Fashion and its History: Does it repeat itself?

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Abstract

Fashion and its History: Does it Repeat Itself? is a visualization that illustrates the popularity of different fashion styles and seeks to identify patterns in trend history. Information exchange in the contemporary world is constant and new fashion trends or patterns emerge and are influenced by a variety of sources. Fashion change over time cannot be explained by a particular theory, catalyst or cycle. Forecasting future trends is a complex process as drivers of change in fashion culture are vast and patterns in the fashion cycle are difficult to discern. This data visualization explores the popularity of past trends and aims to identify a pattern in a subset of styles that have been recycled throughout the years.

Data from the archives of Vogue, a globally celebrated and recognized fashion magazine, is collected over roughly 130 years for a subset of 20 iconic styles. The data visualization synthesizes the number of times a particular style appears in a Vogue magazine edit during a decade and illustrates the popularity of a style during that time period. Research of fashion history and theory as well as social, cultural and technological factors throughout this thesis builds on the visualization's trend analysis with the hope of better understanding what drives changes in fashion culture. Research and visual analysis of trend patterns for this thesis is conducted with the goal of helping users better understand the fashion landscape and identify indicators that may be useful in the prediction of future fashion trends or recycled styles.

Speed of information on social media channels has introduced further complexities in data collection for fashion trend forecasting. Catalysts for change and the introduction of new trends are difficult to pinpoint. This thesis focuses on a subset of styles that have been recycled throughout the last 130 years in order to illustrate the influence of fashion change on society as

well as the influence of cultural change on the fashion landscape. *Fashion and its History: Does it repeat itself* aims to identify answers to questions like: Are there patterns in the fashion cycle? Can we quantify or categorize these fashion patterns? What may have caused the popularity of these styles during a specific time period? The unique use of data visualization aggregates information regarding fashion change over time across several dimensions in a digestible fashion in an attempt to answer questions about trend patterns throughout human history.

Introduction

The term fashion can be used as both a verb "to fashion something" and a noun "to wear the latest fashion" and has varying definitions, implying that fashion is not stagnant. Fashion involves ways of dress confined to a moment in time and space and is defined as the style adopted in society for the time being. (Welters 2018) A style is a mode of presentation that groups several similar objects or design patterns with distinctive characteristics into a specific category. Thus, a fashion trend can be defined as a general direction or movement pattern in the popularity of a particular style. (Kim 2011)

Fashions are temporal by nature in that they are a reflection of the time and space during which they were adopted by a discernible proportion of members of a social group. The concept of a fashion cycle illustrates that fashion is continuously in motion; a new style is introduced to the market, gains popularity, reaches maturity and eventually goes out of fashion acceptance. This pattern is often considered to be cyclical in nature with styles progressing through stages of introduction, growth, maturity and decline. During the introduction stage a style is brought to the

market and begins to gain acceptance. The growth stage reflects increased competition as the style is exposed to a broader group of consumers and gains popularity. The maturity stage is the longest period in a fashion cycle where the style is accepted and the style of dress is worn by a notable amount of individuals. Styles in their maturity stage can be widespread and span across multiple demographic or age ranges or they may be concentrated among a particular group. The influx of social media has played a key role in the modern day maturity stage as trends often reach an audience that engage with similar content based on location, economic status, age range or personal interests. Finally, the style reaches the decline stage in the fashion cycle as the style goes out of fashion and loses popularity among consumers. (Kim 2011)

Various fashion theories seek to explain how the fashion cycle is promulgated and how fashion patterns move throughout society and change over time. Fashion trends are a social phenomenon and dress patterns can originate in a particular social group, trickle up from street style, down from top designers or move across all social groups simultaneously. Speed of fashion change has magnified across the industry due to the instantaneous connectivity available in modern day society. Individuals interested in the fashion landscape used to have to wait for monthly publications from magazines or journals in order to learn about the latest styles of that season. Now, individuals can just refresh their social media feeds and find new fashion inspiration or "follow[1]" a contemporary style icon. The increase and speed of new fashion content across all media further elevates the complexity of trend analysis as analysts cannot easily determine catalysts of certain trends or predict the next style icon. Trend forecasting is both a creative and analytical process, involving the observation of changes in fashion as well as an analysis of information from a variety of sources with the hope of predicting upcoming

