

GCVS By-Laws

PURPOSE:

The Gold Camp Victorian Society, Inc. (GCVS) is dedicated to the **preservation of the history** of Cripple Creek and surrounding areas, as well as the **history and lifestyle of the Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries**. GCVS board members, officers, and the general membership are a group of enthusiastic volunteers determined to **safeguard history** for generations to come by **depicting life as it was, enlightening the public**, and supporting the City's on-going efforts to **preserve the historical culture** of Cripple Creek.

Web Site

Gold Camp Victorian Society

Historical Education and Reenactments

The **Gold Camp Victorian Society, Inc.** is dedicated to the preservation of the history of Cripple Creek, Colorado, and surrounding areas. Known as the World's Greatest Gold Camp, the District is rich in ranching, mining and railroad history. **By wearing Victorian era clothing and reenacting typical scenes of those days**, the Gold Camp Victorian Society is determined to **safeguard this heritage** by **educating** all generations in the **lifestyles and accomplishments** of the early day residents who created and enriched our community.

The Society plays a role in City historic events such as the opening of the Heritage Center. We extend **our historic education** by participating in parades and **historical reenactments** in Colorado Springs, Victor, Florissant, Canon City, Leadville, and elsewhere.

The Society began in 1999 **with twenty people who liked to dress "old-fashioned"** and pursue entertainments enjoyed by the early-day Cripple Creek District pioneers. Today, we have grown to a membership exceeding eighty.

The Gold Camp Victorian Society is now a Not-for-Profit Corporation, known **and respected throughout the State of Colorado and beyond**. The society is **applauded by history buffs and Historical Societies everywhere for the attention given to authenticity in clothing, manners and activities**.

The Gold Camp Victorian Society is actively involved in helping the City of Cripple Creek celebrate National Historic Preservation Week. Events for 2008 will include a Victorian Tea and Social

Gathering, Donkey Derby Days Gold Dust Dance, Military Appreciation Days, Mt. Pisgah Speaks Cemetery Walk, as well as several parades and **historical reenactments**. Please see our "Events" section for details. We encourage visitors of all ages to join us at our balls and dances to learn old-time dance steps from professional instructors and to **dress up in turn-of-the-century clothing**.

The Society's Smokin' Guns Club brings **historical weapons** to life. Using old single shot handguns, these men and women add excitement to parades, **historical reenactments**, and events. Safety is our priority and training sessions held on occasional Saturdays offer practice in friendly fast draw competitions. Unarmed members come to cheer them on and partake in a potluck dinner. Click on Smokin' Guns Club link to the right to learn more about this unique club..

Smokin' Guns

Some members within the Gold Camp Victorian Society wished to draw on the rich history of the **Victorian Era in period dress, while carrying firearms**. Firearms played a vital part in taming the "*Wild West*" for a more genteel and civilized society. We wanted to include **gun history in our education and ambience to the public**. We saw weaponry as an important aspect in the dress of the day. Believing this part of history needed to be told, the "Smokin' Guns" club was formed. It quickly became one of our most popular aspects of the Gold Camp Victorian Society.

Smokin' Guns members have passed Colorado State background checks. Safety is viewed by our club as first and foremost whenever we carry guns. The club Armorer conducts safety meetings before all shooting events.

Qualified members use **their own authentic replicas. Colt Single Action Army revolvers (and various copies) in .44 and .45 calibers are the most popular**. We carry unloaded guns while attending non-shooting activities. We use blank cartridges when performing shooting events such as parades, **skits from the past** and "quick draw" contests.

Smokin' Gun members, along with other Society members, enjoy quarterly "*fun days*." These are usually held at club members' homes and hark back to a time when neighbors got together for a potluck meal, socialized and played games. We meet to eat, visit and shoot blanks. This gives us an opportunity to practice safe gun handling in preparation for "*quick draw*" contests, shootouts, **historical reenactments** and parades.

