europeans was during the Hernando de Soto expedition in 1540 but this left no permanent influence on Indian culture (Green, 1973). The first European settlements among the Creeks were built in 1714 when the Creeks granted Bieonvill, a French agent,

permission to establish Fort Toulous in Alabama. The purpose of Fort Toulous was to protect the French trade with the Indians by preventing possible interactions between the English traders and the Creeks. However, the English were willing to pay more for pelts and charge less for English goods, and as a result were able to establish a profitable trade relationship with the Creek Indians (Debo, 1941). European trade caused several apparent changes within the Creek lifestyles. The Creeks put down their bows and adopted the gun. As a result of more efficient hunting, game subsequently became scarce, and the Creeks started to raise livestock. With the development of a plantation economy, African slaves were integrated into the economy. By 1724, there were an estimated 32,000 slaves in the Creek territory (Littlefield, 1979).

By the early eighteenth century, a struggle existed between Spain, France, and England for the dominant trading position in North America. By the beginning of the American Revolution, the English had won the pervading influence over the Creek trade. The English accomplished their position by gaining permission in 1733 to establish settlements in the Creek Country (which resulted in a layout of English plantations over Georgia) and by persuading the Creeks to join the Chickasaws in raiding the French settlements in 1747 (Debo, 1941).

By the mid-eighteenth century, the influence of European culture was apparent in the Creek lifestyle.

Nearly every Creek town had an English trader from whom the Creeks obtained European goods. The clothing of the Creek Indians visually reflected this apparent change. The Creeks favored the brightest colored cotton fabrics and combined these fabrics with their own native fashions. The women began wearing short calico or printed linen dresses accented with feathers and beads. The males adopted ruffled shirts, beaded leggings, and colorful woolen sashes worn at the waist. The men also wore red or blue blankets with lace, fringe, or silver bells around their shoulders or short cloaks adorned with feathers. Plumes in beaded headbands were usually worn on the head (Debo, 1941). Milfort, a Frenchman, described a Creek woman in the late eighteenth century as "a maiden, with an attractive face. . . . [who wore] a beautiful printed calico skirt, a nice chemise, silver pins, two pairs of bracelets also of silver, an enormous quantity of ribbons of all colors fastened to her hair, and five pairs of earrings which hung in graduated like chains" (1972, 137). This maiden was wearing several European goods: the calico skirt, the chemise, and ribbons.

After the Revolutionary War, a young United States claimed control over the Creek Indians. The objectives of the federal government were to (1) keep the Indians neutral, (2) regulate all Indian trade, (3) expel any remaining British agents and traders, and (4) institute federal jurisdiction over all the Indian affairs (Debo, 1941; Green 1973).

American settlers perceived the Indians as obstacles standing in the path of civilized progress. Thus, as a result of negotiations with the United States government, the Creek lost their tribal lands little by little. The Shoulderbone Treaty of 1789 was the first of many American treaties allotting the United States a portion of the Creek's land. In return for the Creeks ceding their land, the treaty promised the Creeks that in the future, Americans would be prevented from settling on the remaining Indian land and the United States would aid the Indians in becoming "civilized" by providing them with agricultural technology. However, later, the Treaty of Fort Wilkinson in 1802 and Treaty of Washington in 1805 deprived the Indians of their land between Apalachee River, Ogeconee River, and Ocmulgee River. These treaties were developed in an effort to satisfy American settlers' appetite for more land to cultivate cotton (Green, 1973).

An internal conflict arose among the Creeks over the United States' attempts to "civilize" the Indians. This conflict resulted in a Creek civil war. The Creeks were divided between the "loyal", who were willing to adopt many aspects of European American culture and the Red Sticks who were determined to cling to their traditional heritage. To settle the conflict, the United States sent troops to assist the "loyal" Creeks gain victory over the Red Sticks. However, in return for the United States' aid, these Creeks were forced to cede another 22 million acres of their

homeland (Debo, 1941).

Discussions of Creek removal to the west began in Washington during the 1820s. By that time, several other Indian tribes already had been relocated. In 1823, the Creek Indians, fearful of removal, passed a law providing the death penalty to any chief ceding land without authority of the Creek Council. Yet, in 1824, a Creek chief, McIntosh ceded Creek land in Georgia and a portion in Alabama in exchange for a track of land located in the present state of Oklahoma. After this event, and realizing the hopelessness of the situation, the Creeks eventually consented to the Treaty of Washington and ceded the remaining land in Georgia, except for a narrow strip in the northeast corner. In 1829, Andrew Jackson entered the presidency determined to drive the Creeks across the Mississippi. On March 24, 1832, the Removal Treaty was signed and the Creeks surrendered the remainder of their land in Alabama (Green, 1973). In December 1834, 630 Creeks voluntarily left their homeland to seek a better life in Oklahoma. The United States government promised this new territory to be "solemnly guaranteed to the Creek Indians, nor shall any State or Territory ever have a right to pass laws for the government of such Indians, but they shall be allowed to govern themselves, so far as may be compatible with the general jurisdiction which Congress may think proper to exercise over them" (Debo, 1941, 99). In 1836, another 2,495 Creeks were forcefully removed from the east to join the group

which had left voluntarily. Small parties of Creeks continued to emigrate until around 1850 (Debo, 1941). In their new homeland, the Lower Creeks settled in the northern part along the Arkansas and Verdigris Rivers. The Upper Creeks moved along Deep Fork, North Canadian, and Canadian Rivers. The Creeks named many of their new settlements after their former towns in Alabama and Georgia (Green, 1973).

The Creek Indians arrived in the new territory with virtually nothing with which to rebuild their lives. Many were forced to leave behind baggage, supplies, and many of the European products upon which they had become dependent. However, trading posts soon were established to supply the needs of the Creeks. The Indians were able to exchange their farm products for European American goods -- cloth, ammunition, and agricultural technologies. The Creek women constructed a portion of their families' clothing from the gray colored cloth purchased from the traders and the other portion of the clothing was made with the cotton they raised and wove into cloth (Debo, 1941).

In 1832, full-blooded Creek men were recorded by Washington Irving as dressed in "calico hunting shirts of various brilliant colours, decorated with bright fringes, and belted with broad girdles, embroidered with beads: they have leggins of dressed deer skins, or of green or scarlet cloth, with embroidered knee bands and tassels: their moccasons [sic.] are fancifully wrought and ornamented, and

they wear gaudy handkerchiefs tastefully bound around their heads" (1955, 11). The Creek half bloods conformed more to European American style. These men wore ruffled hunting shirts, trousers, and coats, and the wealthy half-blood women dressed in rich silk and muslin dresses with American style components. (Debo, 1941; Green, 1973).

Another aspect of European American culture that was adopted by the Creeks in the mid-nineteenth century was Christianity. Although Christianity had been introduced to the Creeks in the eighteenth century, it was not until the nineteenth century that they participated. Through the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian missions, the Creeks were not only converted the Creeks, but with the establishment of boarding schools the Creek children were provided education. The majority of the students were children from wealthy mix-blood families. Many of these students continued their education in eastern universities and returned to the Nation better equipped to lead their people, by having gained a clearer understanding of the imposing European American culture.

European American influence also caused changes in the Creek government in the new territory. In 1840, the government became more centralized, diminishing the importance of the individual towns. The Creeks created the General Council which was composed of the chiefs from each town and the Principal chief of the Council. The Council met annually to discuss problems and pass laws pertaining to

the Creek Nation. Two of the more important actions of the Council during 1840-1860 were (1) the writing of a code of laws and (2) the development of the Creek constitution. The code of laws revised and added to the existing traditional laws. Creek women were given the right to own and control property, a privilege not yet awarded to European American women (Debo, 1941; Green, 1973). The Creek constitution contained many phrases found in the American constitution. However, the laws were more characteristic of Creek culture than European American culture (Debo, 1941).

By 1861, the Creeks had become a unified and prosperous group. They had rebuilt their towns and conquered the Oklahoma frontier. They provided guidance to primitive tribes by sharing their acquired knowledge of European American culture and they "progressed" a great deal themselves by adopting many western technologies (Debo, 1941).

However, when the American Civil war broke out, it caused sharp political divisions between the Creeks. In November 1861, Confederate troops marched into the Indian Territory. The "loyal" Creeks, who remained faithful to the Union, decided to journey to Kansas to seek protection. In December during their journey, the Confederate Creeks attacked the "loyal" Creeks forcing them to flee into the hills and abandon their supplies. As a result, many froze to death. After the war, the "loyal" Creeks returned to their homes only to discover them burned and the livestock

running loose or slaughtered. In 1865, the United States government claimed that the Creeks broke the removal treaties by abandoning their homesteads during the Civil war and no longer held ownership in their territory. Congress then proceeded to pass the Treaty of 1866 which contained the following conditions for the Creeks to abide by: (1) ceding the western part of their territory which accounted for 3,250,000 acres, (2) abolishing slavery and bringing the freedmen into the tribe as citizens, and (3) allowing two railroads to cross the Nation (Debo, 1941; Green, 1973; Littlefield, 1979).

The Creeks once again found themselves facing major changes. A new constitution was developed in 1867 with the intent of re-establishing unity by establishing a National Council that consisted of the House of Warriors and The House of Kings. Also, the Nation was divided into six judicial districts complete with judges and police. The political party lines were no longer divided by the traditional Upper and Lower groups but the division was now between full blood and the mixed bloods (Debo, 1941). This division appeared to be cultural rather than racial. The full-bloods preferred the traditional Creek culture while the mix-bloods wanted to adopt many aspects of European American culture (Green, 1973).

The everyday life styles of the Creeks also underwent changes, again influenced by European American culture. Christianity became the dominant religion and many Creeks

adopted "Christianized" names (Green, 1973). By 1871, thirty-one Creek day schools were in operation, educating both the mix bloods and the full blood children (Debo, 1941). Another event that was influenced by the European American culture was the establishment of the first Creek newspaper the Indian Journal in 1876 which became the means of publicizing the Creek position on various issues. The Indian Journal also provided information about local events, personals, editorials, and advice concerning European American fashions reprinted from eastern American publications (Ray, 1928).

An increased flow of European Americans began settling in the Creek Nation with the completion of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railroad (Green, 1973). Many worked as railway employees, traders, and mail carriers, but also established tenant farms and ranches. The Creeks resisted the European American immigration, but their attempts to prevent it proved useless. In 1888, there were a total of 235 white men and 2,500 negroes in the Creek Nation (Debo, 1941). In 1889, the federal government opened the Unassigned Lands, in the famous Oklahoma land run, which brought a significant number of European Americans into the neighboring territory.

In the early 1890s due to the increased European American population in the Creek Indian Nation, the federal government urged the Creeks to divide their land into individual allotments and to dissolve tribal government.

In 1889, the Curtis Act was passed, which required the Creeks to: (1) abolish the tribal court system, (2) allot their land, and (3) place the administration and education of the Creeks under the control of the Secretary of the Interior (Debo, 1941). In addition, all laws passed by the Creek National Council were required to be approved by the President of the United States. Beginning in 1901, every citizen of the Creek Indian Nation had the opportunity to choose 160 acres for their allotment. The tribal government was finally abolished in 1906, followed by incorporation into Oklahoma statehood in 1907 (Debo, 1941; Green, 1973).

Contemporary Research

Severa and Horswill (1989) stated that costume should be examined as material culture. Schlereth (1985) suggested that material artifacts, such as clothing, are shaped and molded by environmental influences such as newspapers.

Material culture is defined in a variety of ways in the current literature. The following are examples:

"Material culture is the ideas about objects external to the mind resulting from human behavior as well as ideas about human behavior required to manufacture these objects" (Osgood, 1940, 26).

"Material culture is the array of artifacts and cultural landscapes that people create according to traditional, patterned, and often tacit concepts of value and utility that have been developed over time,

through use and experimentation. These artifacts and landscapes objectively represent a group's subjective vision of custom and order" (Schlereth, 1985, 4).

"Material culture: the totality of artifacts in a culture; the vast universal of objects used by human kind to cope with the physical world, to facilitate social intercourse, to delight our fancy, and to create symbols of meaning" (Herskovits, 1963, 119).

"Material culture is that segment of humankind's biosocial environment that has been purposely shaped by people according to culturally dictated plan" (Schlereth, 1985, 5).

Schlereth (1985) pointed out that all of these definitions share two major components in common: (1) man-made materials are vital to any concept of material culture and (2) a link does exist between artifacts and culture. The term material culture implies a strong correlation between the physical object and human behavior and assumes that behind these objects exists culture.

Clothing is an artifact that can be examined as one form of material culture. Clothing is constructed by humans and reflects the time in which the users and producers lived, thus providing information about the culture. Clothing should be considered as an artifact. The term artifact comes from the Latin words "arte" and "factum" which means skill and something done, respectively (Schlereth, 1985).