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[1] "Follow" in this context refers to the popular language associated with adding a contact or a specific content page with which a user chooses to engage on their social media feed.

fashion trends or cycles. Consumers and industry professionals across the globe seek to better understand future trends and their longevity in order to develop products and dress in accordance with current popular styles. (Kim 2011)

The progression of a trend or change in fashion patterns often mirrors social, cultural, economic or technological factors within society. A fashion trend is characterized by an acceptance of a particular style by a large number of people. Change is a key facet of fashion as trend patterns may mirror broader societal shifts throughout history. Fashion is considered evolutionary and past trends are reused to provide inspiration; however, styles are often updated to meet sensibilities of the modern consumer. (Welters 2018) This project seeks to explore and examine the history of fashion trends through the non-conventional visualization of style patterns during the 20th and 21st centuries. Literature referenced during this thesis work is focused primarily on the American fashion landscape and the influences of varying societal shifts, cultural events, and musical movements during various decades over the last 130 years. The data sources for this project include both qualitative and quantitative data sourced from magazines broadly accepted as the gatekeepers of fashion as well as academic literature regarding the garment and apparel industry over varying periods of time. This project seeks to visualize patterns in fashion trends featured in Vogue in order to better explain the behavior of fashion cycles and explore the historical context promulgating the popularity of particular styles during a given time period. This identification of patterns in trends aims to add predictive value in forecasting future trends through the visual presentation of potential drivers of change in fashion culture.

Summary: Fashion History

Contemporary designers routinely use past trends as inspiration for current styles. Forecasting fashion trends requires a strong knowledge of fashion history in order to draw parallels about current and past zeitgeists and identify commonalities that may increase desire to derive fashions from a previous time. Researchers attempt to identify evidence of long-term cyclical fashion trends by analyzing the various styles prevalent over a historical time period and making use of this information in order to reveal patterns. There are several influential looks of the past century that are frequently referenced in contemporary styles. This project seeks to quantify popularity of various styles during given decades and draw parallels between the decades during which certain styles rose in popularity. Decades can be grouped as fashion eras and categorized by several unique styles most popular during that decade. Fashion often reflects the circumstances of a particular generation of consumers. These eras and past consumers will often be referenced as sources of inspiration when styles from these generations are recycled or updated and once again introduced onto the modern day fashion landscape. (Divita 2019)

Fashion Eras by Decade

<u>1920s</u>

The Flapper Look of bobbed hair, lipstick, high skirts, stocking and low-cut sleeveless silhouettes was a cultural youthful rebellion arising after World War I and was an ode to the jazz age. Industrialization gave consumers access to products they could not previously afford and thus, fashion trends were able to reach a broader population.

<u>1930s</u>

During the 1930s fashion culture was dominated by film. Elegant bias-cut dresses and wide-shoulders were popular as these were often adorned by admired individuals in Hollywood. Women's fashion pushed boundaries when affluent stars began wearing trousers.

<u>1940s</u>

The New Look of broad shoulders, fitted belted waists, and full skirts with hemlines to the middle of the calf became popular in the 1940s; the trend was a reaction to fabric rationing requirements of World War II.

<u>1950s</u>

The 1950s were dominated by hyper-feminine silhouettes that emphasized a narrow waist. Mini-skirts first became popular as dance clubs and nightlife became a sought-after activity for the youth. Young movie stars were fashion icons at this time, further popularizing jeans and leather jackets.

1960s

The 1960s saw an emergence of fashion trends dominated by what young individuals were choosing to wear on the street. This was early evidence of an anti-establishment movement in the fashion industry as streetstyle began to influence fashion rather than formal, business or couture inspired styles. Loose sleeveless shift dresses with above the knee hemlines and more androgynous looks were a reaction to the hyper-feminine and masculine looks of the post World War II era.

