



PERIOD COSTUME AND STYLE

31.1.2024

GREEK CIVILIZATIONS

ETRUSCAN AND ROMAN CIVILIZATIONS

Schedule



9.15 – 10.00 Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Greece



15min break



10.15 – 11.00 Etruscans and Romans



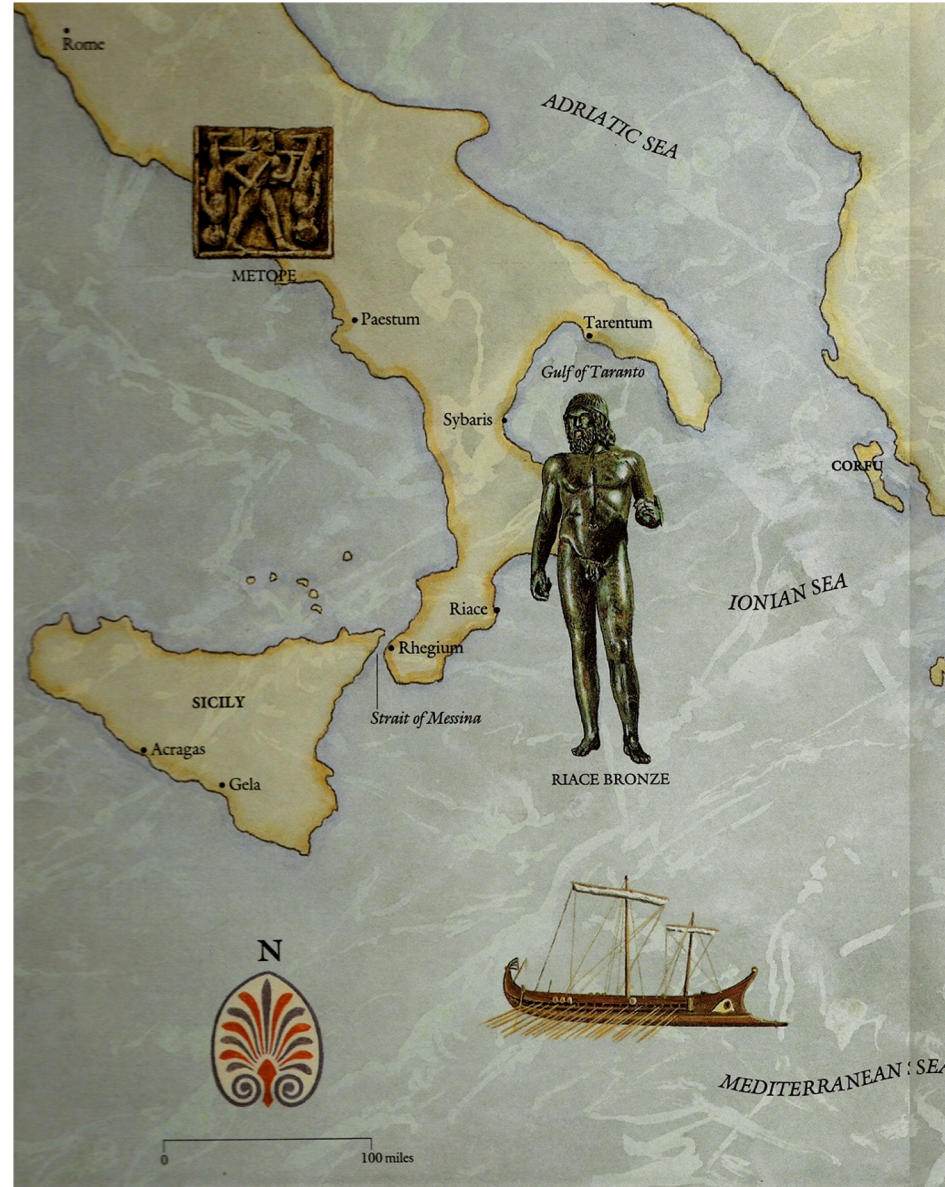
Lunch + task



13.00 – 13.45 Byzantine & nordic bronze age

Greek Civilizations

Dark age circa 1200 – 800 bc.