Costume, like many other artifacts, when formally analyzed expands the understanding of the culture for the time period under investigation. However unlike other artifacts, clothing is considerably more personal, suggesting high correlation between personal identity and values (Severa & Horswill, 1989). Values are reflected in clothing, within the aesthetic codes of socially accepted apparel. When the values of a culture change, clothing must also be changed to reflect the new adopted values of the society (Kaiser, 1990). Yet, clothing has received little attention in this area by professional historians (Schlereth, 1985; Severa and Horswill, 1989). The research that has been conducted has employed clothing to illustrate social status, gender identification or democratization (Schlereth, 1985). However recently, a trend has emerged encouraging historians to examine costume as it relates to the culture, or in other words to treat costume as material culture.

Severa and Horswill (1989) developed a material culture methodology, in order to examine three 1840s women's dresses. The dresses selected to test their methodology contained similarities in the style of the garment and differences in construction, workmanship, and fabric. The dress elements examined included fabric, construction, design, and workmanship. The garments were (1) identified by date, materials, construction, and maker, (2) evaluated according to aesthetic quality and workmanship, (3) examined

for the original meaning and function, and (4) interpreted according to material cultural purposes, within the understanding of the researchers. Severa and Horswill (1989) stated that the results justified their methodology as a tool to examine clothing as a form of material culture. The workmanship, repairs and revisions, and the endurance of the garments were found to be informational when investigating the culture of the people who used and produced these garments.

A few studies treating clothing as material culture have been directed to the nineteenth-century American frontier, although none have been specifically conducted about the Creek Nation. Brandt (1989) and Helvenston (1990) examined the dress patterns of the women in Arizona and Kansas, respectively. They noted that although these women were isolated from "civilization", fashion remained a significant factor in apparel selection. Helvenston (1990) identified several explanations for this phenomena. One reason for fashionable clothing was to reinforce gender identity for the women. The women's roles changed as they settled into frontier life. Often working alongside the men, the women used clothing to express their desire to remain feminine and refined. Clothing also held strong emotional reminders of the homes and families left behind in the East. Another reason why fashion persisted in the frontiers was the women's needs to prove that even though they now lived in the wilderness, they were still

"civilized" and thus dressed in the "civilized" manners of the East. Many of these early frontier women had grown up within a society that selected apparel based on fashionability. Brandt (1989) also noted that a preoccupation with the civilized past may have been a factor influencing frontier women to continue to wear clothing with fashionable details.

Yet, previous research also has noted occasions where fashionable garments were modified or altered on the American frontiers. Helvenston (1990) attributed these changes to the frontier lifestyle which created a "common sense" attitude toward clothing. As the women adjusted to daily routines, they became more active outdoors than they were previously. This required their clothing to reflect these changes by allowing for body movement. Tandberg (1985) also noticed this in the dress styles of the nineteenth-century plantation women in Louisiana, who also required the freedom to perform their task and as a result wore looser dresses. Richards (1992) noted that due to the limited availability of retail outlets for obtaining fashionable clothing and fabrics, some midwestern women were compelled to rely on natural environmental sources to create desired fashion effects in their dress. Helvenston (1990) associated her findings with isolation, resulting in loosened social controls over traditional feminine apparel. Brandt (1989), on the other hand, attributed her results to the women adjusting to the hot desert climate of Arizona.

Shine (1988) conducted a similar study on the fashionability of the pioneers of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia during 1780-1795. Shine stated that the wilderness did cause the protective function of clothing to outweigh the social fashionable function. Also, the pioneers were required to restrict their wardrobes because of the precious space offered in the wagons or saddle bags of pack animals. However, Shine did find evidence that the wilderness did not exclusively limit the pioneers to functional clothing. The pioneers did bring some items such as silk socks into the new wilderness with hopes of one day re-establishing a society which required fashionable clothing.

In conclusion, this survey of contemporary research suggests that as the American frontier was settled, the importance of fashion did decline but still managed to maintain some degree of influence on women's clothing selection. This changing role of fashion on the frontier could be a reflection of changing values of the frontier women which their clothing was altered to mirror. The main goal of this study is to determine the similarities and differences between the clothing of the women in the Creek Nation during the late nineteenth century and the clothing advised as fashionable by the newspapers published in the Creek Nation. These findings will suggest the role European American fashions played in the late nineteenth-century Creek Nation, and the impact of changing lifestyles upon

clothing as a component of material culture.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

The purpose of this study was to examine the degree of similarity and differences between the day-dresses actually worn by the women of the Creek Nation from 1885 to 1900 and the day-dresses advised as fashionable by articles published in Creek newspapers, to assess the presence of European American fashion components in the clothing worn by the women of the Creek Nation. More specifically, the study attempted to answer the following research questions:

- (1) What fashion advice concerning day-dress was published in newspapers from the Creek Nation during the years 1885 to 1900,
- (2) What day-dress styles were actually worn by the women in the Creek Nation in 1885 to 1900, as described in The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers and as depicted in photographs taken during 1885 to 1900 in the Creek Nation, and
- (3) What were the similarities and differences between the fashion advice published in the newspapers and the actual day-dresses worn by the women in the Creek Nation for the period of 1885 to 1900?

Research Question I

Research question I dealt with the day-dress fashion advice provided by the newspapers in the Creek Nation during 1885 to 1900. For the analysis, three newspapers were used to determine the promoted characteristics of fashionable day-dresses: Muskogee Phoenix, Indian Journal, and Pioneer. Only those garment components fully described or illustrated in the fashion columns of these newspapers were recorded. This resulted in different N's among the style categories.

A total of 62 dresses were observed in the newspapers sample, between the years 1885 to 1900. Four neckline styles were observed on these fashionable day-dresses, the most frequent being the jewel neckline. The remaining necklines were the v-shape, round, or scooped styles (see Table 1). Most of these necklines did have collars (97.50%). The standing band was the most frequently observed (see Table 2). Other collar treatments, in order of frequency, were the revers, ruche, sailor, notched, pointed, and tailored collars.

A total of 42 fashionable day-wear bodices were observed in the Creek newspapers (see Table 3). The style most often represented was the jacket bodice, with the yoke bodice as a close second. The less frequent styles included the shirred, princess, empire, draped, and side seam bodices. The bodice styles were classified into one of three fit categories: 1) a fitted bodice, defined as a garment which closely conformed to the body shape, 2) a

TABLE 1
NECKLINE SHAPES IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Necklines	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Jewel	13	81.25	19	86.38	1	100.00	33	84.62
V-shape	2	12.50	2	9.09	0	0.00	4	10.26
Round	1	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.56
Scoop	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00	1	2.56
Total	16	100.00	22	100.00	1	100.00	39	100.00

TABLE 2
COLLARS IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
Collars	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Standing band	8	50.00	9	40.90	1	100.00	18	46.15
Revers	3	18.75	5	22.73	0	0.00	8	20.51
Ruche	3	18.75	4	18.18	0	0.00	7	17.95
Sailor	1	6.25	2	9.09	0	0.00	3	7.69
Notched	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00	1	2.56
Points	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00	1	2.56
Tailor	1	6.25	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.56
Total	16	100.00	22	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00

TABLE 3

BODICE STYLES IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
Bodice	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Jacket	8	36.36	8	42.11	0	0.00	16	38.10
Yoke	7	31.82	5	26.32	0	0.00	12	28.57
Shirred	1	4.55	3	15.79	0	0.00	4	9.52
Empire	2	9.09	1	5.26	0	0.00	3	7.14
Princess	2	9.09	1	5.26	0	0.00	3	7.14
Side Seam	2	9.09	0	0.00	1	100.00	3	2.38
Draped	0	0.00	1	5.26	0	0.00	1	2.38
Total	22	100.00	19	100.00	1	100.00	42	100.00

loose bodice, which hung straight from the shoulders, or 3) a semi-fitted bodice, one with some body shape plus comfortable ease. Most of the recommended bodices were fitted, while the least noted were loosely fitted (see Table 4).

A total of eight sleeve styles were being promoted for fashionable day-wear (see Table 5). Of these, leg-of-mutton sleeves were most often noted, with the bishop second in frequency. Other sleeves observed were the narrow with a gathered top, puff, virago, double cape, narrow, and single cape sleeves. These sleeves were depicted in four different lengths with the wrist length being most often observed (see Table 6).

Waistline placements were categorized into four locations: natural waist, above the natural waistline, below the natural waistline, and no waistline (loose with no indication of the waist). The most frequently observed location was the natural waistline, while the least observed was the no waistline (see Table 7). Four waistline treatments were observed in this sample, with the two most frequent being a round seam without ornamentation and a round seam with a belt or sash (see Table 8).

Eight skirt styles were recommended for fashionable day-dress (see Table 9). Of these, the most frequently recorded was the gored skirt with extra fullness in the back and the least was the gathered skirt with extra fullness in the back. Other skirt styles, in order of frequency,

TABLE 4

BODICE FIT IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Fit	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fitted	16	66.67	21	84.00	0	0.00	37	74.00
Semi-fit	7	29.17	1	4.00	1	100.00	9	18.00
Loose	1	4.17	3	12.00	0	0.00	4	8.00
Total	24	100.00	25	100.00	1	100.00	50	100.00

TABLE 5
SLEEVE STYLES IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Sleeve	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Leg of Mutton	10	34.48	10	43.47	0	0.00	20	38.46
Bishop	7	24.14	5	21.74	1	100.00	13	25.00
Narrow gathers	4	13.79	4	17.39	0	0.00	8	15.38
Puff	4	13.79	1	4.35	0	0.00	5	9.62
Narrow	2	6.90	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	3.84
Virago	1	3.45	1	4.35	0	0.00	2	3.84
Double Cape	0	0.00	2	8.70	0	0.00	1	1.92
Single Cape	1	3.45	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.92
Total	29	100.00	23	100.00	1	100.00	52	100.00

TABLE 6
SLEEVE LENGTH IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Length	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wrist	20	83.33	20	90.90	1	100.00	41	87.23
Above elbow	3	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	6.38
Bracelet	0	0.00	2	9.09	0	0.00	2	4.26
Below elbow	1	4.17	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.13
Total	24	100.00	22	100.00	1	100.00	47	100.00

TABLE 7
WAISTLINE LOCATION IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Location	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined	Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Natural	3	27.27	10	58.82	1	100.00	14	48.28
Low	2	18.18	6	35.29	0	0.00	8	27.59
High	5	45.45	1	5.88	0	0.00	6	20.69
No waist	1	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.45
Total	11	100.00	17	100.00	1	100.00	29	100.00

TABLE 8
WAISTLINE TREATMENTS IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Treatment	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Round	9	45.00	9	52.94	0	0.00	18	47.37
Belt/sash	8	40.00	7	41.18	1	100.00	16	42.11
V-shape	2	10.00	1	5.88	0	0.00	3	7.89
Waistband	1	5.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.63
Total	20	100.00	17	100.00	1	100.00	38	100.00

TABLE 9
SKIRT STYLE IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Skirt	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gored/full	6	24.00	8	42.11	0	0.00	14	31.82
Gored	7	28.00	2	10.53	0	0.00	9	20.49
Gathered	3	12.00	2	10.53	0	0.00	5	11.36
Pleated	2	8.00	3	15.79	0	0.00	5	11.36
Bell	4	16.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	9.09
With Overskirt	1	4.00	3	15.79	0	0.00	4	9.09
Wrapped	2	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.55
Gathered/full	0	0.00	1	5.25	0	0.00	1	2.27
Total	25	100.00	19	100.00	0	0.00	44	100.00

included the plain gored, evenly gathered, pleated, and wrapped. Two other skirt components studied were skirt length and hemline treatment (see Tables 10 and 11). The most frequent length touched the instep of the foot, followed by floor length and ankle length. The most often noted hem treatment was the plain even hemline.

Fourteen different types of trim and fabric manipulations were noted on the fashionable day-wear in this sample (see Tables 12 and 13). Lace was placed most often on the sleeve and least around the neckline. The skirt was the most likely location for fabric ruffles. Attached fringe was recommended for the collar and bodice. The most fashionable placement for ribbon was on the bodice followed by the sleeve. Braid and embroidery were found on bodices, sleeves, and skirts. Passementerie beading was noted most frequently on collars, although other locations included bodice, sleeve, and skirt. The bodice was the most recommended location for a fabric bow. Decorative stitching was depicted in three areas, collar, bodice, and sleeve. Attached bands of fabric were only advised for bodices and skirts. The skirt was the most likely place for a rosette. Decorative buttons were most frequently advised for bodices, but also were considered fashionable when sewn onto skirts and collars. Fur trim was found to be attractive placed on waistlines, skirts, and bodice. The collar was the most recommended location for a buckle.