1970s

The 1970s was the first time that the term "retro" was used to describe styles copied from previous eras with recycled styles like gingham and calico dresses, wide gold-rimmed glasses, bell-bottoms and platforms.

1980s

The 1980s was a decade of economic prosperity and young, career-driven urban professionals dictated the trends popular during the time period. The power dressing look became popular with long jackets, large padded shoulders, straight skirts and silk shirts with bows tied at the neck.

1990s

Consumers during this era began to place emphasis on fitness and a toned physique thus, designer's reacted by popularizing clothing that exposed the midriff or the "crop top." Leggings began outselling jeans and athletic wear as everyday clothing became stylish. Several different

eras were seen recycled during the 90s where grunge and punk as well as bohemian styles were often adorned.

<u>2000s</u>

The early 2000's were known for skinny jeans, tracksuits and a further emphasis on hip-hop fashion culture dictated by artists and performers. Online influencers began to emerge and challenge the accepted trend catalysts that were previously fashion magazines or top designers. Consumers began to source style inspiration from peers and online bloggers; the onset of social media began to influence fashion change and culture. (Divita 2019) Influencers and fashion bloggers replace the film industry and celebrity icons that were the fashion zeitgeists of the early 20th century. In addition to research regarding various prominent eras in fashion history, this work explores theories relating to cyclical fashion in order to better understand the connection between time periods during which particular styles are popular.

Fashion Theory

The speed of information exchange in the contemporary world further muddles the difficulty of forecasting future trends or attributing fashion change to a single theory. Past patterns in fashion trends and the cycle of change attributed to particular styles can be explained by a variety of different concepts that predict the catalysts for transition in fashion culture or the rise and decline in popularity of certain styles.

The trickle-down, trickle-up and trickle-across theories attempt to explain the promulgation of fashion change in society. The trickle down theory suggests that fashion diffuses from the leisure class to lower classes. This theory is countered by the trickle-up theory which

suggests that new trends are found in streetwear and that innovation flows from lower classes and is sourced as inspiration by designers and elites. The trickle across theory suggests that a particular fashion trend evolves across several socioeconomic classes at the same time. (Kim 2011)

The integrated theory argues that fashion change is greatly influenced by both the median age of the population and the economic health of a country. The median age of the population determines the age group of individuals that will serve as role models for the majority of individuals and have the heaviest influence on the direction of fashion change. (Divita 2019) Fashion change can originate in a particular social group, trickle up from popular street styles, trickle down from top designers or move across all social groups simultaneously. Global consumers inspire fashion innovations and share new trends online, accelerating the speed of change and increasing the difficulty of forecasting upcoming trends. (Kim 2011)

Fashion Evolution

Fashion is evolutionary; there is perceptible progress across styles from season to season that results in an identifiable trend. Past trends reflect subcultural influences in art, music, architecture and consumer lifestyle. The progression of a fashion trend often mirrors the changes in social, cultural, technological or economic factors within society during a given time period. Past trends often provide inspiration for contemporary design so, after a particular period of time some fashions are revived as new. This project seeks to estimate the period of time attributed to a particular style's rise and fall in popularity or identify cultural catalysts that may reintroduce that style onto the fashion landscape once again.

Motorcycle leather jackets have been recreated several times since they were first introduced to the market in the late 1920s; many designers and contemporary apparel brands have created elegant or everyday apparel versions of the motorcycle jacket. Leggings first became popular in the late 1980s and early 1990s, then popularity declined as wide pant legs became more fashionable. Popularity increased again in the late 2000s as various different fabrics for leggings have emerged. The cultural shift of the 21st century toward a movement termed "athleisure" during which activewear and streetwear became high fashion caused leggings to become more acceptable as general daywear. (Welters 2018) The athleisure trend accelerated once more about twenty years later due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the widespread lock-downs of 2020.

One theory surrounding fashion evolution suggests there are three distinct phases of modern fashion. The first phase began in the 1860s and lasted for about 100 years; the first phase established the organization of the high-end fashion industry that is still in place in the modern day. During the first phase daytime wear became more comfortable with a focus on liberty. Fashion began to offer a diversified set of options from which the consumer was able to choose.