Guidelines

For Costuming/Accessories

Guidelines differ from rules in that they are not absolute. Guidelines are just that – guides, or suggestions. Rules are requirements. The following were taken from various historical reenactment organizations as an aid to GCVS members.

Reenactment Guild of America (RGA)

Clothing - Men

FOOTWEAR: There are numerous styles of footwear. **The most popular boot was the stovepipe or military style (cavalry, infantry and officer styles).** The period correct toes are coffin toe, square toe or round pointed toe. The pointed toe, (roach killers), were not introduced until well after the 1900's. Fancy stitching was introduced in the late 1870's, (cathedral style). In the 1880's the fancy stitched boots were introduced and became popular by the mid 1880's including scalloped/v-topped and toe stitching. Townies commonly wore brogans. **Gentlemen, businessmen and high rollers wore low laced dress shoes with shined finishes.** Logging boots, low top work boots like Wellington were an expensive alternative to boots as well as moccasins and leather sandals depending on the character and the area which is being portrayed.



Stovepipe Boots



High-top Dress Shoes

PANTS/BRITCHES: Were made of various materials including, wool, cotton, cotton duck canvas, corduroy, denims, etc... **The pants of the era had no belt loops and had 6 buttons on the belt, four in the front and two on the back to accommodate a pair of braces.** Styles of the day had button flies or button flap fronts, (sailor style), with no zippers. Front pockets and a watch pocket was standard and one or no back pocket was common. Some pants had holes in the back for a lace to synch, (military styles), while others were equipped with a sewed on strap that form fitted the britches across the upper back. These styles are approved as period correct.

BRACES/SUSPENDERS: Most wool and dress pants were loose fitting and required some extra support and suspenders were popular items in the 1800's. **Cotton, silk, linen, canvas and leather were commonly used materials;** some were fancy stitches and/or embroidered. Although there was elastic available it was a very high dollar item and was not used in abundance by common folk. A small piece would sometimes be on the lower back of a pair of braces for elasticity. **Many cow hands wore tight pants and did not need suspenders** but others liked the looser fit. Braces in the y configuration had leather tongs that laced through the end of the braces with two button holes on each end. X or H configurations were popular as well and many of these styles had a single button hole on the end of each strap with an adjustment strap on the front. Some braces available today are all elastic and are allowed but must correlate with the time period in which they were made available, according to the mail order catalogues. generally after 1880.

VESTS: Were made of many materials depending on the character wearing them. Example: A Dandy or gambler would wear a more distinct vest made from silk or satin with colors and prints of all types common then with a slight inverted V front and generally two outside pockets. Vests worn by cow hands were made of more durable materials including cotton, wool or canvas and commonly had 4 front outside pockets straight cut along the bottom. The lapels came in shawl/rounded and notched. No collar vests were seen but lapels were the most common until the 1890's and were made to continue around the back of the neck in most styles in the 1800's. However, most vendors only make lapels that end at the shoulder so this style is allowed. **NO Polyester.**

SHIRTS: Pull over style's were made of wool, cotton and silk. The collar was usually banded that rose up to 1" and remained buttoned and had a stud in the back so a false collar could be added. Shirts with full collars usually had rounded collar tips. The tux shirt is correct when worn with a vest but should be **100% cotton.** Buttons were made of metal, glass, stone, bone, shell and wood. Most manufacturers of period clothing use plastic buttons and are acceptable if they appear to be duplicating an authentic material. We should try and stay away from those that are obviously plastic or replace them with suitable alternatives.