TABLE 10
HEMLINE TREATMENT IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
Hemline	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Plain	8	66.67	7	58.33	0	0.00	15	62.50
Ruffle	1	8.33	3	25.00	0	0.00	4	16.67
Train	2	16.67	1	8.33	0	0.00	3	12.50
Scallop	1	8.33	1	8.33	0	0.00	2	8.33
Total	12	100.00	12	100.00	0	0.00	24	100.00

TABLE 11
SKIRT LENGTH IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Length	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Instep	8	47.06	9	90.00	0	0.00	17	62.96
Floor	7	41.18	1	10.00	0	0.00	8	29.63
Ankle	2	11.76	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.41
Total	17	100.00	10	100.00	0	0.00	27	100.00

TABLE 12
TRIM ON FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Location	Appliques		Bands		Bows		Buckles	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neckline	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00
Collar	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	2	66.67
Bodice	0	0.00	2	50.00	4	36.36	0	0.00
Sleeve	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Waistline	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	27.27	1	33.33
Skirt	0	0.00	2	50.00	2	18.18	0	0.00
No Location	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	2	100	4	100	11	100	3	100

Location	Braid		Buttons		Embroidery		Fringe	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neckline	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Collar	1	6.25	1	10.00	1	6.25	1	50.00
Bodice	5	31.25	6	60.00	5	33.33	1	50.00
Sleeve	5	31.25	0	0.00	3	20.00	0	0.00
Waistline	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Skirt	4	25.00	3	0.00	4	26.67	0	0.00
No Location	1	6.25	0	0.00	2	13.33	0	0.00
Total	16	100	10	100	15	100	2	100

TABLE 12 (continued)

Location	Fur Trim		Lace		Passementerie		Ribbon	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neckline	0	0.00	1	5.26	0	0.00	0	0.00
Collar	0	0.00	3	15.79	4	36.36	3	15.00
Bodice	1	20.00	4	21.05	3	27.27	6	30.00
Sleeve	0	0.00	7	36.84	3	27.27	5	25.00
Waistline	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	10.00
Skirt	2	40.00	2	10.53	1	9.09	4	20.00
No Location	0	0.00	2	10.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	5	100	19	100	11	100	20	100

Location	Rosette		Ruffle		Stitching	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neckline	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Collar	1	14.26	0	0.00	1	33.33
Bodice	1	14.26	0	0.00	1	33.33
Sleeve	0	0.00	2	25.00	1	33.33
Waistline	1	14.26	0	0.00	0	0.00
Skirt	4	57.14	6	75.00	0	0.00
No Location	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	7	100	8	100	3	100

Fabric manipulations included fabric inserts, lace inserts, and pleats. Pleats were most frequently located on the bodice, while fabric and lace insertions were considered most fashionable on the bodice.

TABLE 13

FABRIC MANIPULATIONS IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

	Fab. Inserts		Lace Inserts		Pleats	
Location	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neckline	1	33.33	1	20.00	0	0.00
Bodice	2	66.67	3	60.00	5	38.46
Sleeve	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	23.03
Waistline	0	0.00	1	20.00	2	15.38
Skirt	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	23.08
No Location	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	3	100.00	13	100.00	13	100.00

The recommended bodice styles were analyzed in relationship to other style components (see Appendix B and Fig. 1). Yoked bodices most often were promoted with a standing band collar, but also were shown with ruche and revers. These bodices were most frequently semi-fitted



Princess

Side seam

Jacket

Yoke

Shirred

Empire

Figure 1 Fashionable Day-Dress *

* Composites based from data gathered on most observed garment components in relation to bodice type.

(54.55%), although fitted and loose were also viewed as fashionable. The waistline location was usually natural (50.00%) but occasionally was shown above the waist, below the waist, or without a waistline. A round seam with a belt or sash was the most frequent waistline treatment (71.42%). Narrow sleeves gathered at the top (45.45%) were noted most frequently on the yoked bodice, followed by leg-of-mutton sleeves (36.36%). Several skirt styles were depicted with the yoked bodice, the most frequent being the gathered skirt (33.33%).

The jacket bodice, all examples of which were fitted, was usually promoted with a standing band collar (55.56%). A natural waistline location was observed most frequently (63.63%), although it also was noted above and below that position. A round waistline without ornamentation was considered most fashionable for the jacket bodice (66.67%). Four sleeve styles were noted. The leg-of-mutton was the most frequent (50%), followed by the bishop (33.33%). The skirt style most often recommended for the jacket bodice was the plain gored skirt.

The shirred bodice was observed most often with revers (66.67%) but also was noted with a sailor collar. This bodice style was always fitted with a round belted or sashed waist in the natural location. The shirred bodice contained either bishop (66.67%) or double cape sleeves (33.33%). Two skirt shapes, skirt with an overskirt and bell skirt, were shown with the shirred bodice.

The princess bodice, which was always fitted, was noted with a ruche or tailor collar (50% each). The natural waistline was observed most often (66.67%), always a round seam without ornamentation. The promoted sleeve for this bodice style was the leg-of-mutton. The plain gored skirt, gored skirt with extra fullness in the back, and the pleated skirt were all considered fashionable with the princess bodice.

The empire bodice, observed only infrequently, was always depicted as fitted with a high round and unornamented waistline. The standing collar was the most frequently noted (66.67%). The narrow sleeve with gathered puff on top and virago sleeves were most often recommended for the empire bodice (40% each), as was the gored skirt (66.67%).

The side seam bodice, depicted only once in the total sample, was promoted as semi-fitted with a standing band collar and leg-of-mutton sleeves. The natural round waist seam, with a belt or a sash, was sewn onto a gored skirt with extra fullness in the back.

The fiber content most often promoted for day-wear was cotton followed by wool (see Table 14). However, silk, linen, and wool and silk blends were also considered as fashionable for day-dresses. For fiber content in relation to style components, cotton was found to be most frequently associated with all categories (see Table 54, Appendix C). Wool was noted second in frequency for skirts, while, silk was second for collars and bodices. The newspapers promoted

six different weaves, the two most popular being the plain and pile weaves (see Table 15). This observation held true across all style component categories (see Table 55, Appendix C).

TABLE 14
FIBER CONTENT IN FASHIONABLE DAY-WEAR

Content	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cotton	18	51.43	8	28.57	0	0.00	26	41.27
Wool	7	20.00	10	35.71	0	0.00	17	26.98
Silk	7	20.00	9	32.14	0	0.00	16	25.40
Linen	2	5.71	1	3.57	0	0.00	3	4.76
Wool/silk	1	2.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.59
Total	35	100.00	28	100.00	0	0.00	63	100.00

TABLE 15
WEAVES IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Weave	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Plain	17	62.96	17	51.51	0	0.00	34	56.67
Pile	9	33.33	7	21.21	0	0.00	16	26.26
Satin	1	3.70	4	12.12	0	0.00	5	8.33
Twill	0	0.00	3	9.09	0	0.00	3	5.05
Knit	0	0.00	1	3.03	0	0.00	1	1.67
Spot weave	0	0.00	1	3.03	0	0.00	1	1.67
Total	27	100.00	33	100.00	0	0.00	60	100.00

Concerning surface patterns promoted for fashionable day-wear, solid colored fabrics were most often noted (see Table 16). Other observed patterns in order of frequency were stripes, plaids, medium size prints, small prints, moires, polka dots, checks and large prints. Concerning relationships with style components, solid fabrics were the most frequently advised for all style categories (see Table 56, Appendix C). Every type of fabric surface pattern was observed at least once in each garment component category except for polka dots and plaids, which were excluded from collars.

TABLE 16

FABRIC SURFACE PATTERNS IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Pattern	Newspaper Source							
	Muskogee Ph.		Indian J.		Pioneer		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Solid	20	62.50	21	52.50	0	0.00	41	56.94
Stripes	0	0.00	6	15.00	0	0.00	6	8.33
Plaid	2	6.25	3	7.50	0	0.00	5	6.94
Check	1	3.13	3	7.50	0	0.00	4	5.56
Med. Print	4	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	5.56
Sm. Print	3	9.38	1	2.50	0	0.00	4	5.56
Polka dot	1	3.13	2	5.00	0	0.00	3	4.16
Lg. Print	1	3.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.38
Total	32	100.00	40	100.00	0	0.00	72	100.00

Colors were categorized by hues and values. Eight hue categories were searched for: yellow, orange, red, purple, blue, green, brown, and neutrals (white and black). The values were classified into light (or pastel), medium, and dark. If a color was simply described by the color name (for example red) without indication of a value, the value was recorded as medium. Concerning neutrals, white (the absence of all color) was recorded as light value and black (the presence of all colors) was recorded as dark, and gray was considered as the medium value. The colors were noted in relation to predominance in the fabric: (1) the color of

a solid fabric, or the primary color of a multicolored fabric, and (2) secondary color of a multicolored fabric. Third colors in multicolored fabric were searched for, but none were identified. For the fashionable day-dresses promoted in territorial newspapers, the colors, orange and purple, were never mentioned for day-wear (see Table 17). Neutral gray was the most frequently promoted hue for solid fabrics, followed by black and white. Concerning the primary color in multicolored fabrics, the most observed hues were white, a medium value of yellow, a medium value of blue, and gray. The secondary colors most often advised were gray and white.

The garment components were analyzed in relation to the date the newspaper was published, to determine fashionability of styles across 5-year intervals: 1885 through 1889, 1890 through 1894, and 1895 to 1900 (see Table 18). The following garment components were found to be predominant during all three time periods: the jewel shaped neckline, fitted bodice, wrist length sleeve, and the plain (unadorned and even) hemline.

Standing band collars were most frequently promoted from 1885 through 1889 and from 1895 to 1900. From 1890 through 1894 ruche collars along with the standing bands were equally noted. During the first two 5-year intervals (1885-1890-1894), the jacket bodice was favored most often, but equaled the yoke bodice in popularity during the last five years.

TABLE 17

COLOR AND USAGE IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Colors	Usage in Day-dress Fabric					
	Solid		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	6	10.00	3	17.65	3	17.65
Gray	11	18.33	3	17.65	3	17.65
Black	9	15.00	2	11.76	2	11.76
Yellow (lt.)	3	5.00	0	0.00	1	5.88
Yellow (med.)	1	6.67	3	17.65	0	0.00
Yellow (dk.)	2	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Red (lt.)	3	5.00	0	0.00	1	5.88
Red (med.)	1	6.67	0	0.00	1	5.88
Red (dk.)	2	3.33	0	0.00	2	11.76
Blue (lt.)	1	6.67	0	0.00	1	5.88
Blue (med.)	2	3.33	3	17.65	1	5.88
Blue (dk.)	2	3.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (lt.)	1	6.67	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (med.)	5	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (dk.)	5	8.33	0	0.00	1	5.88
Brown (lt.)	3	5.00	1	5.88	0	0.00
Brown (med.)	3	5.00	2	11.76	1	5.88
Brown (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	60	100.00	17	100.00	17	100.00

TABLE 18
FASHIONABLE GARMENT COMPONENTS BY DATE

	1885-1889		1890-1894		1895-1899	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Necklines	9		16		14	
Jewel	8	88.89	12	75.00	13	92.86
Round	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.14
Scoop	0	0.00	1	6.25	0	0.00
V-Shaped	1	11.11	3	18.75	0	0.00
Collars	14		16		9	
Notch	0	0.00	1	6.25	0	0.00
Pointed	1	7.14	0	0.00	0	0.00
Revers	5	35.71	3	18.75	0	0.00
Ruching	0	0.00	5	31.25	2	22.22
Sailor	1	7.14	1	6.25	1	11.11
Standing Band	7	50.00	5	31.25	6	66.67
Tailor	0	0.00	1	6.25	0	0.00
Bodice Fit	13		18		14	
Fitted	10	76.92	15	83.33	7	50.00
Semi-fitted	2	15.38	1	5.56	6	42.86
Lose	1	7.69	2	11.11	1	7.14
Bodice Style	13		18		11	
Draped	1	7.69	0	0.00	0	0.00
Empire	2	15.38	1	5.56	0	0.00
Jacket	5	38.46	7	38.89	4	36.36
Princess	0	0.00	2	11.11	1	9.09
Shirred	2	15.38	2	11.11	0	0.00
Side Seam	0	0.00	1	5.56	2	18.18
Yoke	3	23.08	5	27.78	4	36.36

TABLE 18 (continued)

