

The background of the slide features three mannequins dressed in historical period costumes. The mannequin on the left is wearing a light-colored, possibly white or cream, dress with a high collar and a large, ruffled headpiece. The middle mannequin is wearing a brown, textured, buttoned-up jacket or dress. The mannequin on the right is wearing a light green or yellowish-green jacket over a red garment, with a large white bow at the neck and a bouquet of pink and white flowers pinned to the chest. The overall lighting is dim, highlighting the textures and colors of the costumes.

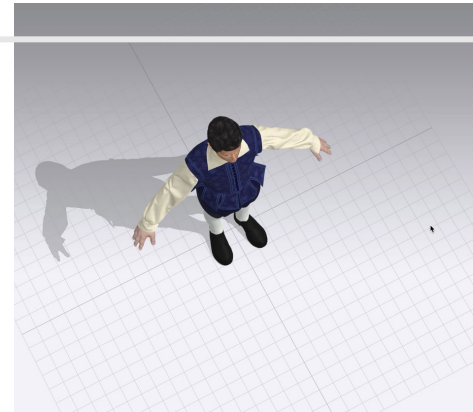
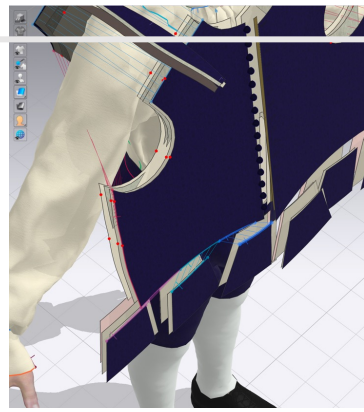
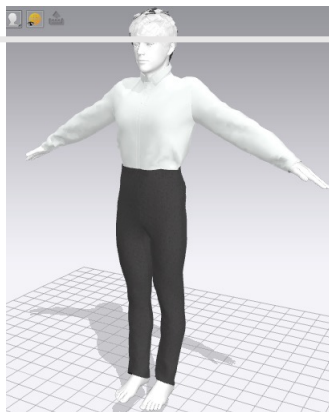
PERIOD COSTUME AND STYLE

6 ect

Lectures 50h

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kalmakurki@gmail.com



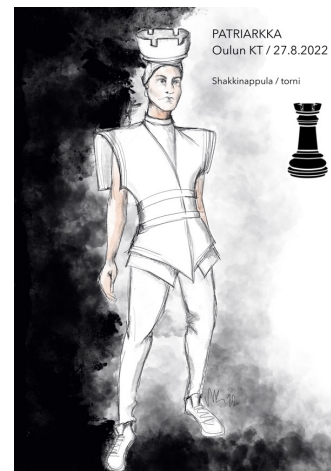
Designer: costume and set designer

Researcher: doctoral thesis focused on the notions of digital character costume design in computer-animation.

Research interests: costume history, implementing digital tools in costume research, digital character costume design

Lecturer: Xamk – South-Eastern Finland University of Applied Sciences
Aalto University

costume design (digital and physical), costume and dress history, art and design history, research methods



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MARLEY HEALY
Independent Scholar

'Who wants the pressure of being super all the time?': Mid-century modern fashions and their influence on costume development in *The Incredibles* and *Incredibles 2*

ABSTRACT
In this article, we examine period fashions in character costumes in the two Pixar Disney computer-animated films, *The Incredibles* and *Incredibles 2*. These films have a strong mid-century modern design influence interwoven into the films' narrative, due to their superheroes concept. However, an analysis of the characters' everyday dress is also valuable for understanding the influence of fashion and pop culture references on contemporary animated film costuming and how these elements embed

KEYWORDS
costume design
animation
mid-century modern
fashion
Disney
digital textures



SCHEDULE

The background of the slide features a dark, moody photograph of a calendar and books. The calendar is open, showing a grid of dates from 1 to 31. The numbers are in a light, serif font. Below the calendar, the spines of several books are visible, including one with a prominent blue cover. The overall lighting is dim, creating a professional and academic atmosphere.

30.1 - 23.2 + 15.03.2024

- In addition to participating lectures and making small tasks during the lectures, students are required to:

- make a sketchbook

- write an essay

Week 5 schedule

Tuesday 30.1 10.15 – 16.45

Wednesday 31.1 9.15 – 14.00

Thursday 1.2 ½ day independent study

Friday 2.2 10.15 – 16.45

Today's schedule

10.15 – 11.30 Introduction + studying historical garments

Working methods, course schedule, guidelines for the essay,
sources of evidence for clothing

LUNCH 11.30 – 12.30

12.30 – 13.15 Mesopotamian civilizations

15min break

13.30 – 14.15 Egyptian civilisations + task

15min break

15.30 – 16.45 presentation of task, Minoans

SKETCHBOOK

- During this course, we will discuss various **costume styles** connected to different periods. We discuss **social** context, fabric production, change in silhouette
- Students are required to **draw costumes** from each period examined in the course and **annotate** them in **detail**
- Drawing is used as a method to study and understand period costume
- This will be very useful reference book for you in the future 😊
- The deadline for sketchbook is 23.2. – submit as PDF in MyCourses

ESSAY

- Length approx. 10 pages, including images
- With Harvard referencing system: use for example

<https://library.leeds.ac.uk/referencing-examples/9/leeds-harvard>

- Should include both **text** and **visual** images
- Research for this essay should be carried out throughout the course and during the independent study days

Essay title ideas

- Function and development of armoury (specific time period)
- Development of lace industry in Renaissance Venice
- Women's dress supports between ca. 1500-1900
- Millstone collar: development, trends and manufacture
- Rose Bertin, designer of Marie Antoinette
- From padded tunic to frock coat. Development of men's coat
- Bloomer dress
- Mail order catalogues and their influence in fashion
- Sportswear in the late 1800s

STUDYING HISTORICAL GARMENTS

Terminology

Costume history

Dress history

Historical dress

Fashion history



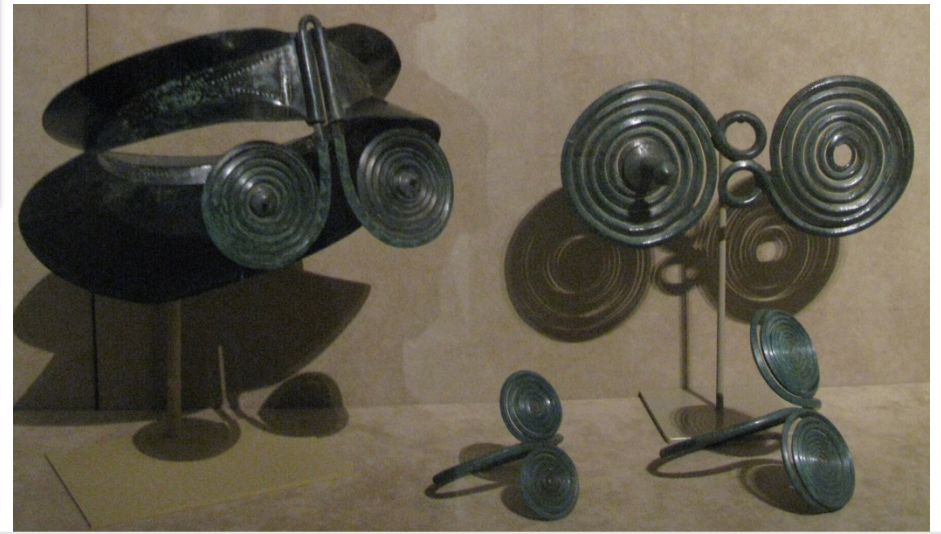
Suomen Kuvalehti, 1917
Ehrström's fashion illustrations

STUDYING HISTORICAL GARMENTS

Sources of evidences



Below: Brooch and diadem, Bronze Age, copper alloy
Left: Belt buckles, The Franks c. 480, MET, NY



Pottery and ceramic art

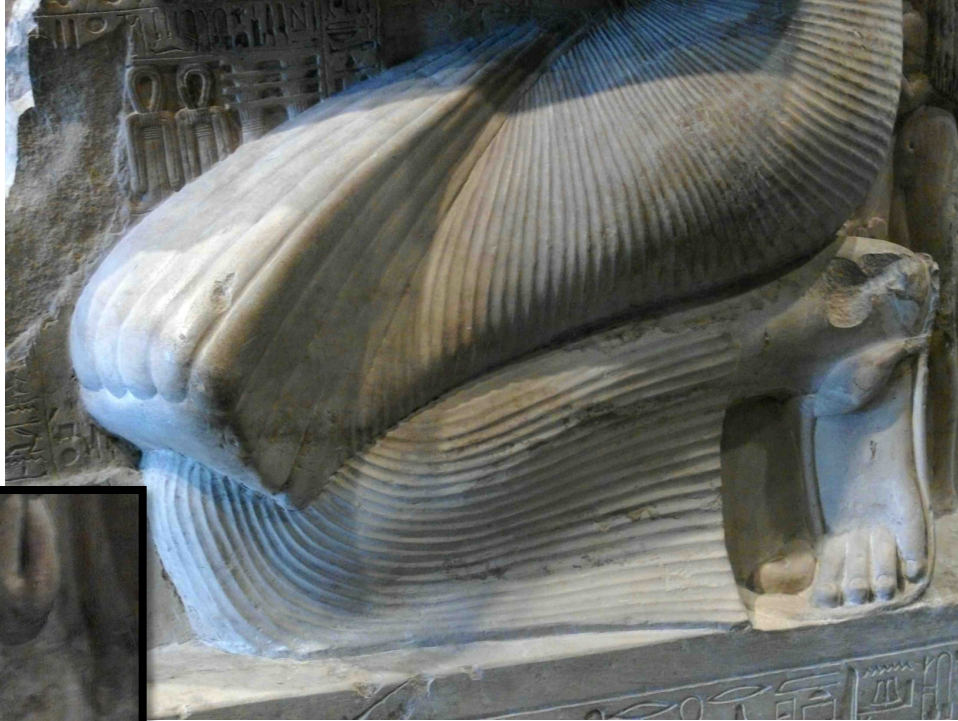


Greek, fourth quarter of the 8th c.B.C.E
MET, permanent collection, NYC



Detail of a pottery from Athens, Greece,
c.530-500 B.C.E
Watsworth Ateneum, Hartford, CT

Sculpture



Francesco de' Medici by Alessandro Allori 1560, Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford CT



Paintings and tapestry

Master of Siresa (detail), 1453
Milwaukee Art museum



Courtiers in a Rose Garden
Wool&silk
South Netherland 1445-50
MET, NYC



Extant Garments



Detail, unknown lady and her son, 1610.

Silk waistcoat 1610.

