

Lecture 3 part 2

Late middle ages 1300 – 1400

Men's garments

Clothing becomes more structured

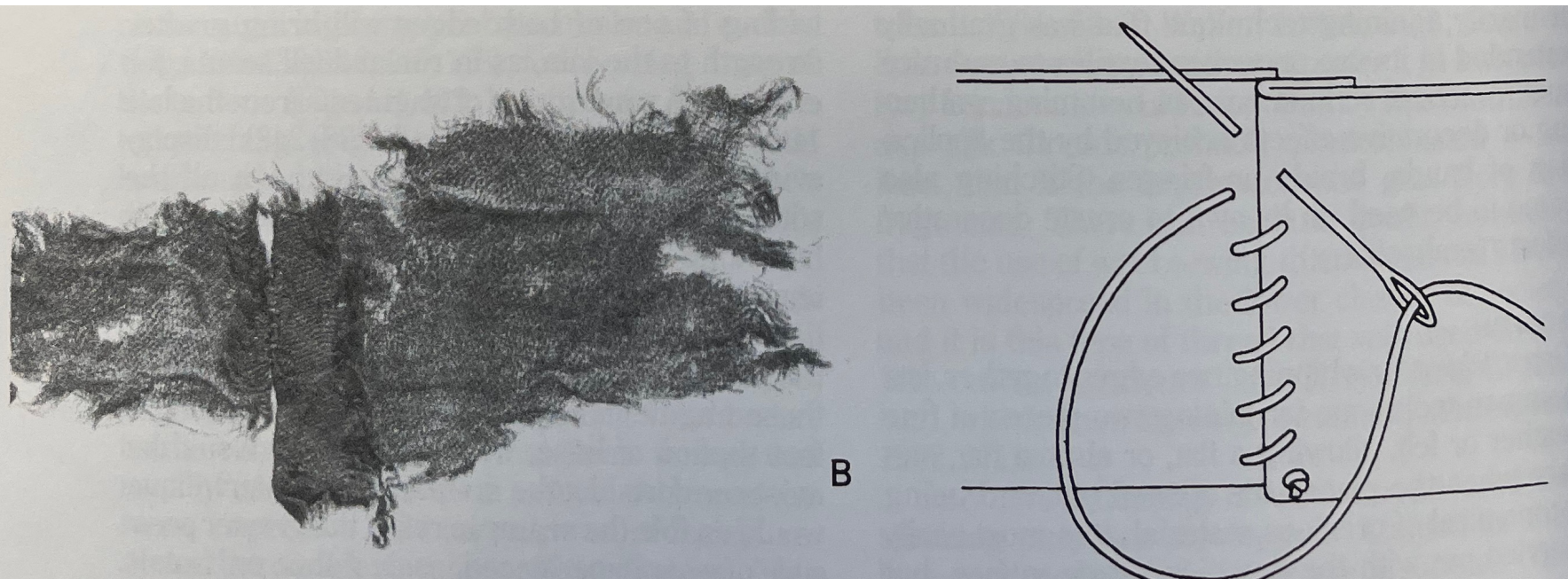
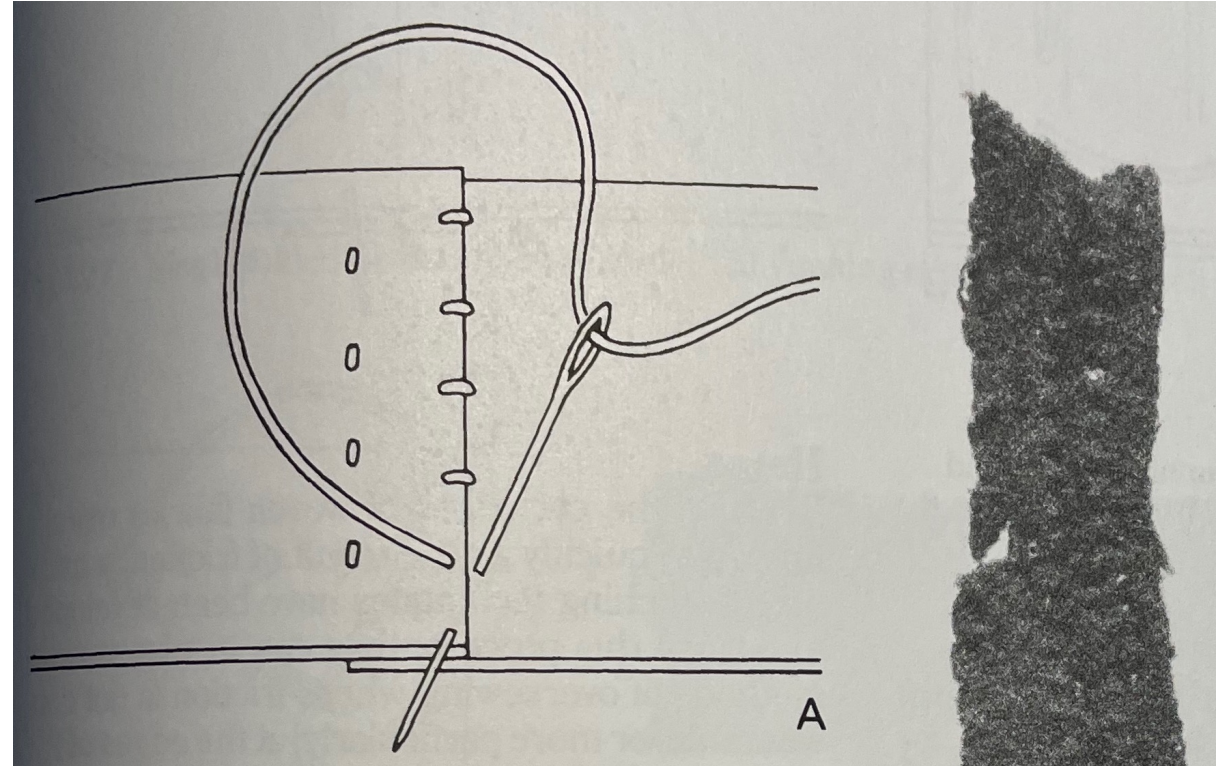
- Chemise, white linen, knee length
- Pourpoint or cote-hardie
- Hose / leggings
- Headwear chaperone, liripipe or coif
- Shoes are short, or knee length and pointed = poulaines



