

Chapter 1 : Flight Attendant Uniforms Through the Ages: A Photo Essay - Funshare Time

May 16, 2016. As the Schoolwear Association announces which trends will affect new school uniforms bought this year, we look at the changes uniforms have undergone over the decades.

The functionality of some athletic uniforms seems simply impossible, while others just look incredibly silly. The evolution of basketball team uniforms will make you laugh, cringe, and thank the sports fashion gods that you are no longer expected to run, jump, and dunk while sweating profusely into a heavy wool jersey. Basketball Team Uniforms Through the Ages Basketball began to develop as a sport in 1891, but men just played in their street clothes. There was not yet a designated style of athletic or team apparel. In the early 1900s, a uniform emerged after professional designers created an outfit of woolen tees and long shorts that ended just below the knee. By the year 1910, players were finding that long, tight shorts hindered their ability to play well. As a result, early basketball associations conceived of a new design that would become popular in the next decade: In the 1920s, shorts became much shorter and shirts became longer. The uniform included buttons on the groin to keep the shirt from lifting up and becoming untucked. Finally, in the 1930s and 40s, basketball teams ditched the heavy wool in favor of a man-made material with more breathability. This era introduced the polyester-nylon combination similar to what we see in professional sports today. Shorts only became shorter, and shirts lost their sleeves. Uniforms were tighter and shorter than ever before. Though baseball first included numbers on their uniforms back in 1886, basketball teams only began numbering their players in the 1930s. Short and tight remained popular all throughout the 1940s and 50s. Designers who were popularizing these fitting uniforms also introduced the iconic long tube sock that has come to symbolize the style of the times. Everything changed in the 60s. Michael Jordan revolutionized the basketball team uniform design when he requested loose, relaxed, long shorts. This marked the end of short shorts in basketball. The 1970s hip-hop style made its way into basketball culture. Rappers sported extremely long, baggy shorts, which then became the norm among professional basketball players. Basketball team uniforms and apparel were not the only features of the sport to undergo numerous changes. The ball itself changed over time as well. The first basketball players in the late 19th century used a soccer ball. Basketballs with a consistent size and shape did not exist until 1906. Today, the standard size of a professional league basketball is 29.5 inches in circumference. Basketball is a relatively young sport in comparison to other popular athletic games. Lacrosse is said to have originated as early as 6000 AD, and the first baseball game was played in 1846. Yet basketball has seen many changes, shifting each decade as American culture evolves. Leave a Reply Your email address will not be published.

Chapter 2 : Firefighters' uniforms through the ages | UK news | The Guardian

Military kit through the ages: from the Battle of Hastings to Helmand From the crude weaponry and armour of the Battle of Hastings, to the high-tech kit of modern conflict, a new photographic.

Marine Corps History of U. Throughout its long history, the USMC has distinguished itself in part with distinct uniforms. The earliest Marine Corps uniforms were made from green broadcloth. Some accounts argue that green was used because Marines were rifleman, a practice used in European armies. The simple answer is that green broadcloth was a widely accessible uniform-worthy material at the time. The first official uniform guides required coats made of dark blue broadcloth with red facing. Instead of regular buttons, the coats featured brass naval buttons. In , the iconic dark blue material came under threat when President Andrew Jackson demanded to bring back green cloth for the Marine Corps. Official uniform guidelines changed, but problems were immediately apparent. The necessary green cloth was scarce, and much of it had to be ordered from Great Britain at exorbitant prices. The dye itself was of poor quality and faded quickly or turned shades of yellow at sea. Despite the frequency and nature of complaints about the green cloth, no changes were made until Andrew Jackson left office. In , the blue and red uniforms were brought back without protest. One of the most iconic features of the blue dress uniform is the scarlet blood stripe that runs down the outer seam of each pant leg. This style is reserved for Marines at the rank of corporal and above; the stripe increases in width for officers and general officers. This stripe is subject to much speculation in regard to its origin. Supposedly, in , the majority of a force of Marines were cut down attempting to storm Chapultepec, a castle in Mexico City. As for the famous charge, seven Marines died out of about There are minor variations on the service uniform that occur depending on situation or environment. In order to help keep high collars straight, both enlisted personnel and officers wore a leather stock around their necks. Modern uniforms have done away with leather entirely in favor of a tab of cloth that sits behind the front of the collar. The iconic globe and anchor came into being in Brigadier General commandant Jacob Zeilin gathered a board of officers to create a new ornament for caps worn by the Marine Corps. They replaced the bugle that had been in use since with the now famous globe, eagle, and anchor. In , the symbol was adopted as the emblem of the Marine Corps. The camouflage pattern not only helps to conceal the wearer, but distinguish them from members of other branches of the military. Marines used to share utility uniforms with the Army, but have since adopted their own patterns which incorporate the eagle, globe, and anchor.