Copy from Tiramani 2008



Details in extant garments

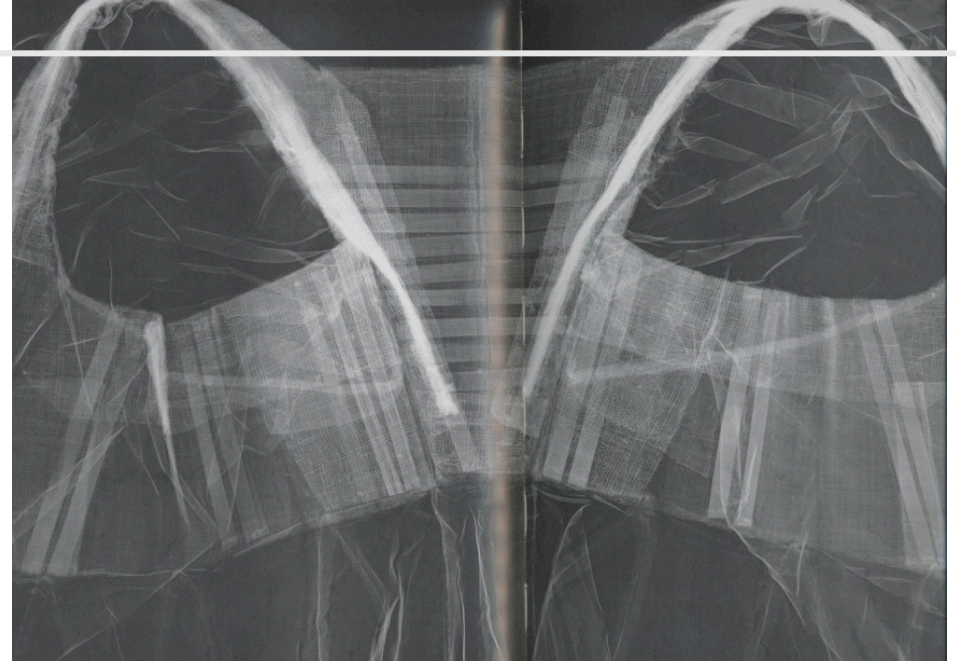


Royal Armoury and Royal Opera Stockholm



A pair of linen sleeves drawn out in ink and embroidered with black silk
Tiramani, 2008, p.

Xray from a bodice,
Tiramani, 2008



Quilted patterns of a bodice
National Museum, Stockholm



Fashion templates and fashion dolls



Above: French fashion/pandora doll, late 18th century
Left: Copy of an original template from 1857 (Maarit owns)

Photographs and video materials



Above: colormastered video recording, 1921
Left: Helsinki, beginning of 20th century

Where to start

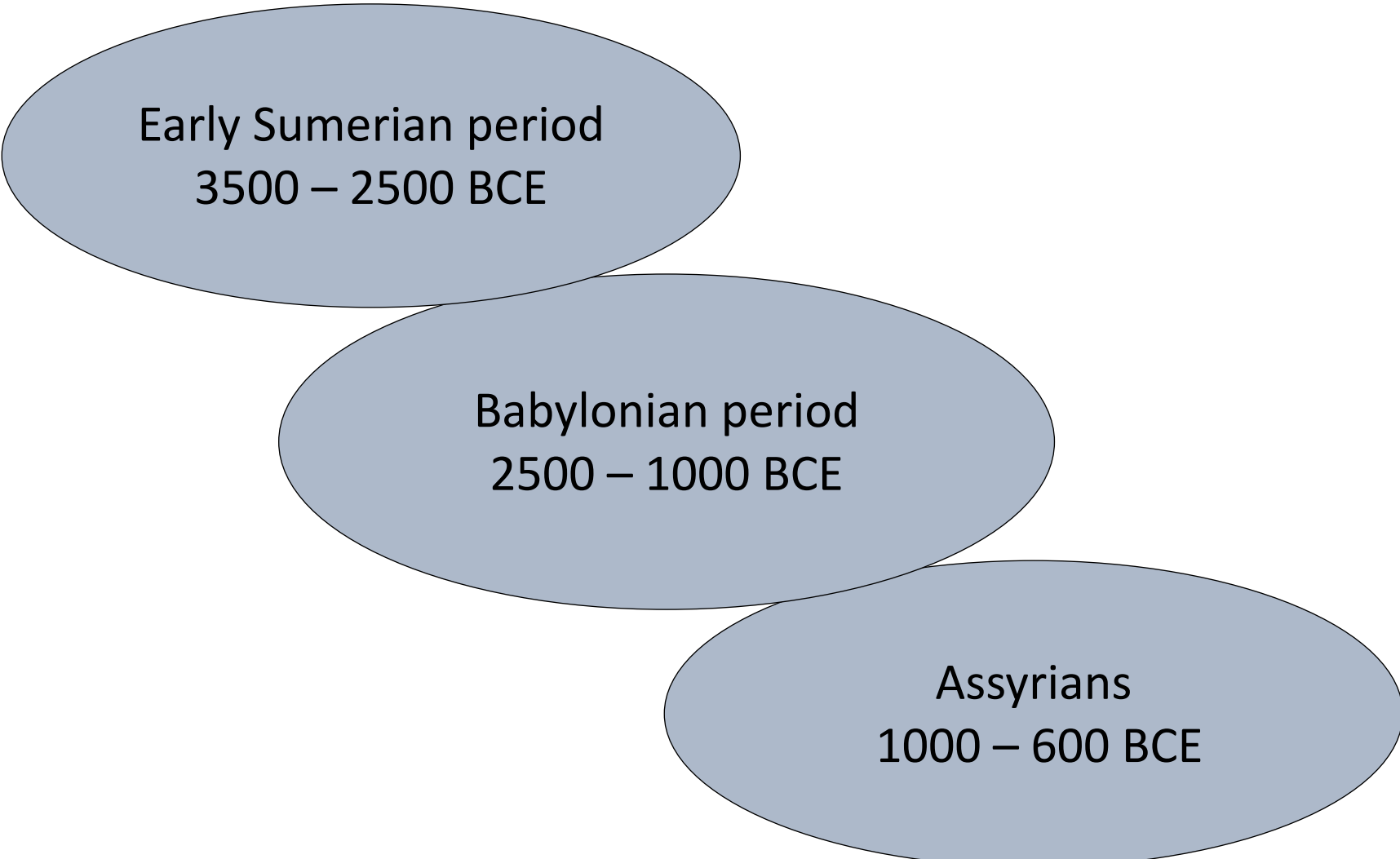
The function and purpose of clothing?

→ 8000 bc. Clothing was mostly pieces of leather, fastened with pins, straps, holes punched and laced

- Earliest bone needle dates back to 30.000 bc.
- Simple weaving, strips of plant
- Evidence of growing flax and weaving linen + dyeing fabric from Çatal Hüyük, c. 7000 bc.
- Sheep as domestic animals → wool materials

MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILISATIONS

Sumerians founded the city of Mesopotamia in present day Iraq



Early Sumerian period
3500 – 2500 BCE

Babylonian period
2500 – 1000 BCE

Assyrians
1000 – 600 BCE

MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILISATIONS

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Cuneiform writing

[https://www.metmuseum.org/art/col
lection/search/329081](https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/329081)

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Babylonian period
2500 – 1000 BCE



The Stele of Hammurabi
Code of Laws

[https://onartandaesthetics.com/2016/
07/25/the-stele-of-hammurabi/](https://onartandaesthetics.com/2016/07/25/the-stele-of-hammurabi/)

Assyrians
1000 – 600 BCE

MESOPOTAMIAN CIVILISATIONS

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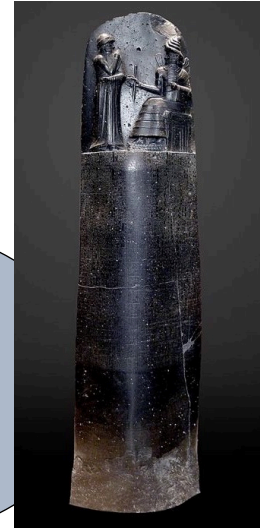
Early Sumerian period
3500 – 2500 BCE



Cuneiform writing

<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/col/lection/search/329081>

Babylonian period
2500 – 1000 BCE



The Stele of Hammurabi
Code of Laws

<https://onartandaesthetics.com/2016/07/25/the-stele-of-hammurabi/>

Assyrians
1000 – 600 BCE



<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/322609>

TABLE I.1 Civilizations of the Ancient World

TIME PERIOD	MESOPOTAMIA	EGYPT	CRETE	GREECE	ETRURIA	ROME
4000-3000 B.C.	Sumerian Civilization	Unification of Egypt				
3000-2000	↓	Old Kingdom				
2000-1000	Rise of Babylonia	Middle Kingdom	Minoan civilization	Mycenaean civilization		
	↓	↓	↓	↓		
		New Kingdom	Mycenaean			
1000-800	Rise of Assyria			Dark Age		
800-600	↓	Decline of Native Egyptian civilization	Greek civilization	Homeric (Archaic) period	Rise of Etruscan civilization	
600-500	Neo-Babylonian period	↓	↓	↓	↓	Etruscan Kings of Rome
500-400	Persian conquests of Asia and Middle East	↓	↓	Golden Age		Roman Republic
	↓	↓	↓	↓		↓
400-300	Greek conquests	Greek conquests		Alexander the Great		
300-200	↓	↓		↓	End of Etruscan Confederation	
200-A.D. 0	↓	↓	↓	↓	Roman Empire	Roman Empire
0-300	Roman domination	Roman domination	Roman domination	Roman domination	↓	↓

Sumerian civilization

Social classes clearly defined

- Nobles = stood above the rest of the society
- Free men = artisans, tradesmen, laborers
- The poor = farmers
- The slaves

Main manufacture / trade products
barley, wool, oil

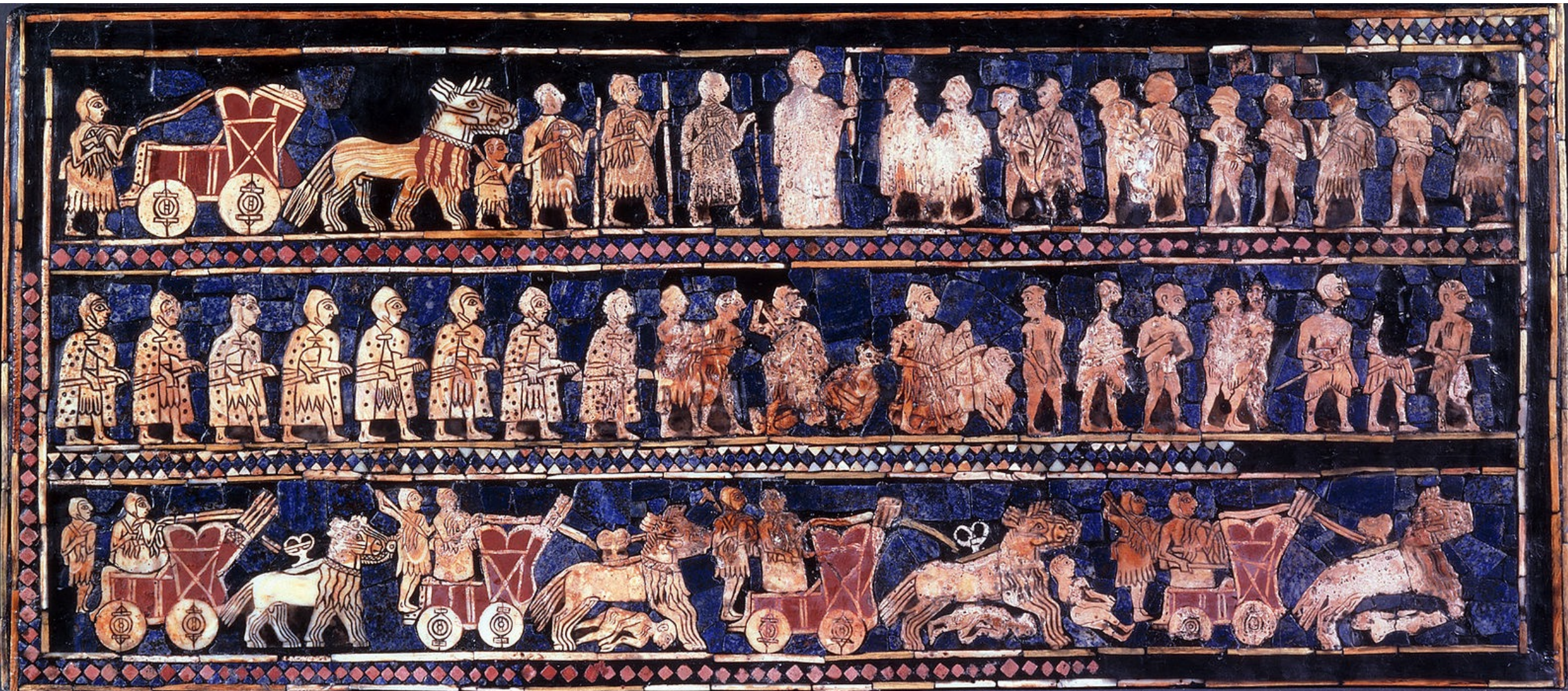
Wool textiles part of Mesopotamian
economy from around 3000 bc.