Evidence of sewing techniques in late middle ages

Below: over stitching

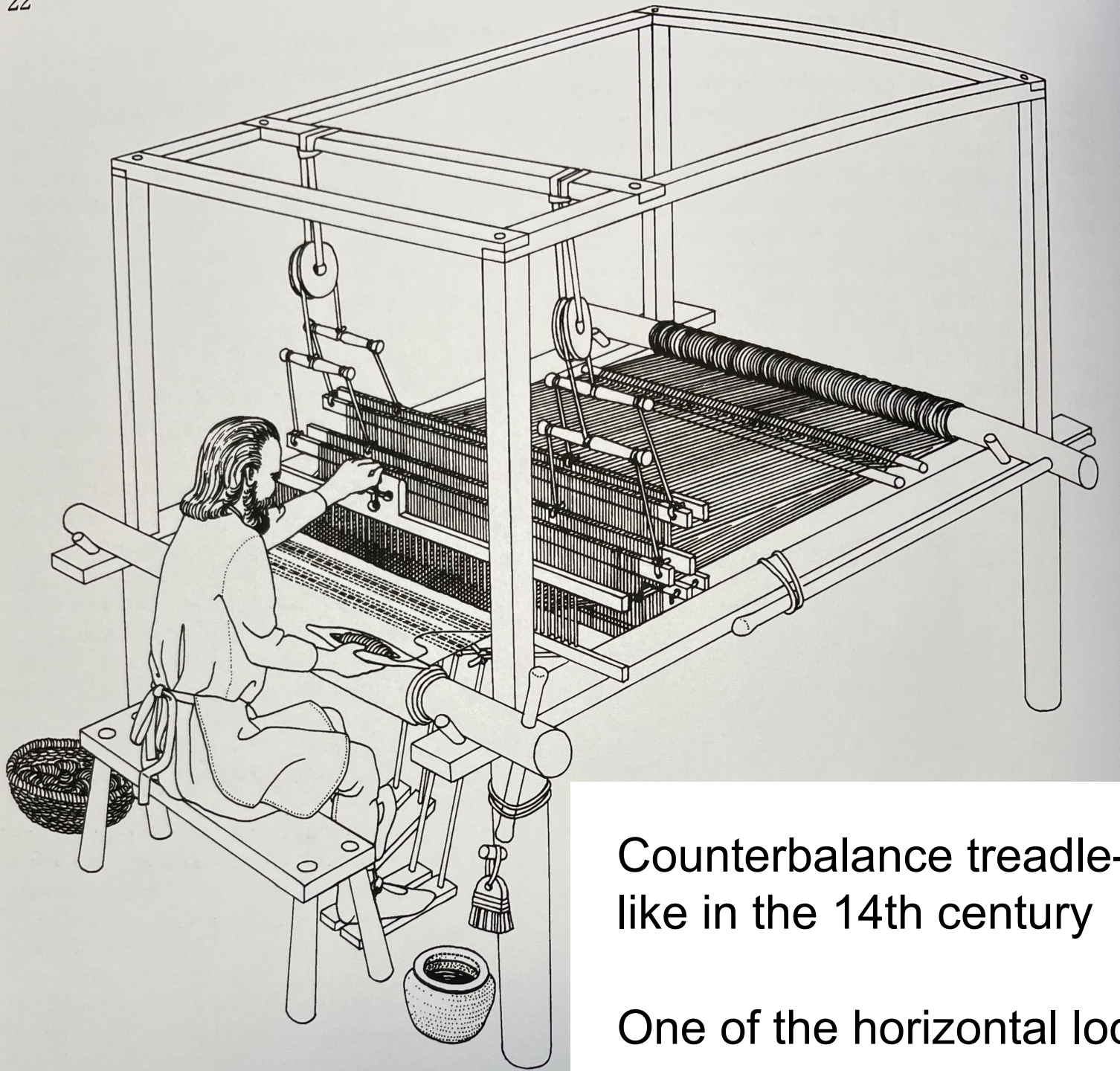
Right: overlapping





Textile production

Upright two-beam loom as it might looked like in 13th century



Counterbalance treadle-loom as it might have looked like in the 14th century