FIREARMS: Any original or replica firearm that conforms to the time period is RGA approved, i.e. Traditions, Dakota, Cimarron Arms, Vaqueros, Colt, EMF, U.S. Patent Arms, American Arms, Winchester, Marlin, etc. The Cimarron Arms Lightning or Thunder resembles the original Colt Lightning and are acceptable even though they are not double action. **The Uberti and Ruger Bird's head are not acceptable because of the shape of the grip.**

GUNLEATHER: Will be period. Civil war flap style, Slim Jim and Mexican loop holsters are some examples. **No Buscadero one piece rigs or leg tie downs will be allowed.**



Hollywood Buscadero holster & belt

HATS: Probably the foremost key in bringing out the wardrobe. Hats worn in our time period were usually made of three types of materials, felts of wool, beaver and wool blend with beaver. Some were made of leather but were not common due to the way they hold in heat and were not comfortable. **The important thing about hats was the crease that was in them.** The creases of today's cowboy hats are not period such as the cattleman and rodeo crease. **Common were the flat top, round or the semi Gus, campaign dimples etc.** Modern felt hats can be reshaped by using steam in a tea kettle or pot of water and recreating the crown. This is the way to make a crown permanent. Blends that contain cardboard in the center are not approved by RGA. It is best to get photos of the character you are portraying and recreate the brim and crown appropriately. Any major hat company, garage sale and/or thrift store can be your source in obtaining a good hat. Of course if you have the budget for it there are numerous companies that make period hats.



Stetson Boss of the Plains hat

COATS: were common for all types. One worn by outlaw to lawman was the frock coat. This coat came to about the knees and was skirted for our time period. Others were town coats, morning coats or cutaways, sack coats as well as cape coats. They were usually wool including gabardine in black, brown and gray in solid colors but were available in complete suits in checkered and plaids known as dittos.

ACCOUTREMENTS: These were the common accessories worn by the men of our time period again depending on the character one is portraying. The character is what would be the factor on what accoutrements to wear.

Wild Rags we know today as bandanas were usually cotton for the cowboy but could be made of silk and canvas. They were longer than the common bandana of today and were worn in two ways. Tails tied in front or back were used for protecting the respiratory system when riding in dust but were common as a fashion as well.

Ties worn besides wild rags were regular neck ties, bow ties, string ties and cravats. They were topped off with a stick pin and were the common dress for all as well as Dandy's and professional types.

Pocket Watches were very common for all types of characters. As today, a time piece was very important. They were worn attached to a chain and had a fob or attachment at the end of a gentleman's favorite symbol to his liking. The vest pocket is where it was kept with one part of chain attached to a button hole so the watch would not fall to the ground when time was being checked.

Spurs were common for the cowboy that spent most of his time on the range and cattle trails. Be sure they are period; hardened, cast steel or nickel. **No stainless steel!** Spur straps are leather and need to be designed as period as possible.

CLOTHING - Women

For the time period, clothing is a bit more complex. Many vendors sell clothes that are 1895-1899 and sell them as 1800's clothing. This is deceiving because they do not give the exact year. Make sure when purchasing and/or making clothing you have researched the year styles in the time frame you are portraying. Women's clothing was determined, as today, on the activity, geography and everyday life of each woman. Also, there were many fabrics and patterns. Most fabrics were natural cottons, silks, satins and velvets. Florals, paisleys and stripes as well as solids in many colors were popular.

Bodices fitted below waistlines. Sleeves were generally slim and tight fitting with some sleeves with slight fullness at the shoulder. Collars are generally stand up or ruffle with lower necklines reserved for evening wear. Trains on skirts were popular for evening and home but shorter walking skirts also seen. Lots of drapery and two or more fabrics or colors considered a must. Bustles expand to maximum fullness around 1887.

What is **NOT allowed** in RGA is **reconstructed prom dresses or polyester** as well as **zippers and velcro**. Stay away from obviously nylon or polyester laces. Dresses and female clothing will have historically accurate materials as well as cuts and style.

DRESSES: The common dress worn by the average ranch or homesteader was a day dress. This can be researched and manufactured regularly at not a great expense.

POLONAISE: A style of dress that the bodice and overskirt are made as one piece appearing in the early 1870's and remaining popular through the 1880's. They could be very fancy or very simple.

A word to the wild women - Dance hall girls' skirts should be below their knees with an evening style bodice.