The second phase of modern fashion began in the 1960s with the ready-to-wear revolution and shifted the emphasis of fashion from the mature consumer to the youth movement. Dressing in fashion was no longer defined by aspirations for status or social position but by being "in the know." This ideal promulgated the two-tier fashion system; couture focused on masterpieces for a smaller more affluent subset of the population whereas ready-to-wear fashion focused on trend-driven merchandising for the everyday buyer.

The third phase of fashion began in the 1980s and still describes the current fashion environment. Modern fashion is known for having many different looks which are in style at the same time and is characterized by diversity in designers' signature styles. The pace of fashion change as well as, the introduction and translation of styles into all price points has increased while the speed of adoption of a particular style has slowed. Fashion can be viewed as a co-production between the designer and the individuals who wear the clothes. Modern trends exhibit an aesthetic shift from fashion as art to fashion as commentary, fragmenting and recombining symbols of affluence and poverty as well as, beauty and ugliness. Information regarding fashion trends is often sourced from other peers rather than top designers; new tastemakers share reviews of garments online and on social media. (Divita 2019)

A particular style may be ripe for revival if it has been neglected for a period of time. Laver's law predicts that fashion is cyclic in nature and speculates that fashions are revamped based on the population's opinion of a past style through a timeline of acceptability. Laver suggests that as a particular look moves further into the past it becomes a candidate for revival because the perception of it shifts. Fashion change is the result of revising or reinventing an outdated trend into something nostalgic and newly desirable. The idea of retro fashion capitalizes upon the nostalgia for other periods during which a particular style was popular.

Fashion Wave Dynamics

Researchers are fascinated by the idea of discovering long-term cyclical fashion change. Academics and researchers throughout the 20th century have also focused on the possibility of identifying past patterns of fashion change with the goal of predicting the future. Evidence of a

recurring pattern in the design of skirts has been found suggesting that skirt length patterns are estimated to repeat every 35 years and skirt width patterns may repeat every 100 years. Patterns in fashion history are increasingly difficult to predict as the population of fashionable consumers continues to upscale due to increasing levels of income, education and leisure within society. Cultural and industry changes have only made style options more numerous in the latter half of the 20th century. The onset of mass media increases coverage of fashion coupled with the speed of information transfer about popularity of particular styles affects the ebb and flow of the fashion life cycle. (Divita 2019)

A Global View

Research for this thesis project primarily focuses on western forms of dress and influences on the American fashion landscape throughout the 20th and 21st centuries. The widespread acceptance of a western style of dress may in fact be the most successful cultural bequest of Western Society throughout human history. Fashion can be viewed as a currency both historically and in the present day. Certain styles of dress are often seen as elevated and are used to heighten an individual's social status within society. The intrinsic value of items of clothing or styles implies change over time as value and demand fluctuate. The value of clothing items or specific trends may shift based on their acceptance within society at any given time. (Welters 2018) As a particular trend declines in popularity and moves further into the past the trend becomes a ripe candidate for revival and may once again oscillate through its fashion cycle. This oscillation is a direct result of a change in perception of the trend itself. As a trend declines in popularity it is viewed as outdated by the majority of individuals who were previously those accepting and wearing the look. A trend that is revised or reintroduced into the fashion landscape

has likely been outdated for a span of years and thus, a level of nostalgia causes the trend to be ripe for revival. The aforementioned Laver's Law states that the cyclical nature of fashion is caused by the population's opinion of past styles and predicts that fashion trends are revived every 20 years, leaving enough time for the population to find styles amusing rather than outdated.

Scholars are fascinated by the idea of discovering long-term cyclical fashion change and specifying the logic of fashion evolution. There is a commonality in the approach to searching for patterns in the fashion industry that researchers often take. In order to demonstrate a pattern in fashion fluctuations forecast analysts predominantly follow the steps below:

1. Researchers turn to a suitable source for fashion images or data points to use as a starting dataset. Fashion periodicals or arbiters of fashion are frequently used as they are globally accepted decision makers for styles that are in fashion at a given point in time.