Kaunakes skirt/wrap dress were worn by both women and men





Standard of Ur, British Museum, London

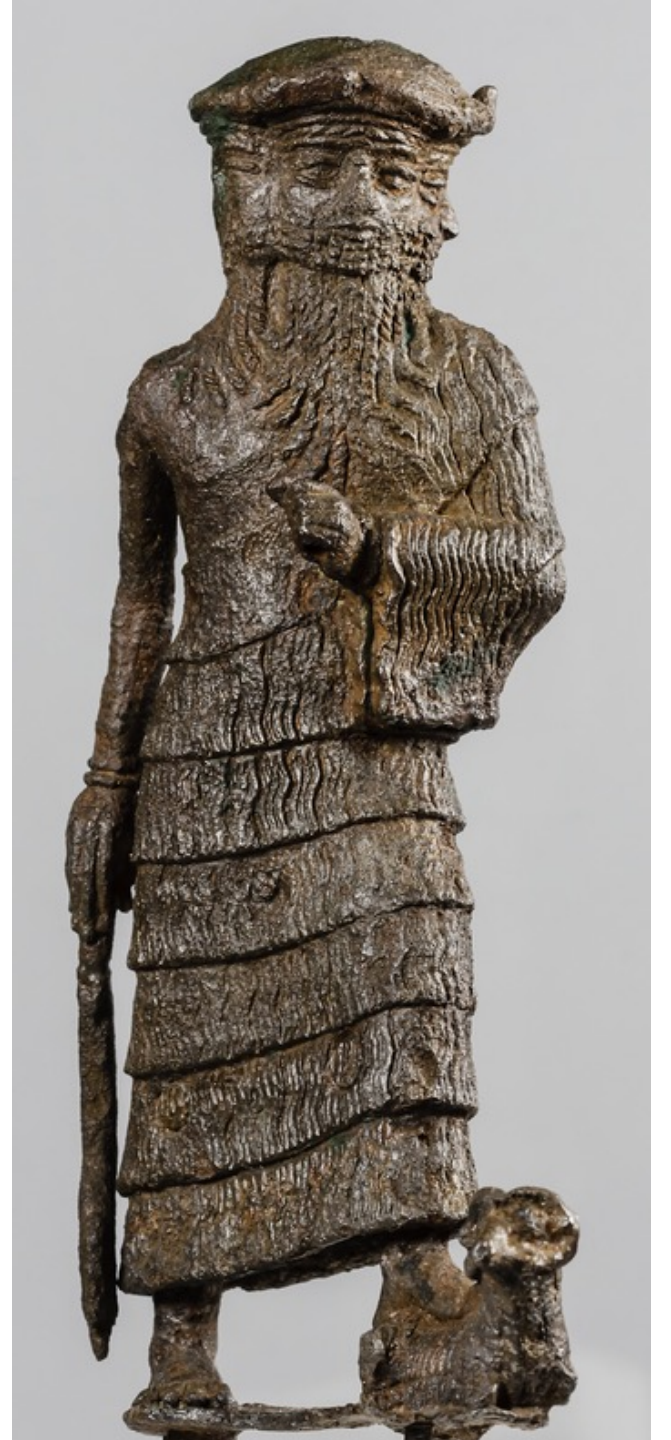
Conical headdress
Simple capes to cover the body
Weaving and felting techniques developed



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dxUAtvLy7_w&t=1811s

Babylonian dress resembles Assyrian

- Clothing becomes more complex
- Wrapped cloth around the body replaces tufted skirts
- Woven materials, patterns
- Wool predominant material, linen luxury item reserved for kings (already in Sumerian)
- Begibbings of tunic garment, latin word *tunica*
= T - shaped garment with an opening at the top for the head and sides for arms



Assyrian civilization

- Women have no rights
- Women are masked
- Women lose their status

For this reason very few depictions of female clothing appears in art

King Shamashi - Adad 823 - 811 BCE

- Depiction of a tiara, headdress and infulae = narrow strip hangs down from the head
- Leather straps across chest for sword belts
- Florette at wrist, earrings



- Empire approx. 1360 – 612 BCE
- Come from the Northern Tigris River Valley
 - Increase in power as Babylonians weaken
 - Kingship is taken over by the high priests of Assur
 - Kings become generals
- Ruthless military life
 - Evidence mostly from simple sculpture



Limestone Relief, 955 BC

Basic garments of Assyria

Tunic

- basic garment for men (short) and women (long)
- Richly patterned

Conical headdress

- felted or leather

Tabard

- develops from the King's robe



Assyrian garments

- Ashurnasipal II 884 – 860 BCE

Wears crook & dagger with a Spiral Shawl

Fake beard



Spiral Shawl & Tiara

Headdress becomes the basis for the Papal Crown, conical of white felted wool

Infulae are the narrow tabs that hang down the back



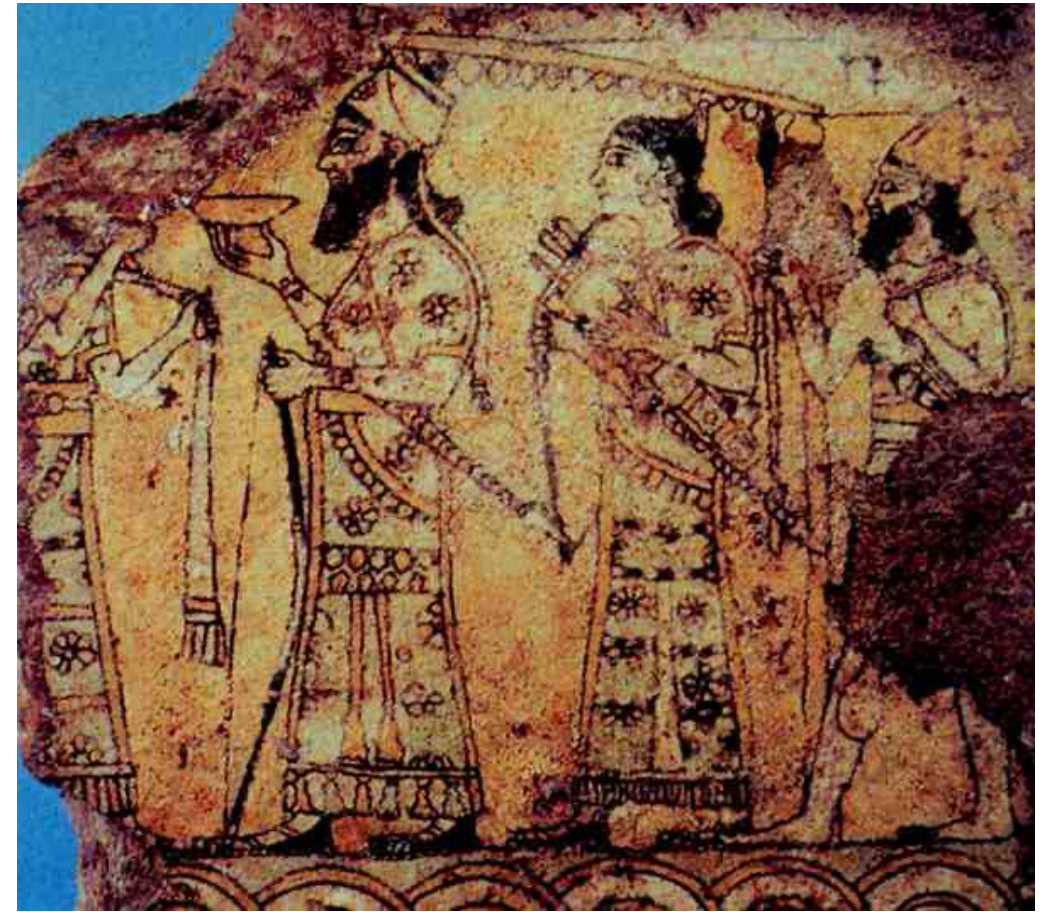
Sandals are worn by Kings and Soldiers

- Wears tunic with spiral shawl
- Size of Shawl and length of fringe denote status. Royalty wear full length shawl.
- Bracelets and earrings on all men. Tassels hold the garments



Colors in Assyrian clothing

madder red, indigo blue, saffron yellow, snail purple



Above: enameled Tile: Processional with Ashurnasirpal and Ishtar / Queen, 883-859 BCE

Left: Bas Relief Warrior, King's Guard Susa, Time of Darius 521-486 State Museum, Berlin

Indigo plant & dyed wool



Murex snail, royal purple



Madder



plant root for red dyes

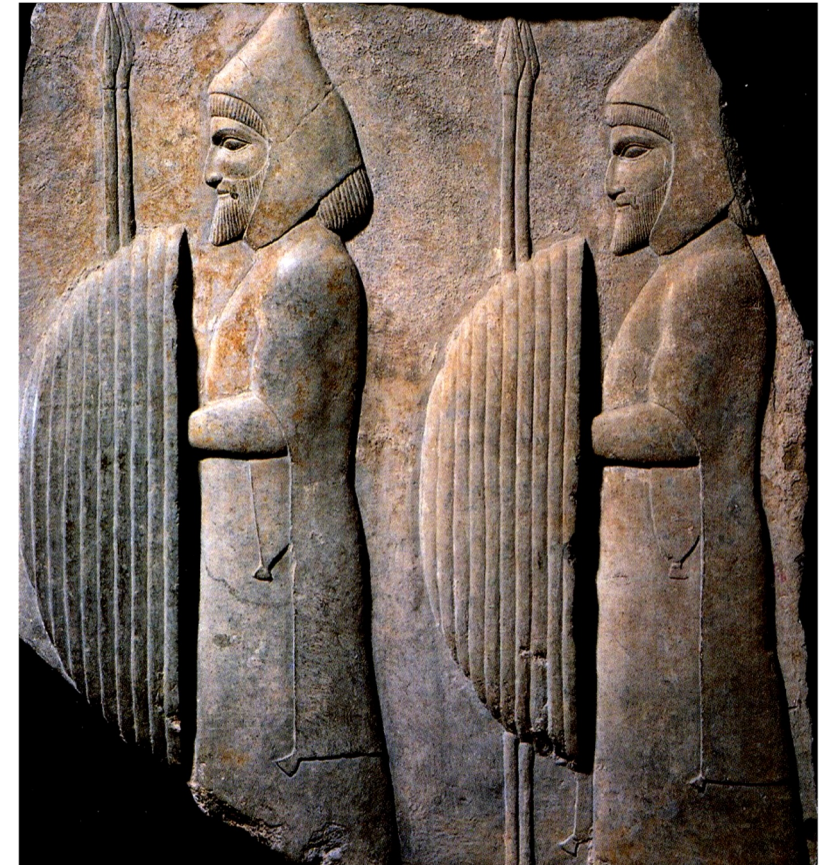


Armour

Conical helmet made of copper, then bronze and iron

Bronze breast plates attached to leather shirt

- Cross Straps of leather over the chest supporting a Bronze plate
- Wide belts
- Fringed layers



Kuka keksi auringonvarjon?