	1885-1889		1890-1894		1895-1899	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sleeve Style	11		18		22	
Puff	0	0.00	1	5.56	4	18.18
Leg-of-Mutton	2	18.18	10	55.56	8	36.36
Narrow	1	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00
Narrow ruff	3	27.27	2	11.11	3	13.64
Bishop w/cuff	5	45.45	3	16.67	5	22.73
Double Cape	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.55
Cape	0	0.00	1	5.56	0	0.00
Virago	0	0.00	1	5.56	1	4.55
Sleeve Length	13		16		11	
Wrist	12	92.30	15	93.75	7	63.63
Bracelet	1	7.69	1	6.23	0	0.00
Below Elbow	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09
Above Elbow	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	27.27
Waist Shape	11		17		10	
Belt/sash	5	45.45	6	35.35	5	50.00
Round	5	45.45	10	58.82	3	30.00
V-shape	1	9.09	1	5.88	1	10.00
Waistband	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	10.00
Waist Location	8		17		4	
High	4	50.00	1	5.88	1	25.00
Natural	4	50.00	8	47.06	2	50.00
Low	0	0.00	7	41.78	1	25.00
No waist	0	0.00	1	5.88	0	0.00
Skirt Shape	12		19		13	
Bell	0	0.00	1	5.26	3	23.08
Gathered	1	8.33	3	15.79	1	7.69
Gathered full	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.69
Gored	3	25.00	3	15.79	3	23.08
Gored w/full	2	16.67	8	42.11	4	30.77
Overskirt	3	25.00	1	5.26	0	0.00
Pleated	2	16.67	2	10.53	1	7.76
Wrapped	1	8.33	1	5.26	0	0.00

TABLE 18 (continued)

	1885-1889		1890-1894		1895-1899	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Skirt Length	5		15		7	
Ankle	0	0.00	1	6.67	1	14.29
Instep	2	40.00	11	73.33	4	57.14
Floor	3	60.00	3	20.00	2	28.57
Hemline	5		13		6	
Plain	3	60.00	8	61.65	4	66.67
Ruffle	0	0.00	3	23.08	1	16.67
Train	1	20.00	2	15.38	0	0.00
Scallop	1	20.00	0	0.00	1	16.67

The most publicized sleeve during 1885-1899 was the bishop sleeve. However, leg-of-mutton sleeves were most predominant from 1890 to 1900. The round waistline without ornamentation was recommended most frequently in newspapers dated 1890-1894, but the belted or sashed waistline was most often publicized in 1895 to 1900. Both of these waistline treatments were equally promoted during 1885-1889. The natural waistline location was most frequently noted from 1890 to 1900. During 1885-1889, however, the high and natural waistlines were equally emphasized in the newspapers. The gored skirt with extra fullness in the back, and an instep length, was the most popular skirt variation from 1890 to 1900. On the other hand, two skirt styles, the plain gored and the skirt with an overskirt, were advised equally for 1885-1889, usually in floor length.

Cotton was the most frequently promoted fiber from 1895 to 1900, but cotton and wool were equally popular from 1885 to 1889 and 1890 to 1894 (see Table 19). The plain weave was noted most often for all three 5-year intervals. Other weaves included twill and satin (see Table 20). The fabric surface pattern most frequently observed was solid color for all three intervals (see Table 21). From 1885 to 1889, medium value green was the most often noted color for solid fabrics while gray was advised as the popular color for solid fabrics from 1890 to 1900 (see Table 22, 23, and 24). The medium value of yellow usually was noted for the primary color of a pattern fabric from 1890 to 1894 and gray equally

TABLE 19
FASHIONABLE FIBER CONTENT BY DATE

Fiber	1885-1889		1890-1894		1895-1900	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cotton	9	39.13	8	40.00	9	45.00
Linen	1	4.35	0	0.00	2	10.00
Silk	4	17.39	8	40.00	4	20.00
Wool	9	39.13	4	20.00	4	20.00
Wool/silk	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.00
Total	23	100.00	20	100.00	20	100.00

TABLE 20
FASHIONABLE WEAVE BY DATE

Weave	1885-1889		1890-1894		1895-1900	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Knit	1	4.55	0	0.00	0	0.00
Plain	13	59.09	13	59.09	8	50.00
Pile	5	22.73	5	22.77	6	37.50
Satin	1	4.55	3	13.64	1	6.25
Spot weave	0	0.00	1	4.55	0	0.00
Twill	2	9.09	0	0.00	1	6.25
Total	22	100.00	22	100.00	16	100.00

TABLE 21
FASHIONABLE FABRIC SURFACE PATTERN BY DATE

Pattern	1885-1889		1890-1894		1895-1900	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Check	3	11.11	1	4.17	0	0.00
Plaid	4	14.81	0	0.00	1	4.76
Polka Dot	3	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00
Print (Lg.)	0	0.00	1	4.17	0	0.00
Print (Med.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	19.05
Print (Sm.)	2	7.41	0	0.00	2	9.52
Moire	1	3.70	2	8.33	1	4.76
Solid	10	73.04	19	79.17	12	57.14
Strip	4	14.81	1	4.17	0	4.76
Total	27	100.00	24	100.00	21	100.00

TABLE 22
FASHIONABLE COLORS AND USAGE
FROM 1885 TO 1889

Colors	Usage					
	Solid		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	2	12.50	1	16.67	1	16.67
Gray	2	12.50	1	16.67	1	16.67
Black	1	8.33	1	16.67	1	16.17
Yellow (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yellow (med.)	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00
Red (lt.)	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Red (med.)	1	8.33	0	0.00	1	16.67
Red (dk.)	1	8.33	0	0.00	1	16.67
Blue (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Blue (med.)	1	8.33	1	16.67	0	0.00
Blue (dk.)	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (med.)	3	18.75	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (dk.)	1	8.33	0	0.00	1	16.67
Brown (lt.)	2	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (med.)	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00
Brown (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	16	100.00	6	100.00	6	100.00

TABLE 23
FASHIONABLE COLORS AND USAGE
FROM 1890 TO 1894

Colors	Usage					
	Solid		Primary(print)		Secondary(print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	3	12.00	1	16.67	2	33.33
Gray	4	16.00	1	16.67	2	33.33
Black	3	12.00	0	0.00	1	16.67
Yellow (lt.)	3	12.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Yellow (med.)	1	4.00	2	33.33	0	0.00
Red (lt.)	1	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Red (med.)	1	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Red (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67
Blue (lt.)	1	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Blue (med.)	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00
Blue (dk.)	1	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (lt.)	1	4.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (med.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (dk.)	3	12.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (lt.)	1	4.00	1	16.67	0	0.00
Brown (med.)	2	8.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	25	100.00	6	100.00	6	100.00

TABLE 24
FASHIONABLE COLORS AND USAGE
FROM 1895 TO 1900

Colors	Usage					
	Solid		Primary(print)		Secondary(print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	1	5.26	1	20.00	0	0.00
Gray	5	26.32	1	20.00	0	0.00
Black	5	26.32	1	20.00	0	0.00
Yellow (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00
Yellow (med.)	1	5.26	0	0.00	0	0.00
Red (lt.)	1	5.26	0	0.00	1	20.00
Red (med.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Red (dk.)	1	5.26	0	0.00	0	0.00
Blue (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00
Blue (med.)	1	5.26	1	20.00	1	20.00
Blue (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (med.)	2	10.53	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (dk.)	1	5.26	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (med.)	1	5.26	1	20.00	1	20.00
Brown (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	19	100.00	5	100.00	5	100.00

with white was observed for the secondary color for multicolored fabrics. However, no one color was dominant for primary and secondary colors for a patterned fabric from 1885 to 1889 and from 1894 up to 1900.

Published trim and fabric manipulations also were analyzed in relation to date (see Tables 25 and 26). In 1885 through 1889, the most recommended trims were fabric ruffles, braid, and fabric manipulation was usually pleating. However, lace, rosettes, and lace inserts were most frequently advised during 1890 to 1894. Fabric ruffles, embroidery, and pleats were noted as popular during 1895 to 1900.

Research Question II

Research question II concerned the day-dresses actually worn by the women in the Creek Nation from 1885 to 1900. For the analysis, two data sources were used to determine the characteristics of actual day-dresses: photographs in the Oklahoma Historical Society archives and interviews in The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers. Only those style components in the photographs which were clearly visible, and only those in the interviews which were described, were recorded. This accounted for a difference in N's among the garment categories.

TABLE 25
FASHIONABLE TRIMS BY DATE

	1885-1889		1890-1894		1895-1900	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Applique	0	0.00	1	2.22	1	2.22
Passementerie	6	16.67	2	4.44	3	6.67
Bow	2	5.56	3	6.67	6	13.33
Braid	6	16.67	5	11.11	5	11.11
Buckle	0	0.00	3	6.67	0	0.00
Button	4	11.11	2	4.44	4	8.89
Embroidery	4	11.11	1	2.22	10	22.22
Fabric band	1	2.78	2	4.44	1	2.22
Fringe	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.44
Fur Trim	1	2.78	1	2.22	3	6.67
Lace	4	11.11	9	20.00	6	13.33
Ribbon	7	19.44	3	6.67	10	22.22
Rosette	0	0.00	6	13.33	1	2.22
Ruffle	1	2.78	4	8.89	3	6.67
Stitching	0	0.00	3	6.67	0	0.00
Total	36	100.00	45	100.00	45	100.00

TABLE 26
FASHIONABLE FABRIC MANIPULATIONS BY DATE

	1885-1889		1890-1894		1895-1900	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fabric Insert	1	10.00	2	18.18	0	0.00
Lace Insert	0	0.00	4	36.36	1	10.00
Pleats	9	90.00	5	45.45	9	90.00
Total	10	100.00	11	100.00	10	100.00

A total of 69 actual day-dresses were observed, 56 depicted in the photographs and 13 described in the interviews. The total necklines depicted or described in the actual day-wear sources was 52 (see Table 27). The almost uniformly observed neckline shape was the jewel neckline.

TABLE 27
NECKLINE SHAPES IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

	Photos		Source Interviews		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Necklines						
Jewel	50	96.15	0	0.00	50	96.15
Round	1	1.92	0	0.00	1	1.92
V-shaped	1	1.92	0	0.00	1	1.92
Total	52	100.00	0	100.00	52	100.00

Most of these necklines had collars (see Table 28). The standing band collar was the most frequently observed, but other collar treatments included the ruche, round flat, round ruffled, tailored, tie, sailor, and peter pan collars.

TABLE 28
COLLARS IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Collars	Source					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Standing band	4	53.33	1	100.00	25	54.35
Ruche	7	15.56	0	0.00	7	15.22
Round flat	3	6.67	0	0.00	3	6.52
Round gathered	3	6.67	0	0.00	3	6.52
Tailor	3	6.67	0	0.00	3	6.52
Tie	3	6.67	0	0.00	3	6.52
Peter pan	1	2.22	0	0.00	1	2.17
Sailor	1	2.22	0	0.00	1	2.17
Total	45	100.00	1	100.00	46	100.00

Six different bodice styles were present in the actual day-dress data (see Table 29). Of these styles, the most frequently observed was the yoked bodice followed by the side seam style. Less popular styles were the princess, jacket, darted, and shirred bodices. Most of these bodices were fitted while the fewest were loosely fitted (see Table 30).

TABLE 29
BODICE STYLES IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Bodice	Sources					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yoked	18	38.30	2	66.67	20	40.00
Side seams	13	27.65	1	33.33	14	28.00
Princess	12	25.53	0	0.00	12	24.00
Jacket	2	4.25	0	0.00	2	4.00
Darted	1	2.12	0	0.00	1	2.00
Shirred	1	2.12	0	0.00	1	2.00
Total	47	100.00	3	100.00	50	100.00

TABLE 30
BODICE FIT IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Fit	Source					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fitted	21	42.00	6	66.67	27	45.76
Semi-fitted	16	32.00	1	11.11	17	28.81
Lose	13	26.00	2	22.22	15	25.42
Total	50	100.00	9	100.00	59	100.00

A total of 58 sleeves were recorded for actual day-dresses (see Table 31). Of these, narrow sleeves with gathers on top were most frequently observed, while puffed sleeves were least noted. Other styles included a bishop, narrow, leg-of-mutton, and bishop with ruffle sleeves. These sleeves were recorded in four lengths (see Table 32). Wrist length was most frequently observed seconded by bracelet length. The below elbow and above elbow styles were observed the least.

TABLE 31
SLEEVE STYLES IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Sleeve	Source					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Narrow gather	16	29.62	0	0.00	16	27.59
Bishop	13	24.00	0	0.00	13	22.41
Leg-of-mutton	11	20.27	1	25.00	12	20.68
Narrow	8	14.81	2	50.00	10	17.24
Bishop w/ruff	4	7.40	0	0.00	4	6.89
Puff	2	3.70	1	25.00	3	5.17
Total	54	100.00	4	100.00	58	100.00

TABLE 32
SLEEVE LENGTHS IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Length	Source					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Wrist	34	70.83	2	100.00	36	72.00
Bracelet	10	20.83	0	0.00	10	20.00
Above elbow	2	4.17	0	0.00	2	4.00
Below elbow	2	4.17	0	0.00	2	4.00
Total	48	100.00	2	100.00	50	100.00

Four waistline locations were recorded for the garments (see Table 33). Of these, the most frequently noted location was the natural waistline, although high waistline, low waistline and no waistline also were worn. Five waistline treatments were observed, excluding the two garments possessing no waistline (see Table 34). The most frequently depicted treatments were a round seam without ornamentation and a round seam with a belt or sash.

