





## André Courrèges

Ensemble comprising coat of wool flannel and dress of worsted double wool gabardine twill, 1964 MCNY, Gift of Mrs. Frederick Eberstadt, 71.188.2AB

Haute couture meets the space age in this modernist, architectural coat. Topstitching highlights the design's planar structure.

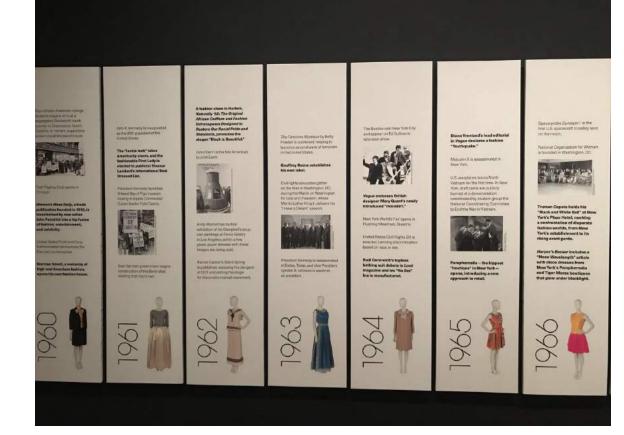
## retailed by Henri Bendel Chester Weinberg,

Dress of printed cotton cloqué, 1964-65 MCNY, Gift of JoAnne Olian, 98:201.2

## (attributed)

MCNY, Gift of Mrs. Peter Baumberger, X2015.180.1 Dress of machine-stitched vinyl, c. 1965

materials such as vinyl that had fashion mainstream. previously been outside the follipop colors and innovative Youthquake designers adopted













## Youthquake

In her January 1, 1965, article, *Vogue* editor Diana Vreeland declared a "Youthquake," a term she coined to acknowledge the untapped trendsetting and buying power of American youth — "under 24 and over 90 million strong." The era's maverick spirit galvanized Seventh Avenue veterans such as Donald Brooks, as well as entry-level designers like Geoffrey Beene, to embrace new approaches. Miniskirts and other fashions highlighted young, fit bodies with bright colors and bold patterns. Whereas earlier styles relied upon body-molding undergarments for their shape, textile innovations like vinyl, polyester, knits, and even paper made ultra-streamlined silhouettes possible. Also influencing the look of fashion was the "British invasion" launched by The Beatles' 1964 visit to New York, with designer Mary Quant, models such as Jean Shrimpton and Twiggy, and hairstylists like Vidal Sassoon adding a hip, "Mod" accent to the city's homegrown talent.

The era's youthful focus and British influence also extended to retailing and spurred a new concept: the boutique. Spearheaded by Paraphernalia on Manhattan's Upper East Side in 1965, boutiques fused fashion, music, and late-night partying to draw a mash-up of social types, including artist-celebrities such as Andy Warhol.