Ihminen on aina pyrkinyt suojautumaan liialliselta auringonvalolta. Farao Narmerrille kuuluneen 3100-luvulta eaa. olevan nuijan pään kaiverroksissa palvelijat suojaavat häntä auringolta viuhkoilla.

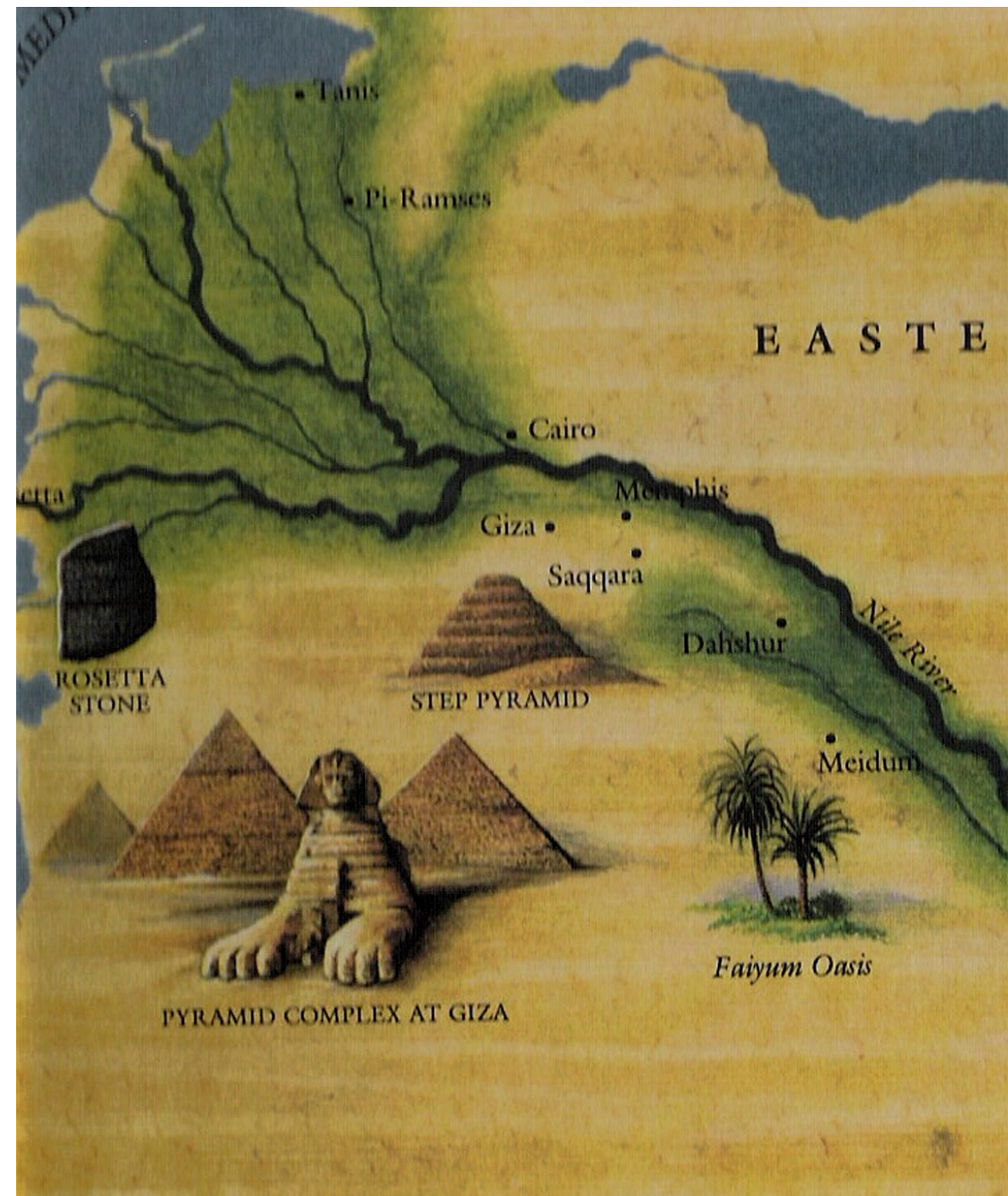
Noin 2350-luvulta eaa. olevassa Akkadin kuninkaan Sargonin voitto-steelassa on varhaisin kuva nykyisen kaltaisesta auringonvarjosta. Saman tapainen kokoon taittuva auringonvarjo löytyi vuonna 1323 eaa. kuolleen farao Tutankhamenin hautakammioista. Lähi-idästä auringonvarjot levisivät muualle maailmaan.

Assyrian kuningas Assurbanipal auringonvarjon alla vuonna 645 eaa.



EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATIONS

- Egyptian kingdoms flourished around 3200 bc. to 300 bc.



- Old Kingdom c. 2686- 2181 BC → 8 dynasties,
- Middle Kingdom c. 2055-1650 → 9-17 dynasties
- Pharaohs of 11&12 dynasties established Middle Kingdom
- New Kingdom c. 1550 - 1069
- New kingdom was conquered by Assyrians 671 BCE

The River Nile

King Menes founds Memphis
(20 miles upstream from Cairo)

- Civilization starts flourishing on river Nile
- Memphis' population of 50,000 at its height
- Mud brick 2 story and 3 story homes
- Mostly farmers working along the Nile Flood plain



Pharaoh's role

- Each Pharaoh is the earthy embodiment of god Horus
- Each Pharaoh is the direct link to the god RA
- Connection between heaven and earth
- Not so much political obligations
- Administrative tasks were given to ministry of noble, bureucrats and priests

Horus from a New Kingdom Papyrus, mummified in the Atef crown and the plumes of Horus.



Early Dynastic Egypt 3100 - 2686BC

- King Narmer connects Upper and Lower Egypt
- In this depiction, Lower Egypt by the Nile Delta conquered by upper Egyptian monarch.

King Narmer's colour palette
White Atef Crown of upper Egypt on his head
and Lion's tail representing the ruler.
Loin Skirt with tassels.
Horus hawk, god of sky



Old Kingdom Egypt 2686-2181 BC

- Memphis is center of Old Kingdom with burial grounds to the west at Saqqara
- Main sources for clothing are extant tomb statuary

Step pyramid at Saqqara burial ground

- built for Pharaoh Djoser by Imhotep 2630 BC ('invents' brick building structure)
- Imhotep is the most famous Architect and is like a god



Great Pyramids at Giza – Necropolis, north of Memphis

For Pharaoh Khufu

Took 23 years to build

- Red Granite came 400 miles away & floated upriver to the site



Hierarchy in the Egyptian society was like a pyramid-

- The Elite- aristocracy, high
 - priests and high-ranking bureaucrats owned luxurious apartments and villas
 - servants
 - wife dresses up to show wealth
-
- Flax was grown in large estates owned by wealthy Egyptians
 - Men processed the flax
 - Women spun the fibres into yarns and wove cloth



Old Kingdom dress items

- Shenti = short male wrap / loin skirt
- Gala Loin skirt = sun ray pleats
- Sheath Gown = very close-fitting garment
- Short wigs