One of the horizontal loom types

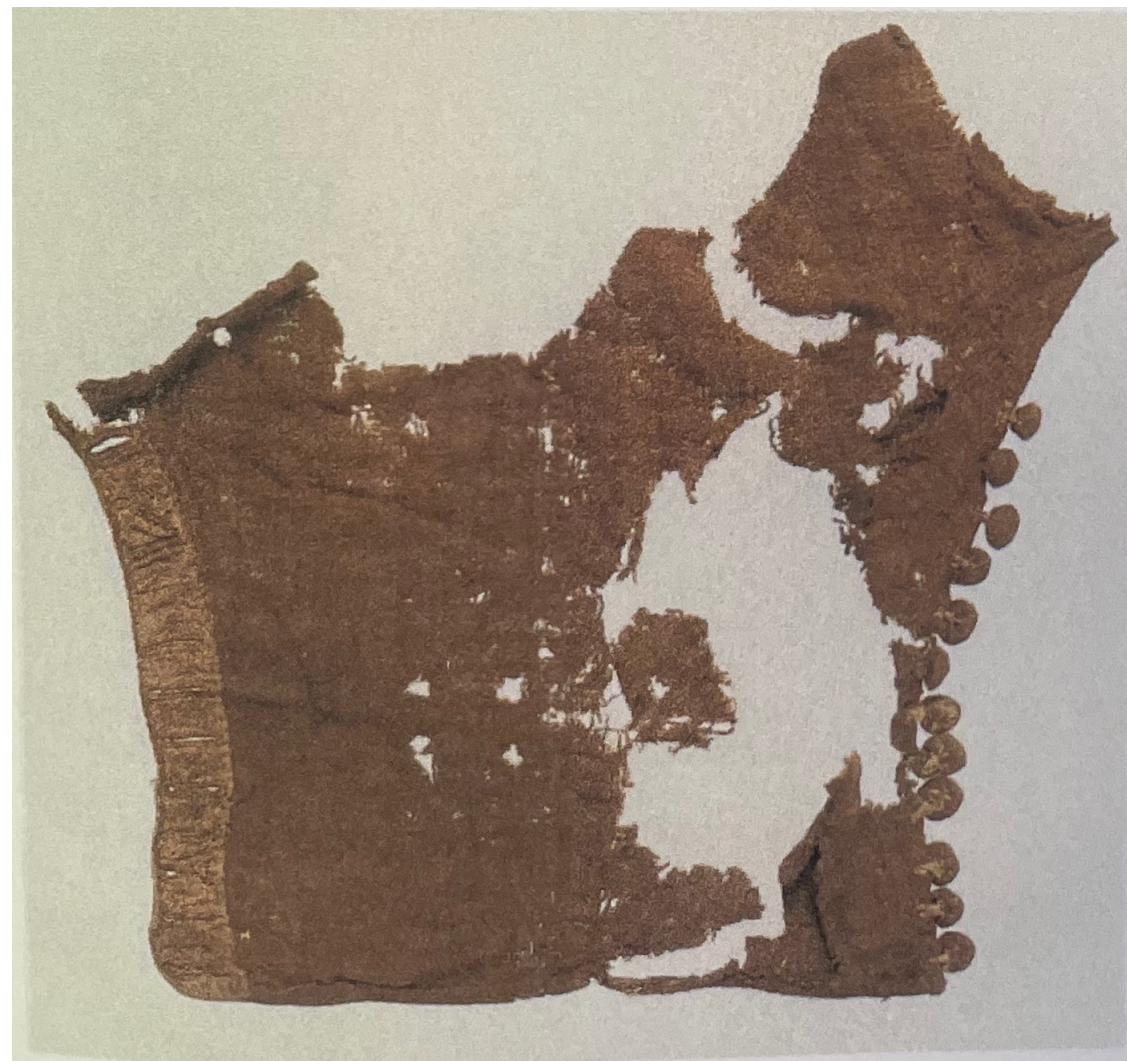
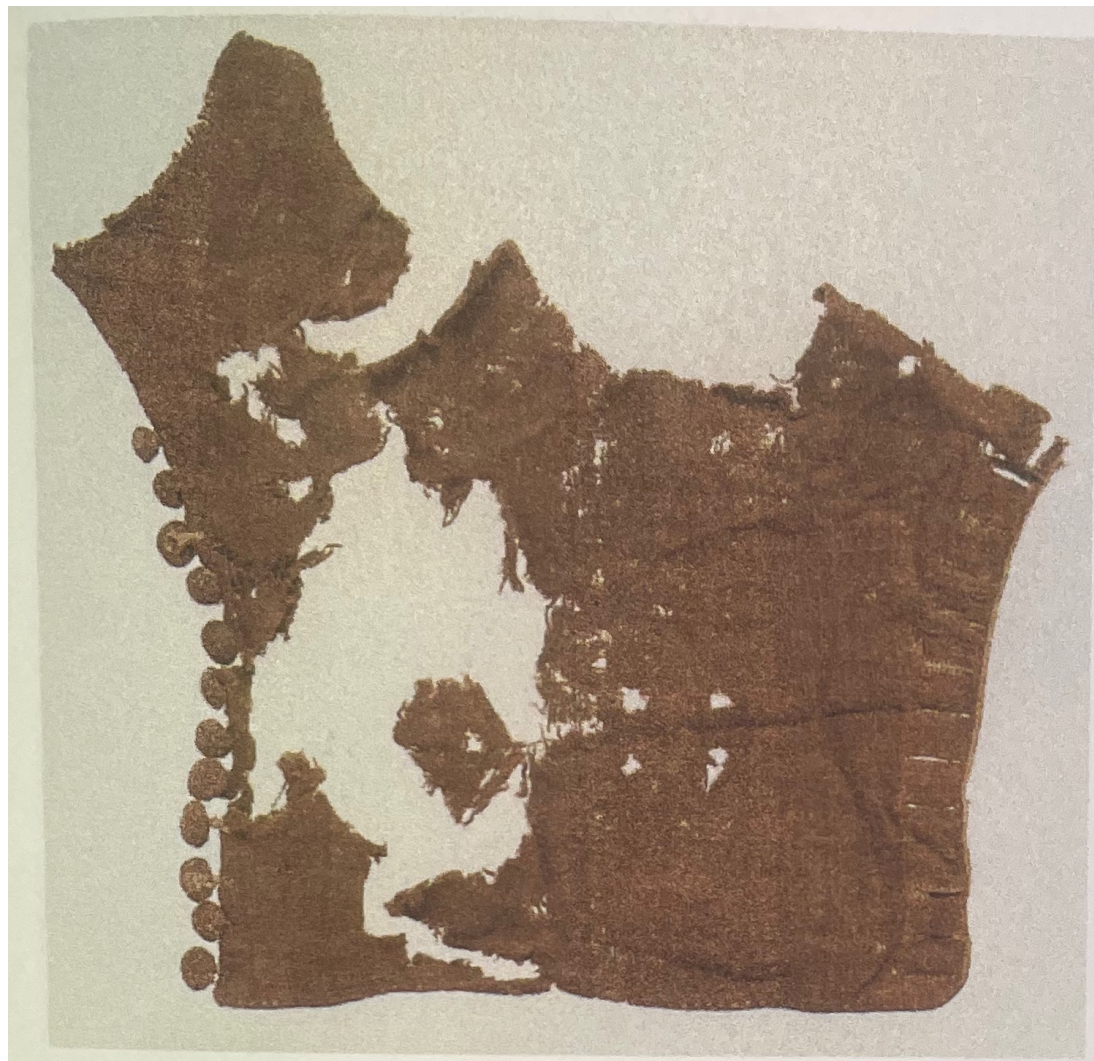
1360 Pourpoint of Charles de Blois, Duke of Brittany

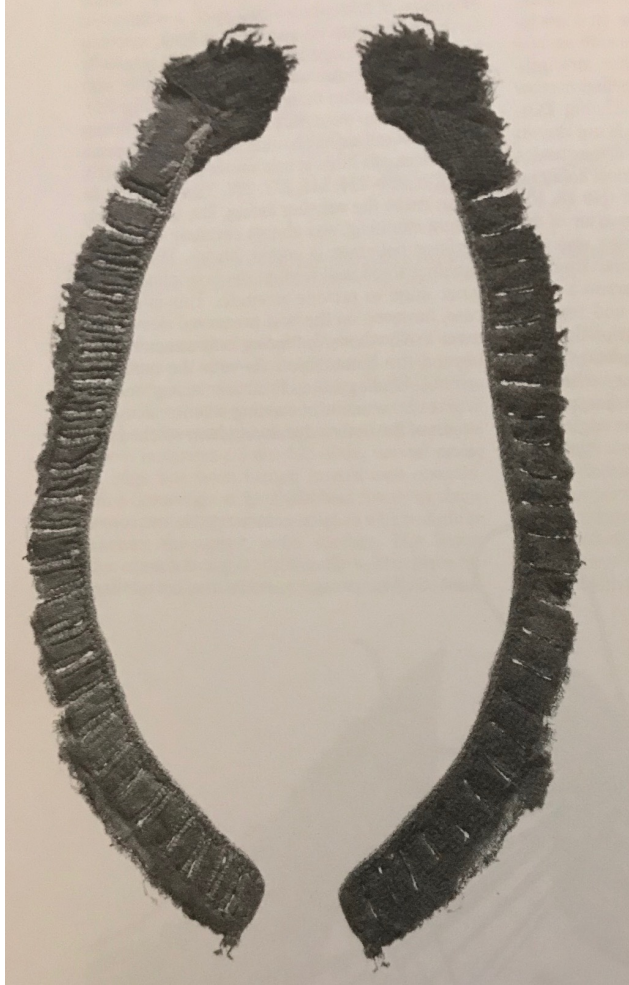


- The quilted pourpoint with many buttons denotes wealth
- Notice cut of the sleeves