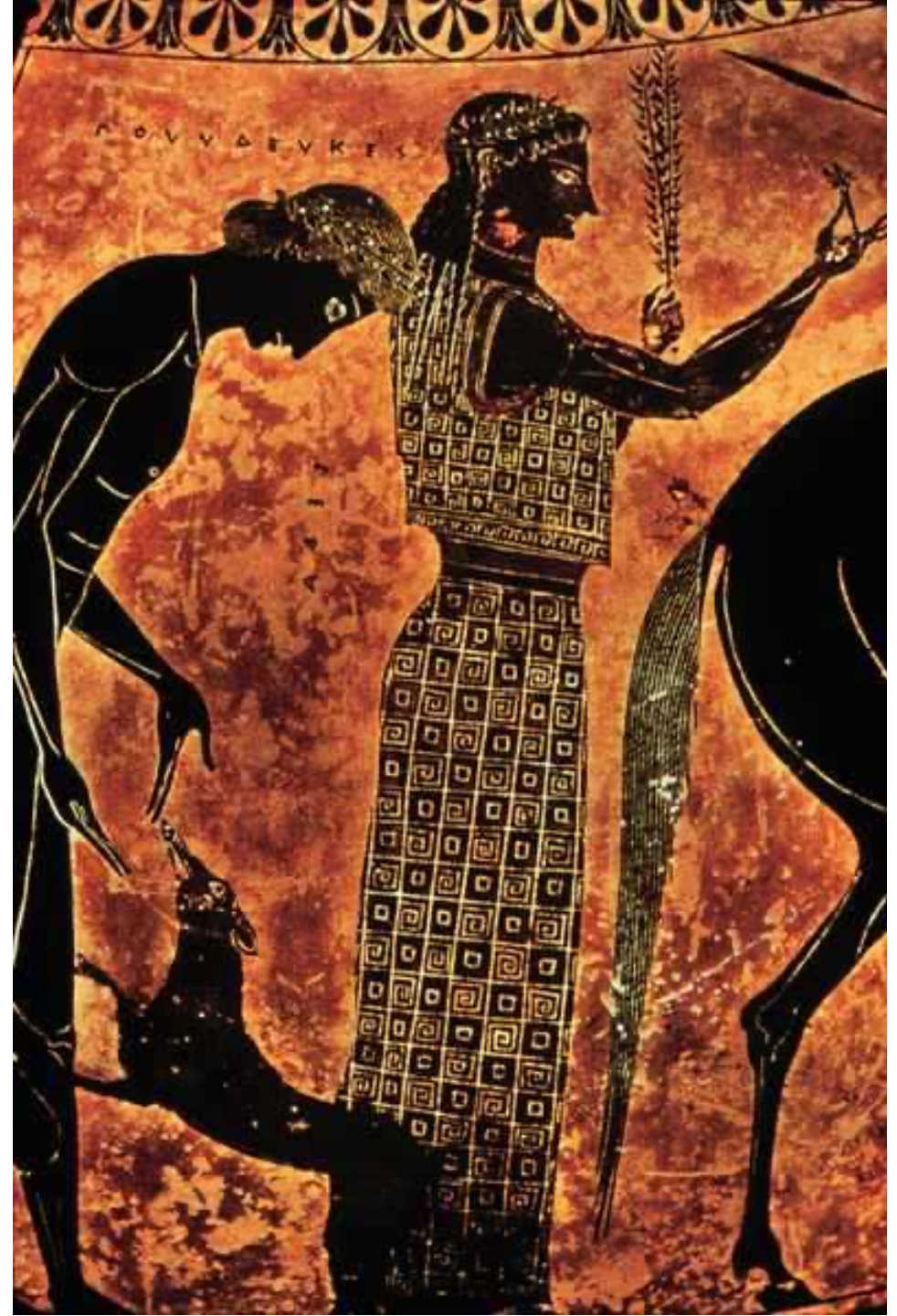


Archaic Greek 800 – 480 BC

In mainland Greece

- Patterns and silhouette differ from Minoans
- Village communities developed into larger city states
- First type of demographic government
- Society formed as nobility and commoners. Men active citizens, women, children and slaves
- Textiles were wool and linen
Shepherding practiced in the mountains
Linen imported from Egypt

Doric Peplos with Persian influenced pattern



Archaic Greek

Women wear Doric peplos – reminds sheath gown
Also referred to as Doric chiton





31.11.10

Terracotta lekythos (oil flask)

Greek, Attic, black-figure, ca. 550–530 B.C.

Attributed to the Amasis Painter

On the shoulder, seated goddess or priestess, approached by four youths and eight dancing maidens

On the body, women making woolen cloth

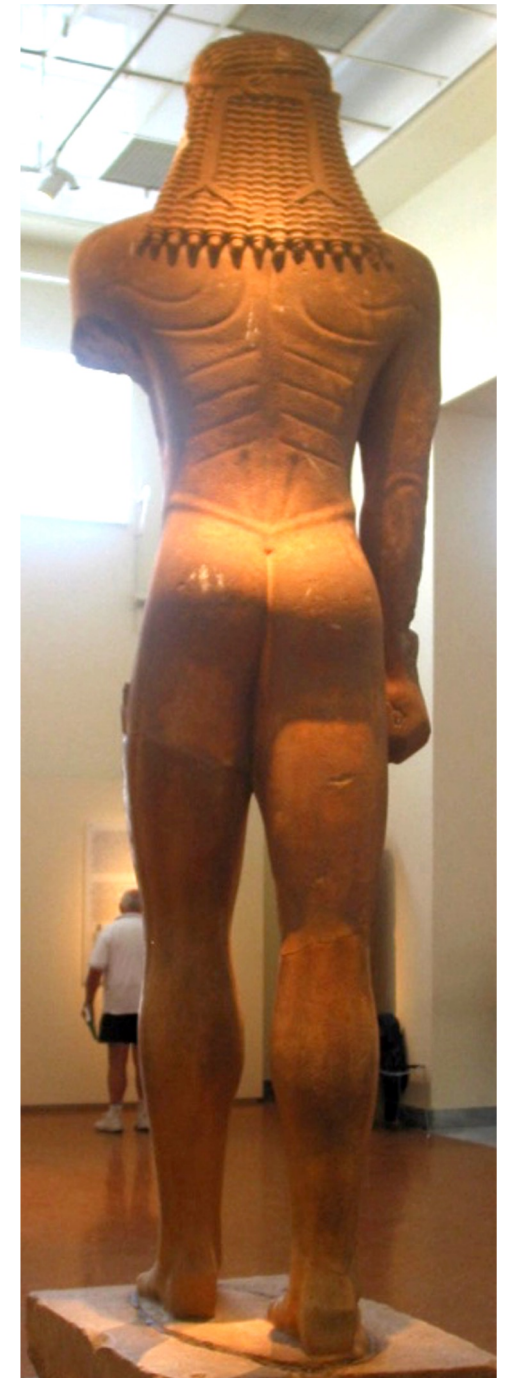
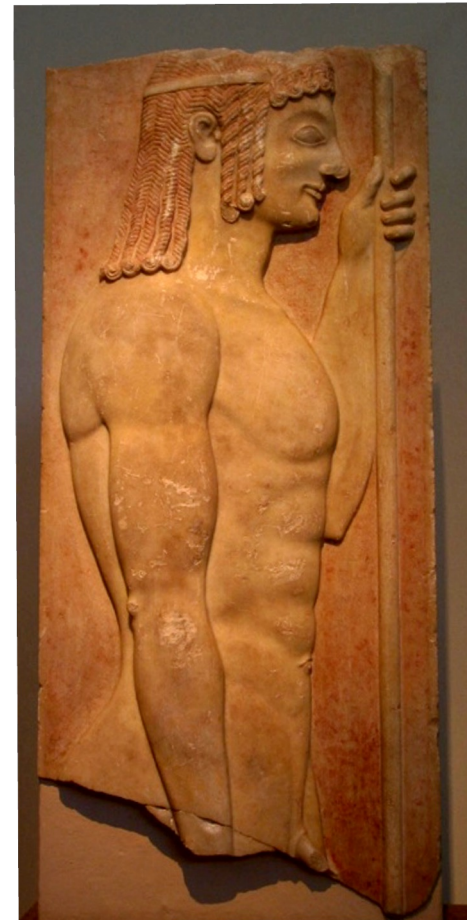
Fletcher Fund, 1931 (31.11.10)

One of the most important responsibilities of women was the preparation of wool and the weaving of cloth. Here, in the center, two women work at an upright loom. To the right, three women weigh wool. Farther to the right, four women spin wool into yarn, while between them finished cloth is being folded.