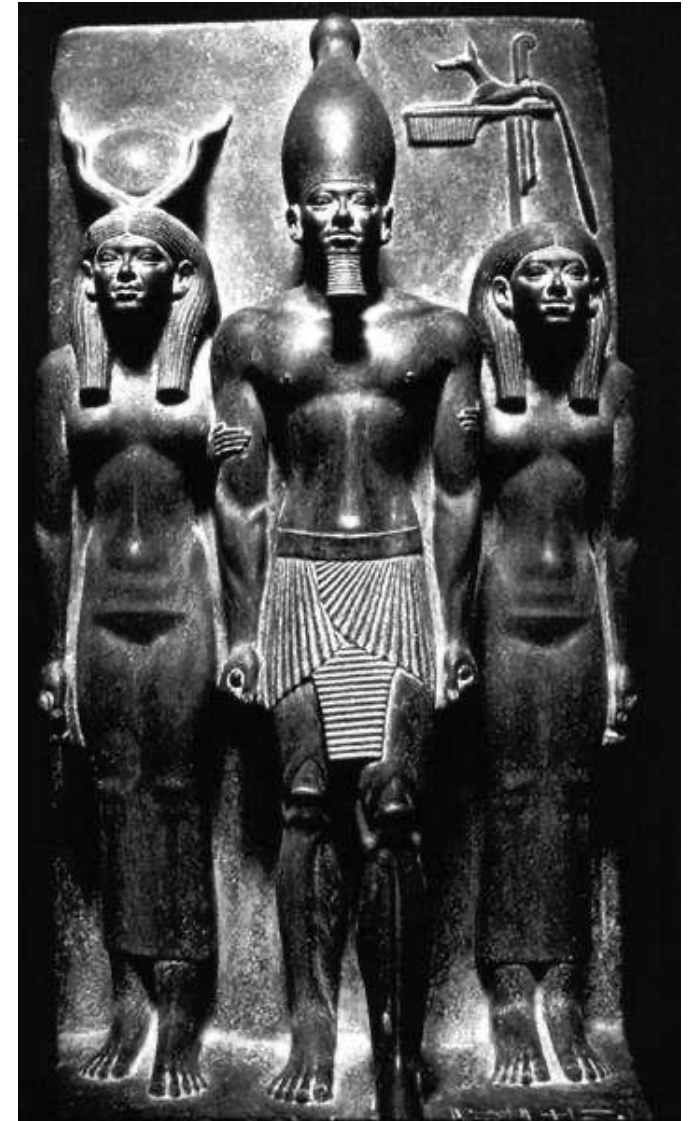


Old Kingdom Egypt

4th Dynasty 2490-2472 bc

Slate Statue of King Menkaure with Queen Khamerernebtj and the goddess Hathor

- Atef Crown, false beard and shenti
- Sheath dress on ladies, long wigs



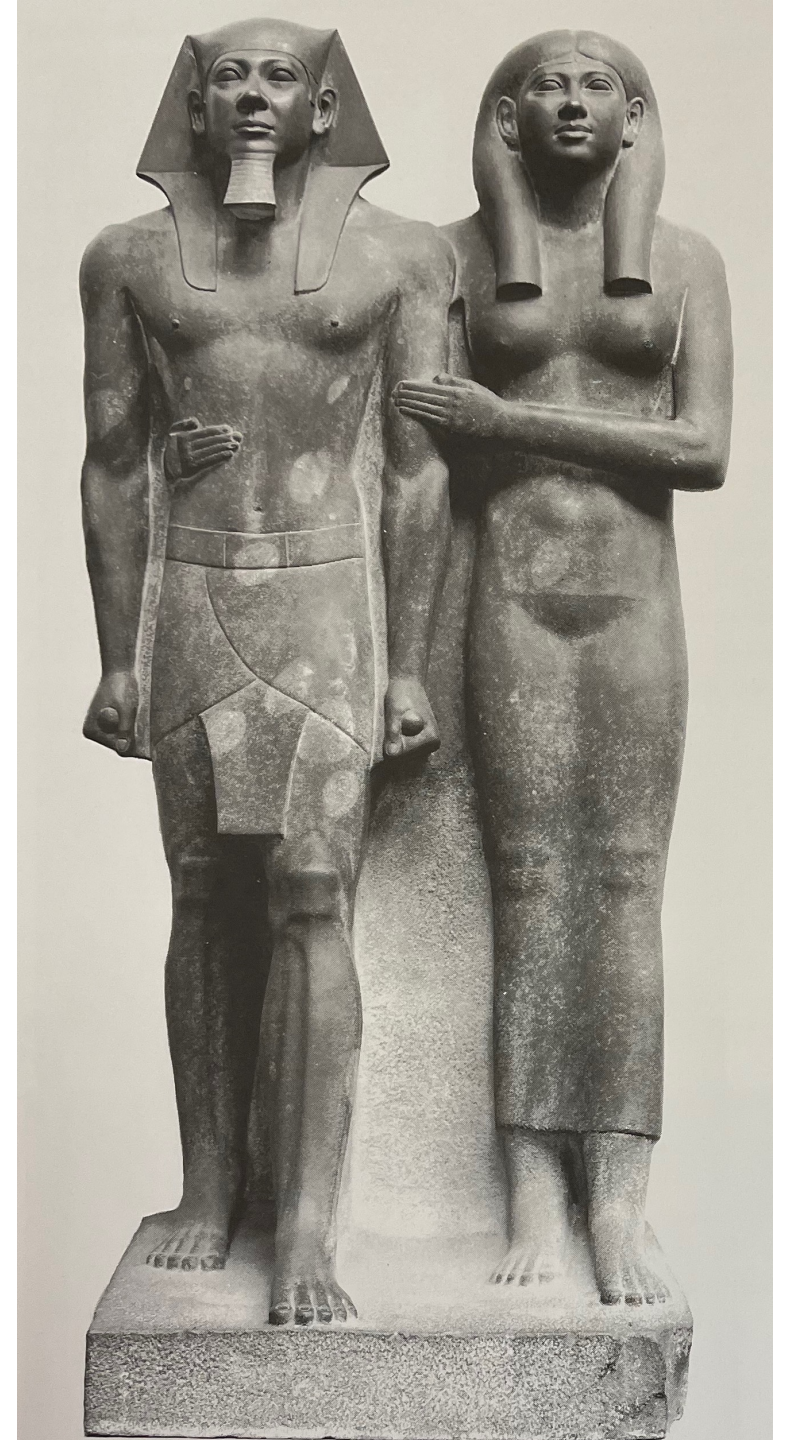
Old Kingdom Egypt

King Mykerinos and his queen, Giza n. 2600 bc

- Sheath gown and long wig
- Shenti and nemes headdress

<https://fashionhistory.fitnyc.edu/nemes-headress/>

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston



Old Kingdom Egypt

5th Dynasty

Limestone Figurine of a woman grinding grain to make bread

- Wig and sheath dress

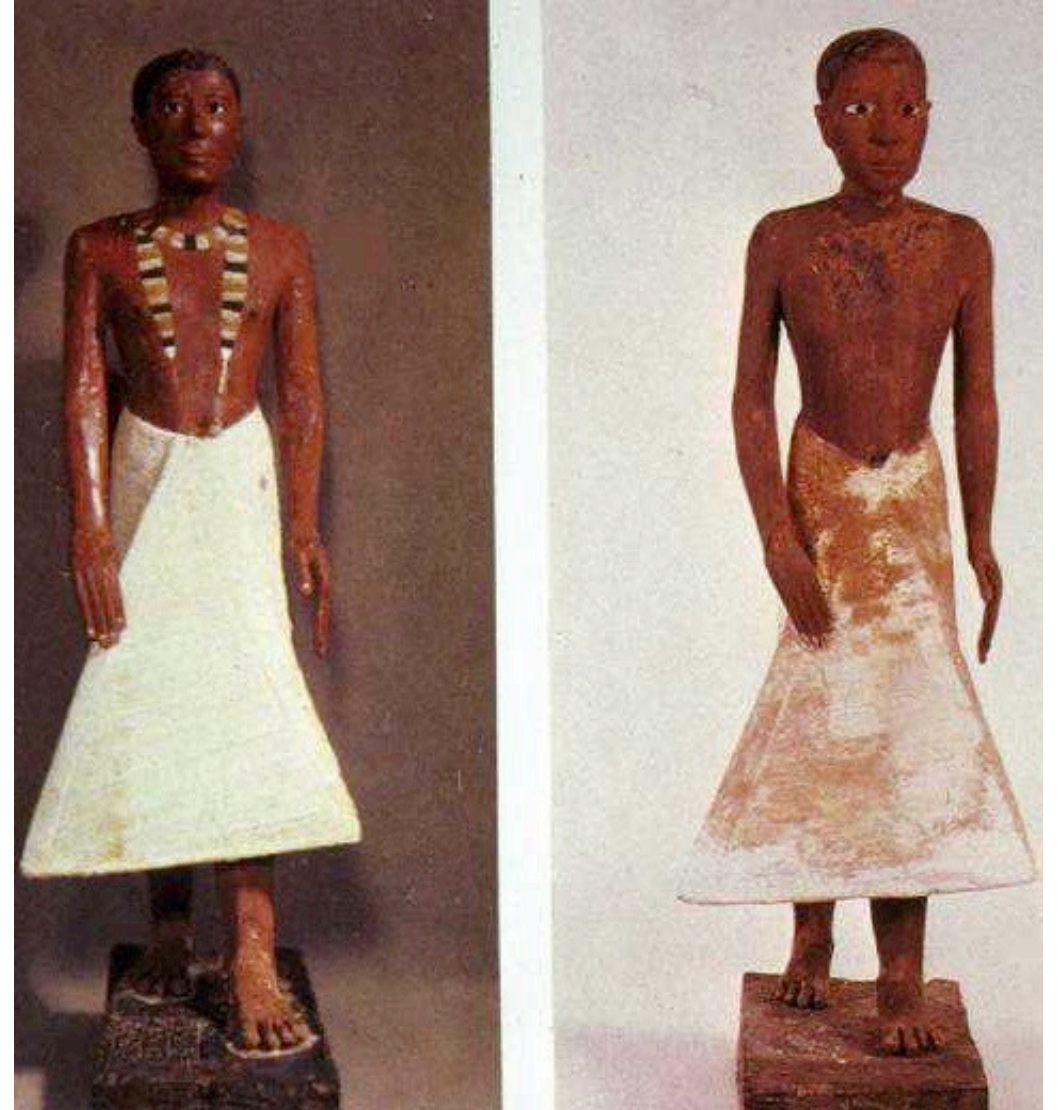


Old Kingdom Egypt

5th Dynasty

High Priest Methethy

- Painted wooden statues of the steward of Saqqara.
- Longer shenti worn by priests
- Shaved head identifies priest



Old Kingdom Egypt

6th Century

- One of the oldest to survive
- Horizontally pleated
Pleats pressed
garment is well



Old Kingdom Egypt

- Beaded dresses were worn over sheath gowns
2323-2150 bc.



Old Kingdom Egypt



Tin's grave, Saggara, Egypt
2450 bc.

Everyday life depicted, slaves
wearing loincloth

Old Kingdom
Egypt

5th Dynasty

- Wedge wig
- Ornamental wig



Middle Kingdom c. 2055- 1650 BC

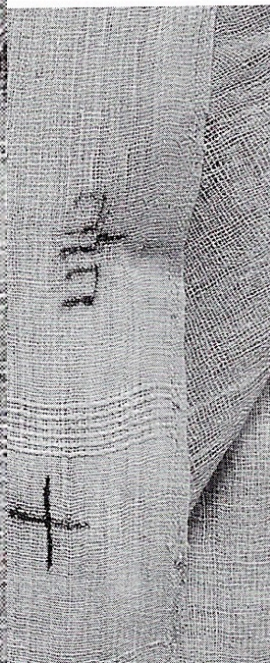
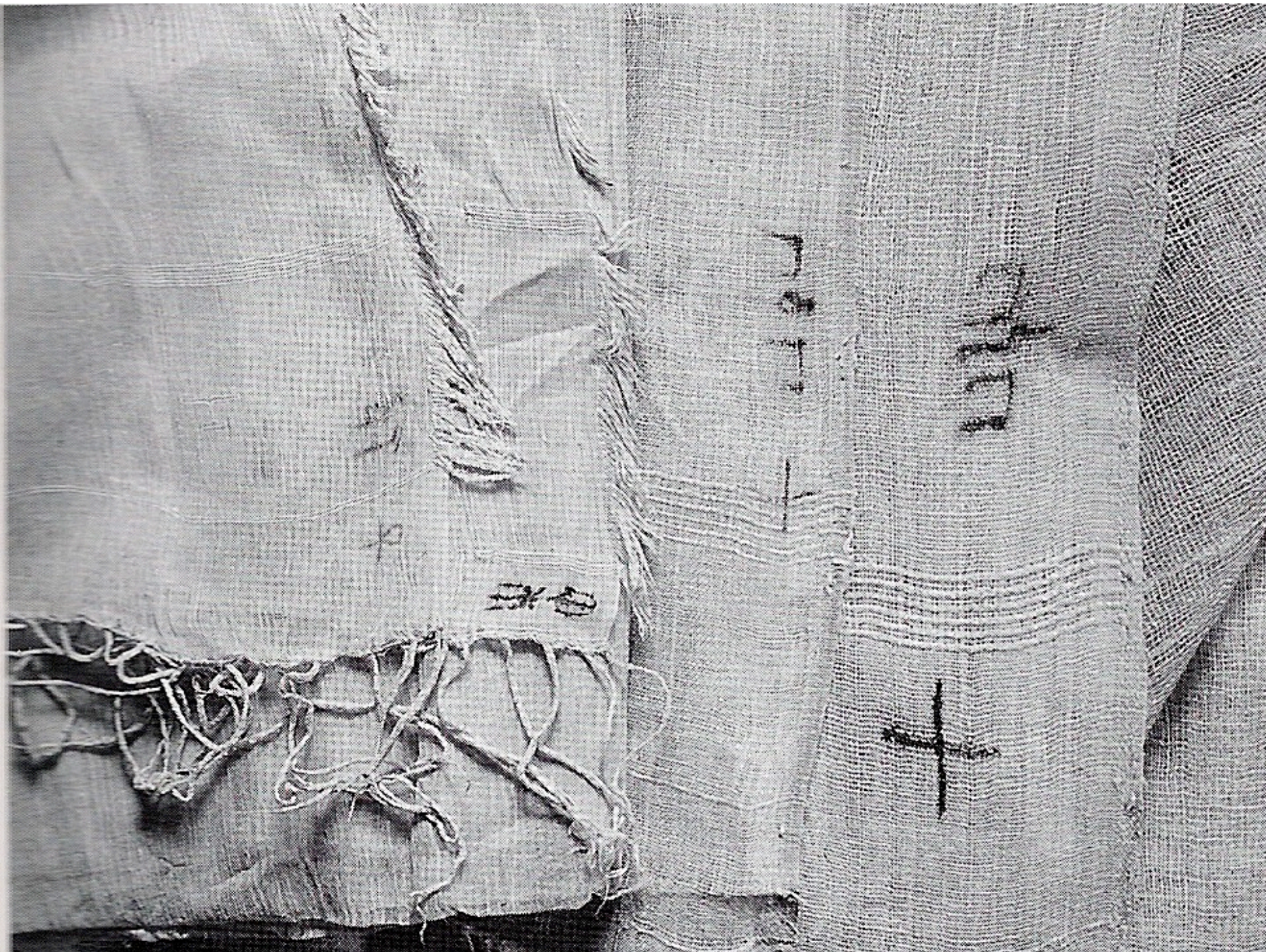
- Sources often small carved wooden figures
 - Very lifelike and painted
- Some tomb painting also exists
- A time of healing after civil war
- Center is still Memphis
- Rise of the craftsmen
- Raising cattle, sheep, goats, grain and flax