TABLE 33
WAISTLINE LOCATIONS IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Location	Source					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Natural waist	31	88.57	0	0.00	31	79.49
High	4	11.42	1	25.00	5	12.82
No Waist	0	0.00	2	50.00	2	5.12
Low	0	0.00	1	25.00	1	2.56
Total	35	100.00	4	100.00	39	100.00

TABLE 34
WAISTLINE TREATMENTS IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Treatment	Source					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Round	18	51.43	0	0.00	18	50.00
Belt/sash	13	37.14	0	0.00	13	36.11
Waist band	3	8.57	0	0.00	3	8.33
V-shape	1	2.85	1	100.00	2	5.56
Total	35	100.00	1	100.00	36	100.00

Eight skirts were observed in relation to the actual day-dresses of the women in the Creek Indian Nation during 1885 to 1900 (see Table 35). The most frequently used style was the evenly gathered skirt, representing about one-third

of the sample. These skirts also were examined for length and hemline treatment (see Table 36 and 37). The most frequent length brushed the floor, followed (in order of frequency) by lengths to the instep, mid-calf, and ankle. The most frequent hem treatment was a plain hem without ornament. Two other noted treatments were the presence of a ruffle around the hem, or a train.

TABLE 35
SKIRT STYLES IN ACTUAL DAY-WEAR

Shape	Source					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gathered	17	40.48	0	0.00	17	36.9
Gored w/full bk	9	21.43	1	25.00	10	21.74
Gored	9	21.43	0	0.00	9	19.57
Gathered w/ full	4	9.52	0	0.00	4	8.70
Wrapped	1	2.38	1	25.00	2	4.35
Bell	1	2.38	1	25.00	2	4.35
Divided	0	0.00	1	25.00	1	2.17
Narrow	1	2.38	0	0.00	1	2.17
Total	4	100.00	4	100.00	46	100.00

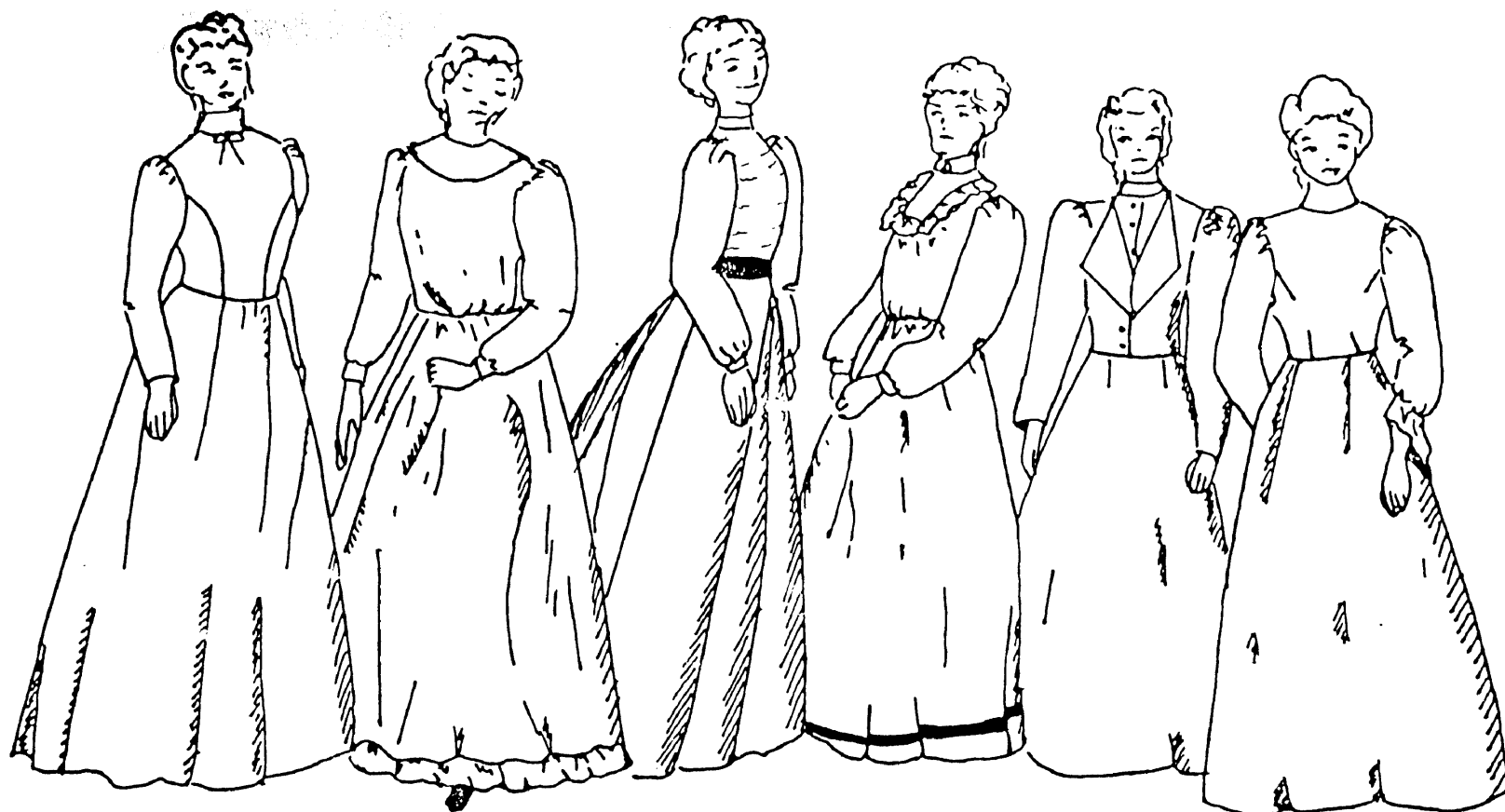
TABLE 36
SKIRT LENGTH IN ACTUAL DAY-WEAR

	Source					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
Length	N	%	N	%	N	%
Floor	21	52.50	4	57.41	25	53.19
Instep	12	30.00	3	42.86	15	31.91
Mid-calf	4	10.00	0	0.00	4	8.51
Ankle	3	7.50	0	0.00	3	6.38
Total	40	100.00	7	100.00	47	100.00

TABLE 37
HEMLINE TREATMENT IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

	Source					
	Photos		Interviews		Combined Total	
Treatment	N	%	N	%	N	%
Plain hem	32	74.42	1	50.00	33	73.33
Ruffled	10	23.25	0	0.00	10	22.22
Train	1	2.32	1	50.00	2	4.45
Total	43	100.00	2	100.00	45	100.00

After each style component was analyzed separately, the presence of different components were studied in relation to bodice styles (Appendix D and Fig. 2). The yoke bodice style was usually observed with a standing band collar (50%), but other collars in order of frequency included



Princess

Side seam

Shirred

Yoke

Jacket

Dart

Figure 2 Actual Day-Dress *

* Composites based from data gathered on most observed garment components in relation to bodice type.

ruche, tie, peter pan, and tailor styles. Yoke bodices were evenly distributed among the three fitting possibilities, loose (36.84), fitted (31.58), and semi-fitted (31.58%). Six sleeve styles were noted on the yoke bodice, with the bishop sleeve observed most frequently (33.33%). Other noted sleeves were (in order of frequency) the leg-of-mutton, narrow sleeve with gathers on top, narrow puff, and bishop with ruffle. Yoke bodices usually had round waistline seams without ornament or round waistlines with belts or sashes at the natural waistline, although, 15.38% had no waist line. These bodices usually had evenly gathered skirts (46.15%).

The side seam bodice usually contained a standing band or round flat collar (27.27%), although other collar styles noted were ruche, round ruffle, peter pan, and tailored. Side seam bodices usually were loose fit (53.85%) or semi-fitted (46.15%). The two sleeve styles most frequently observed were the bishop (38.46%) and the narrow sleeve (30.77%). Side seam bodices usually had either round waistline seams without ornamentation or round seams with a belt or sash (50.00% each) located at the natural waistline. These bodices were usually attached to evenly gathered skirts (55.56%) or occasionally to plain gored skirts or gored skirts with fullness in the back.

Princess bodices, all of which were fitted, most frequently had a standing band collar (63.63%). Other collar treatments found on this bodice style were the round

ruffle, sailor, ruche, or tie collar. The narrow sleeve with gathers at the top was recorded most frequently on the princess bodice (45.45%), with other observed sleeves being the bishop, leg-of-mutton, and narrow styles. Four waistline treatments were observed, the most frequent being the round seam without ornamentation (50.00%). Waistline placements were at the natural waist (87.50%) or above the natural waist (12.50%). Princess bodices were usually sewn to evenly gathered skirts (33.33%), although other depicted styles included the plain gored, gathered with fullness in back, gored with fullness in back, and narrow skirts.

The jacket bodice was noted only twice in the total dress sample. It was always depicted with a standing band collar and narrow sleeves with gathers on top. One jacket bodice was fitted, and one was semi-fitted. One had a round waistline seam without ornamentation, the other a round seam with belt or sash, and both had natural waistline locations. One jacket bodice was worn with a plain gored skirt, and the other with gored skirt with extra fullness in back.

The darted bodice was noticed only once in the actual day-dress data. This bodice was depicted as semi-fitted, with a jewel neckline without a collar, and contained bishop sleeves with ruffles and a plain gored skirt sewn to the natural waistline. The shirred bodice also was observed only once. This bodice had a standing band collar, narrow sleeves with gathers at top, waistband, plain gored skirt, and was semi-fitted.

Eleven different types of trim were noted on the garments, attached to various garment locations. Often in The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers, the type of trim was given but not the location, as reflected in the "not given" category in the tables (see Table 38). Lace was placed most frequently on collars, but also on bodices and sleeves. Fabric ruffles were sewn on bodices, skirts, and collars. Necklines were the most likely location for a ribbon or a fabric bow. However, ribbons also were found on bodices and sleeves and bows were located on collars and waistlines. Braid was observed on collars, bodices, sleeves, waistlines and skirts. Waistlines were the only noted location for bead work. Appliqued fabric bands most frequently trimmed skirts, although they were also found on bodices. Rosettes, in this sample, were always placed on the collar. Decorative buttons were most often observed on collars but also were stitched onto bodices. Buckles were located most frequently near the waistlines, but also were placed on the bodices.

Four types of fabric manipulation also ornamented actual day-dresses: fabric ruffles, pleats, tucks, and patchwork (see Table 39). Pleats were found on either bodices or sleeves, while tucks were taken in three locations (in order of frequency): bodices, skirts, and collars. Occasionally, patchwork was located on the skirt.

Table 38
TRIMS AND LOCATION ON ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Location	Bands		Bow		Braid		Buckles	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neckline	0	0.00	7	70.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Collar	0	0.00	1	10.00	1	16.67	0	0.00
Bodice	1	25.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	1	14.29
Sleeve	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00
Waistline	0	0.00	2	0.00	1	16.67	6	85.71
Skirt	3	75.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00
Not given	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00
Total	4	100.00	10	100.00	6	100.00	7	100.00

Location	Buttons		Embroidery		Lace		Passementerie	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neckline	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Collar	2	50.00	1	33.33	5	45.45	0	0.00
Bodice	1	25.00	1	33.33	4	36.36	0	0.00
Sleeve	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00
Waistline	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Skirt	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Not given	1	25.00	1	33.33	1	9.09	0	0.00
Total	4	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00	1	100.00

TABLE 38 (continued)

Location	Ribbons		Rosette		Stitching	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neckline	4	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Collar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Bodice	1	12.50	1	25.00	0	0.00
Sleeve	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Waistline	1	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00
Skirt	0	0.00	3	75.00	0	0.00
Not given	2	25.00	0	0.00	1	100.00
Total	8	100.00	4	100.00	1	100.00

TABLE 39
FABRIC MANIPULATION IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Location	Patchwork		Pleats		Ruffles		Tucks	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Neckline	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Collar	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9.52	1	10.00
Bodice	0	0.00	1	50.00	12	57.14	6	60.00
Sleeve	0	0.00	1	50.00	2	9.52	0	0.00
Waistline	2	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Skirt	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	14.29	3	30.00
Not Given	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	9.22	0	0.00
Total	2	100.00	2	100.00	21	100.00	1	100.00

The fiber content of dress fabrics, most often mentioned in The Oklahoma Indian Pioneer Papers for day-dress was cotton followed by wool (see Table 40). Other fiber contents noted were silk, linen, and wool and silk blends. The plain weave was most frequently mentioned weave, although satin and twill weaves were also identified (see Table 41).

