



Dress Code in the Frontier Life: How People Adapted to Survive as Seen in James Fenimore Cooper's Novel *The Pioneers*

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Abstract. People need to adjust to all aspects of life when they move to a new area with drastically different conditions. One of these elements is how people dress or the dress code. The clothing worn in coastal regions differs greatly from that worn in frontier or wilderness areas. The immigrants who occupy the frontier have a very intimate connection with American history. They come from various social backgrounds, but they all want to achieve the American Dream. This study tries to investigate the frontier dress code in James Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Pioneers*. This study employs the American Studies method, which combines literary, historical, and sociological methodologies. The disciplines of history and sociology are employed in this study to supplement existing materials in the literature. The information is primarily drawn from James Fenimore Cooper's novel, *The Pioneers*. The novel is used as a starting point in the study to describe the dress code in frontier life. Other sources of information include magazines, newspapers, and historical and sociological pieces. This study concludes that people need to change their dress code when living on the frontier in order to thrive in their new environment.

Keywords: Dress Code, Frontier Life, Survive, Pioneer

1 Introduction

James Fenimore Cooper's novel "The Pioneers" was released in 1823. The story is set in the late 18th century on the American frontier and covers themes of wilderness, civilization, and cultural clashes. Specifically, the story is set in the imaginary town of Templeton, which is located in the upstate New York woods [1]. The town is located near a lake and is surrounded by mountains and forests. The American frontier was still substantially undeveloped, with Native American tribes coexisting with European settlers.

One of the key themes of the novel is the clash between different cultures and ways of life. The Native American tribes who live in the region are depicted as being in conflict with the European settlers, who are portrayed as bringing civilization and progress to the wilderness. The forests, mountains, and lakes of the region are depicted as both beautiful and dangerous, and the characters in the novel must navigate this landscape in order to survive. While the setting of "The Pioneers" is largely wilderness, the novel also explores the social dynamics of small-town life. The characters in the novel interact with one another in a variety of ways, and the novel explores themes of community, friendship, and betrayal.

Overall, the setting of "The Pioneers" is a complex and multifaceted one, characterized by its wilderness landscape, cultural clashes, and small-town life. The novel explores these themes in depth and provides a vivid portrait of life on the American frontier during the late 18th century. During the 18th century, clothing was largely handmade and practical, with people wearing clothes that were appropriate for their daily activities [2]. For example, women wore long skirts and aprons while men wore breeches and shirts. Clothing was often made from natural materials such as wool, linen, and leather, and was designed to be durable and long-lasting. Additionally, the recycling of cotton feed sacks into apparel and household items was a common practice across rural America during the first half of the twentieth century [3]. It is also worth noting that the cowboy and other frontier figures served as comforting reminders of a mythic American past in an era fraught with uncertainties, and the cowboy's attire, including floppy sheepskins, roll-bottomed denims, colored bandannas, and wide-brimmed hats, was popular among American children in the early postwar era [4]. As a whole, the frontier dress code in the 18th century in America was influenced by regional styles and traditions, as well as practical considerations such as the perishable nature of cloth. Men's clothing included breeches, waistcoats, and frock coats, while women's dress varied from rich and fashionable attire in the large cities to plain dress in the country districts. Children were dressed as little adults, and simplicity was the rule during certain periods. As the frontier changed over time, so did the fashions, reflecting the evolving needs and demands of life on the frontier.

Living on the frontier was different from living on the established settlement [5]. Frontier, according to Liebman and Young, "is that part of the land which lies beyond where most of people live" [6]. Frontier is also defined as "forest land to the west of the settled communities" [7], [8]. People who lived on the frontier had to be able to

adapt in order to survive, including in terms of the clothes they wore on their daily activities. According to Campbell and Brandt, people, especially women, had to change their “clothing consumption patterns” when “they moved to and lived on the American frontier” [9]. In other words, individuals needed to be resourceful and creative to survive [10]. Without being able to adapt in the frontier, they must have been eliminated from life. Such people, so called the pioneers, intentionally travelled to the new land “to stay and build homes for their families” [1]. They usually opened agricultural land as their source of livelihood.