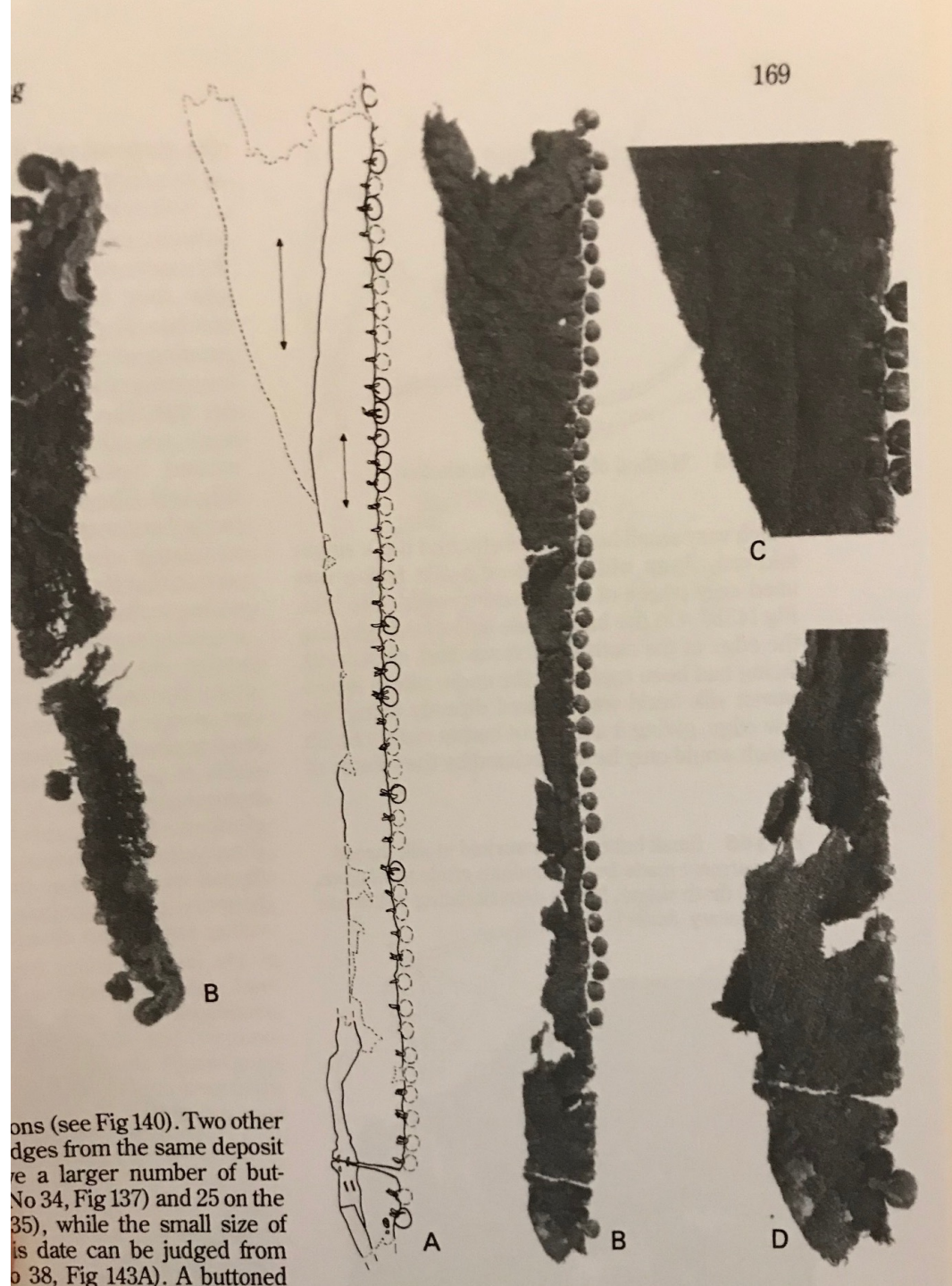
Musee des Tissues,
Lyon, France

Lower edge of buttoned sleeve, before mid 14th century
Excavations in England





- Right: Edge of a garment, late 14th century London
- Above: buttonhole edge, 2nd quarter of 14th century



ons (see Fig 140). Two other
 dges from the same deposit
 ve a larger number of but-
 No 34, Fig 137) and 25 on the
 35), while the small size of
 is date can be judged from
 b 38, Fig 143A). A buttoned



Men in cote-hardies, liripipes, poulaines

Parti-colored garments

1330 A Miracle of Spring - Italian
sideless gown worn with peaked cap

Man in Parti-color fashionable cote-
hardie and chaperon with liripipe



Parti-colored garments



Runkelstein castle, Bolzano
Circa 1390

Scenes from the life of St. Martin

Tunics and sideless gown with hood



Womens garments 1300 – 1400

- Chemise, under wear
- Kirtle = gown tight fitting sleeves
- Houppelande = long length gown, especially in 1400
- Surcote = sideless gown