Chapter 3 : History of The Firefighter through the Ages – Fire Fighters Foundation

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Roman centurion Historical reenactment. The legions of the Roman Republic and Empire had a fairly standardised dress and armour, particularly from approximately the early to mid 1st century onward, when Lorica Segmentata segmented armour was introduced. Even the armour produced in state factories varied according to the province of origin. Fragments of surviving clothing and wall paintings indicate that the basic tunic of the Roman soldier was of un-dyed off-white or red-dyed wool. Late Roman and Byzantine[edit] While some auxiliary cohorts in the late Roman period had carried shields with distinctive colours or designs, there is no evidence that any one Roman legion was distinguished from another by features other than the numbers on the leather covers protecting their shields. The regular thematic provincial and Tagmata central troops of the Byzantine Empire East Roman are the first known soldiers to have had what would now be considered regimental or unit identification. During the 10th century, each of the cavalry "banda" making up these forces is recorded as having plumes and other distinctions in a distinctive colour. Officers wore a waist sash or pekotaron, which may have been of different colours according to rank. These however seldom went beyond colours and patterns painted on shields or embroidered on surcoats. Orders of military monks such as the Knights Templar or Hospitaler wore mantles respectively of white with red crosses on the shoulder or black with white crosses over the usual pattern of armour for their periods. In the later part of the Medieval period instances of standardised clothing being issued for particular campaigns began to occur. English examples included the white coats worn by Norfolk levies recruited in and the green and white clothing that identified Cheshire archers during the 14th century. An example would be the conical black hats of felt worn by the Deli cavalry of the early 19th century. However the basic costume was usually that of the tribal group or social class from which a particular class of warrior was drawn. As such it was sufficiently varied not to rank as "uniform" in the later sense. An elaborate system of colourful standards largely provided unit identification. Even the appearance of the Janissaries was likely to reflect individual means and taste, although red was a favoured colour and the white felt zarcola headdresses were similar. It was not until the reorganisation of the Ottoman Army by Sultan Mahmud II during the s that completely standardised dress was issued. This may reflect the considerable difference in roles and conditions of service between sailors and soldiers. Until the middle of the 19th century only officers and warrant officers in the Royal Navy wore regulated uniforms. Through the 18th century to the Napoleonic Wars navy officers had a form of dress broadly resembling that of army officers, though in dark blue with white facings. In the early 19th century Royal Navy officers developed a more distinctive form of uniform comprising in full dress a cocked hat, dark blue coat with white collar and cuffs, dark blue or white trousers, or breeches. In a simplified form this dress without the cocked hat survives as the modern ceremonial dress for flag officers. Throughout this period sailors supplied or made their own clothing. Sailors developed traditional clothing suitable for their work: For cold weather, a jumper was knitted from yarn or wool. For wet weather, old sail cloth was made into a coat with hat or attached hood that was waterproofed with tallow or fat. In these days, the officers would designate certain afternoons to "make and mend" clothing. A sailor with little clothing to make or mend used this time as "time off". In January the decision was taken to issue complete uniforms to petty officers and seamen. The flared "bell bottom" trousers disappeared after the Second World War. Navy - the overall pattern remained standard until the development of specialist working or protective rigs during the Second World War. Regimental dress[edit] Facing colours were introduced to distinguish the various regiments. Uniform dress became the norm with the adoption of regimental systems, initially by the French army in the mid 18th century. Before a few German and Dutch regiments had worn red or yellow coats. From about onwards some Swedish infantry had been issued with standard coloured dress under Gustavus Adolphus hence his "yellow" or "blue" regiments. Even Royal guards would sometimes only be issued with distinctive coloured or embroidered