Middle Kingdom garment and accessories

- Longer Wigs + wigs consistently on men now
- Shenti's Drop to below waist
 - Aprons stiffen to large triangle
 - Priest wear longer shenti's + shaved heads
- Gala Shenti still worn for dress up
- Sheath gown is still worn
 - more ornamented now with beading or embroidery

Middle

- The tom
- He was k
relating
- Here are
and mea
wall.
- Below is
linen, fir



Middle Kingdom Egypt

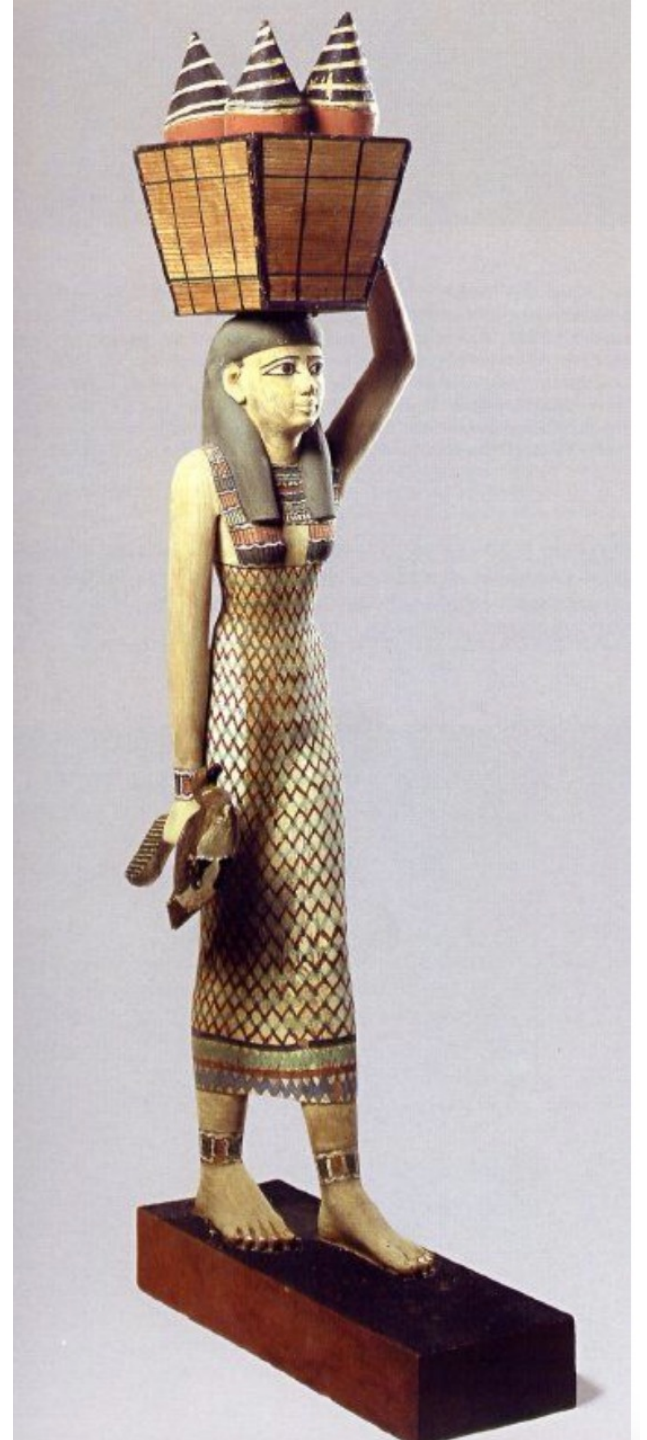
2000 BCE, 11th Dynasty

- Statuette of a woman bearing tribute
- Simpler shorter wig
- Sheath dress with elaborate pattern
- Bottom is a fragment of woven leather from a quiver



Middle Kingdom

Woman bearing an offering
1981-1975 bc.



New Kingdom garments and accessories

- Kalasiris made of very finely woven linen
 - worn by both sexes
 - Ankle length, usually had elaborate pleating
- More jewelry on everyone
 - bracelets, upper armbands now seen
 - earrings seen on men for the first time like Hittites
 - aprons for the shenti more ornate + colored
 - Khefti bands from Crete used as belts+head ties
- Leopard skins on Priests and Priest/Kings

New Kingdom Egypt

1353 - 1335 bc

Akhenaton and Nefertiti

- Hanging belly, gala shenti and elaborate apron with khefti
- Infulae come from wig/headdress
- She has elongated head, hanging belly and kalasiris
- Both have collars called pectoral



New Kingdom Egypt

Sheath Gowns

- More highly colored than Old Kingdom



New Kingdom Egypt

18th Dynasty

- Tutankhamen and his wife in rounder new headdresses of blue with plumes of Horus
- She wears kalasiris and he shenti with ornamental apron
- Both wear elaborate pectoral collars and khefti belts