Milwaukee Art Museum, WI

Male garments

Because sculpture depicted male nude (kuros statues), it is more difficult to study male garments through Greek sculpture



Shorter Doric peplos / chiton
on male figure



Male hairstyles more evident in art
Archaic Greek hair plaited and bands



Chlamys = shorter circular cape

Used in all social classes and during travel

Petasos = travelling hat



Chlamys cape left

Himation right

More about himation:

<https://fashionhistory.fitnyc.edu/himation/>



Classical and Hellenistic Greece

- Democracy is formed – however, only male citizens vote
- Philosophers extend modern thinking –
Aristotle, Socrates, Plato
- Parthenon is built after victory from Persian wars
- Evident e.g. in the writings of Homer, women were veiled outside their homes,
women had companionable relationship with their husbands



Ionic chiton

- Some art depict sheer materials and pleating like kalasiris
- Sleeves attached with pins or clasps

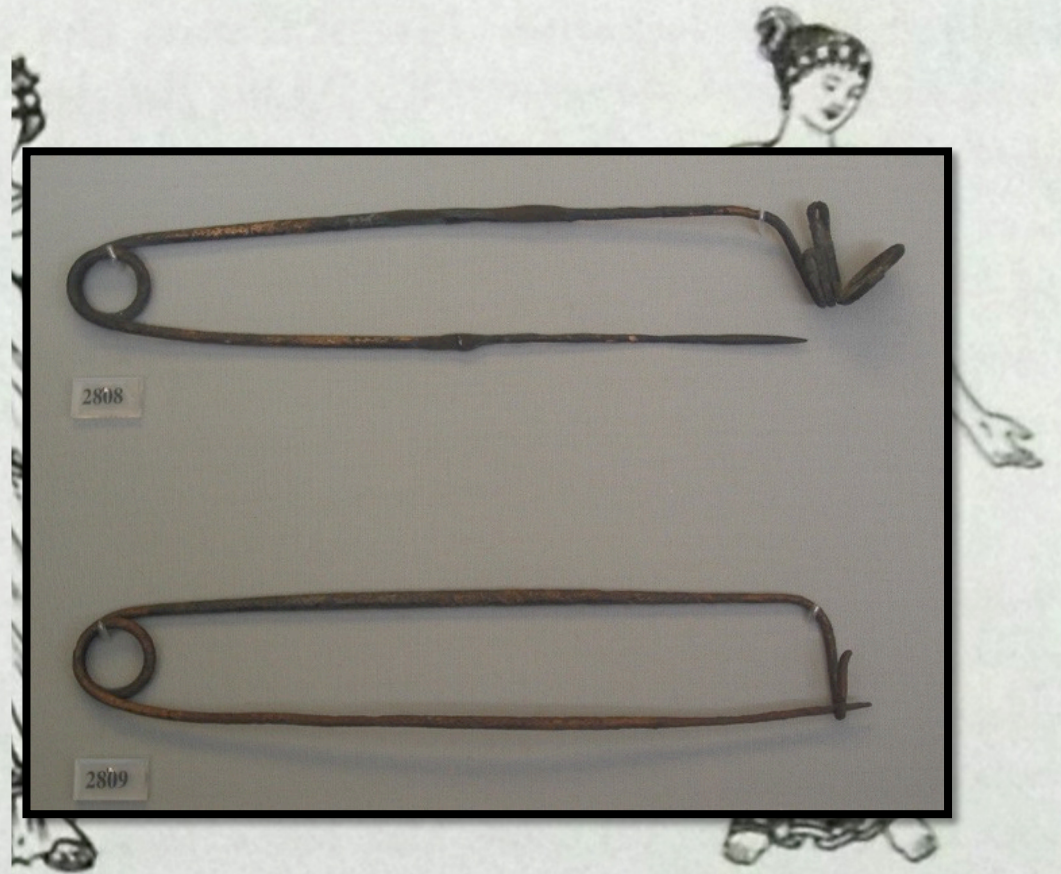




Doric peplos (c.



Ionic chiton (c. 550–480 B.C.)



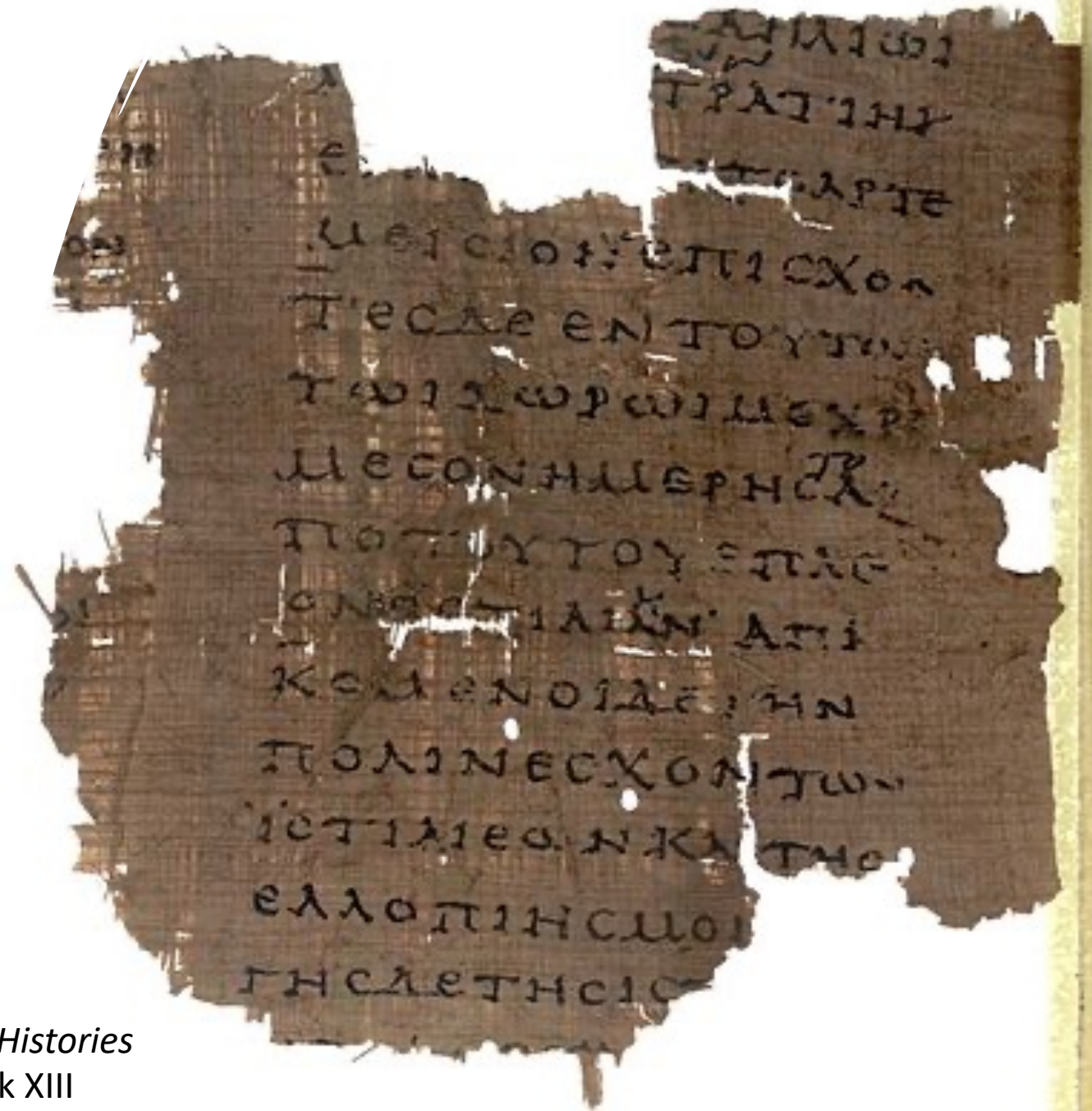
550–480 B.C.)