surcoats to wear over ordinary clothing. To help armies distinguish friend from foe scarves, pieces of foliage or other makeshift identification known as "field signs" would be worn, [11] A practice still recognised under international humanitarian law and the laws of war as a "distinctive sign". But uniformity of clothing was not to be expected so long as the "enlistment" system prevailed and soldiers were taken in and dismissed at the beginning and end of every campaign. The beginnings of uniform are therefore to be found in truly national armies, in the Indelta of Gustavus Adolphus, and the English armies of the English Civil War. But in the Long Parliament raised an army "all its own" for permanent service, and the colonels became officials rather than proprietors. The New Model Army was clothed in the civilian costume of the date—ample coat, waistcoat, breeches, stockings and shoes in the case of cavalry, boots —but with the distinctive colour throughout the army of red and with regimental facings of various colours and breeches of grey. Soon afterwards the helmet disappeared, and its place was taken by a grey broad-brimmed hat. From the coat was eventually evolved the tunic of the midth century, and the hat became the cocked hat of a later generation, which generally disappeared during the decade of to reappear in the late 19th and early 20th century, by which time it had its original form of a "slouch-hat. The cavalry Iron Sides , however, wore buff leather coats and armour long after the infantry had abandoned them. Little or nothing of sentiment led to this. The colonels there uniformed their men as they saw fit had, by tacit consent, probably to obtain "wholesale " prices, agreed upon a serviceable colour pearl grey , and when in Prince Eugene procured the issue of uniform regulations, few line regiments had to be re-clothed. In France, as in England and Austria, the cavalry, as yet rather led by the wealthy classes than officered by the professional, was not uniformed upon an army system until after the infantry. But in six-sevenths of the French cavalry was uniformed in light grey with red facings; and about half the dragoon regiments had red uniforms and blue facings. The Marquis of Louvois , in creating a standing army, had introduced an infantry uniform as a necessary consequence. The native French regiments had light grey coats, the Swiss red, the German black and the Italian blue, with various facings. The French grey was probably decided upon, like the Austrian grey, as being a good "service" colour, which could be cheaply manufactured. Dress was surprisingly standardised between European armies in cut and general outline. The distinction normally lay in colours red coats for the British and Danes, light grey then white for the French, Spanish, and Austrian [15] infantry, dark blue for the Prussians and Portuguese, green for the Russians etc. The Royal Comtois Infantry Regiment of the French Army, for example, had large dark blue cuffs on its off-white coats. To a certain extent the functions required of a given group of soldiers were reflected in their dress. Thus artillery uniforms in most armies were usually of dark blue - for the practical reason that handling black powder would have soiled lighter coloured clothing. Officers who paid for their own clothing were relatively slow to accept uniforms. During the late 17th century they were often dressed in individual styles and colours according to their own taste and means. In part this was because the uniform dress issued to the rank and file was considered a form of livery - the mark of a servant and demeaning to members of the social class from which officers came. One early practice in the French and other armies was for officers to wear coats of the facing colour of their regiments. Rank insignia as such was unknown until well into the 18th century. The gorget hanging from a chain around the neck and a last survival of medieval armour was the only universally recognised mark of an officer until epaulettes developed from clusters of ribbons formerly worn on the shoulder. Gold or silver braiding on the hats and coats of officers usually matched the bronze or pewter of the numerous buttons on regimental clothing. It should, however, be remembered that a soldier had to march, parade, fight and sometimes sleep in the same garment and that such extras as greatcoats or working clothes were seldom issued until the end of the century. The first fifteen years of this century influenced the appearance of military uniforms until the s. In particular, some French uniforms — notably those of the cavalry regiments of the Imperial Guard — are considered as being amongst the most striking and distinctive of the time. Sometimes the Napoleonic Wars are identified as being the acme of colourful and ornate uniforms, but actually the several decades of relative peace that followed were a time of even more decorative styles and embellishments. The Napoleonic soldier on campaign was likely to present a shabby and nondescript appearance as unsuitable peacetime dress quickly deteriorated or was replaced with whatever local substitutes were available. Until later on in the century dyes were primitive and different batches of uniforms