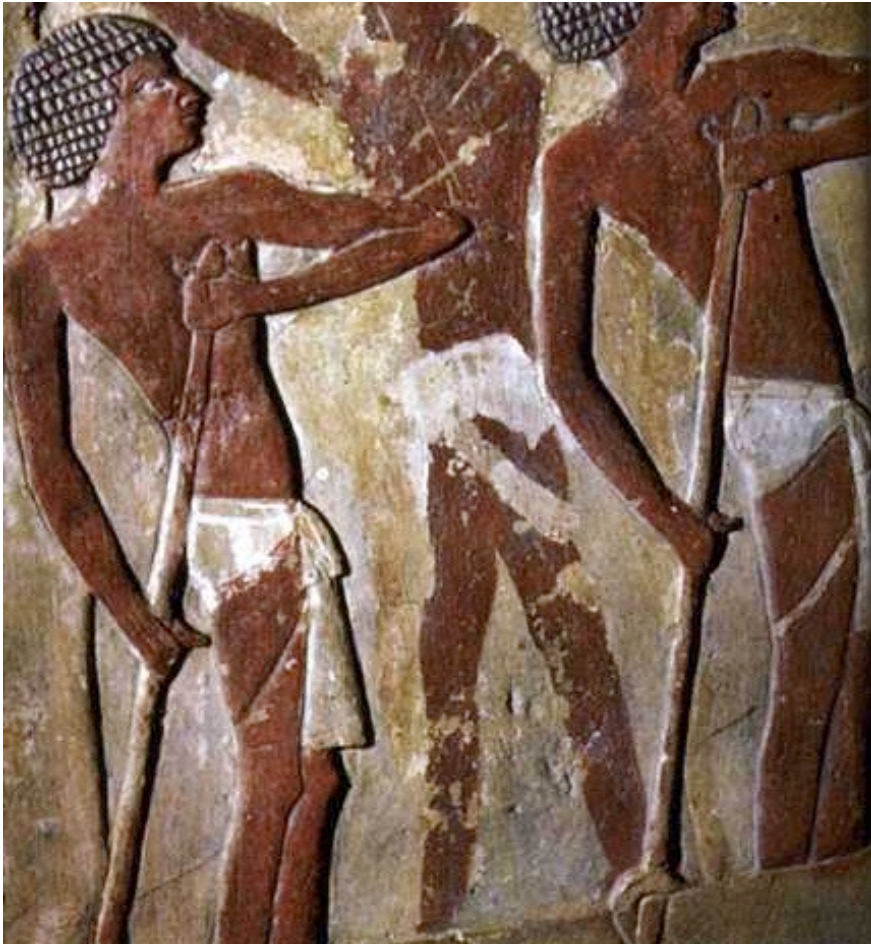
New Kingdom Egypt

19th Dynasty
hanging bellies
long shenti's and Kalasiris



New Kingdom Egypt

A servant is plucking geese for a banquet wearing a simple shenti



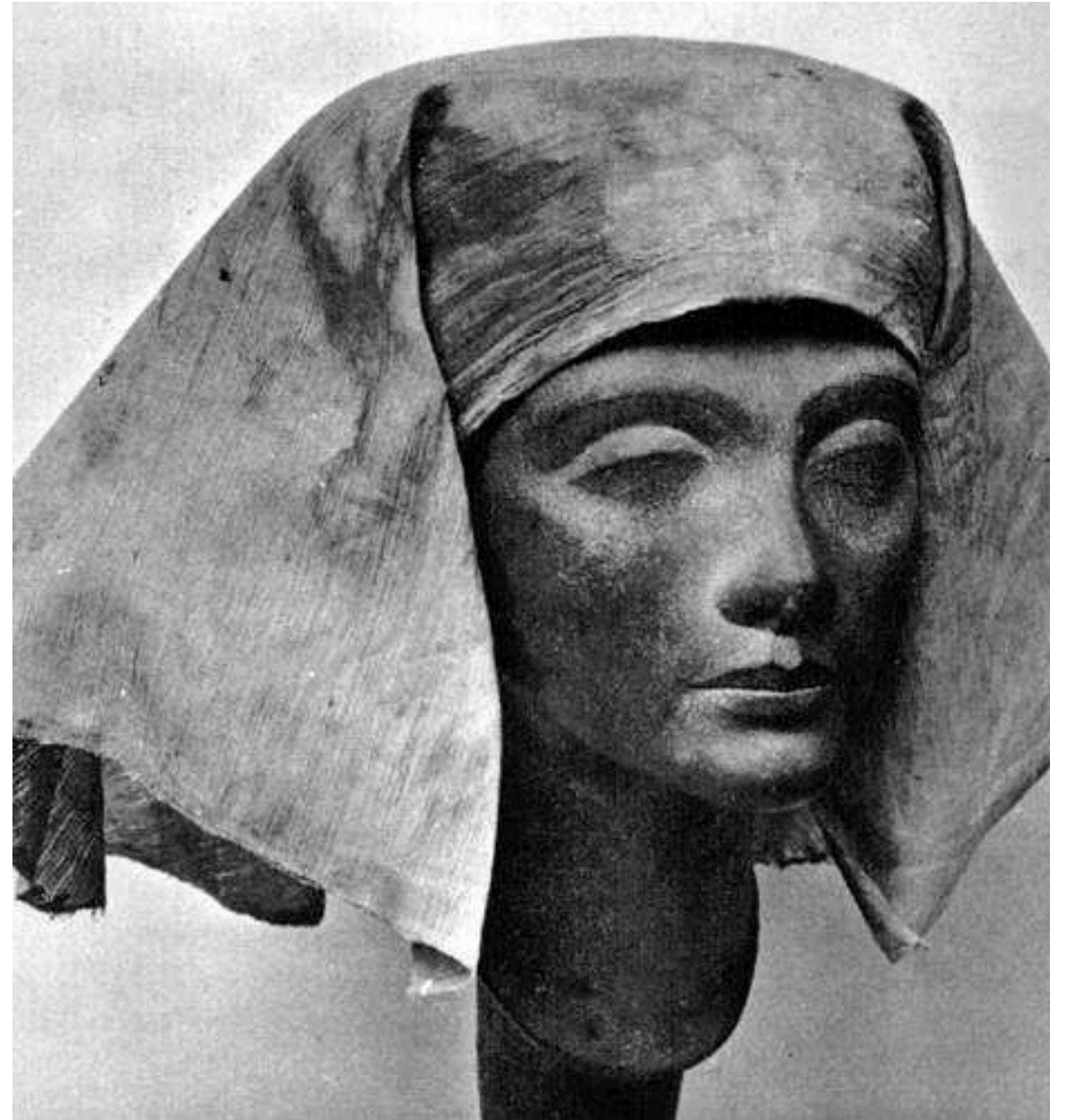
Servants row a royal barge in ornamental wigs and loincloths with folded edges or 2-tone fabric



New Kingdom Egypt

A simple linen head covering that is reminiscent of the Nemes Headdress

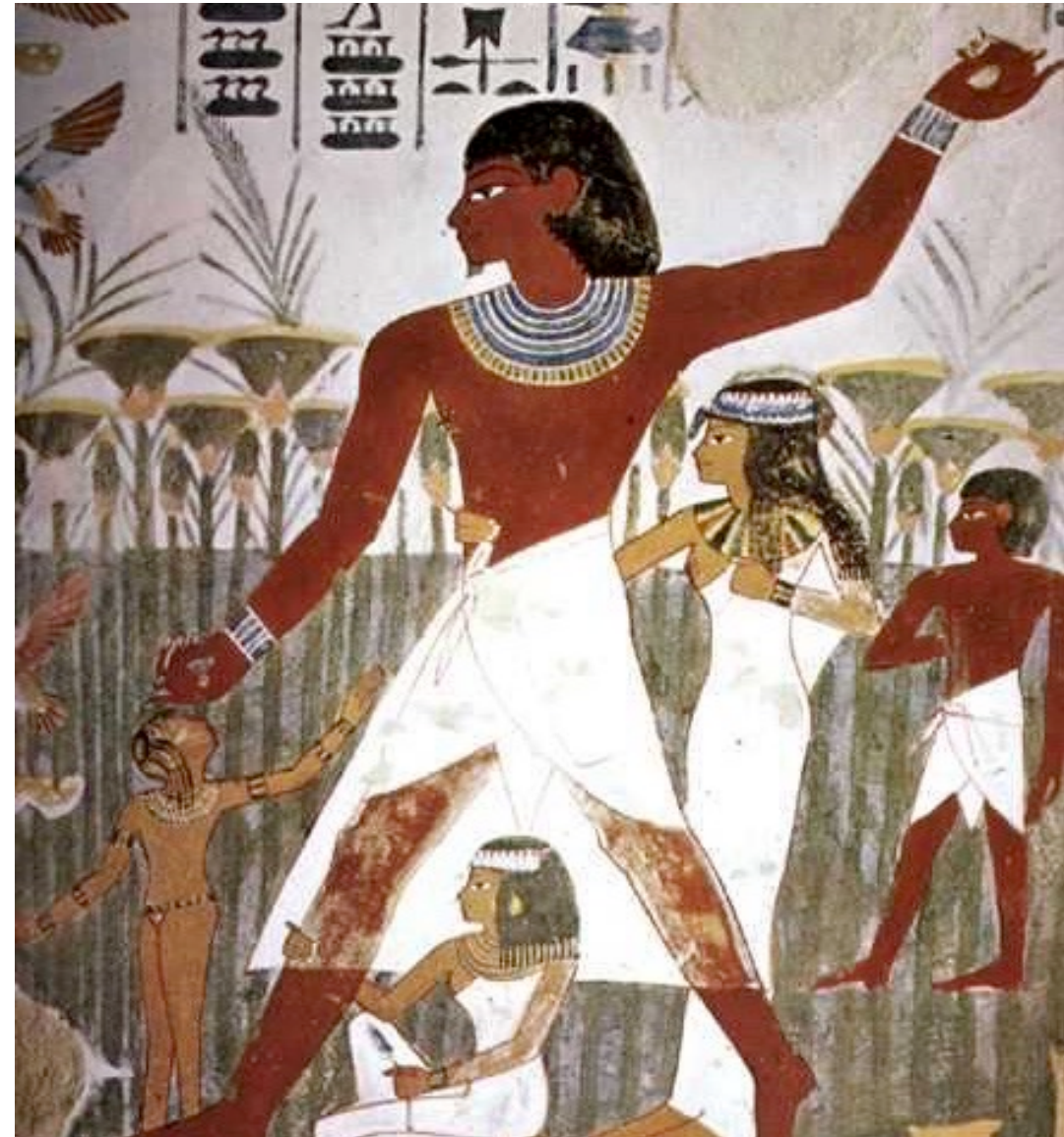
Often women would shave their heads or crop hair short



New Kingdom Egypt

19th Dynasty

- A shenti and a second sheer shenti on top
- Small beard, pectoral collar and bracelets
- Women in large wigs with beading and simple sheath dresses for everyday wear



New Kingdom Egypt

19th Dynasty

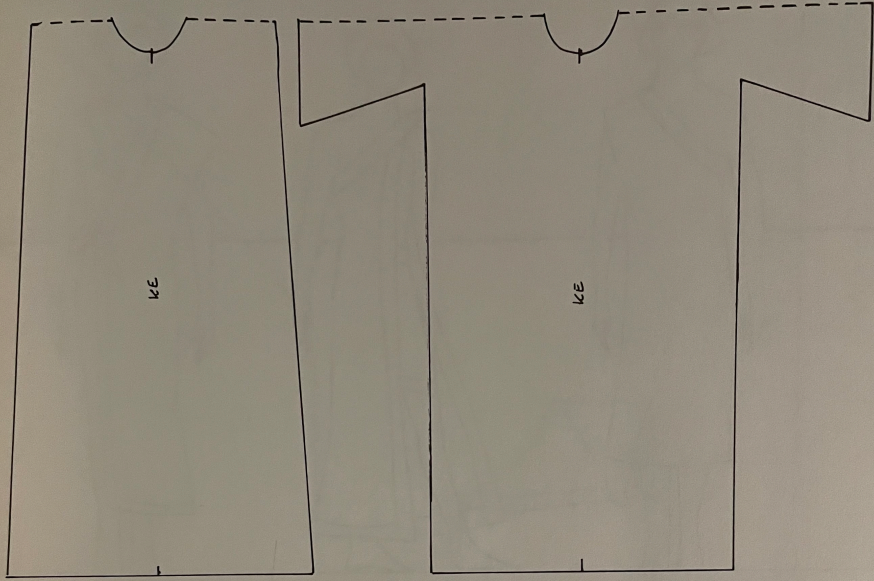
Painting on papyrus showing festival dress with large wigs, cones and kalasiris on both men and women



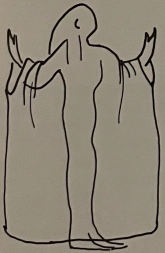
Study the MET objects from 8000 – 2000 BC

<https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/works/#!?time=02>

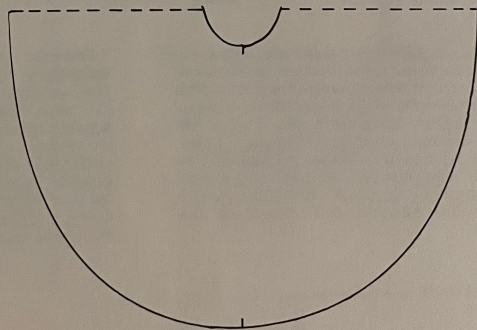
Basic forms of clothing and cloth



Hihaton ja hihallinen kalasiris-mekko.