2. Researchers then develop a systematic way to decide which images should be analyzed for their research or which styles they want to focus on.

3. Develop a standard set of observations or set of measurements that need to be collected from the sample of images or sample of trends to be included in the dataset.

4. Create a systematic way to decide which time periods or what span of years data will be collected over

5. Gather data and analyze to reveal patterns in fashion change

The attempt to quantify the popularity of a trend along a fashion timeline and the use of an arbiter of the fashion industry as a source of truth enables forecasters to anticipate the eras ripe for a reenvisioning of a past trend that would appeal to modern consumers. (Divita 2019)

Although there is a systematic and generally accepted approach to trend forecasting and fashion history research, this data is often proprietary as companies capitalize on these analytics to drive growth in upcoming fashion seasons. *Fashion and its History: Does it repeat itself?* utilizes this methodology in order to aggregate a dataset for analysis and visualization that focuses on a subset of trends selected to appeal to an audience curious to find a pattern in trends they are familiar with. Thus, for this project a dataset relating to 20 iconic styles over a span of two centuries was aggregated based on Vogue archive data for further analysis.

Research Methodology

      Research regarding fashion over time is broad and spans varying regions, cultures and much of documented history. The landscape of fashion and clothing worn throughout time can be analyzed from many perspectives and thus, I chose to craft a specific research question and collect information from a multitude of sources. I wanted to better understand specific styles that I had personally noticed or experienced have gone in and out of fashion throughout my lifetime and attempt to identify a definitive pattern or a catalyst for their repetition. I approached my broader research question by honing in on the American fashion landscape over the last 130 years and trying to better understand the societal impacts that played a role in fashion trend patterns. I collected scholarly research as well as, read blog posts and referred to various fashion magazines to get a broader understanding of what societal events individuals presumed may have impacted fashion change over the 20th and 21st centuries. I synthesized research relating to cultural events such as: how the fabric shortage of WWII impacted various styles, or how women's fight for equality has had broad impacts on the fashion industry and may have been the original catalyst for making clothing more comfortable. I aimed to aggregate this information and draw parallels between various time periods to understand how certain events may have influenced the recycling of a particular trend that was fashionable during a previous decade. Additionally, I conducted research regarding how the American fashion landscape was impacted by influences such as film, music, celebrity culture and societal movements. I noted broader influences like the iconic film stars of the early 20th century and how they shaped style choices across all American households. These film stars parallel the social media influencers or celebrity icons that many individuals draw fashion inspiration from today. The anti-establishment

counterculture that began in the 1960s has long term influences on hippie and bohemian styles. The rise of hip-hop culture in the early 1990's and the tendency of many celebrities or musical stars to embody a particular style impacted the popularity of street fashion, sneakers and grunge clothing in the 1990's and at the turn of the 20th century.

I synthesized research regarding the American fashion landscape in order to supplement the visual piece I was going to create for my thesis project. I found that through my scholarly research I was able to draw various parallels between time periods or events between different decades; however, I was not able to find an already existing dataset that quantified the popularity of various styles over spans of time. I sought to create a dataset that I could use for further analysis and visualization that was influenced by fashion publications, peer discussion and personal interests regarding styles I had noticed rise and decline in popularity throughout my lifetime.

Data Collection

I drew inspiration for my data collection process from a previous exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art in New York City that focused on 111 fashion styles that were iconic to fashion history. *Items: Is Fashion Modern* explores the past, present and future of styles that have had a strong impact on trend patterns in the 20th and 21st centuries. I wanted to focus my research on a smaller subset of trends and honed in on 20 trends to research based on inspiration from the museum exhibit, peer feedback and personal curiosities. I turned to the Vogue archives to collect data on the 20 trends[2] listed below:

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[2] Source documentation for all sample images used to illustrate trends chosen for data collection in this section can be found in the **Image Source** portion of the Bibliography beginning on **page 28** of this thesis.
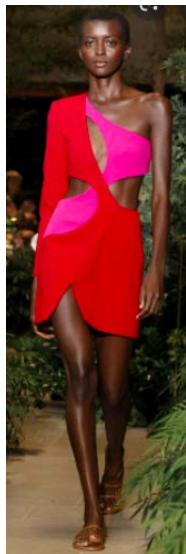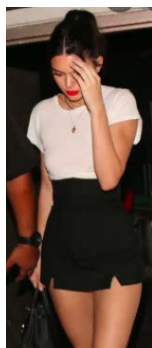
1. Bell bottoms

2. Corduroy

3. Cutouts

4. High-waisted pants

5. Low rise jeans

6. Mini-skirts

7. Off the shoulder

8. Plaid flannel shirt

9. Shift dress
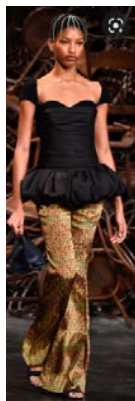

10. Shoulder pads

11. Tie-dye

12. Platform shoes

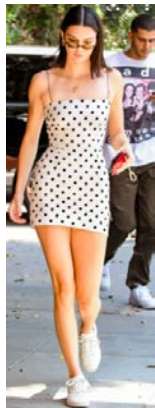13. Leather jackets

14. Sequin

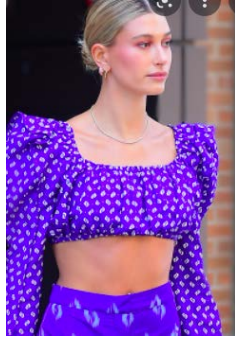15. Peplum shirts

16. Fringe detail

17. Patchwork

18. Polka-dot

19. Balloon Sleeves

20. Acid Wash

I manually aggregated a dataset using the Vogue archives relating to the 20 styles above. I chose

to focus on styles that I had personal interest in as I felt they had been recycled during my

lifetime or I had hypothesized that they were popular during a given time period and hoped that

the data I collected would prove this. I created a dataset using the Vogue archives with

information regarding the number of times each of these styles appeared in a Vogue edit. The

Vogue archives parsed out the amount of times each of these styles appeared in Vogue during a

given decade thus, I chose to work with this subset of styles over these pre-defined time periods.

The amount of times a style appeared in a Vogue edit over a given decade, compared to other

decades in this time series dataset, was used to deduce popularity of the style during that selected time period.

I chose to illustrate trend patterns with the combination of an arc diagram and a bar graph in my final piece to drive home the idea that fashion trend patterns may have sources and repeat themselves in later decades. I explored the possibility of filtering the dataset further so that the audience would only see trends that were popular during given decades. I felt it would be a more impactful piece if I included all data that was collected and allowed the audience to rebuild the final visual piece in a way that caters to their own personal fashion interests. Thus, the final piece includes all data collected and viewers are able to filter the visualization to look at a particular style and follow its cycle of decline and popularity over the last 130 years.

Key Takeaways

Based on the aggregation and analysis of the dataset I created I observed the following interesting patterns within the visual piece:

1. Certain styles seemed to become popular during times when America was at war (i.e. peplum was popular in the 1930's and 1940's during WWII, the 1970's during Vietnam and the early 2000's during the war on Iraq

2. Platform shoe styles seemed to be heavily influenced by music culture and became popular during the disco era of the 1970's and the hip-hop era of the 1990's when the platform style became incorporated into sneaker trends.

3. Polka-dots and off-the-shoulder shirts seem to rise and fall in popularity every 20 years

4. High waisted pants and low rise jeans seem to have a negatively correlated fashion cycle i.e. when high-waisted pants rise in popularity low rise jeans fall and vice versa.