Doric chiton (c. 400–100 B.C.)



Sciences develop

- Mathematics – Pythagoras & geometry
 - Calculate the exact positions of the earth, sun & moon
- Medicine – Hippocrates
- History as a study – Herodotus



Fragment from *Histories*
Herodotus, book XIII

Birth of drama

Dionysos festivals



Began around 550 bc. For celebration of Dionysos, God of Wine and Fertility
Golden age during 400 bc.

- Chorus = *choros* sang and danced
- Slowly the chorus leader separated and formed as an actor
 - Aeschylus – 1 actor = monolog
 - Sophocles – second actor= dialog
 - Aristophanes – comedy
 - Euripides – adds emotional act

Aeschylus: *The Persians, Agamemnon*

Sophocles: *Oedipus Rex, Elektra*

Euripides: *Medea, Hippolytus*



Comedy, tragedy and satyr plays

Early masks were made from paper mache or fabric

Leather and fabric used later periods

Clay and stone masks were not used → decorative purpose

Comic character with mask
Approx. 325 bc.





Papposilenos- character, satyr plays, approx.350 bc.
Hairy goat fur body suit

Clothing of Hellenistic Greece

- Women wear chiton + himation
 - More draped garment than before
 - patterning decreases
 - folds at hipline are called kolpos



- Garments at their most drapery
 - Double folds are common
 - Himation is larger
 - custom woven to specifications of wearer
 - proper draping is an important social grace
- made of linen and wool





Outer garment= himation
long draped garment like toga



Hairstyles become more natural

Young men begin to wear shorter natural hair

women catch hair up in triangular scarves



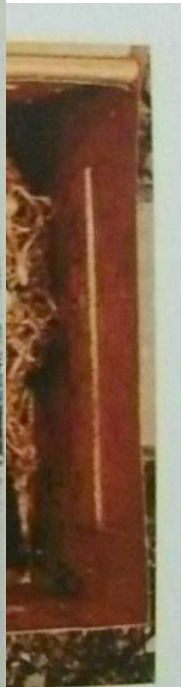
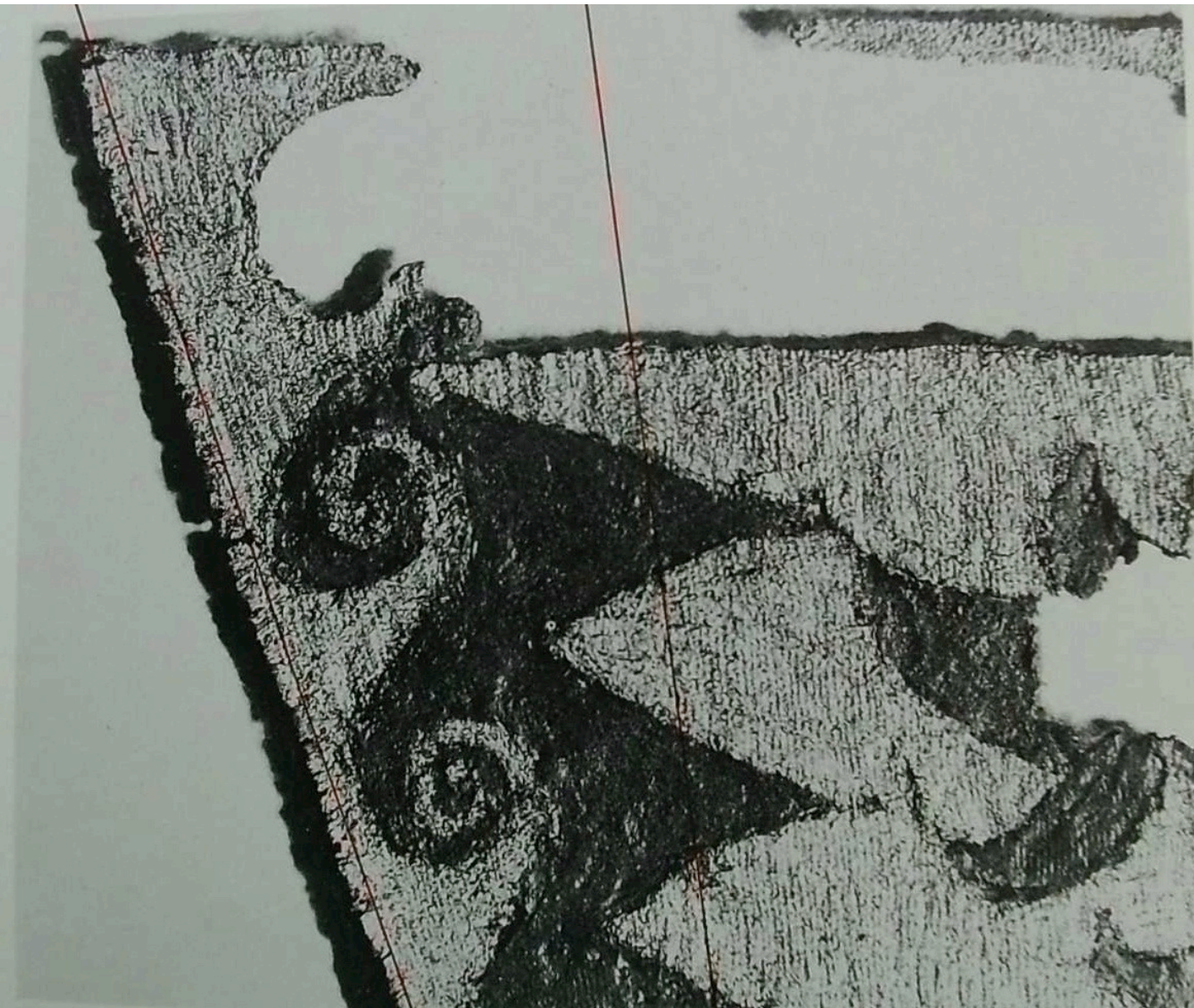