Soiled doves, if you choose to wear your underwear as a costume, know that you wouldn't be doing it downstairs or outside. That is a sure way to make sure the "proper" ladies would run you out of town.

Even among the not so proper there were rules to be observed. If you were walking down the streets you are expected to dress somewhat respectable.

SHOES: There are many styles, you'll have to do a little research. Ball slippers and walking boots were made of many materials, ie. silk, kid, seal skin and leather. A good standard is leather high-top boots, lace-up or button top boots.

ACCESSORIES: Earrings - only French hooks and screw-on posts. Studs were introduced around the turn of the century. Clip-ons came in the early 1900s. Stay away from modern styles. Earrings were made of gold and silver and sometimes incorporated with pearl, precious or semi-precious stones.

Cameos were very popular in various colors as pins, necklaces and earrings.

Women's watches were similar in style to men's. Pocket watches were often put in a small pocket that was pinned to the dress. There were also some watch pins.

Hats and bonnets were worn very often. Styles are too varied to include here. Again, it is suggested you study to learn what was in style. They could be simple or adorned with ribbons, bows, feathers or even whole birds or wings. (We won't expect you to use real birds as they did, just keep them real looking).

Glasses/Specks will be period.

Other hair adornments include ribbons, bows, flowers and feathers. Fancy hair combs made of tortoise shell, bone, ivory and wood were very popular and were usually very elaborate.

HAIR: Women usually had long hair. Shoulder length or a little below the shoulders was considered short but was sometimes worn. Very popular in the 1800's were fancy curls and coiffures piled on top of the head. Hair pieces were often used to make elaborate hairdos possible.

Make-up is allowed (we're too vain). Some women did wear make-up, especially soiled doves and entertainers, but it began to show up on the faces of women in cities also. They wore rouge and lipstick as well as a foundation and there are references to "darkening" the eyelashes. (It is interesting to note that rouge was often times made with beet juice and a foundation was made of flour paste!

We are not suggesting you use these items).

Hands were often gloved, but if they weren't, nails were either natural or French manicure.

There is much more detail too extensive to list here. **Some suggested reference books are;**

"Le Maitresse Couturiere-The Lady's Dressmaker" and "Buttons and Bows" both by Marna Davis.

"Victorian Fashions and Costumes from Harpers Bazaar" by Blum, a Dover publication.

"American Victorian Costume in Early Photographs" by Pricillia Harris Dalrymple, Dover plus many more.

The key word here folks is "RESEARCH". Although the organization does allow some exceptions, the point is to strive for authenticity or as close as possible. After all, RGA's goal is to present an honest representation of the 19th century.

American Frontier Reenactment Guild (AFRG)

CLOTHING (Men)

AFRG is a historically accurate reenactment organization. Clothing is what sets us apart. The following is a guide to clothing as well as some do's and don'ts. All clothing will be accurate for the time period. It is important to know and understand what a reenactor is portraying as far as a character, etc.

BOOTS: Shall be period type boots that were commonly worn in the appropriate time period, coffin toe or round pointed toe without toe stitching. The tops will be stove top or cavalry type and were mainly black or brown. Modern day boots that have stitching on the toes or have

scalloped tops are not period. Heels will be appropriate. **Townies and/or brogan shoes were worn by town folks and are allowed.**

PANTS: Were made of cotton materials and or cotton duck. **They had no belt loops and had fly fronts that buttoned.** They contained front pockets and either one or no rear pocket. They also contained 6 buttons at the top of the pants, four in the front and two in the back where braces(suspenders) were worn to hold them up. This type of pant is the approved and period pant. **Braces were commonly leather or cotton reinforced. Elastic are sold commonly today, and therefore will be allowed, but should not be worn without a vest.** The bottom of each brace will have a half loop that contains two holes for buttoning to the pant button.

