

# **Clothing and Dress**



## Garments

Eighteenth-century women of European descent generally wore the same basic garments. Fashion and regional testes influenced their look. The women of New France wanted to dress as fashionably as they could, especially on Sundays. The latest European fashions — even silk gowns — reached the furthest frontier regions. Catholic priests often decread women's wearing of immodest and especially a dolling in styles beyond their status. Many observers also commented on the short skirts (mid-calif) and jackets (nather than gowns) that Ashitantwomen wore.



# Articles of Dress

Women wore a simple chemise (shift), usually made of lines as an undergament and a nightgoen. Over it, they were at least two jupos (petiticals) tied about the waist. Whallstone stays provided the foundation for the gown or judget, gave the rounded festionable shape, and provided an erect posture. While at home in a state of decreasing less formal diess) a woman might wear a quitted vest or jumps nather than the stays. Pockets were find about the welst rather than sewn into women's clothing – usually under the top petitionst, which had all is to allow access to the pocietis. A jucket or gown went over the stays. According shoulders women were a fichu (neckerchief) lucked into the front of her gown.



Caps and Hats A cottle (cap) covered a voman's hair at all times unless her hair was elaborately styled.



When outdoors, a wide-brimmed hat kept the sun women's faces.

### Shoes in the cities or on

Sundays woman wore the leather or rocade shoes ove thigh-high stockings Habitent woman moccasins and/or sabotz (wooden shoes) while working. In the summerthey often went berefoot.



Stylish 16<sup>th</sup> century women's shoes





#### Adornment

Women of both France and New France were fingerrings, medallions, and crosses or crucifices on ribbons around their necks, all of which have been recovered from Fort St. Joseph.









Insoperate finger rings from Fort St. Joseph