2 Methods

The American Studies method is used in this work, which blends literary, historical, and sociological methodologies. In this study, the disciplines of history and sociology are used to enhance existing materials in the literature. The majority of information comes from James Fenimore Cooper’s novel, *The Pioneers or The Sources of the Susquehanna*. The story is utilized as a beginning point in the research to describe the frontier dress code. The novel’s key data are the characters who represent their social levels and wear their clothing. They are classified as a housekeeper, a mistress or a lady, a hunter, a frontiersman, a judge, a magistrate, and a lumberjack. Remarkable Pettibone, Elizabeth and Louisa Grant, Oliver Edward, Natty Bumppo, Marmaduke Temple, Jotham Riddle, and Billy Kirby all represent different social strata. All of the characters dress in ways that reflect their social class, and their clothing is supposed to be appropriate for living on the frontier.

Magazines, newspapers, and historical and sociological articles are other sources of secondary data that explain the idea of dress code in the frontier life so that white people might adapt to survive in the frontier. These secondary data added details necessary to the present study such as kinds of clothes and related discussion on the topic being investigated.

3 Result and Discussion

Prior to the War of the Separation, Otsego, like the majority of the province of New York's interior, was a part of the county of Albany. In a later territorial split, it was made a part of Montgomery, and shortly after the peace of 1783, after acquiring a sizeable enough population on its own, it was designated as a county unto itself. It is a bit to the east of the meridian line drawn through the middle of the state and is one of the low spurs of the Alleghenies that encompass the midland counties of New York. Otsego Lake, the exit of the waters of New York that either flow south into the Atlantic or north into Ontario is of necessity among its highest [1]. In this scenario, we describe Templeton as a hypothetical Michigan State town where Otsego is available. In the 18th century, when the tale is set, Templeton was still a location where Indians claimed hunting grounds, so that the pioneers had to be cautious in order to survive. It indicates that there were still a small number of people settling in the area.

People who resided on the border came from a variety of backgrounds, including race, ethnicity, or social status. They, of course, wore clothing that varied according to their culture. If they are from England, they will have a similar fashion style to those from Scotland or other regions of Europe. If are from the lower middle class, they will dress differently from individuals from the upper middle class. This applies to both men and women, albeit women's role on the American frontier are "as invisible helpmate" or "as some shadowy figure" [11].

3.1 Housekeeper

In the novel, Remarkable Pettibone is the housekeeper of Judge Marmaduke Temple and wears clothes that represents her social status, while Elizabeth, the daughter of Judge Marmaduke Temple, wears clothes that also represents her class, as seen in the followings, "The housekeeper felt a little appalled, when, after cloaks, coats, shawls, and socks had been taken off in succession, the large black hood was removed, and the dark ringlets, shining like the raven wings, fell from her head, and left the sweet but commanding features of the young lady exposed to views" [1]. As a housekeeper or a maid, if compared with her mistress' clothes, Pettibone wears plainer clothes made of linen or wool. She also usually wears an apron made of linen which is pinned at the front so that the term pinafore is widely known. Pinafore comes from the fact that it was originally a type of apron worn by women that had a bib pinned into position at the front, similar to a maid's linen apron. This bib was called a pinny, which eventually evolved into pinafore.

Housekeepers played an important role in maintaining households on the American frontier during the 18th century. Here are some key facts about housekeepers on the American frontier. Housekeepers were responsible for managing the household and ensuring that everything ran smoothly. This could include tasks such as cooking, cleaning, and laundry. Housekeepers were also responsible for managing the household budget and purchasing supplies such as food, clothing, and household goods. They were also often responsible for caring for children and other family members, as well as for any guests who might be staying in the household.

Housekeepers needed to be skilled in a variety of areas, including cooking, cleaning, and laundry. They also needed to be able to manage a budget and make smart purchasing decisions. They needed to be organized and efficient, as they were often responsible for managing a large household with many different tasks and responsibilities. To be able to work independently and make decisions on their own, they were often the ones in charge of the household when the head of the household was away.

Housekeepers often lived in the household where they worked, either in a separate room or in a shared space with other members of the household. Living conditions for housekeepers could be difficult, especially if the household was large or if there were many children to care for. They often worked long hours and had little time off, which could be challenging. Overall, housekeepers played an important role in maintaining households on the American frontier during the 18th century. They were responsible for a wide range of tasks and needed to be skilled in many different areas. While living

conditions could be difficult, housekeepers were an essential part of frontier life and helped to ensure that households ran smoothly and efficiently.

Housekeepers on the 18th American frontier wore practical and functional clothing that was designed to allow them to perform their duties efficiently. They often wore simple dresses made of sturdy materials such as cotton or wool. These dresses were typically ankle-length and had long sleeves to provide protection from the sun and other elements. They were often plain and unadorned, with little in the way of decoration or embellishment.