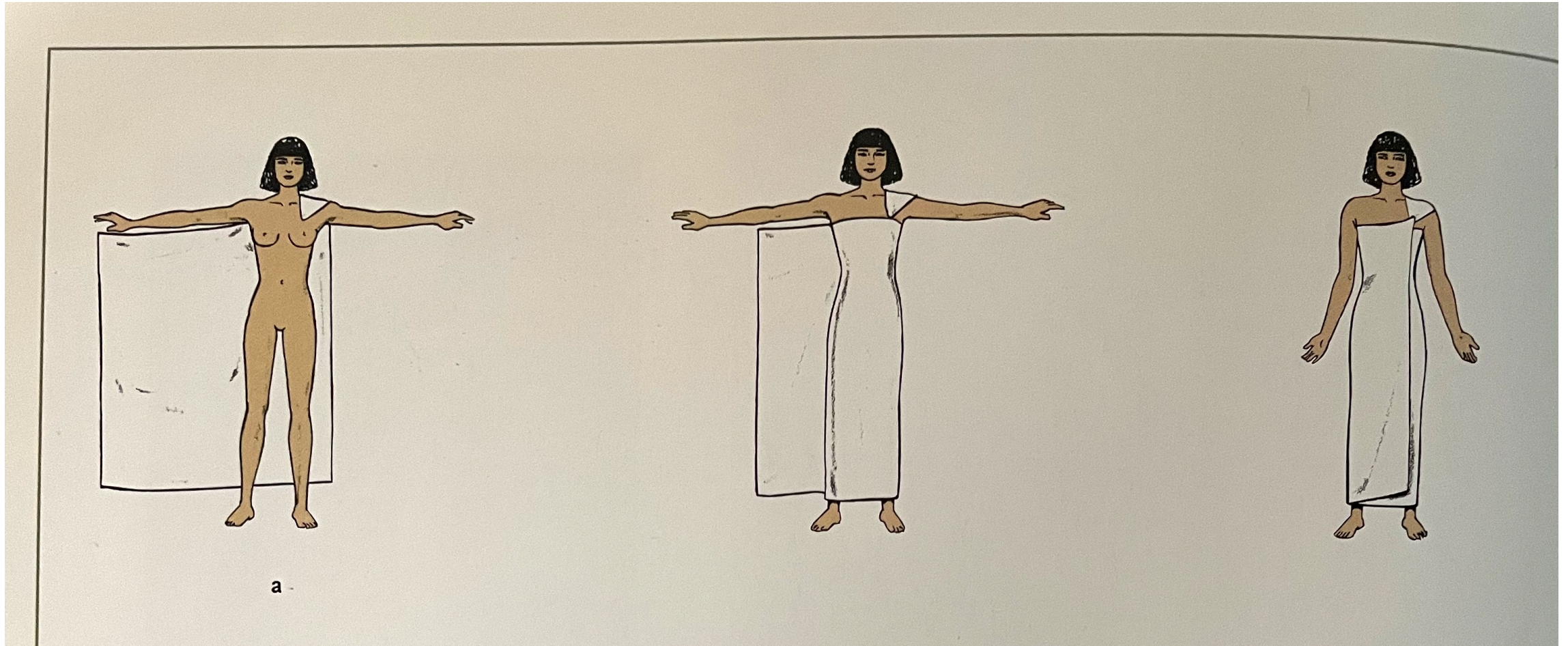
Kalasiris-mekon laskostaminen.



Pyöreä hartiaviitta.

Basic forms of clothing and cloth

Sheath dress



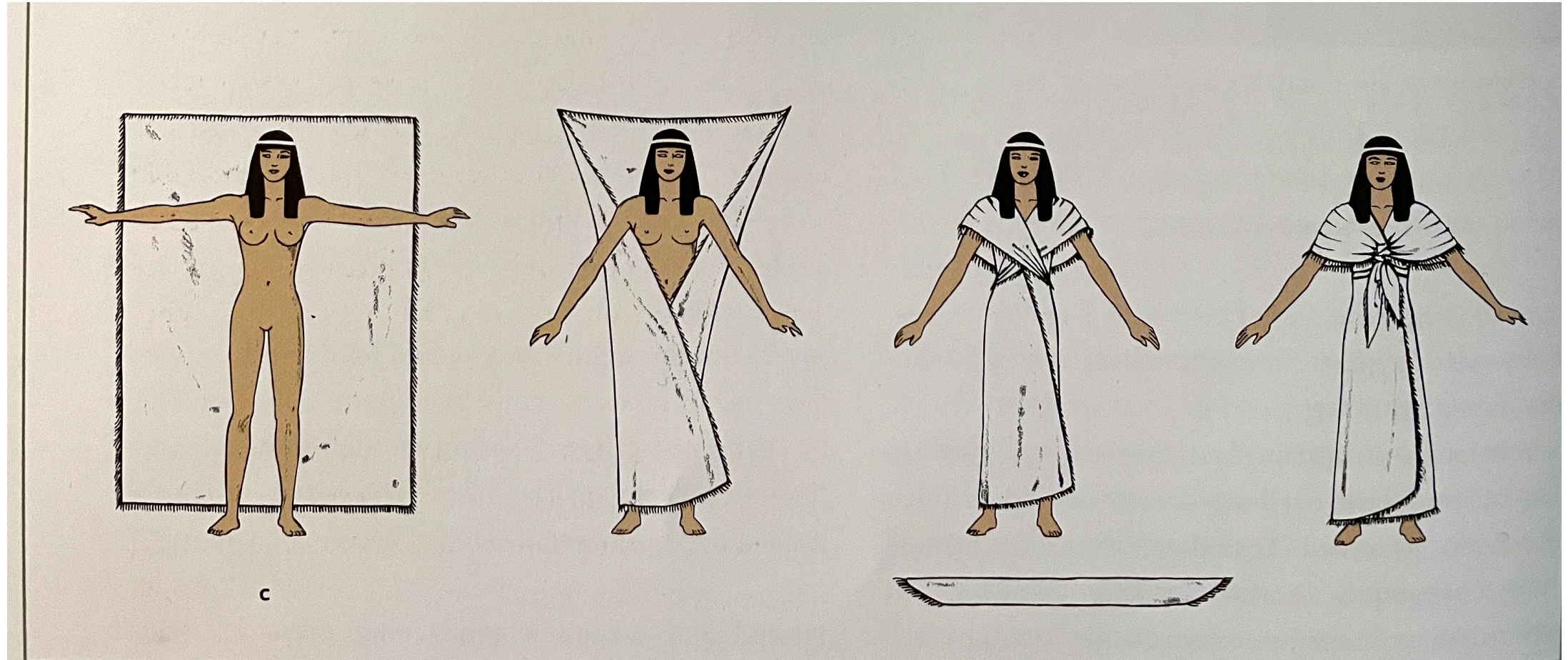
Basic forms of clothing and cloth


Kalasisiris



Basic forms of clothing and cloth

Kalasisiris





Provide **examples**
of **modern day dress/fashions**
compared to various functions
and styles of **Egyptian dress**

Ancient Minoan, Greek and Roman civilisations:

- Minoan civilization

- Heroic, Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Greece.

Development of Doric peplos to Ionic chiton and Doric chiton

Greek civilization and social organisation.

Fabrics and cloth production.

- Etruscans and Romans

Social life of the Etruscans and Roman Empire.

Chiton develops to Toga.

Main locations for Minoan civilizations



Minoans were prosperous seafaring people who carried active trade with East, South and West all the way to Spain

Island of Santorini
("the beautiful one" in Greek)

Island of Crete

The Minoan culture flourished between 2900 bc. to 1450 bc.

Sources of evidence for costume found from:

Palace of Minos

Hagia Triada

Akrotiri on Santorini



North entrance of the palace Minos
Bull fresco at the back

Fresco depicts the importance of shipping and trade in the region

Minoans were a two-class society: ruling class and common people

Women were higher in class than in earlier cultures



Cycladic art
2600 – 2400 bc.

First art form not aiming to
depict realistic human

<https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/255275>



Cycladic Harp Player, wearing
a loincloth, 3200 - 2700 BCE





Garments
in Minoan
frescoes

Brightly dyed woolens with contrasting borders

First evidences of wasp waist and hourglass figure

Pearls and long curled hair



Tunics with plain color and contrasted with ornamental multicolor borders

Jewellery: necklaces, bracelets, earrings



- Upper body tight fitting, tunic as base garment
- Hour-glass figure, tight waistline
- Full skirt / culottes





- Skirts / culottes with ornamental borders
- Women wore ankle length dress, men shorter

Tiered skirts or pants/culottes?



Hagia Triada, 1450 bc.

There are still kaunakes being worn and colored woolen tunics



Minoan jewellery

Generally gold pounded jewelry in the form of pins for fastening garments



Loincloth: worn as briefs= perizoma



Hair kept open with decorative bands



- Saffron was as a major mercantile product for both textiles and medicine
- Saffron gathering is depicted in many frescos found from Crete and Santorini



Mother goddess and Snake Goddess, 1600 bc.

- Tiered bell- shaped skirt

- Bodice

very constructed

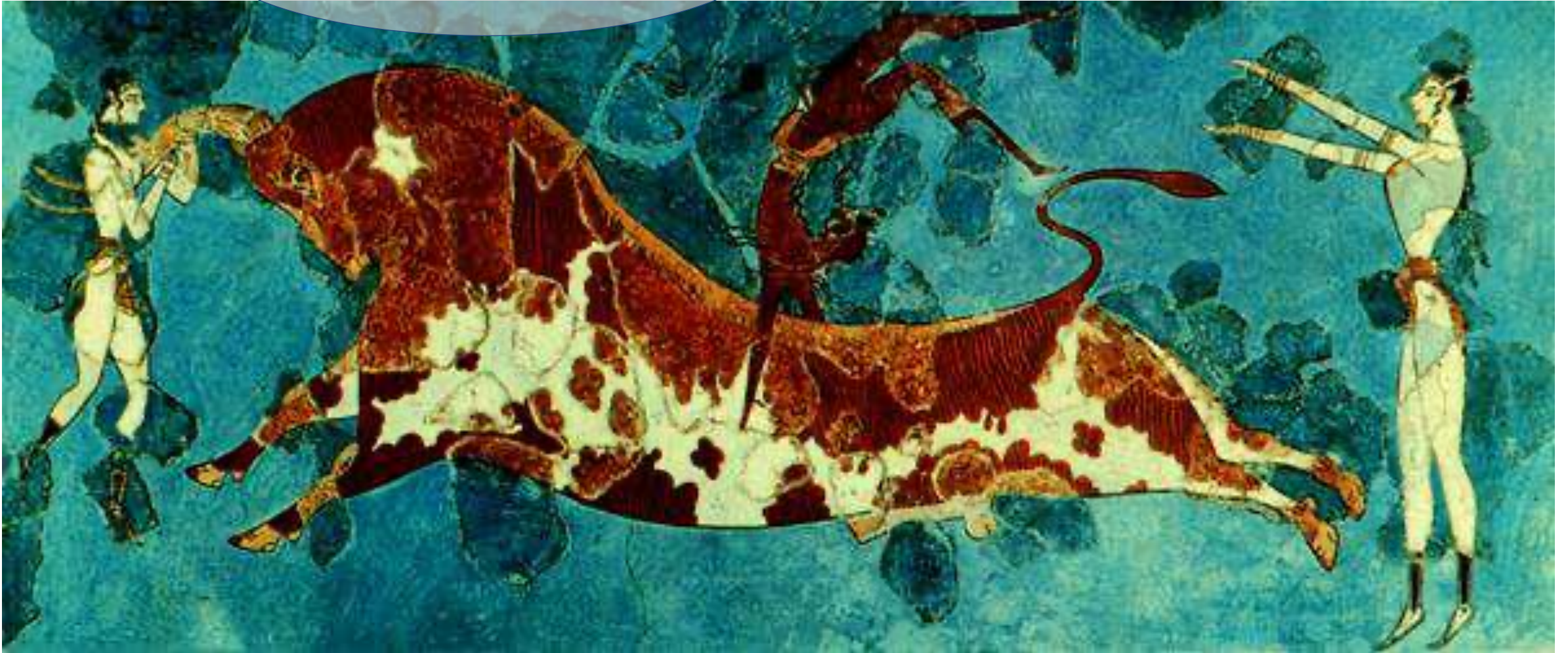
short sleeved

- Conical Hats

made of felt – come from Assyria



Bull dancing



Bull Leaping fresco, ca. 1500BCE, The museum of Herakleion, Crete
Modern day Course Landaise