Limestone sarcophagus
5th century BC

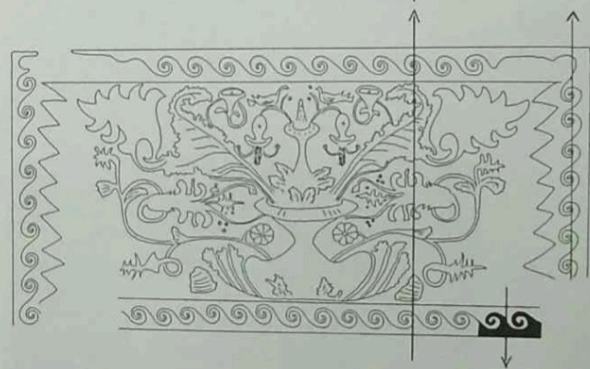
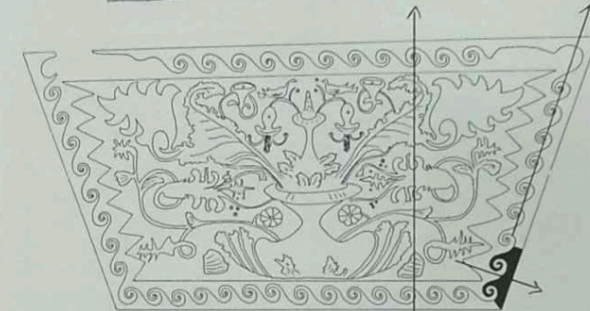
Parasols are adopted from the east and they stay as
an accessory for centuries



Philip II of Macedonia, 372-336 BCE



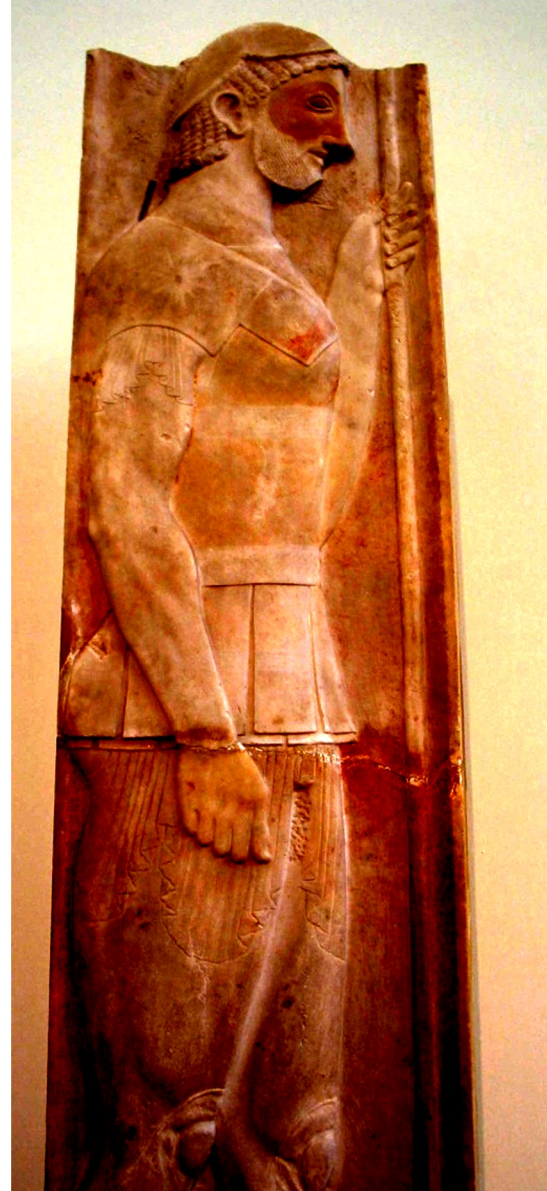
of ash and bones
(Kos 1978). Traces
of contents of the urn
material.



Armour of Classical Greece

Beautifully crafted bronze breastplates

- Greaves
- Corinthian Helmets



Helmets with blades

Helmet with chiton





Bronze helmets
Greek, Southern Italy, 350-250 bc



Metropolitan Museum of Art



Set of Bronze Armor

Greek, South Italy 330 bc



Corinthian helmet

Cuirass (body armor)

Greaves (shin guards)

Fronton (armor for front of horse's head)

Etruria

Group of city-states: Rome - Venice

- Large in Tuscany area
- About 80 remains of cities known

Begins about 800 bc. until Roman in 509 bc.

- Etruscans showed strong Greek influence
- Ionic and Doric chitons used



Little is known of Etruscan family life

Women seem to have more freedom and appear socially with men, have higher status than before



Tebenna seen as capes or cape + covering the hair



- Perizoma same as Greek = Loincloth
- Doric Peplos as in Greece
- Ionic Chiton same as in Greece
- Tebenna is Etruscan outer garment



- Tutulus = common hat
 - made of leather or felted, conical shape
- Pilos = shade hat
- Veils or Tebenna as veil

