## Exchange

France and Britain were almost constantly separated by war from 1792-1815, but it is possible to trace patterns of exchange and influence in fashion. Plates from both sides of the Channel were clearly inspired by, and in some cases directly copied from, one another.

Here are two examples of how the *Fashions of London and Paris* translated plates from the *Journal des Dames et des Modes.*  *Journal des Dames et des Modes* March 1802 February 1803







*Fashions of London and Paris* May 1802 April 1803





*Journal des Dames et des Modes* April 1801



*Gallery of Fashion* February 1801



*Gallery of Fashion* April 1797 November 1800





## **Shedding Layers**

Regardless of simultaneous trends, French fashion was far more dramatic and radical than British fashion during this era.

Throughout *Journal des Dames* women wear garments that reveal their arms, shoulders, breasts and feet.

In British plates, not only are women's bodies almost completely covered in fabric. Even their feet are rarely visible! The exception is when the figures take a vigorous walk in the country, and their quick steps or howling winds sweep up their skirts.





*Journal des Dames et des Modes* November 1797

## **Interpreting Antique**

Commonly called "neoclassical," dress during this period was often inspired by ancient Greek and Roman statues. This is apparent throughout the JDM, affecting all parts of dress, but occurs only sparingly and subtly in British fashion plates.



Fashions of London and Paris March 1803



Some fashion trends extended well before and after the French Revolution. A remarkable example is the turban, which gained popularity in England in the 1780s and took on several different forms in both countries over the decades, becoming a hallmark of the period.