TABLE 40
FIBER CONTENT IN THE OKLAHOMA INDIAN-
PIONEER PAPERS DAY-DRESS

Conent	N	%
Cotton	5	33.33
Wool	4	26.67
Silk	3	20.00
Linen	2	13.33
Wool/silk blend	1	6.67
Total	15	100.00

TABLE 41
WEAVES IN THE OKLAHOMA INDIAN-
PIONEER PAPERS DAY-DRESS

Weave	N	%
Plain	6	75.00
Satin	1	12.50
Twill	1	12.50
Total	8	100.00

Because fiber content and weave were difficult, if not impossible to determine from black and white photographs, the dress fabric in the photographs were categorized on the basis of three visual criteria: appearance of thickness, stiffness, and surface smoothness. Fabric thickness was defined as bulky (similar in appearance to heavy wool), slightly bulky (similar in appearance cotton

slightly bulky (similar in appearance cotton broadcloth), or sheer (similar in appearance to lawn). Sleeves and bodices were most often composed of the slightly bulky fabric, followed by sheer and then bulky (see Table 42). Skirts also were most likely to be constructed from slightly bulky fabric. However, second in frequency (for skirts) was bulky fabric followed by sheer fabric.

TABLE 42
FABRIC THICKNESS IN PHOTOGRAPHED
DAY-DRESS

	Bodice		Sleeve		Skirt	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bulky	2	3.51	2	3.51	17	33.33
Slightly Bulky	40	71.43	41	73.21	27	52.94
Sheer	14	25.00	13	23.21	7	13.73
Total	56	100.00	56	100.00	5	100.00

Fabric stiffness was rated as stiff, slightly stiff, or soft. Bodices, sleeves, and skirts were most frequently noted to be slightly stiff (see Table 43). Soft fabric was second in frequency, followed by stiff fabric for bodices and sleeves. Skirts, on the other hand, were secondly noted in stiff and then soft fabric.

TABLE 43
FABRIC STIFFNESS IN PHOTOGRAPHED
DAY-DRESS

Stiffness	Bodice		Sleeve		Skirt	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Very stiff	2	3.57	2	3.75	5	9.80
Slightly stiff	44	78.57	44	78.57	41	80.39
Soft	10	17.86	10	17.86	5	9.80
Total	56	100.00	56	100.00	51	100.00

Fabric surface smoothness was recorded as rough (appearance of a textured or knobby weave), slightly rough (appearance of a somewhat smooth but not shiny), or smooth (appearance of a glossy or shiny surface). Sleeves, bodices, and skirts appeared to be most frequently constructed from slightly rough fabrics, seconded by smooth and then rough fabrics (see Table 44).

TABLE 44
FABRIC SMOOTHNESS IN PHOTOGRAPHED
DAY-DRESS

	Bodice		Sleeve		Skirt	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Rough	4	7.40	4	7.40	5	11.11
Slightly Rough	38	70.37	40	74.07	30	66.67
Smooth	12	22.22	10	18.52	10	22.22
Total	54	100.00	54	100.00	44	100.00

Concerning fabric surface patterns observed in the actual-wear sample, solid fabrics were most often observed, while the least used were plaid and check fabrics. Other noted patterns, in order of frequency, were medium prints, small prints, stripes, and polka dots (see Table 45). These patterned fabrics were observed in relation to all dress components (collar, bodice, sleeve, skirt), but only skirts were constructed from plaid fabric (see Table 66, Appendix E). However, all garment style components were found to be made most frequently from solid fabric. The designs on the printed fabrics usually were florals, or geometric figures such as stars and squares. The sizes of the polka dots were small, and these were evenly spaced in the fabric. The plaids (various sizes) usually consisted of only two colors, but some times three were used.

Since color was not distinguishable in black and white photographs, only color value was recorded, ranging from light to dark with medium as the intermediate shade. As with the fashionable day-dresses, the color value for actual day-wear was analyzed in relation to predominance in the fabric (see Table 46). For the day-dress in general, solids, primary, and secondary hues were most often depicted as light in value. Third hue values in multicolored fabrics were always dark.

TABLE 45
FABRIC SURFACE PATTERN IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Pattern	N	%
Solid	43	52.43
Small print	12	14.63
Medium print	11	13.41
Stripe	9	10.98
Polka dot	3	3.66
Check	2	2.44
Plaid	2	2.44
Total	82	100.00

TABLE 46
COLOR VALUE AND USAGE IN PHOTOGRAPHED
DAY-DRESS

Color	Usage							
	Solid		Primary		Secondary		Third	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Light	22	37.29	19	51.35	22	59.46	0	0.00
Medium	12	20.34	3	8.11	9	24.32	0	0.00
Dark	20	33.90	15	40.35	6	16.21	2	100.00
Total	59	100.00	37	100.00	37	100.00	2	100.00

The color values also were analyzed in relation to style components (see Tables 67 through 70, Appendix E). In solid colored fabric, the value most frequently depicted on collars (48.38%) and skirts (43.33%) was dark. Light solids frequently were found on bodices (51.43%) and sleeves (54.29%). Light values also were observed most frequently in primary and secondary colors on all style components made from multicolored fabrics except, for collars which were equal in light and dark colors for primary colors.

Red was the most frequently mentioned day-dress color in The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers interviews. Other discussed colors included, in order of frequency, purple, green, black, white, and brown. No information concerning color value was available from the interviews (see Table 47).

TABLE 47
DAY-DRESS FABRIC COLORS IN THE OKLAHOMA INDIAN-PIONEER PAPERS

Color	N	%
Red	5	29.41
Black	3	17.65
Green	3	17.65
Purple	3	17.65
White	2	11.76
Brown	1	5.88
<u>Total</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Research Question III

Research question III pertained to the similarities and differences between the fashion advice concerning day-wear published in newspapers and the actual day-dresses worn by the women of the Creek Nation during 1885 to 1900. For this analysis, a chi-square test was performed for each style component to determine if significant differences in the distributions (fashionable day-dress versus actual day-dress) existed. In order for the chi-square test to be valid, some of the smaller style component categories (those with less than five entries) were combined. For example, the virago sleeve, double cape sleeve, and the single cape sleeve were combined under a title "specialty sleeves."

Chi-square analysis revealed a significant difference in the distributions of collars noted on newspaper published and actual day-dresses ($\chi^2=13.224$, $p=0.01$). Fashionable promotion of revers was greater than what was actually being worn. However, other collars (which included the sailor, peter pan, round flat, round ruffle and tie collars) were noted more in actual usage than in the newspapers.

A significant difference in distribution concerning bodice fit was observed between the fashionable and actual day-dress ($\chi^2=9.716$, $p=0.008$). The newspapers recommended a more fitted bodice than what was actually worn. Actual usage of semi-fitted and loose bodices was greater than what was promoted.

A significant difference in distribution of bodice styles between fashionable and actual day-dress existed in this sample ($\chi^2=28.527$, $p=0.0001$). Actual usage of the yoked, princess, and side seam bodice was greater than suggested by the newspapers. The fashion advice promoted the jacket and other bodices (including the shirred, empire, and darted bodice) more than actually worn.

A significant difference in the frequency distribution of sleeve styles between fashionable and actual day-dress was noted ($\chi^2=16.699$, $p=0.005$). Actual usage of narrow sleeve with moderate gathers at the top (including bishop with bottom ruffle) and narrow sleeves without gathers was greater than what the fashion advice recommended. The leg-of-mutton, puff, and specialty sleeves were advised more frequently than actually worn. The bishop sleeve was about equally attributed to actual and fashionable day-dress. No significant difference in sleeve length between the two samples was observed ($\chi^2=5.571$, $p=0.062$), although wrist length sleeves tended to be recommended in newspapers while the bracelet length sleeves tended to be actually worn.

This analysis did not find the variance of waistline treatment to differ significantly between actual and fashionable day-dress. However a significant difference in distribution in waistline location did exist ($\chi^2=11.059$, $p=0.011$). Actual use of the natural waistline placement occurred more frequently than was promoted. Fashionable day-wear contained a greater proportion of low waistlines.

The high waist and no waist were about equally attributed to fashionable and actual day-wear.

The observed frequency distribution of skirt shapes was significantly different between the actual and fashionable day-wear samples ($\chi^2=18.273$, $p=0.001$). Gored skirts with extra fullness in back and other skirt shapes (including bell, pleated, and skirt with over skirt) appeared more frequently in fashionable day-dress. The actual day-dress contained a greater percentage of gathered skirts (including gathered skirts with extra fullness in back) than was promoted by the newspapers.

The observed distribution of skirt lengths in actual and fashionable day-dress was noted to be significantly different ($\chi^2=6.748$, $p=0.034$). Actual day-dress contained both longer and shorter skirt lengths than the dresses in the newspapers. Hemlines which reached the instep were usually depicted on the fashionable skirts. These samples did not show variance of hemline treatment to differ significantly ($\chi^2=4.646$, $p=0.098$).

The chi-square test was also used to determine if a significant differences existed in regards to distribution of fabric surface pattern and trim. No significant difference in fabric surface pattern between the two samples was observed ($\chi^2=11.627$, $p=0.113$). However, a significant difference in distribution of trim between fashionable and actual day-dress was found in this sample ($\chi^2=38.389$, $p=0.001$). It is important to note that more than one type

of trim was observed on one garment which accounted for the larger sample size for trim. Fabric ruffles and buckles were worn more often for actual day-wear than publicized in the newspapers. Although not significant, fashionable day-dress tended to favor the following trims more than they were actually worn: ribbons, embroidery, and fur.

Because of the nature of the data, no statistical comparisons could be performed for fabric color or fabric type. The newspapers contained literal descriptions of these aspects which were not distinguishable in the black and white photographs of actual wear, and the interview sample was too small for a valid analysis to be conducted. However, examining what was observed in regards to color value in the historic photographs and comparing that to the newspaper descriptions of fabric colors enabled generation of a few conclusions. Solid fabrics for actual day-wear consisted of light and dark valued fabrics. However, the fashion garments tended to favor medium valued colors such as the medium value of blue and gray. A difference also existed in the primary and secondary colors of multicolored fabrics, with again the newspapers promoting medium values and the women actually wearing lighter or darker valued garments. This observation held consistent for the most part across all garment component categories, except for skirts. Solid fabrics for skirts usually were recommended in darker colors (such as navy blue, forest green, and black). To correspond, the photographs showed the women

wearing skirts constructed from dark valued fabrics.

The fiber content data for actual day-wear was too limited to produce a valid chi-square test. However, from what was noted in the newspapers and described in The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers, no difference was apparent. Both samples rated cotton and then wool as the most frequently utilized fibers for day-dress.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

This study was performed to determine similarities and differences in fabric, design, and color, between the actual day-dress of the women in the Creek Nation, and the fashionable day-wear published in the newspapers of the Creek Nation, for the period of 1885 to 1900. It was discovered that the clothing which was actually worn represented a diversity of styles, fabrics, and colors, some of which were similar to the clothing publicized in the newspapers.

The similarities between actual and fashionable day-dress occurred in neckline shape, sleeve length, waistline treatment, hem treatment and fiber content. The women of the Creek Nation appeared to be aware of what was accepted as modest and fashionable during this time period and to some extent did follow the published fashion advice.

However, a number of differences also existed between fashionable and actual clothing. To summarize, actual clothing was found to contain the following: (1) more ease in the bodice and sleeve, (2) fewer construction details, (3) design features which required less fabric yardage, (4) lighter or darker colored fabric than that considered

fashionable, and (5) different types of trim. These differences possibly were caused by several factors common to the daily lives of the territorial women.

One significant difference associated with actual day-wear was the looser fit of both bodices and sleeves, which would have enabled greater ease for movement. In contrast, the fashionable day-dress bodices were more form-fitting and sleeves were tighter below the elbow. This difference may reflect the practicality of the looser garment for the pioneer lifestyle. The looser bodices and sleeves would have permitted the movements required for daily chores, and may have been more comfortable in the warm territorial climate.

Another aspect that differentiated fashionable wear from actual wear was the amount of fabric required to construct the garment. Fashionable day-wear demanded more yardage to complete many of the fashionable styles. For example, the leg-of-mutton and puff sleeves, along with the gored skirt with extra fullness in the back, probably involved greater yardage than what was required to construct narrower bishop sleeves and a plain gathered skirt. The preference for these latter more economical styles can be attributed to a number of possible reasons. Fabrics may have been limited in availability within the Creek Nation. Also, the territorial women may have had little money to spend on clothing or fabric, after such necessities as food had been purchased. Voluminous garment features, such as

the leg-of-mutton sleeve, may have been more susceptible to tearing or soiling, and therefore would have required time consuming maintenance, while less expansive styles would enable the territorial women to spend their valuable time on other important chores.

The actual day-dress garments also contained fewer construction details, or in other words, fewer pattern pieces were required to complete the garment. This can be illustrated with the skirts. The fashionable gored skirt with extra fullness in the back needed numerous shaped panels to achieve the desired effect, while the gathered skirt only required joining the selvages of several fabric lengths. Fewer pieces to cut and sew reduced the time spent on garment construction, a concern for many women who sewed those garment for themselves. Also, some women may not have possessed the skills or equipment required to make the more complicated styles.