5. Bell Bottoms seem to come back into style roughly every 30 years.

Conclusion

Fashion and its History: Does it Repeat Itself? uniquely approaches questions like: Do fashion trends get recycled and why? Are there identifiable patterns relating to when trends go in and out of style? How do social movements or cultural events impact the fashion landscape over various time periods? Can we identify a pattern in the fashion cycle of a particular trend and does this trend pattern have any correlation to other styles popular in that decade? I approached these questions by first drawing inspiration from academic research and museum exhibitions and then focusing on a subset of styles I was interested in or had predictions about. I chose to focus on trend styles that were not necessarily particular to one garment type in order to add another dimension to the piece, the ability to analyze whether certain styles have correlating patterns. I compiled data using the archives of Vogue, a globally accepted fashion magazine, in order to attempt to quantify popularity among different styles over 130 years. Based on further analysis and research regarding social movements, music, film and cultural events over the last two centuries I put together a piece that the audience can explore in a way that caters to their own curiosities and questions about the fashion landscape. This thesis encompasses research compiled across scholarly publications and peer discussion allowing for the convergence of a multitude of ideas regarding the fashion landscape and helps to illustrate the fashion cycle of a subset of 20 unique styles.

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Bell Bottoms:

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ARIsACIwxBjArV97o_gWB3i9SAv7QqFFEcp8DMj-AqNpnp4J9026hdhm1JNep1Ua
Ao3gEALw_wcB&gclsrc=aw.ds

Corduroy:

https://www.heddels.com/2017/10/corduroy-read-lines-waled-fabric/

Cutouts:

https://imagesvc.meredithcorp.io/v3/mm/image?url=https%3A%2F%2Fstatic.onecms.io%2
Fwp-content%2Fuploads%2Fsites%2F14%2F2021%2F09%2F22%2Fcolor-block-3-20
00.jpg

High-waisted pants:

https://www.bardot.com/dw/image/v2/BCGZ_PRD/on/demandware.static/-/Sites-bardot-ma
ster-catalog/default/dw9cc77d2f/images/hi-res/bardot/56767PB/56767PB_121403_TF_
01.jpg?sw=1000&sh=1500&sm=fit

Low rise jeans:

https://assets.vogue.com/photos/616efc611de985ba66b979b8/master/pass/00_promo.jpg

Mini-skirt:

https://assets.vogue.com/photos/59a06d8e7e40d86ec428dee9/master/pass/square-kendall-je
nner-celebrity-style.jpg

Off-the-shoulder:

https://hips.hearstapps.com/hmg-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/images/gettyimages-673584078-1
493293905.jpg

Plaid Flannel Shirt:

http://hollywoodlife.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/kendall-jenner-plaid-fashion-backgri
d-embed.jpg

Shift Dress:

https://www.celebritystyleguide.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Jennifer-Aniston-Wore-A
-Grey-Suede-Shift-Dress-Living-Proof-Good-Hair-Day-Web-Series.jpg

Shoulder pads:

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Tie-Dye:

https://footwearnews.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/celebrities-tie-dye-trend-19.jpg?w=713

Platform shoes:

https://media.glamour.com/photos/56e1f57cbebf143c5261422d/master/pass/fashion-2016-02-Beyonce-Shoes1-main.jpg

Leather Jacket:

https://i.pinimg.com/736x/24/f3/ba/24f3ba6cf996e13acd0a7b379ed47354.jpg

Sequin:

https://img.allw.mn/content/2014/01/05200644_4918_592x888.jpg

Peplum Shirt:

https://cdn.cliqueinc.com/posts/284267/best-peplum-tops-284267-1575923043865-image.700x0c.jpg

Fringe Detail:

https://i.pinimg.com/736x/fb/51/aa/fb51aad516a8456bb8a766707d596ad7--fringe-dress-the-fringe.jpg

Patchwork:

https://media1.popsugar-assets.com/files/thumbor/W6gQxNyt3noQ6IvxScGoNHeI2k4/fit-in/2048xorig/filters:format_auto-!!-:strip_icc-!!-/2018/03/13/636/n/1922564/bc38d353026a9644_GettyImages-931102008/i/Gigi-Hadid-Patchwork-Jeans.jpg

Polka dot:

https://media.vogue.co.uk/photos/5d5453cfeabedb00089df7f0/master/pass/rexfeatures_9019830e.jpg

Balloon Sleeves:

https://www.shefinds.com/files/2021/01/balloon-sleeves-top-photo.jpg

Acid Wash:

https://cdn.cliqueinc.com/posts/281554/best-acid-wash-jeans-281554-1564617831449-image.700x0c.jpg