To complete their clothing, housekeepers often wore aprons over their dresses to protect them from spills and stains and the aprons were typically made of cotton or linen and were tied around the waist. The aprons were often plain and unadorned, although some housekeepers may have added decorative touches such as embroidery or lace. Besides wearing an apron, housekeepers often wore head coverings such as caps or bonnets to keep their hair out of their faces while they worked. These head coverings were typically made of cotton or linen and were tied under the chin. The head coverings were often plain and unadorned, although some housekeepers may have added decorative touches such as lace or embroidery. Other equipment used by the housekeeper was footwear. Housekeepers typically wore sturdy shoes or boots that were designed to provide support and protection while they worked. These shoes or boots were often made of leather and had thick soles to protect the feet from rough floors or other hazards.

In general, the dress of housekeepers on the 18th American frontier was practical and functional, designed to allow them to perform their duties efficiently. While there may have been some variation in the specific details of their clothing, such as the style of their dress or the color of their apron, the overall look would have been similar to that of other women of their social class and profession.

3.2 Mistress

Meanwhile, as one who comes from the upper middle class, Elizabeth complements her clothes with clothes that reflect her social class, in contrast to Pettibone who works as a housekeeper. Women from upper middle class usually had the clothes such as gowns, petticoats, aprons, caps, shifts and others [12]. Based on the number of the clothes, they had more clothes than their housekeeper did. Housekeepers' clothes were typically much plainer than their mistress's and were made of linen or wool rather than fine silk. A maid's linen apron had a bib pinned into position. Women who lived on the frontier had to get clothes in unusual methods and prepare unexpected chance to miss and spoil clothes. To cope, women obtained clothing from various sources and relied on sewing skills [9].

Another female character who is equal to Elizabeth is Louisa Grant, the daughter of Reverend Mr. Grant. On the American frontier, reverends played an important role to educate the Native Americans. The traditional education of Native American children includes the significance of spirituality expressed through harmony and balance, which is presented as an alternative educational perspective and approach based on certain universal humanistic values and philosophies [13]. As the daughter of the Reverend Grant, she has a certain dress code that is commonly worn in her daily activities.

Because of the role of the reverend in the Native American Communities, she is certainly safe from the Indian's attack.

Mistresses on the 18th American frontier played an important role in managing households and supporting their families. They were consistent in women's "domestic duties" [11]. They were responsible for managing the household and overseeing the work of the servants and other household staff. They were also responsible for managing the household budget and making purchasing decisions for the family. In addition, mistresses were often responsible for caring for children and other family members, as well as for any guests who might be staying in the household.

To make their work easy, mistresses on the 18th American frontier wore clothing that was appropriate for their social status and the demands of their work. Mistresses often wore dresses made of high-quality materials such as silk or fine cotton. These dresses were typically ankle-length and had long sleeves to provide protection from the sun and other elements. The dresses were often decorated with lace, embroidery, or other embellishments to reflect the mistress's social status.

To support their clothing, mistresses often wore aprons over their dresses to protect them from spills and stains. These aprons were typically made of fine cotton or linen and were tied around the waist. The aprons were often decorated with lace or embroidery to reflect the mistress's social status. Mistresses also often wore head coverings such as caps or bonnets to keep their hair out of their faces while they worked. These head coverings were typically made of fine cotton or silk and were tied under the chin. The head coverings were often decorated with lace or embroidery to reflect the mistress's social status. Then, mistresses also typically wore fine shoes or boots that were designed to be both stylish and comfortable. These shoes or boots were often made of leather and had a low heel to allow the mistress to move around the household easily.

Generally, the dress of mistresses on the 18th American frontier was designed to reflect their social status and to be appropriate for the demands of their work. While there may have been some variation in the specific details of their clothing, such as the style of their dress or the color of their apron, the overall look would have been similar to that of other women of their social class and profession.

3.3 Hunter

The next character is Oliver Edwards. He is a young hunter who lives with Natty Bumppo and John Mohegan on the frontier [1]. As a hunter who has lived in the forest for a long time, he has to adapt not only to his way of life, but also to the way he dresses in order to survive. Even though he belongs to white people, his clothing does not reflect where he is from. He reflects more as a hunter who dresses as it is, "with the rough exterior of his dress" [1]. By dressing like that, hunters psychologically do not feel burdened if they have to penetrate thickets in pursuit of their prey. In addition, their clothing has been designed to move freely on the frontier, making it easier for them to adjust.