VESTS: Were made of many materials, depending on the character wearing them. Example: A Dandy or gambler would wear a more distinct vest with colors and prints, such as brocade, and prints and colors of all types common then. Lapels were the common in our time period and to be 100% correct should continue around the back of the neck, however because of the cost of this lapel creation and most vendors only making lapels that end at the shoulder they will be allowed. The lapel came in shawl and notched. **Material was Silk, both regular and brocade, cotton, wool and satin. Polyester is not allowed.**

SHIRTS: Were made of cotton and silk, the collar was usually banded that rose up to 1" and remained buttoned. Shirts with full collars were usually rounded collar tips. The tux shirt and fake collars are also period, however the tux shirt should be 100% cotton. Buttons were made of metal, glass and wood.

FIREARMS: Any original or replica firearm that conforms to the time period is AFRG approved i.e. Traditions, Dakota, Cimmaron Arms, Vaqueros, Colt, EMF, U.S. Patent Arms, Winchester, Marlin etc.

GUN LEATHER: Will be period. No Buscadero or Drop loop tie down rigs.
No Saturday morning T.V. Western gun leather will be worn, nor is approved.

HATS: Probably the foremost key in bringing out the wardrobe. Hats worn in our time period were usually made of three types of materials: Wool, Beaver and wool blend with beaver. Some were made of leather but was not common due to the way they hold in heat and were not comfortable. **The important thing about hats was the crease that was in them. The**

creases of today's cowboy hats are not period, such as the cattleman and rodeo crease. Common were the flat top, round or the semi Gus, campaign dimples etc. Hats for reenactors can be reshaped by purchasing an appropriate material 20th century hat and by using steam, in a tea kettle or pot of water, and recreating the crown. This is the way to make a crown permanent. Blends that contain cardboard in the center are not approved by AFRG. It is best to get photos of the character you are portraying and recreate the brim and crown appropriately. Any major hat company can be your source in obtaining a hat or there are numerous companies that make period hats depending on your budget.

COATS: were common for all types. One worn by outlaw to lawman, was the frock coat. This coat came to about the knees and was skirted for our time period. Others were town coats, morning coats or cutaways, as well as cape coats. They were usually wool including gabardine in black, brown and grey.

ACCOUTERMENTS: These were the common accessories worn by the men of our time period, again depending on the character one is portraying is what would be the factor on what accouterments to wear. **Wild rags** we know today as bandanas were usually cotton for the cowboy but could be made of silk and canvas. They were longer than the common bandana of today and were worn in two ways tails tied in front, or back, were used for protecting the respiratory system when riding in dust, but were common as a fashion as well. **Pocket watches** were very common for all types of characters, as today a time piece is very important. They were worn attached to a chain, and had a fob or attachment at the end of a gentleman's favorite symbol to his liking. The vest pocket is where it was kept with one part of chain attached to a button hole so the watch would not fall to the ground when time was being checked. **Ties** worn besides wild rag were regular neck ties, bow ties, string ties and cravats. They were topped off with a stick pin, and was the common dress for all, as well as Dandy's and professional types. **Spurs** were common for the cowboy that spent most of his time on the range and cattle trails. **Be sure they are period and are not stainless steel.** Spur straps also need to be as period as possible.

WOMEN'S CLOTHES

For the time period are a bit more complex. Many vendors sell clothes that are 1895 -1899, and sell them as 1800 clothing. This is deceiving because they do not give the exact year. Make sure when purchasing and/or making clothing, you have researched the year styles in the time frame you are portraying. Women's clothing was determined, as today, on the activity, geography and everyday life of each woman. Also, there were many fabrics and patterns. Most fabrics were natural -

cottons, silks, satins, velvets. Florals, paisleys and stripes, as well as solids in many colors, were popular.

Bodices fitted below waistline. **Sleeves** were generally slim and tight fitting with some sleeves with slight fullness at the shoulder. **Collars** are generally stand up or ruffle with lower necklines reserved for evening wear. **Trains** on skirts popular for evening and home but shorter walking skirts also seen. Lots of drapery and two or more fabrics or colors considered a must. **Bustles** expand to maximum fullness around 1887.