Queen Margaret of Denmark
Hugo Van der Goes, 1390

- Sideless gown with ermine
- Cauls over her ears and a rondelle on top





1350 detail from
“Christ and Glory” painting

- Embroidered and brocaded kirtles
- Mantles
- Hair is uncovered, unmarried

King Henry IV's wife Joan of Navarre, 1413, Canterbury Cathedral

Wearing a kirtle and
a surcote/sideless gown



The **pouch** becomes an accessory of choice worn from the belt

Pouch from 1340 depicting female dress styles



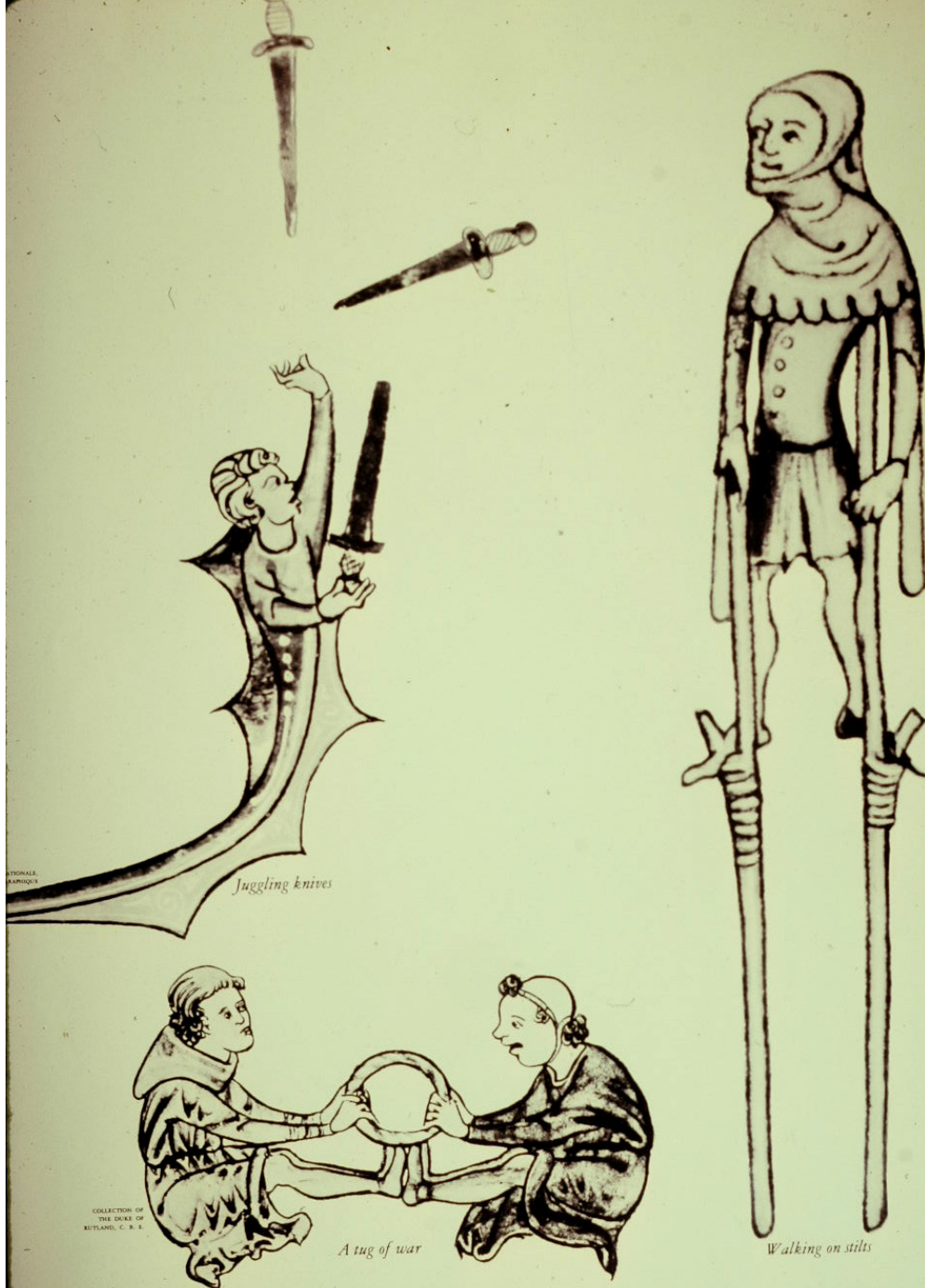


painting from 1385

- King of France in a fur lined Mantle with gold Fleur de Lys, pattern on royal blue fabric and a foliated crown
- Woman to right in sideless gown
- Woman to left in Brown Carmelite nun's habit with white and black veil
- Man to right in Pourpoint and red hose

Street Entertainers manuscript from 1350

- Stilt walker wears cote-hardie with belt and hanging tippets, plus a Chaperon with scallops cut into the edge.
- Liripipe
- Men below wearing chaperon (L) and coif (R)





Detail from painting, “St Francis of Assisi”

- Two street musicians in fashionable parti-colored looks.
- One has a peaked cap and the other chaperon draped on his head
- Note the collar



1370 Manuscript
Feast of King Herod

- Kings and Bishops have Foliated crown
- Servants are in fashionable pourpoints and pointed poulaines =type of shoe

Black Death

Serious plague spread in Europe

Killed up to 60% of the population

Peak in years 1348-50

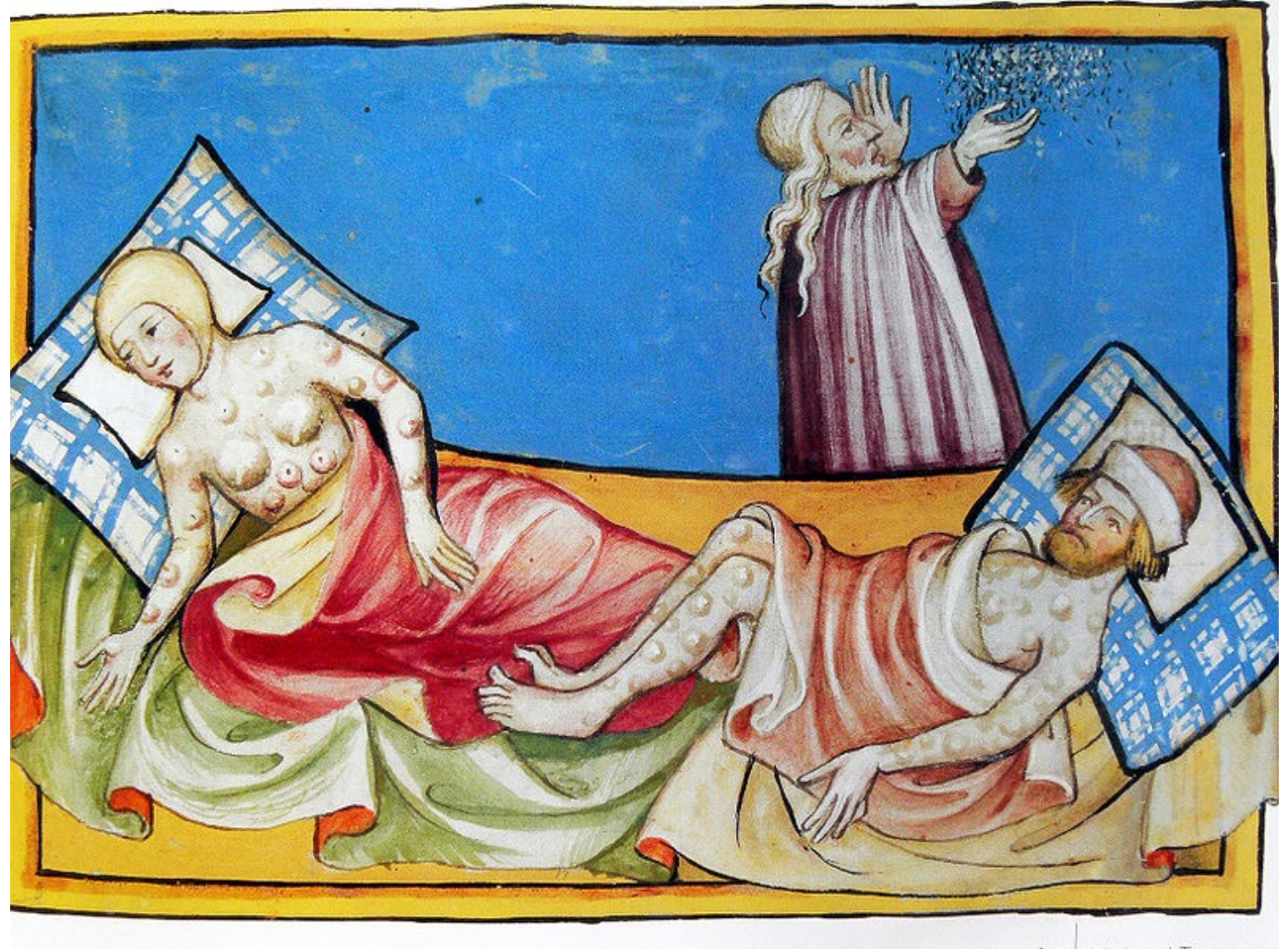


Illustration from the Toggenburg bible, 1411



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MYnMXEcHI7U>

Rats traveling in the merchant ships brought the plague to Europe from China and central Asia

Citizens of Tournai bury plague victims



The Growth of City States



- Kingdom of Naples + Sicily
- the Papal States=
the Romagna Plain + Ravenna
+ Umbria - **Pope**
- Republic of Florence - **Medici**
- Republic of Milan - **Sforza**
- Republic of Venice – **Doge**

1450 Portrait of Lionello D' Este of Ferrara

Renaissance begins

- Florence population from 100,000 to 50,000-resulting from the Black Death
- Scholars inspired by Greek and Latin texts
- Age of Humanism:
Man is now the center of his universe, not God
- Artists funded by wealthy Merchant families



Sandro Botticelli, Primavera, c.1482

The wealthy merchant is wearing a fashionable **Jerkin** with hanging sleeves

Notice red **Doublet** underneath

- With a slashed elbow to give ease to movement and expose the chemise that is made of fine cotton imported from the East.