Hunting was an important activity for many people living on the American frontier during the 18th century. Hunters on the American frontier typically wore practical and durable clothing that was designed to withstand the rigors of the wilderness. This could

include leather breeches, woolen shirts, and buckskin jackets. To support their job, hunters relied on a variety of equipment to help them track and kill game. This could include firearms, such as muskets or rifles, as well as knives, traps, and fishing gear.

Hunting on the American frontier required a variety of skills, including tracking, marksmanship, and wilderness survival. Hunters needed to be able to read signs in the environment, such as animal tracks and scat, and to be able to navigate through the wilderness using a compass or other tools. The types of game hunted on the American frontier varied depending on the region and the time of year. Common game included deer, elk, bear, and small game such as rabbits and squirrels. Hunting was also an important activity on the American frontier, both as a means of providing food for settlers and as a way of earning a living. Many hunters would sell their game to local markets or to other settlers in need.

Overall, hunting was an important activity for many people living on the American frontier during the 18th century. Hunters relied on practical clothing and equipment, as well as a variety of skills, to track and kill game. Hunting was an important source of food and income for many settlers and played a vital role in the development of the region.

3.4 Frontiersman

Natty Bumppo is a fictional character created by James Fenimore Cooper in his novel "The Pioneers." The character is also known as Hawkeye and is a frontiersman who lives in the American wilderness during the late 18th century. Frontiersmen like Natty Bumppo need durable clothing that can withstand the rigors of the wilderness. Leather clothing, such as breeches, jackets, and moccasins, is practical and functional. Natty Bumppo wears a coonskin cap, which provides warmth and protection. As a frontiersman, Natty Bumppo relies on hunting to provide food and other resources. He carries a variety of hunting gear, such as a rifle, knife, and traps. Other accessories that Natty Bumppo wears are powder horn, which is used to carry gunpowder, and a hunting pouch, which holds ammunition and other supplies.

In particular, Natty Bumppo's dress is practical and functional, designed to help him survive in the wilderness. While there are some variations in the specific details of his clothing, such as the style of his jacket or the cut of his breeches, the overall look is similar to that of other frontiersmen of the time.

3.5 Judge

The next character in the novel that belongs to the social class is Judge Marmaduke Temple. He is the leader of a group of pioneers who lead a trail settled in the wilderness of Otsego [1]. During the 18th century American frontier, judges played an important role in maintaining law and order in the region. Judges in the American frontier were typically appointed by colonial or state governments. They were often chosen for their legal expertise and their reputation for fairness and impartiality. The jurisdiction of judges on the American frontier varied depending on the specific region and the laws

in place at the time. Some judges had authority over a single county or district, while others had broader jurisdiction over an entire colony or state.

When Judge Marmaduke Temple has to judge the deer that is indicated dead by more than two bullets, he has to consider Natty Bumppo's view based on the habits of the frontier. Natty Bumppo says that the venison has to be eaten as the daily food living on the frontier [1]. Judge Marmaduke Temple, however, thinks that "a few dollars will pay for venison" [1]. Frontiersmen, represented by Natty and his people, think that game should not be used as trading commodities because it will interfere with the survival of deer and other games. Meanwhile, pioneers see the game as a trading commodity that can be exploited according to market needs.

The court system on the American frontier was often less formal than in more established regions. Trials were typically held in makeshift courtrooms, such as taverns or private homes, and judges often had to travel long distances to preside over cases. The legal codes used by judges on the American frontier were often based on English common law but were adapted to suit the needs of the region. Some frontier communities also developed their own legal codes, which were often influenced by local customs and traditions. The punishments handed down by judges on the American frontier varied depending on the severity of the crime and the laws in place at the time. Common punishments included fines, imprisonment, and in some cases, corporal punishment.

The dress of judges in the American frontier during the 18th century was likely similar to that of other men of their social class and profession. Like other men of their social class, judges in the American frontier likely wore black clothing, which was seen as a symbol of their seriousness and authority. Judges would have worn formal attire when presiding over court cases. This could include a black coat, waistcoat, and breeches, as well as a white shirt and necktie. In some cases, judges may have worn robes when presiding over court cases. These robes were typically black and were designed to convey the solemnity and importance of the proceedings. Judges may have worn accessories such as a powdered wig, which was a common fashion accessory for men of the time, as well as a black hat and leather shoes.

Overall, the dress of judges in the American frontier during the 18th century was likely formal and conservative, in keeping with the values of the time. While there may have been some variation in the specific details of their dress, such as the style of their hat or the cut of their coat, the overall look was similar to that of other men of their social class and profession.