Another noticeable difference between fashionable and actual day-dress was the fabric color of the day-dresses. The newspapers advised that garments be made mainly from medium valued colors, while photographs of actual garments usually suggested darker or lighter hues. However, the lighter valued colors depicted in historical photographs actually may have been medium values when new, which had faded due to sunlight, everyday wearing, and washing. Actual day-wear garments of darker colors may have been viewed as more practical for pioneer living, because dirt

would not have been as visible as on medium shades.

The last observable difference between actual and fashionable dress pertained to the type of trim which embellished the day-wear. Actual day-dresses were ornamented with trim that was more durable and required less care, such as fabric ruffles and buckles, rather than with fashionable fur trim, ribbons, and embroidery. Indian Territory women may not have found the fashionable trims practical because of the cost and special care required for their upkeep. In fact, the pioneer women may have transferred buckles onto new garments as the older ones wore out.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Insights into the lives of a particular culture can be gained by examining their clothing. Fashion, a component of the environment, influences the styles and materials of the clothing actually worn by a group of people. Noting the similarities and differences between fashionable and actual clothing styles may provide a deeper understanding of the degree to which fashion shapes cultural apparel, in relation to other influential environmental factors.

The purpose of this study was to examine the similarities and differences between the day-dresses actually worn by the women of the Creek Nation and the fashionable day-dress information reprinted from eastern publications in the newspapers of the Creek Nation, 1885 to 1900, to determine the influence of fashion upon the clothing worn by the women of the Creek Nation. The specific research questions of this study were:

- (1) What fashion advice regarding day-dress was presented to the women of the Creek Nation by the newspapers published in the Creek Nation during 1885 to 1900,
- (2) What were the characteristics of the day-dresses

actually worn by the women of the Creek Nation for the period of 1885 to 1900, and

- (3) What were the similarities and differences between the day-dress advice in the newspapers and the day-dresses worn by the women of the Creek Nation for the period of 1885 to 1900?

The fashionable day-wear sample consisted of three newspapers, Indian Journal, Muskogee Phoenix, and the Pioneer, each representing one of the three ethnic groups in Creek Nation during 1885 to 1900. The actual day-dress sample was collected from interviews found in The Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Papers and photographs within the Oklahoma Historical Society's photograph collection. Data sheets were designed to collect information concerning seven garment components (neckline, collar, bodice, sleeve, waistline, skirt, and hem), fabric (surface pattern, fiber content, weave, and color), and trim. The data was analyzed using frequency and chi-square tests.

The results indicated that the clothing worn by the women of the Creek Nation represented a diversity styles, fabrics, and colors, some of which were similar to the clothing publicized in the newspapers. The similarities included a prevalence of jewel necklines, wrist length sleeves, round seamed waistlines without ornamentation, plain hems, and the use of cotton fabrics. However, many significant differences were noted in the following garment components: collar, bodice, waist location, skirt shape,

skirt length, fabric color, and trim. Actual clothing styles, when compared to fashionable clothing, were found to contain (1) more ease in bodice and sleeve styles, (2) fewer construction details, (3) less fabric, (4) lighter or darker colored fabric, and (5) trim with greater durability.

These findings may be attributed to several factors. The prevalence of high necklines and long sleeves in both published and actual day-dress suggested that modesty may have played a role in women's apparel selections. However, the warm Indian territory climate, and the physical labor associated with pioneer lifestyles, may have motivated women to wear looser sleeves and bodices. Limited availability of fabric, sewing skills, equipment, time and finances may have resulted in garments with less yardage and construction detailing. Frequent washings and hard wear may have required more durable fabrics, styles, and trims. Color differences may have been due to practicality of darker colors, and to the frequently washed fabrics or sun-bleached fabrics.

The substantial Native American component within the Creek Nation population did not appear to significantly influence the women's day-dress choices. Previous studies indicated that at earlier dates the Creek Indian women's dress was characterized by bright colors, knee-length skirts, and decorations of ribbons, feathers and beads (Debo, 1941; Green, 1973). The greater similarity of Creek Nation women's apparel to European American styles, than to Creek

ethnic styles, suggests the growing dominance of the European American presence within the region, and the increasing Creek adoption of elements of that culture. The results also may suggest changing values among the Creek Indian women, with traditional ethnic values diminishing in their influence upon lifestyles.

Previous research concerning the clothing of women in other parts of the nineteenth-century American midwest, revealed that although these women were isolated from "civilization," fashion remained a significant factor in apparel design (Brandt, 1989; Halvenston, 1990). However, some clothing modifications for the purpose of practicality were noted (Brandt, 1989; Halvenston, 1990; Tandberg, 1985). The results of the current study suggested that the women of the Creek Nation may have placed greater emphasis upon practicality than upon fashion, although territorial dress was similar, overall, to current apparel norms and styles. Thus, as elsewhere, women living in the nineteenth century Creek Nation attempted to combine the factors of practicality and fashion, with "fashion" being defined as those European American styles published in east coast newspapers, and reprinted in the newspapers of the Creek Nation.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are suggested for future research.

1. Other Indian nations also dwelled in what is now the present state of Oklahoma during the late nineteenth century. For example, the Creek Nation was only one of the Five Civilized tribes and many more nomadic tribes lived in the western Territory. A study comparing the dress and lifestyles of the women in the Creek Nation to those of a tribe not as "civilized" could increase knowledge about the role of cultural contact upon dress.
2. Diaries, journals, and personal letters written by women in the Creek Nation during 1885-1900 could be examined to gather more detailed information concerning day-dress design, acquisition and use. Such a study would provide apparel information unobtainable from newspapers and photographs concerning apparel values, beliefs, and assumptions.
3. In similar future studies, the researcher suggests simplifying the data collection forms. Perhaps, instead of a numerical coding system for each garment component, the data sheets might contain an actual list of all possibilities, thereby enabling the researcher simply to mark the correct component, rather than continually consult a coding key. This would enable quicker, more efficient gathering of data.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A
DATA COLLECTION FORMS AND
CODING KEY

Figure 3 Newspaper Data Sheet

Source: _____ Date: _____ Page: _____
 Garment number: _____

Style Components:

1. Neckline:

Shape: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

2. Collar:

Shape: _____ Trim: _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Content

Weave

Pattern

Color 1

Color 2

Color 3

6. Skirt:

Shape: _____ Length: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Content

Weave

Pattern

Color 1

Color 2

Color 3

3. Bodice:

Fit: _____ Construction: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Content

Weave

Pattern

Color 1

Color 2

Color 3

4. Sleeve:

Shape: _____ Length: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Content

Weave

Pattern

Color 1

Color 2

Color 3

5. Waistline Treatment:

Shape: _____ Location: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

7 Hemline Treatment: _____

Illustration: Y or N

Figure 4

Photographic Data Sheet

Photograph number: _____ Date: _____

Location: _____

Garment number: _____

Style Components:

1. Neckline:

Shape: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

2. Collar:

Shape: _____ Trim: _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Thickness

Stiffness

Smoothness

Pattern

Color 1

Color 2

Color 3

6. Skirt:

Shape: _____ Length: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Thickness

Stiffness

Smoothness

Pattern

Color 1

Color 2

Color 3

3. Bodice:

Fit: _____ Construction: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Thickness

Stiffness

Smoothness

Pattern

Color 1

Color 2

Color 3

4. Sleeve:

Shape: _____ Length: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Thickness

Stiffness

Smoothness

Pattern

Color 1

Color 2

Color 3

5. Waistline Treatment:

Shape: _____ Location: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

7. Hemline Treatment: _____

Figure 5
Oklahoma Indian-Pioneer Paper Data Sheet

Source: _____ Date: _____ Page: _____
Garment number: _____

Style Components:

1. Neckline:

Shape: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

2. Collar:

Shape: _____ Trim: _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Content				
Weave				
Pattern				
Color 1				
Color 2				
Color 3				

6. Skirt:

Shape: _____ Length: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Content				
Weave				
Pattern				
Color 1				
Color 2				
Color 3				

3. Bodice:

Fit: _____ Construction: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Content				
Weave				
Pattern				
Color 1				
Color 2				
Color 3				

4. Sleeve:

Shape: _____ Length: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

Fabric: 1 2 3 4

Content				
Weave				
Pattern				
Color 1				
Color 2				
Color 3				

5. Waistline Treatment:

Shape: _____ Location: _____ Trim: _____, _____, _____

7 Hemline Treatment: _____

Figure 6
Coding Key

Neckline:

- 1-jewel
- 2-round
- 3-scooped
- 4-heart shaped
- 5-square
- 6-v-shaped
- 7-_____
- 8-_____
- 9-_____

Collars:

- 1-collarless
- 2-ruche
- 3-sailor
- 4-pater pan
- 5-standing band
- 6-notched
- 7-_____
- 8-_____
- 9-_____

Bodices:

- Fit:
 - 1-fitted
 - 2-semi-fitted
 - 3-loose
- Construction:
 - 1-princess
 - 2-empired
 - 3-yoked
 - 4-jacket
 - 5-side seam
 - 6-_____
 - 7-_____
 - 9-_____

Sleeves:

Shape:

- 1-puff
- 2-leg-of-mutton
- 3-bishop
- 4-bishop w/cuff
- 5-_____
- 6-_____
- 7-_____

Length:

- 1-wrist
- 2-bracalet
- 3-below elbow
- 4-above elbow
- 5-_____
- 6-_____
- 7-_____

Waistline Treatment:

- 1-round
- 2-v-shape
- 3-belt/sash
- 4-_____

Waistline Location:

- 1-high
- 2-natural
- 3-low
- 4-no waistline

Skirt

Shape:

- 1-gored
- 2-pleated
- 3-overskirt
- 4-gathered
- 5-wrapped
- 6-_____
- 7-_____
- 8-_____

Length:

- 1-ankle
- 2-instep
- 3-floor
- 4-_____
- 5-_____
- 6-_____

Hemline:

- 1-plain hem
- 2-train
- 3-scallop
- 4-unhemmed
- 5-fringed
- 6-_____
- 7-_____
- 8-_____

Fiber content:

1-wool
 2-cotton
 3-silk
 4-linen
 5-fur
 6-_____
 7-_____
 8-_____

Fabric weave:

1-plain
 2-satin
 3-twill
 4-pile
 5-knit
 6-_____
 7-_____
 8-_____

Fabric pattern:

1-solid
 2-plaid
 3-check
 4-stripes
 5-large print
 6-medium print
 7-small print
 8-_____
 9-_____
 10-_____

Fabric color:

Hue:

1-white
 2-yellow
 3-orange
 4-red
 5-purple
 6-blue
 7-green
 8-brown
 9-black

Shade:

a-light
 b-medium
 c-dark

For Photograph data only:

Fabric thickness:

1-bulky
 2-slightly bulky
 3-sheer

Fabric stiffness:

1-very stiff
 2-slightly stiff
 3-soft

Fabric surface:

1-rough
 2-slightly rough
 3-smooth

Fabric Color:

1-white
 2-gray
 3-black

Figure 7
Coding Key

Neckline Shapes



Jewel



Round



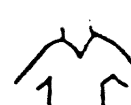
Scoop



Heart-shaped



Square



V-shape

Collars



Rouching



Sailor



Peter Pan



Tailor



Standing Band



Notched



Points



Round flat



Round ruffled



Tie



Rever

Bodice Styles



Princess



Empire



Yoke



Jacket



Darted



Shirred



Sideseam

Sleeve Styles



Puff



Leg-of-Mutton



Narrow



Virago



Narrow gather



Bishop w/cuff



Double Cape



Single Cape



Bishop w/ ruffle

Waistline Treatment



Round



Belt/sash



V-shape

Skirts Styles



Gored



Pleated



Overskirt



Gathered



Wrap



Split



Narrow

Hem Treatment



Plain



Train



Scalloped



Unhemmed



Ruffled

APPENDIX B

INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FASHIONABLE

GARMENT COMPONENTS

TABLE 48
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND COLLARS
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

	Bodice Style											
	Empire		Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Side Seam		Yoke	
Collar	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Notched	0	0.00	1	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Revers	0	0.00	2	22.22	0	0.00	2	66.67	0	0.00	1	20.00
Ruche	1	33.33	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00
Sailor	0	0.00	1	11.11	0	0.00	1	33.33	1	33.33	0	0.00
St. Band	2	66.67	5	55.56	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	3	60.00
Tailored	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	3	100.00	9	100.00	2	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00	5	100.00

TABLE 49
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND BODICE FIT
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Fit	Bodice Style											
	Empire		Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Side Seam		Yoke	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fitted	3	100.00	14	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00	1	33.33	4	36.36
Semi-fit	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	6	54.55
Loose	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09
Total	3	100.00	14	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00	11	100.00

TABLE 50
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND SLEEVE STYLE
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Sleeve	Bodice Style											
	Empire		Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Side Seam		Yoke	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bishop	0	0.00	4	33.33	0	0.00	2	66.67	1	33.33	0	0.00
Double cape	0	0.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00
Leg mutton	0	0.00	6	50.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	2	66.67	4	36.36
Narrow ruff	2	40.00	1	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	45.45
Puff	1	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	18.18
Virago	2	40.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	5	100.00	12	100.00	1	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00	1	100.00