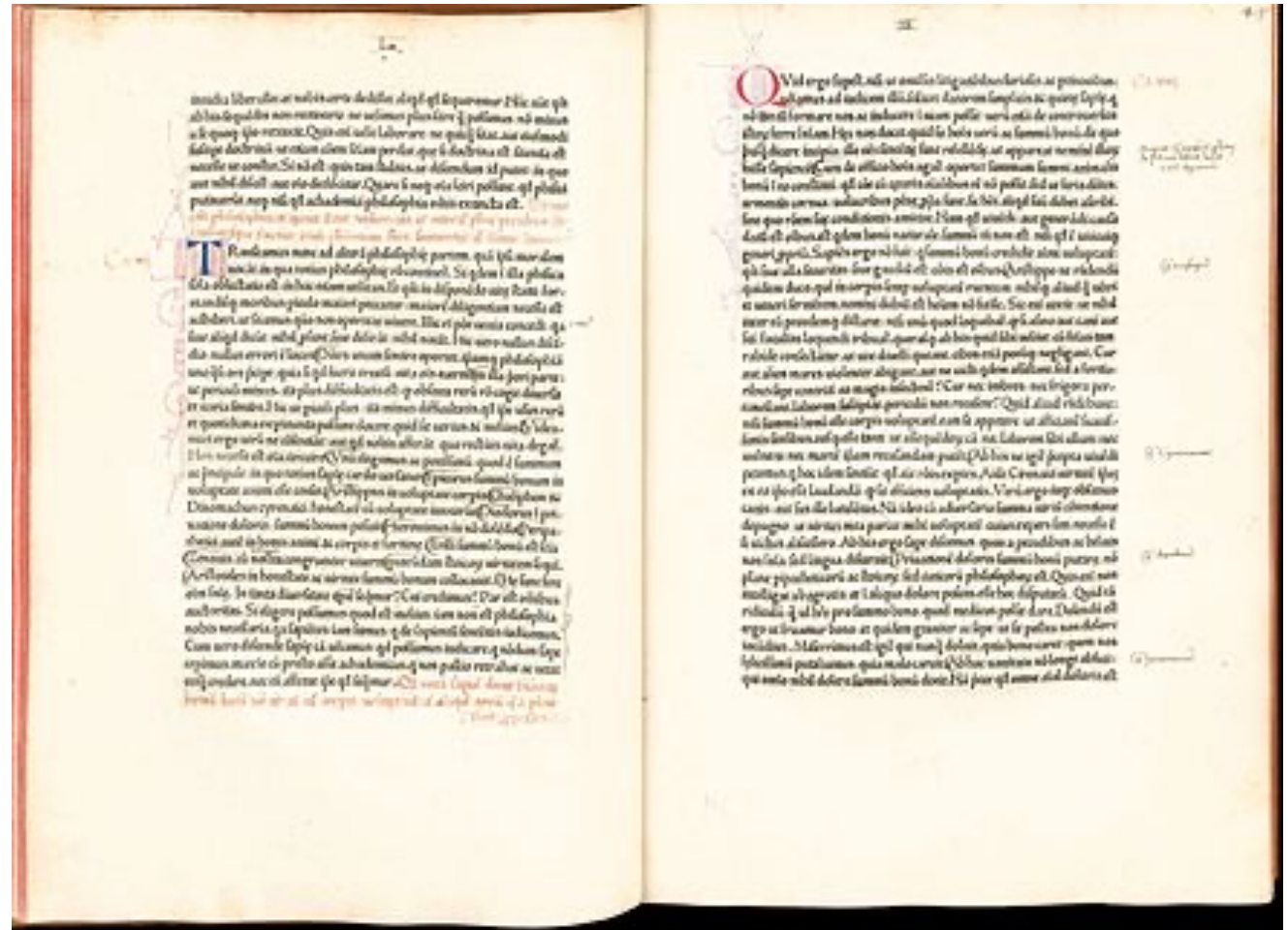


Woodblock printing

Established around 1400s

Made possible to copy hundreds or thousands identical images

German Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz set up a press in 1464 at the Benedictine monastery



New clothing terms:

- camica/chemise
- Codpiece
- Hose/Boothose
- Gown
- Doublet + Jerkin



Pourpoint becomes a doublet



Pisanello, 1420
Portrait of a Woman

Women shave or pluck their
brows and hairline

Hair is braided or twisted
and held in place with clips.



Plucked hair and eyebrows are in fashion

Houppelande with belt just below the bosom

Antonio Pisanello, 1435-49
Portrait of
Margherita Gonzaga



Plucked hair and eyebrows with elaborate headdress – ribbons and fabric in a form of coif on both sides of the head



Piero della Francesca, 1465 portrait of Battista Sforza da Montefeltro

- Headdress – coils around both ears
- Coif – very decorated with pearls and embroidery
- Caul – hat extends both sides of the head
- Bourrelet





1412

Portrait of Louis II of Anjou
King of Naples (1377 – 1417)

- Beautiful silk brocade fabric on high-necked houppe, lined in fur
- Chaperon is wrapped like a turban from the middle east via Venice
- Hair is in a bowl cut with shaved neck and sideburns allowing for the high collar.



Duc de Berri, 1410 Book of hours

- Duke is preceded by his mace bearer in pink Houppeland and high collar with huge chaperon on head.
- Duke in Fleur de Lys Houppeland, lined in fur and chain of office.



Duc de Berri, 1416 Tres Riches Heures

- Courtly men and women in houppelands.
- Women have lower necks and hanging sleeves are all fur lined.
- Large rondel on the head of lady in blue.
- Men have a sugarloaf hat and a chaperon



Duc de Berri, 1416 Tres Riches Heures

- Peasants wear linen chemise with kirtle over and lower sleeves removed. Veils wrapped to contain hair
- Bare legs
- Men in simple tunics and sunshade hats



Two craftsmen in 1440

- Cote hardies
- Hose & shoes, notice liripipe
- women often did smaller pieces at home for tailors

Rise of the Guilds

- Craftsmen founded guilds to regulate the quality of working conditions, pay and quality of goods