What is **NOT** allowed in AFRG is **reconstructed prom dresses or Polyester**, as well as **zippers and velcro**. Stay away from obviously nylon or polyester laces. Dresses and **female clothing will have historically accurate materials as well as cuts and style**.

Dresses: The common dress worn by the average ranch or homesteader was a day dress. This can be researched and manufactured regularly at not a great expense.

Polonaise: A style of dress that the bodice and overskirt are made as one piece, appearing early 1870's and remaining popular through the 80's. They could be very fancy or very simple.

A word to the **wild women** - Dance hall girls skirts should be below their knees with an evening style bodice. **Soiled doves** if you choose to wear your underwear as a costume, know that you wouldn't be doing it downstairs or outside. That is a sure way to make sure the "proper" ladies run you out of town. Even among the not so proper there were rules to be observed. If you were walking down the streets you are expected to dress somewhat respectable.

Shoes: There are many styles- you'll have to do a little research. Ball slippers and walking boots were made of many materials - silk, kid, seal skin and leather. A good standard is leather high-top boots, lace-up or button top boots.

Accessories: Earrings - only French hooks and screw-on posts. Studs were introduced around the turn of the century. Clip-ons came in the early 1900s. Stay away from modern styles. Earrings were made of gold and silver and sometimes incorporated with pearl, precious or semi-precious stones.

Cameos were very popular in various colors as pins, necklaces and earrings. Women's watches were similar in style to men's. **Pocket watches** were often put in a small pocket that was pinned to the dress. There were also some watch pins.

Hats and bonnets were worn very often. Styles are too varied to include here. Again, it is suggested you study to learn what was in style. They could be simple or adorned with ribbons, bows, feathers or even whole birds or wings. (We won't expect you to use real birds as they did, just keep them real looking).

Glasses/Specks will be period.

Other hair adornments include ribbons, bows, flowers and feathers. Fancy hair combs made of tortoise shell, bone, ivory and wood were very popular and were usually very elaborate.

Hair: Women usually had long hair. Shoulder length or a little below the shoulders was considered short, but was sometimes worn. Very popular in the 1800s were fancy curls and coiffures piled on top of the head. Hair pieces were often used to make elaborate hairdos possible. If you have a modern hair style, it needs to be covered or disguised with a hat, bonnet or hair piece.

Make-up is allowed (we're too vain). Some women did wear make-up, especially soiled doves and entertainers, but it began to show up on the faces of women in cities, also. They wore rouge and lipstick, as well as a foundation, and there are references to "darkening" the eyelashes. (It is interesting to note that rouge was oftentimes made with beet juice and a foundation was made of flour paste! We are not suggesting you use these items).

Hands were often gloved, but if they weren't, nails were either natural or French manicure.

There is much more detail too extensive to list here. Some suggested reference books are "Le Maitresse Couturiere-The Lady's Dressmaker" and "Buttons and Bows" both by Marna Davis, "Victorian Fashions and Costumes from Harpers Bazaar" by Blum a Dover publication, "American Victorian Costume in Early Photographs" by Pricillia Harris Dalrymple, Dover plus many more. The key word here is RESEARCH.

National Congress of Old West Shootists (NCOWS):

NOTE: NCOWS is primarily a shooting organization (using live ammunition), but with strict costuming rules.

NOT approved:

Clothing and Accoutrements:

A very diverse range of apparel and accoutrements existed within the time period of **1865-1899**. Much has been written detailing the items worn and used during this time. The individual must research all items to ensure authenticity. Period photographs used to authenticate dress should be dated in order to eliminate confusion as to whether the item is correct.

Not allowed are the following: any modern Western-style boot with stitching on the toe; modern-style vests; snap-button shirts or modern-style Western shirts; modern jeans that have not been altered to conform to historic styling; Buscadero (slotted belt) gun rigs; modern "fast-draw" holsters; slide-on shotgun shell holders (effective as of the first Territorial Congress of 2006); modern-style cowboy hats, unless altered to an authentic style; modern Western trophy-style belt buckles. Loading strips are not allowed on the firing line but may be used at the loading area. Shotgun cartridge belts must have individual loops.

