

## FASHION

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**Are the dyes for certain colors rare, making cloth of that color more expensive and/or reserved for nobility or other high-status people?**

The ubiquitous dassberry has made crimson the cheapest color. Blue, derived from a sea urchin from faraway seas, is the most expensive; the darker it is, the more expensive. Imitations have been made from native flowers, but they are never as bright and they tend to fade.

**How many changes of clothes can a normal person afford?**

Clothiers are a major business in the high country, and they mass produce quite a bit of cheap clothing. Rich people tend to have their clothes specially tailored. But, all in all, everyone tends to have at least five to six changes; the super-rich obviously have much more.

**What are current fashion in clothes like?**

Clothing reflects an early Renaissance style, with a bit of Gothic modernism thrown in. Most people wear long, tight-fitting coats of wool or leather, instead of cloaks. Women wear dresses for the most part, although it is acceptable for them to wear pants in certain situations, such as for riding, sporting, or other physical activities.

The rich wear velvet hats with elaborate feathers. Most working men wear wide-brimmed leather hats. Laborers wear wide-brimmed sun hats of straw or felt. Women, for the most part, don't wear hats.

Jewelry is elegant and simple. At present, silver is more popular than gold. Rubies are all the rage.

Knee boots are in style, both for style and functionality. They are worn by both men and women for active living. When in dresses, noblewomen wear delicate, pointed-toe slippers with a one- or two-inch heel. Men maintain boots for almost every occasion. Laborers and peasant women generally wear half-boots with solid buckles.

Cherazii and Rievers, for the most part, imitate human styles, although their clothing is decidedly more rugged and colorful. On special occasions, women dress up their outfits with bright scarves of purple and pink and blue.