3.6 Magistrate

Another character in the novel who deals with law and rule is Jotham Riddle. The case that often arises handled by Jotham Riddle is the conflict of interest between residents and frontiersmen. Magistrates have a strong position when handling cases. Activities that hinder the Magistrate's work and actions that threaten the Magistrate can cause problems because it will bring the person who committed the act to jail. Jotham says that "assaulting a magistrate in the execution of his duty, and menacing a constable with firearms at the same time, is a pretty serious affair, and is punishable with both fine and imprisonment" [1].

Magistrates played an important role in maintaining law and order in the American frontier during the 18th century. Magistrates were typically appointed by colonial or state governments. They were often chosen for their legal expertise and their reputation for fairness and impartiality. The jurisdiction of magistrates on the American frontier varied depending on the specific region and the laws in place at the time. Some magistrates had authority over a single county or district, while others had broader jurisdiction over an entire colony or state.

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3.7 Lumberjack

The last character depicted in the novel is Billy Kirby, whose job is “that of clearing lands” or “chopping jobs” [1]. Because of his profession, it can be stated that he is a lumberjack. He is also a crack-shot with rifle, meaning that he is very good at shooting a rifle. A lumberjack and crack-shot with a rifle were a common sight on the American frontier during the 18th century. Lumberjacks were responsible for cutting down trees and preparing them for transport to sawmills or other processing facilities. They worked in teams and used a variety of tools, such as axes and saws, to fell trees and cut them into logs. Lumberjacks typically wore practical and durable clothing that was designed to withstand the rigors of their work. This could include woolen shirts, leather breeches, and sturdy boots. Lumberjacks relied on a variety of equipment to help them do their job. This could include axes, saws, wedges, and other tools used to cut and shape wood. Lumberjacks needed to be skilled in a variety of areas, including tree identification, felling techniques, and log rolling. They also needed to be physically fit and able to work long hours in difficult conditions.

Crack-shots were skilled marksmen who were often employed as hunters or as part of a military unit. They were known for their accuracy and precision with a rifle. Crack-shots typically wore practical and durable clothing that was designed to allow for ease of movement and to blend in with their surroundings. This could include leather breeches, woolen shirts, and moccasins. Crack-shots relied on a variety of equipment to help them do their job. This could include rifles, ammunition, and other hunting gear. Crack-shots needed to be skilled in marksmanship, as well as in tracking and stalking game. They also needed to be able to navigate through the wilderness using a compass or other tools.

Lumberjacks and crack-shots were generally important figures on the American frontier during the 18th century. They played a vital role in the development of the region, and their skills and expertise were essential to the survival of many settlers.

Living conditions for lumberjacks in the 18th century American frontier were often difficult and primitive. Lumberjacks often lived in camps in the forest, where they would sleep and eat while they were working. These camps were often primitive, with little in the way of modern amenities. The camps were typically made up of simple structures, such as log cabins or tents that provided basic shelter from the elements. Lumberjacks typically ate simple, hearty meals that were designed to provide them with the energy they needed for their work. Meals often consisted of meat, such as beef or pork, as well as beans, bread, and other staples. Fresh fruits and vegetables were often in short supply, especially during the winter months. Lumberjacks often had to rely on nearby streams or rivers for their water supply. This water was often untreated and could be contaminated with bacteria or other harmful substances. As a result, water-borne illnesses were common among lumberjacks. Sanitation was often poor in lumberjack camps, with little in the way of modern plumbing or waste disposal systems. Outhouses or other simple latrines were often used for waste disposal. This lack of sanitation could lead to the spread of disease and other health problems.

Lumberjacks in the 18th century American frontier wore practical and durable clothing that was designed to withstand the rigors of their work. Lumberjacks typically wore woolen shirts that were warm and durable. These shirts were often made of heavy wool or flannel and were designed to provide protection from the elements. Lumberjacks often wore leather breeches, which were sturdy and could withstand the wear and tear of their work. It can be described in the followings:

The chief speaker was the man who had been mentioned by Natty as Billy Kirby. This fellow, whose occupation, when he did labor, was that of clearing lands, or chopping jobs, was of great stature, and carried in his very air the index of his character. He was a noisy, boisterous, reckless lad, whose good-natured eye contradicted the bluntness and bullying tenor of his speech. For weeks he would lounge around the taverns of the county, in a state of perfect idleness, or doing small jobs for his liquor and his meals and caviling with applicants about the prices of his labor, frequently preferring idleness to an abatement of a little of his independence, or a cent in his wages. But, when these embarrassing points were satisfactorily arranged, he would shoulder his axe and his rifle, slip his arms through the straps of his pack, and enter the woods with the tread of a Hercules. His first object was to learn his limits, round which he would pace, occasionally freshening, with a blow of his axe, the marks on the boundary trees; and

then he would proceed, with an air of great deliberation, to the center of his premises, and, throwing aside his superfluous garments, measure, with a knowing eye, one or two of the nearest trees that were towering apparently into the very clouds as he gazed upward [1].