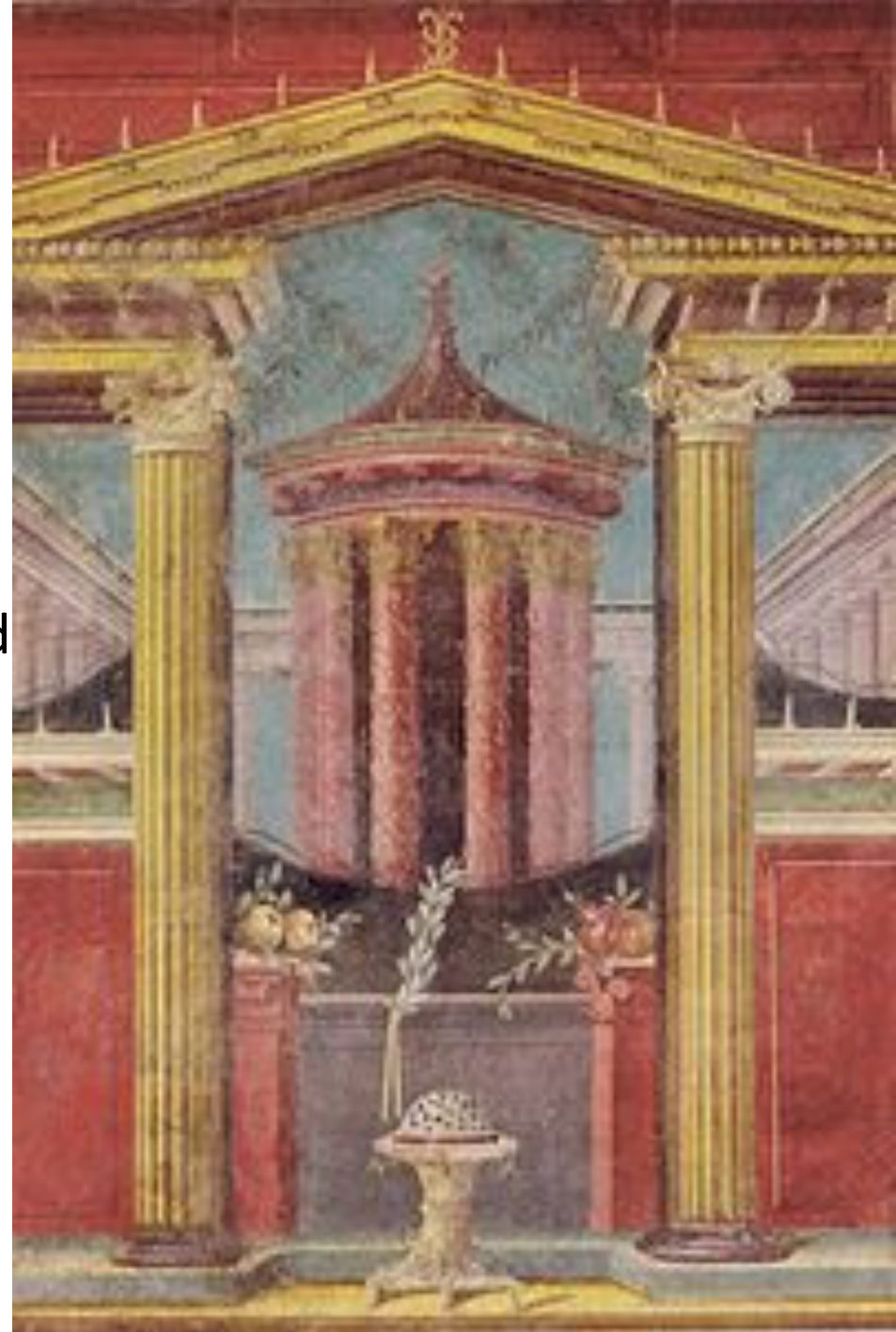




- Unique red pointed toe boots
- Buskins = rougher boots, wrapped
 - Sandals are common with heel cup

City of Rome

- The first multi-national metropolitan city
 - Urban population up to 1,000,000
 - 90% are foreign born
 - Slums and apartment buildings to 7 floors
 - Rich build single and two story homes around courtyard
 - Patriarchal society (paterfamilias)
 - Matron runs household



Roman Empire

- Julius Caesar becomes dictator for life
 - make an end to civil war
 - assassinated by Brutus in 44 BC
- Augustus Caesar 1st emperor in 27BC
 - Grand nephew of Julius Caesar
 - Empire grows