TABLE 51
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND WAISTLINE TREATMENT
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

	Bodice Style											
	Empire		Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Side Seam		Yoke	
Treatment	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Belt	0	0.00	2	16.67	0	0.00	2	100.00	1	50.00	5	71.42
Round	2	100.00	8	66.67	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	28.57
V-shape	0	0.00	2	16.67	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	14.29
Waistband	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00
Total	2	100.00	12	100.00	3	100.00	12	100.00	2	100.00	8	100.00

TABLE 52
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND WAISTLINE LOCATION
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Location	Bodice Style											
	Empire		Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Side Seam		Yoked	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
High	3	100.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67
Natural	0	0.00	7	63.63	2	66.67	3	100.00	1	50.00	3	50.00
Low	0	0.00	3	27.27	1	33.33	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	16.67
No waist	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	16.67
Total	3	100.00	11	100.00	3	100.00	3	100.00	2	100.00	6	100.00

TABLE 53
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND SKIRT STYLE
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Skirt	Bodice Style											
	Empire		Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Side Seam		Yoke	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bell	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	20.00
Gather full	0	0.00	1	8.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gathered	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	40.00
Gored	2	66.67	4	33.33	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	20.00
Gored full	0	0.00	4	33.33	1	33.33	0	0.00	3	100.00	1	20.00
Overskirt	0	0.00	1	8.33	0	0.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Pleated	1	33.33	2	16.67	1	33.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	3	100.00	12	100.00	3	100.00	2	100.00	3	100.00	5	100.00

APPENDIX C

INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FASHIONABLE

FABRIC CHARACTERISTICS AND

GARMENT COMPONENTS

TABLE 54
FIBER CONTENT BY STYLE COMPONENT
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Content	Style Component							
	Collar		Bodice		Sleeve		Skirt	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cotton	13	52.00	17	43.59	16	47.06	17	44.74
Linen	3	12.00	2	5.13	1	2.94	1	2.63
Silk	6	24.00	10	25.64	8	23.53	7	18.42
Wool/silk	0	0.00	1	2.56	1	2.94	1	2.63
Wool	3	12.00	9	23.08	8	23.53	12	31.58
Total	25	100.00	39	100.00	34	100.00	38	100.00

TABLE 55
WEAVES BY STYLE COMPONENT
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Weave	Style Component							
	Collar		Bodice		Sleeve		Skirt	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Knit	0	0.00	1	2.22	1	2.33	0	0.00
Pile	11	39.28	8	17.78	7	16.28	5	12.20
Plain	15	53.57	31	68.89	30	69.77	31	75.62
Satin	1	3.37	3	6.67	3	6.78	2	4.88
Spotted weave	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	2.44
Twill	1	3.57	2	4.44	1	2.33	1	2.44
Total	28	100.00	45	100.00	43	100.00	41	100.00

TABLE 56
FABRIC SURFACE PATTERN BY STYLE COMPONENT
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Pattern	Style Component							
	Collar		Bodice		Sleeve		Skirt	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Check	2	6.67	3	5.88	3	6.82	4	7.69
Moire	1	3.33	2	3.92	2	4.55	3	5.77
Solid	21	70.00	27	52.94	20	50.00	28	53.85
Plaid	0	0.00	3	5.88	3	6.82	2	3.85
Poka dot	0	0.00	2	3.92	1	2.27	3	5.77
Print(lg)	0	0.00	1	1.96	1	2.27	1	1.92
Print(med)	2	6.67	4	7.84	3	6.82	3	5.77
Print(sm)	1	3.33	4	7.84	4	9.09	4	7.69
Stripe	3	10.00	5	9.80	5	11.36	4	7.69
Total	30	100.00	51	100.00	44	100.00	52	100.00

TABLE 57
 COLOR AND USAGE IN COLLARS
 IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Colors	Usage in Day-dress Fabric					
	Solid		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	4	17.23	1	12.50	2	25.00
Gray	4	17.23	3	37.50	1	12.50
Black	2	8.70	1	12.50	1	12.50
Yellow (lt.)	1	4.35	1	12.50	0	0.00
Yellow (med.)	0	0.00	1	12.50	1	12.50
Yellow (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Red (lt.)	1	4.35	0	0.00	1	12.50
Red (med.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
Red (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Blue (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50
Blue (med.)	2	8.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
Blue (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (med.)	3	13.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (dk.)	2	8.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (lt.)	1	4.35	1	12.50	0	0.00
Brown (med.)	3	13.04	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	23	100.00	8	100.00	8	100.00

TABLE 58
 COLOR AND USAGE IN BODICES
 IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Colors	Usage in Day-dress Fabric					
	Sold		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	6	13.95	1	7.14	4	28.57
Gray	5	11.63	3	21.43	2	14.28
Black	9	20.93	2	14.29	1	7.14
Yellow (lt.)	3	6.98	1	7.14	1	7.14
Yellow (med.)	1	2.32	1	7.14	1	7.14
Yellow (dk.)	2	4.65	1	7.14	0	0.00
Red (lt.)	2	4.65	0	0.00	1	7.14
Red (med.)	0	0.00	1	7.14	0	0.00
Red (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.14
Blue (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.14
Blue (med.)	2	4.65	0	0.00	0	0.00
Blue (dk.)	2	4.65	2	14.29	0	0.00
Green (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (med.)	2	4.65	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (dk.)	4	9.30	0	0.00	1	7.14
Brown (lt.)	2	4.65	1	7.14	0	0.00
Brown (med.)	3	6.98	1	7.14	1	7.14
Brown (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	43	100.00	14	100.00	14	100.00

TABLE 59
 COLOR AND USAGE IN SLEEVES
 IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Colors	Usage in Day-dress Fabric					
	Solid		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	4	12.90	1	9.09	3	27.27
Gray	4	12.90	4	36.36	1	9.09
Black	6	19.35	2	18.18	1	9.09
Yellow (lt.)	3	9.68	1	9.09	1	9.09
Yellow (med.)	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	9.09
Yellow (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Red (lt.)	2	6.45	0	0.00	1	9.09
Red (med.)	1	3.23	0	0.00	1	9.09
Red (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Blue (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09
Blue (med.)	2	6.45	1	9.09	0	0.00
Blue (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (med.)	2	6.45	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (dk.)	3	9.68	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (lt.)	1	3.23	1	9.09	0	0.00
Brown (med.)	3	9.68	0	0.00	1	9.09
Brown (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	31	100.00	11	100.00	11	100.00

TABLE 60
COLOR AND USAGE IN SKIRTS
IN FASHIONABLE DAY-DRESS

Colors	Usage in Day-dress Fabric					
	Solid		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	4	9.76	1	9.09	3	27.27
Gray	5	12.19	4	36.36	1	9.09
Black	9	21.95	2	18.18	1	9.0
Yellow (lt.)	2	4.88	1	9.09	1	9.09
Yellow (med.)	1	2.44	1	9.09	1	9.09
Yellow (dk)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Red (lt.)	1	2.44	0	0.00	1	9.09
Red (med.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09
Red (dk.)	2	4.88	0	0.00	0	0.00
Blue (lt.)	1	2.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
Blue (med.)	3	7.32	1	9.09	1	9.09
Blue (dk.)	1	2.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (lt.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (med.	3	7.32	0	0.00	0	0.00
Green (dk.)	3	7.32	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (lt.)	2	4.88	1	9.09	0	0.00
Brown (med.)	4	9.76	0	0.00	0	0.00
Brown (dk.)	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	41	100.00	11	100.00	11	100.00

APPENDIX D

INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACTUAL

GARMENT COMPONENTS

TABLE 61
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND COLLARS
IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Collars	Bodice Style									
	Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Sideseam		Yoke	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ruche	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	1	9.09	3	21.43
Peter pan	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	18.18	1	7.14
Tailor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	1	7.14
Standing Band	2	100.00	7	63.63	1	100.00	3	27.27	7	50.00
Round flat	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	27.27	0	0.00
Round ruffle	0	0.00	2	18.18	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00
Tie	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	14.29
Total	2	100.00	11	100.00	1	100.00	11	100.00	14	100.00

TABLE 62
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND BODICE FIT
IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Fit	Bodice Style											
	Darts		Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Sideseam		Yoke	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Fitted	0	0.00	1	50.00	11	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	6	31.58
Semi Fitted	1	100.00	1	50.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	6	46.15	6	31.58
Lose	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	53.85	7	36.84
Total	1	100.00	2	100.00	11	100.00	1	100.00	11	100.00	19	100.00

TABLE 63
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND SLEEVE STYLE
IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Sleeve	Bodice Style											
	Darts		Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Sideseam		Yoke	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bishop	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	27.27	0	0.00	5	38.46	6	33.33
Bishop w/ruff	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.55
Leg-of-mutton	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	18.18	0	0.00	2	15.38	4	22.22
Narrow	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	9.09	0	0.00	4	30.77	3	16.67
Narrow gath.	0	0.00	2	100.00	5	45.45	1	100.00	2	15.38	3	16.67
Puff	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	5.55
Total	1	100.00	2	100.00	11	100.00	1	100.00	13	100.00	18	100.00

TABLE 64
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND WAISTLINE TREATMENT
IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Treatment	Bodice Style											
	Darts		Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Side seam		Yoke	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Belt/sash	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	12.50	0	0.00	4	50.00	5	50.00
Round	1	100.00	1	50.00	4	50.00	0	0.00	4	50.00	5	50.00
V-Shape	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	12.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Waistband	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	25.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	1	100.00	2	100.00	8	100.00	1	100.00	8	100.00	10	100.00

TABLE 65
INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODICE STYLE AND SKIRT STYLE
IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Skirt	Bodice Style									
	Jacket		Princess		Shirred		Sideseam		Yoke	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gathered	0	0.00	3	33.33	0	0.00	5	55.56	6	46.25
Gathered w/full	0	0.00	2	22.22	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.69
Gored	1	50.00	2	22.22	1	100.00	2	22.22	3	23.08
Gored w/full	1	50.00	1	11.11	0	0.00	2	22.22	2	15.38
Narrow	0	0.00	1	11.11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Wrapped	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	7.69
Total	2	100.00	9	100.00	1	100.00	9	100.00	13	100.00

APPENDIX E

INTERRELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACTUAL FABRIC
CHARACTERISTICS AND GARMENT COMPONENTS

TABLE 66
FABRIC SURFACE PATTERN BY GARMENT COMPONENTS IN
PHOTOGRAPHED DAY-DRESS

Pattern	Collar		Bodice		Sleeve		Skirt	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Check	0	0.00	1	1.82	1	1.85	1	8.00
Plaid	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.00
Polka dot	2	4.00	2	3.64	2	3.70	1	2.00
Print (med.)	6	12.00	6	10.91	5	9.26	5	10.00
Print (sm.)	4	8.00	5	9.09	5	9.26	6	12.00
Solid	35	70.00	37	67.27	35	64.81	31	62.00
Stripe	3	6.00	6	10.91	6	11.11	4	8.00
Total	50	100.00	57	100.00	54	100.00	50	100.00

TABLE 67
COLOR VALUE AND USAGE IN COLLARS
IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Value	Usage							
	Solid		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)		Third(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Light	11	35.49	6	50.00	7	58.33	0	0.00
Medium	5	16.13	0	0.00	4	33.33	0	0.00
Dark	15	48.38	6	50.00	1	8.33	1	100.00
Total	31	100.00	12	100.00	12	100.00	1	100.00

TABLE 68
COLOR VALUE AND USAGE IN SLEEVES
IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Value	Usage							
	Solid		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)		Third(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Light	1	54.29	13	61.90	12	57.14	0	0.00
Medium	6	17.14	1	4.76	7	33.33	0	0.00
Dark	10	28.57	7	33.33	2	9.52	1	100.00
Total	35	100.00	21	100.00	21	100.00	2	100.00

TABLE 69
COLOR VALUE AND USAGE IN BODICES
IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Usage								
Value	Solid		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)		Third(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Light	18	51.43	13	59.09	13	57.09	0	0.00
Medium	6	17.14	0	0.00	7	31.82	0	0.00
Dark	11	31.43	9	40.90	2	9.09	1	100.00
Total	35	100.00	22	100.00	22	100.00	1	100.00

TABLE 70
COLOR VALUE AND USAGE IN SKIRTS
IN ACTUAL DAY-DRESS

Value	Usage							
	Solid		Primary(Print)		Secondary(Print)		Third(Print)	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Light	8	26.67	12	57.14	12	57.14	0	0.00
Medium	9	30.00	2	9.92	5	23.81	0	0.00
Dark	13	43.33	7	33.33	4	19.04	2	100.00
Total	30	100.00	21	100.00	21	100.00	2	100.00

VITA

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