These breeches were typically made of deerskin or other durable materials. Lumberjacks wore sturdy boots that were designed to provide traction and support in the forest. These boots were often made of leather and had thick soles to protect the feet from rough terrain. Lumberjacks often wore hats to protect their heads from the sun and other elements. These hats could be made of wool or other materials and were often lined with fur or other warm materials during the winter months. Lumberjacks sometimes wore jackets or coats to provide additional warmth and protection from the elements. These jackets were typically made of wool or other heavy materials and were often lined with fur or other warm materials. Lumberjacks sometimes wore accessories such as gloves or scarves to provide additional warmth and protection. These accessories were typically made of wool or other warm materials.

To survive on the frontier, the clothing worn by lumberjacks in the 18th century American frontier was practical and durable, designed to withstand the rigors of their work in the forest. While there may have been some variation in the specific details of their clothing, such as the style of their hat or the cut of their breeches, the overall look would have been similar to that of other frontiersmen of the time.

The clothing worn by lumberjacks in the 18th century American frontier differed from that of other frontiersmen in a few keyways. Lumberjacks often wore clothing made of heavier, more durable materials than other frontiersmen. This was because their work was more physically demanding and required clothing that could withstand the wear and tear of the forest. Lumberjacks often wore leather breeches and boots, which were sturdier than the cloth breeches and moccasins worn by other frontiersmen. Lumberjacks often wore darker colors than other frontiersmen. This was because their work was dirty and often involved contact with sap and other substances that could stain clothing. Lumberjacks often wore black or dark brown clothing, which was less likely to show stains than lighter colors. Lumberjacks often wore fewer accessories than other frontiersmen. This was because their work required more physical movement and accessories could get in the way. They sometimes wore gloves or scarves to provide additional warmth and protection, but they were less likely to wear belts, pouches, or other accessories that could interfere with their work.

Consequently, the clothing worn by lumberjacks in the 18th century American frontier differed from that of other frontiersmen in terms of materials, colors, and accessories. Lumberjacks wore heavier, sturdier clothing that was designed to withstand the rigors of their work, and they often wore darker colors to hide stains. While there may have been some overlap in the specific details of their clothing, such as the style of their hat or the cut of their jacket, the overall look would have been distinct from that of other frontiersmen.

4 Conclusion

During the 18th century American frontier, men's clothing was generally practical and functional, designed to withstand the rigors of frontier life. Men typically wore linen or cotton shirts, which were lightweight and breathable. Shirts were often made with a loose fit to allow for ease of movement. Breeches were a popular style of pants for men during the 18th century. They were typically made of wool or linen and came to just below the knee. Breeches were often worn with stockings and buckled shoes. Waistcoats, also known as vests, were a popular style of outerwear for men during the 18th century. They were typically made of wool or silk and were worn over a shirt and under a coat. Coats were an essential piece of outerwear for men in the American frontier. They were created to give warmth and weather protection and were often constructed of wool or leather. Men's hats were a crucial piece of clothing on the American frontier. Usually fashioned of felt or leather, they were intended to shield wearers from the sun and rain.

Based on the research, people need to change their dress code when living on the frontier in order to thrive in their new environment. Men and women have to wear dresses which are suitable for the condition on the frontier so that they can survive. Women's clothing is typically made of lightweight and durable materials, such as cotton and wool, to withstand the harsh conditions of the frontier. Their clothing is often long and flowing, covering most of their bodies, and includes a variety of layers, such as petticoats, corsets, and dresses. It is often accessorized with hats, bonnets, and shawls to protect them from the sun and wind.

Men's clothing is typically made of sturdy materials, such as leather and wool, to withstand the harsh conditions of the frontier. Their clothing is often simpler and more practical than women's clothing, consisting of trousers, shirts, and jackets. It is often accessorized with hats, boots, and belts for practical purposes. As a whole, women's dress on the frontier is more elaborate and covers more of their bodies than men's dress, which is simpler and more practical.

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