Non-approved Accoutrements

Slide on shotgun shell holders

Buscadero (slotted belt) gun rigs

No fast draw holsters

Shotgun belts must have individual loops

No loading strips on firing line

Modern Western-style boot with stitching on the toe

Modern-style vests

Snap-button shirts or modern-style Western shirts

Modern jeans that have not been altered to conform to historic styling

Modern-style cowboy hats (unless altered to an authentic style)

Modern western trophy-style belt buckle

Non-Approved Holsters:

No belt holster shall be lined with metal, plastic, or any non-leather material to make it easier to extract or re-holster revolver. Cloth Lining shall be acceptable. No holster shall be lower than the leading, forward edge of the trigger guard in the trigger area and no lower than the midpoint of the trigger guard over the cylinder or at the leading edge of the holster. Holster shall be attached to belt by a loop over the entire belt, i.e., no slotted belt (buscadero rigs). No holster may be tied to the leg.

Non-Approved Revolvers

Ruger Vaquero Bisley

Ruger .32 H&R

Cimarron Lightning

Cimarron Thunderer

Cimarron Model P Jr.

“P” frames with Birds-head grip

“Pinkerton”-grip firearms

Uberti '73 SAA with cap and ball cylinders

Ruger Old Army cap and ball

Navy Arms Scout and similar small framed revolvers

Victorian era Clothing 1890-1900

1890 - 1900: Colors: **Men** wore gray or tan coats, dark winter coats, plaids, checked or striped trousers, dark formal coats, gray-colored neckties, black tuxedos, black or brown derbys, black or striped socks, white or light spats, and russet, black or white shoes. **Women** wore bright plaids, checks and stripes, Persian designs, flower prints, silver-gray, pink, black, white, blue, red, green, peach, orange, or brilliant red. **Materials:** For **men**, serge, twill, homespun, tweed, blue serge, mohair, gray flannel, linen, duck, pongee, seersucker, stitched leather. **Women** wore crepe, crepon, poplin, batiste, pique, silk, wool, voile, silk gauze, lace, gold tinsel, satin, velvet, taffeta, faille, chiffon, seal, mink, Persian lamb, sable, chinchilla, ermine fur, suede, washable leather, haircloth, crinoline, lawn mousseline-de-laine, grenadine, organdie, crepe lisse, foulard, tarlatan, gingham, linen, muslin, seersucker, pongee, duck, dotted swiss, net dimity, mohair, and pin-seal.

Victorian era Accessories, 1890-1900

1890 - 1900: Men: watches in vest pockets, watch chains with charms or trinkets suspended from one vest pocket across to the other. Accessories used were umbrellas, crook-handled bamboo canes, nose glasses or pince-nez on cords, gold spectacles (older men) white kid gloves, leather or chamois outdoor gloves, belts, suspenders, folding pocket book, gold toothpick in pencil case. No makeup. **Women:** gold or silver watches with fobs, worn in pocket at belt, or attache to left shoulder by fleur-de-lis or bow knot, large lockets on chains (usually heart-shaped), small lockets on short chains, dog collars studded with precious stones, pins of diamonds, brilliants or pearls used to secure high collars, narrow wedding bands, diamond solitaire engagement rings, link bracelets fastened by small heart-shaped padlocks, and bangle bracelets. Accessories included chatelaine bags, hand purses hooked onto belt, lorgnettes, muffs - usually flat, fur necklets, feather boas, 4-buttons gloves, card cases, buckled belts, sashes, small fans, folding wheel-shaped fans, long-handled umbrellas, usually tipped in gold or mother-of-pearl, small parasol with lace, long elaborate hat pins, and

gold pens in mother-of-pearl holder. Makeup consisted mainly of starch used as face powder.