Roman Empire



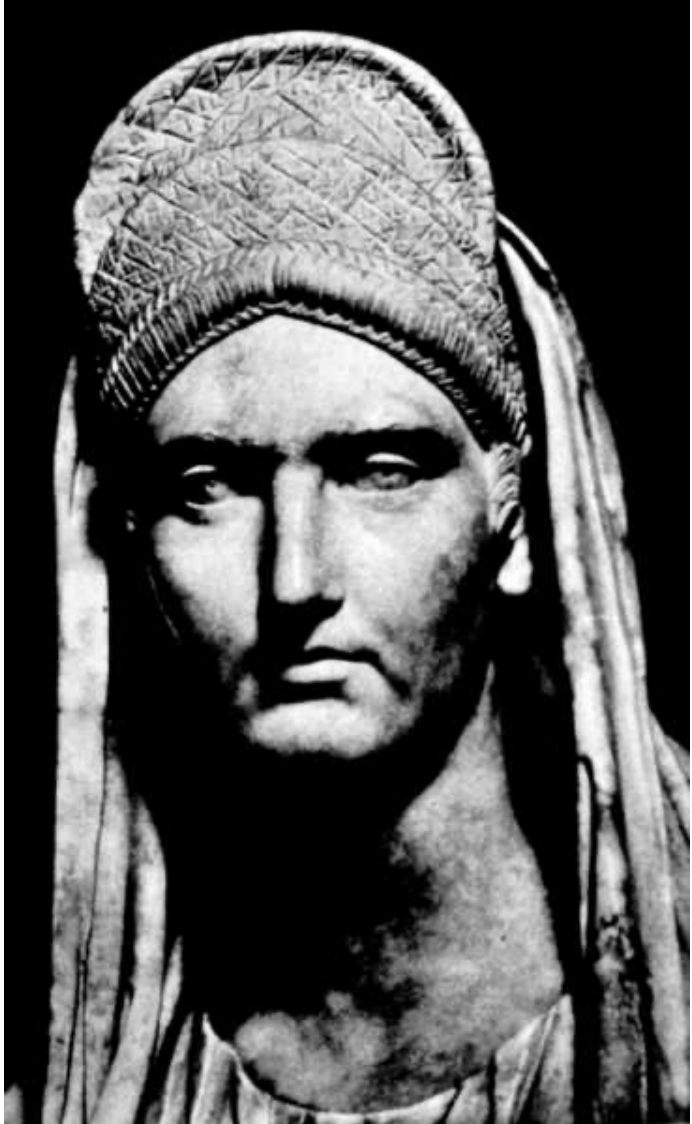
Tunic and Stola for women



Stola on women



False hair is common in Imperial Rome



Roman textiles

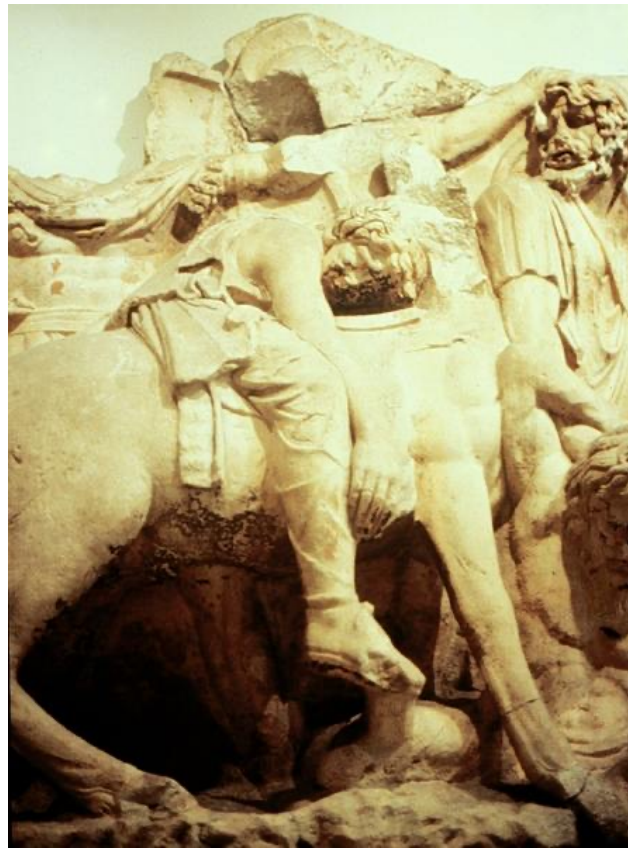
Wool, Flax for linen, cotton, silk

- Wool the most common
→ importance of sheep and goat
- Sheep were valuable
- Breeding programmes for different qualities
- Flax production more time consuming than wool
- Cotton imported from Egypt and India, very expensive to produce
(cotton expensive fabric until the invention of cotton gin in 1794)
- Silk expensive and denotated status



Roman Armor

- Cuirasse with straps for foot soldiers
- Moulded leather or metal for officers
- Gladiator helmet
- Trousers appear





Roman toga

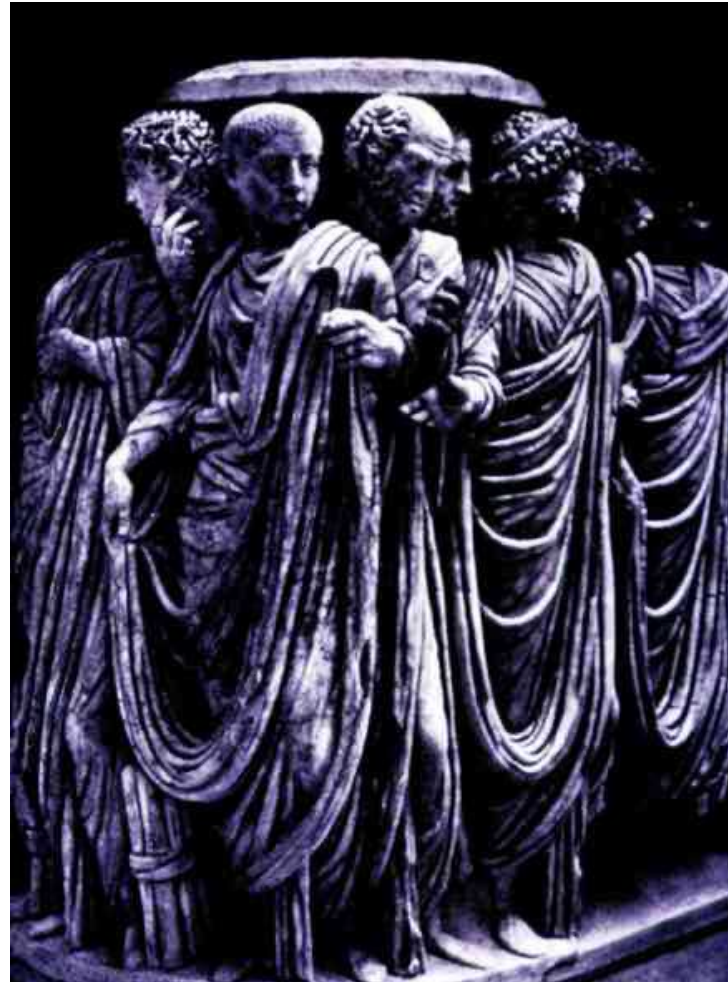
Find out different toga types

Find at least 6 different types of togas

- Who wore them?
- What were they like?
- In what occasions they were worn?
- How they were worn on a body?

Toga types for men:

- Toga Pura/Viriles - Senators
- Toga Candida - Candidates
- Toga praetexta - under 16 male and female
- Toga Pulla - mourning
- Toga Picta - golden embroidery
- Toga Trabea - Augers - Striped



Byzantine



Rooma Konstantinus suuren aikaan

- Theosidus jakaa Rooman kahtia
- Konstantinus Suuri perustaa Itä- Rooman Konstantinopoli (nyk. Istanbul)
- Mosaiikkitaiteessa on kuvattu etenkin kristillisiä aiheita

337 AD

- Theodosius divides Rome East & West
- Konstantinus the Great founds East Rome in Konstantinopole (present day Istanbul)
- Mosaic and Christian art predominant



'In hoc signo vinces'

'through this sign you will conquer'

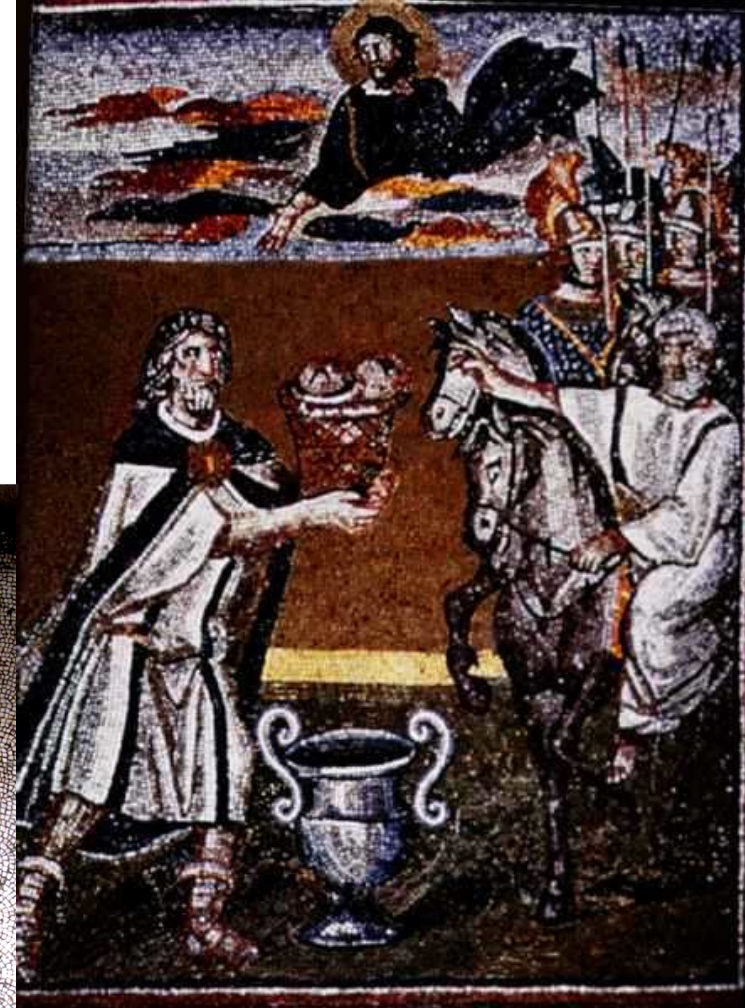
<https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b84522082/f891>