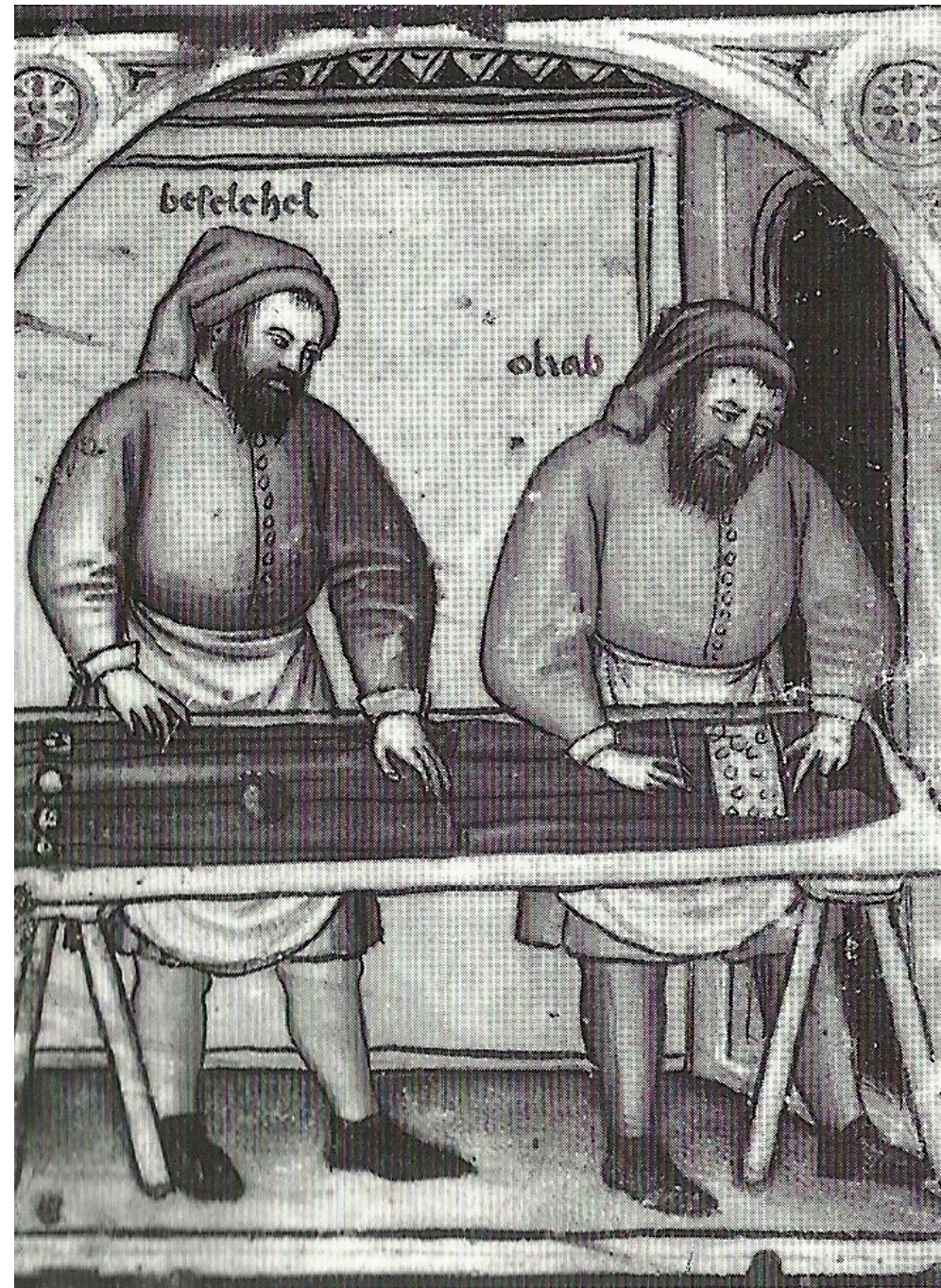
TAILORS

- Antonio di Domenico was Florences richest tailor in 1457, his sons in the same business
- Same year 18% tailors listed themselves as *miserabili*
- Clients vary, rich tailors have better than poorer



TAILORS

- Customer bought average 3,5 garments at a time
- Many customers were retailers-sold ready – to – wear items



SUMPTUARY LAWS

- Less wealthy people had access to finer materials
- Laws were restricting them to wear same garments as nobility or aristocrats
- Servants were forbidden to wear gowns that touches the ground
- Word "fashion" early 14th century

- Two servants dress detail circa 1450
- Servants needed to be visible by law, defined with accurate clothing

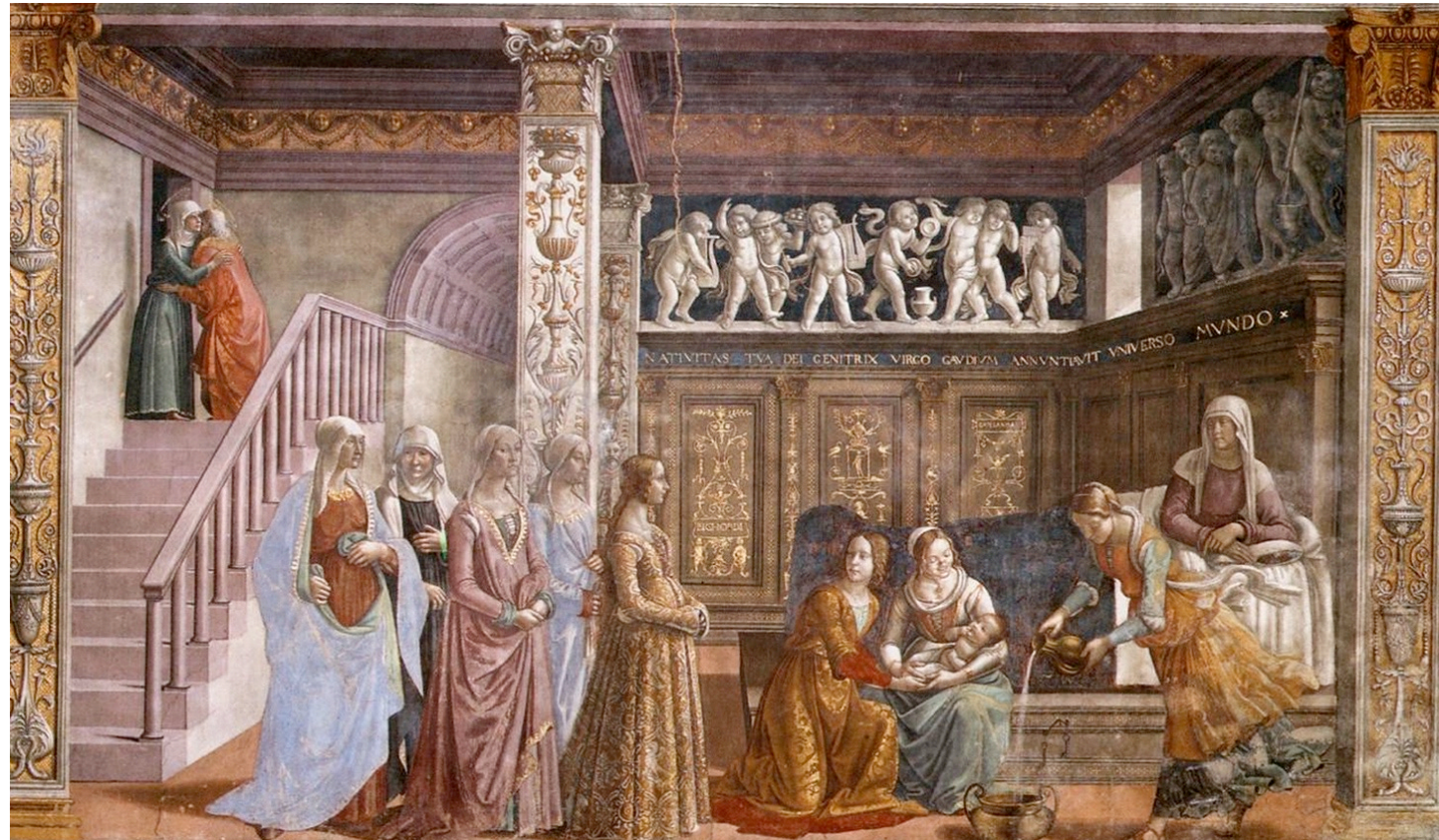


Renaissance

Women's garments

- Camicia/ chemice was undergarment, silk, linen or cotton and unbleached or pearly white depending of the wearer
- It is always visible from some parts of the over layer
- Overdress was cioppa
- Third layer elaborate houppelande with detachable sleeves
- Cloak on women outside at all times, often very decorated