worn by the same unit might present differing shades, especially after exposure to rain and sun. The white uniforms popular amongst many armies through the 18th and early 19th centuries soiled easily and had to be pipecleaned to retain any semblance of cleanliness. British soldiers were known for their striking red clothing hence the name "Redcoats". This was actually a fairly dull shade of madder red until the general adoption of scarlet for tunics in the 18th century. The American industrial revolution began in the Blackstone Valley, of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with early textiles, from the American Civil War[edit] Main articles: Uniform of the Union Army and Uniforms of the Confederate States military forces Colour plate from the War of the Rebellion Atlas depicting Union and Confederate uniforms It is generally supposed that Union soldiers wore blue uniforms and Confederate soldiers wore grey ones. However, this was only a generalisation. Both the Union and the Confederacy drew up uniform regulations, but as a matter of practical reality neither side was able to fully equip its men at the outbreak of the war. Existing state units and quickly raised volunteer regiments on both sides wore a wide variety of styles and colours in the early stages of the war. The Union eventually got most of its men into regulation Federal blue but this often faded until it appeared grey. Originally the Confederate government relied on the "commutation" system which required the states to provide their own uniforms. While the commutation system was in place, many states were not able to provide an ample supply of uniforms and captured federal uniforms were common. Later in the war the Confederate national government provided uniforms from a central depot system, including the famous Richmond and Columbus depots. Many photographs of Confederate soldiers from later in the war usually casualties are wearing standardised uniforms. Confederate soldiers used a variety of vegetable and imported dyes which would fade to a "butternut" colour. The end of bright colours[edit] Coldstream Guards on parade in ceremonial uniform. Painting by William Barnes Wollen Until the majority of armies still provided colourful dress uniforms for all ranks, [21] [22] at least for parade and off duty wear. These often retained distinctive features from the past. Most Russian troops for example wore the very dark green introduced by Peter The Great in German infantry generally wore the dark "Prussian blue" of the previous two centuries. This and other features of the historic Prussian Army uniform were generally adopted by the other German States as they fell under Prussian influence before and after the Franco-Prussian War of Bavarians however continued to wear light blue and Saxon regiments retained a number of distinctions after the establishment of the German Empire The British infantry retained their scarlet tunics for parade and "walking out" wear while the bulk of French regiments wore red trousers with dark or light blue tunics. The infantry of the Austro-Hungarian Empire discarded their historic white tunics in favour of dark blue. Retained however were the extremely large number of colours appearing on collars, cuffs and shoulder straps to distinguish the various regiments. There was infinite variety, even within smaller armies, between regiments, branches or ranks and the subject is a very complex one. Test uniforms created in by Edouard Detaille for the French infantry in order to lessen the visibility of the troops on the battlefield as can be seen on the campaign dresses right. However, by 1880, drab colours were increasingly being adopted for active service and ordinary duty wear. A darker version, known as "service drab", was adopted for home service field wear in 1880, [27] [22] the same year that the US Army also adopted khaki for non-dress occasions.

Chapter 4 : History of Nurse Uniforms Through Time - Workwear Essentials

The 1950s uniform is probably one of the most iconic as it was seen in popular TV shows, such as Heart Beat, and is recognised as one of the more stylish nurse uniforms throughout the years. Another pivotal change for the nursing profession was in when men started working as nurses.

Chapter 5 : From Red Coats to Disruptive Camo – 200 years of British Army Uniforms - calendrierdelascience

Housekeeping Uniforms Through the Ages September 08, Though the roles, social status and meaning of the term 'housekeeping staff' has changed over the past years, there are still many similarities between the original intentions and purposes of the uniforms worn by housekeeping assistants.

Chapter 6 : Fashion flashback: Airline uniforms evolve through the years | Alaska Airlines Blog

Uniform of Charles XII of Sweden. Early (Looks like this is a super-realistic computer illustration rather than a photograph) Bekijk deze pin en meer op Military uniforms through the ages van Angela Mombers - Walking Through History.

Chapter 7 : The Evolution of Basketball Uniforms Through the Ages - The Athletic Shop

Uniform of General of Division worn by Napoleon at the Battle of Marengo, i want one of these jackets bad Find this Pin and more on Military Uniforms through the Ages by Michael Lambert.

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Chapter 9 : History of U.S. Marine Corps Uniforms | calendrierdelascience.com

The U.S. Army is redesigning its uniforms--and scrapping a \$5 billion design from The latest redesign will cost \$4 billion, and get rid of the current Universal Camouflage Pattern, which.