Grégoire de Nazianze, Illuminated manuscript, 879-883.
Bibliothèque nationale de France



Sources of information for clothing

- Art from Byzantine period is mostly religious
 - it is not realistic representation of people
- Some mosaics depict everyday life



Textiles

- Main fabrics are wool and linen, also mixed together
- Damask fabric is woven in Damascus
- Woodblock printing founded around 600
- Silk production begins in the west
- Long haired goats for wool



Damask fabric – from the city of Damascus



Silk Trade

- Silk worms and mulberry branches smuggled into the west - rolled in a carpet as a wedding present for Emperor Justinian and Theodora.
- Purple dye comes from snails (murex) on the Mediterranean Sea
- Purple silk becomes the rarest and most precious luxury good. Reserved for Kings and Emperors
- Emperor holds the monopoly for the fabric



Men's clothing

- Wide sleeved Dalmatica = tunic
- Stola = long length cape
- Tablion = decorative square patch
- Under tunic was linen, short, to knee or full length





Emperor Justinian and attendants, 547
San Vitale, Ravenna

Tablion clearly visible here

Recognizable red shoes for emperor

Women's clothing

Palla over the shoulders and head like a veil

Tunic = dalmatica,

Later sleeves become narrow

Under tunic = tunica intima

Long, white linen or silk



Theodora and attendants

<https://www.metmuseum.org/exhibitions/listings/2012/byzantium-and-islam/blog/topical-essays/posts/sanvitale>



Shoes

- Emperor, Empress and their closest attendants wore red shoes
- Simple sandals for day, soldiers wore sandals tied around the calf. Also pointed shoes are seen
- Boots are also popular, made of soft leather. Decorated with pearls and embroidery



Beginnings of Clerical Clothing

- The Dalmatica becomes the alb
- Pallium becomes the distinct ornament of the pope
- Shoes with decoration or leather toes

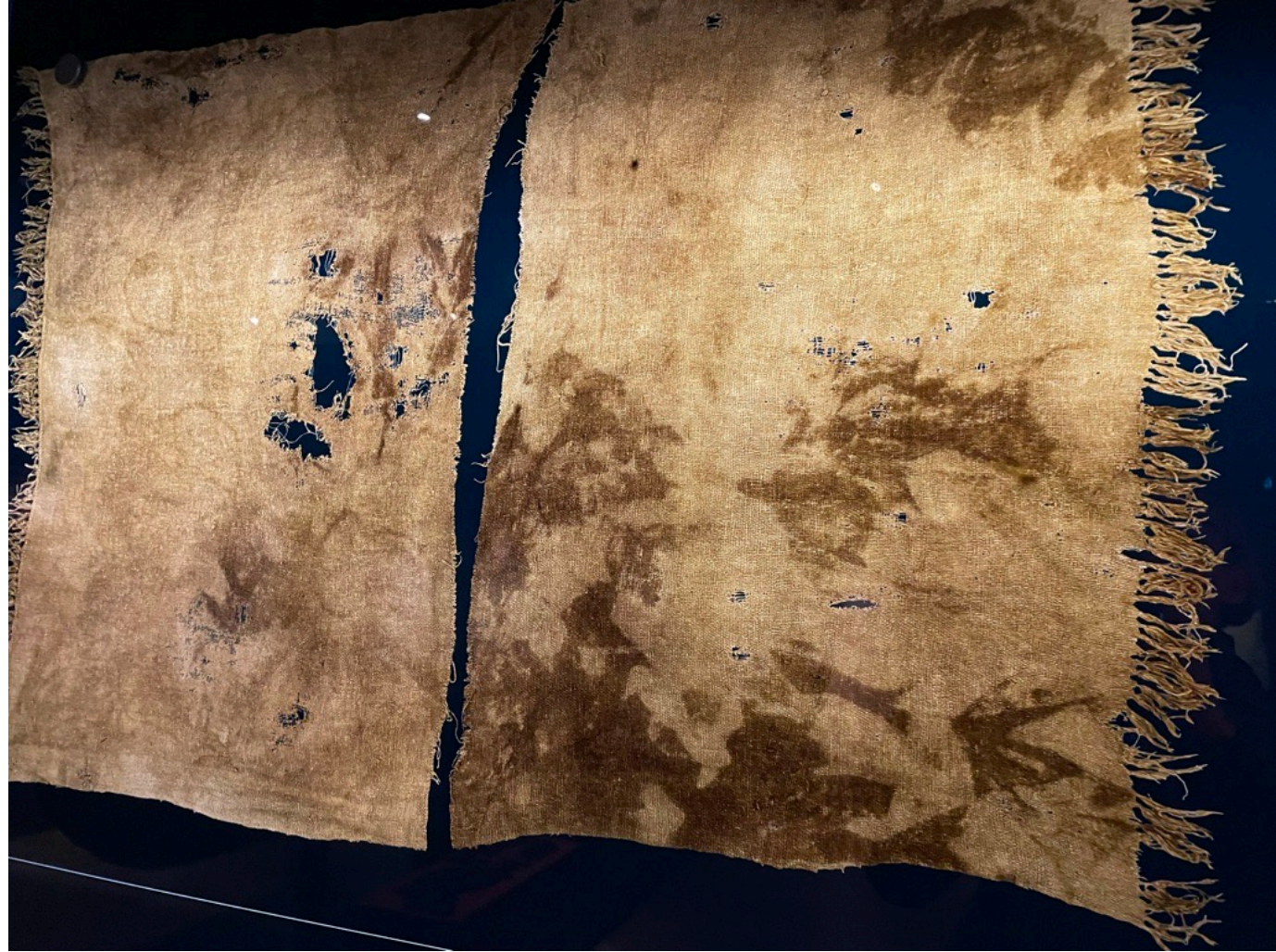


Nordic dress, bronze age





Dragten, bronzealder



<https://samlinger.natmus.dk/do/asset/4889>

Left: decorated belt

Above: wool shawl



Front: hat, wool felt
Middle: cape with two bronze fastening pins



Egtved girl, barrow coffin,
Denmark

<https://en.natmus.dk/historical-knowledge/denmark/prehistoric-period-until-1050-ad/the-bronze-age/the-egtved-girl/>





Bog body from Huldremose,
Djusland, circa 100AD