1486-90 The birth of the Virgin Mary in
Tournabuoni Chapel, Santa Maria Novella, Florence by Gentileschi



Sleeves

- Were main part of women's gown
- Sleeveless gowns and many pairs of sleeves to attach
- Always full length
- Styles vary from plain, narrow, gathered, trumpet shaped, wing shapes



Portrait of Woman from Milan
Leonardo Da Vinci, 1480

notice detachable sleeves



Detachable sleeves, chemise shown from the armhole

Bodice structure fitted, V-shape, popular in the Tudor England 60 years later

Pearls and gemstones imported from Americas

Master of Siresa, 1453



Chopines worn by women in all heights



Fra Carneole
The Birth of the Virgin, 1467



Renaissance Men's garments

- Not much changed from late 1300s
- Still wearing a chemise and a doublet - shorter, jerkin over, hose,
- Later in 15th century a codpiece



Bartolomeo Montagna, 1459
Saint Justina of Padua, detail



Benozzo Gozzoli
1464 – 1465

Fresco in San Gimignano,
San'Agostino

Notice controlled roll pleats on
the Jerkin on left side



Benozzo Gozzoli
Frescoes in the Riccardi Palace of the Medici
family

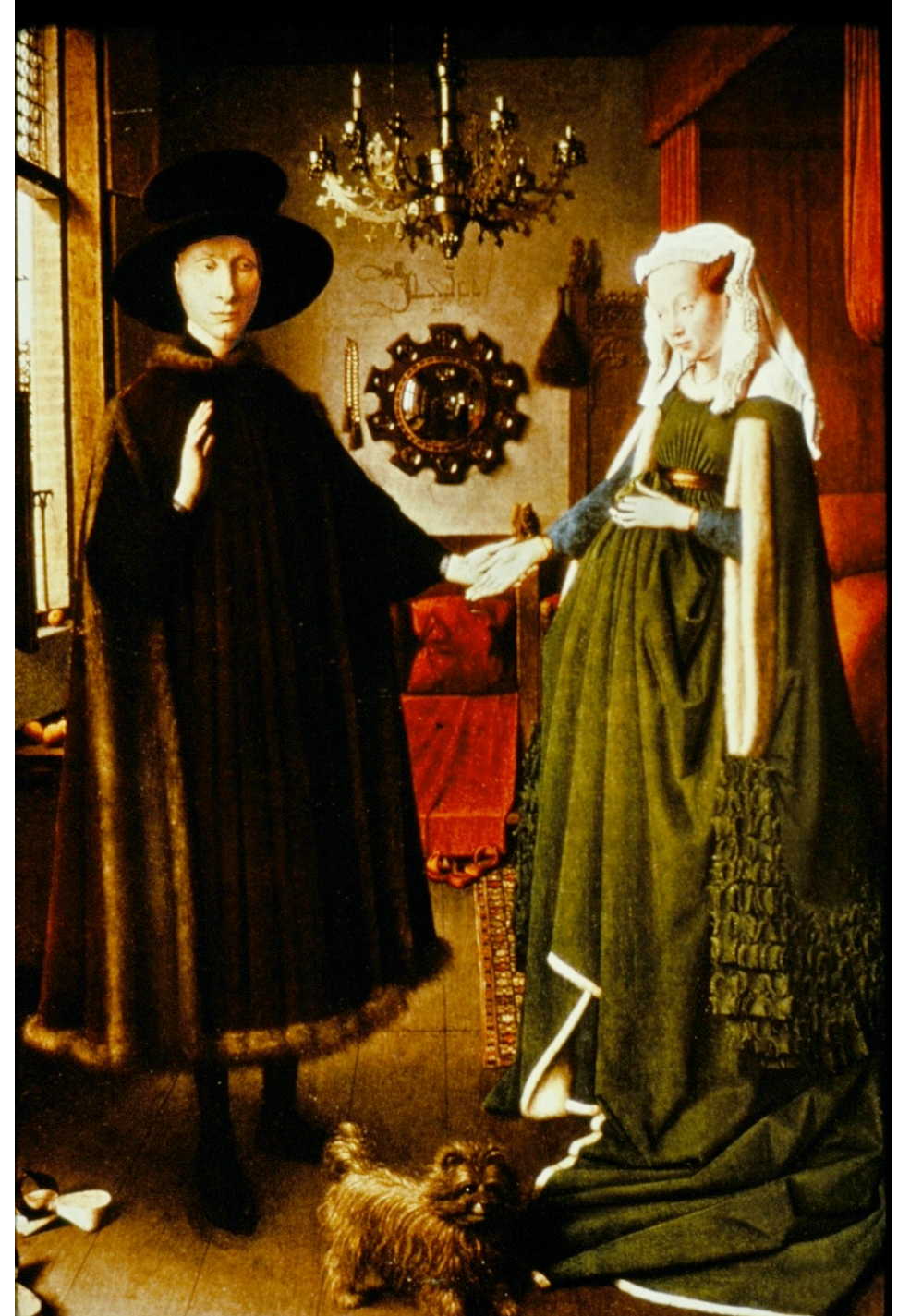
Rondels with feathers and long hair with
Italian Jerkins.
Small part of the red doublet's neckline is
showing and white chemise under



Rise of the Low Countries

- Take over water routes
- Craft guilds become capitalist employers
- Antwerp and Amsterdam are largest ports

Jan Arnolfini's Wedding Portrait
By Jan Van Eyck, 1434





Francesco D' Este of
Ferrara, 1440

- The young heir wears his fur lined jerkin with doublet underneath.
- A longer more lavish haircut for a younger man.



Chancellor Rolin, 1434

This patron is wearing a houppeland made of beautiful cut velvet imported from Venice

bowl cut hair



Vasco da Gama/1497-98

Manuel I, king of Portugal sponsors his travels

- Ferdinand Magellan 1519 begins a 3 year voyage of destruction hunting for spices

- 5 ships and 270 men, 232 died leaving 38 surviving
- Portuguese captain sailing under Spain



Christopher Columbus

- Genoese by birth, brought by shipwreck to Portugal
 - Portugal is fearful of an expedition to the West
 - Earth is sphere- latitude and longitude
 - 2 months to arrive in the West Indies in 1492



Alfonso Baldaya, 1436

- finds many plants & botanical specimens
- finds footprints, but escape being killed
- Returns 4 years later with first 200 slaves
 - plantations in Canary Islands and Madeiras
- Slavery forms part of Portuguese economy for 400 years

1420 portrait by Durer of a Man in a Red Turban



Time of many inter-marriages

Royal families anxious to expand wealth

- Power is gained by enlarging countries
- 1480 marriage between a young man in Italian fashion with his embroidered shirt exposed underneath his black doublet



Central European women's gown:

Houppelande has a high separate neckline= partlet
Fur lining for warmth

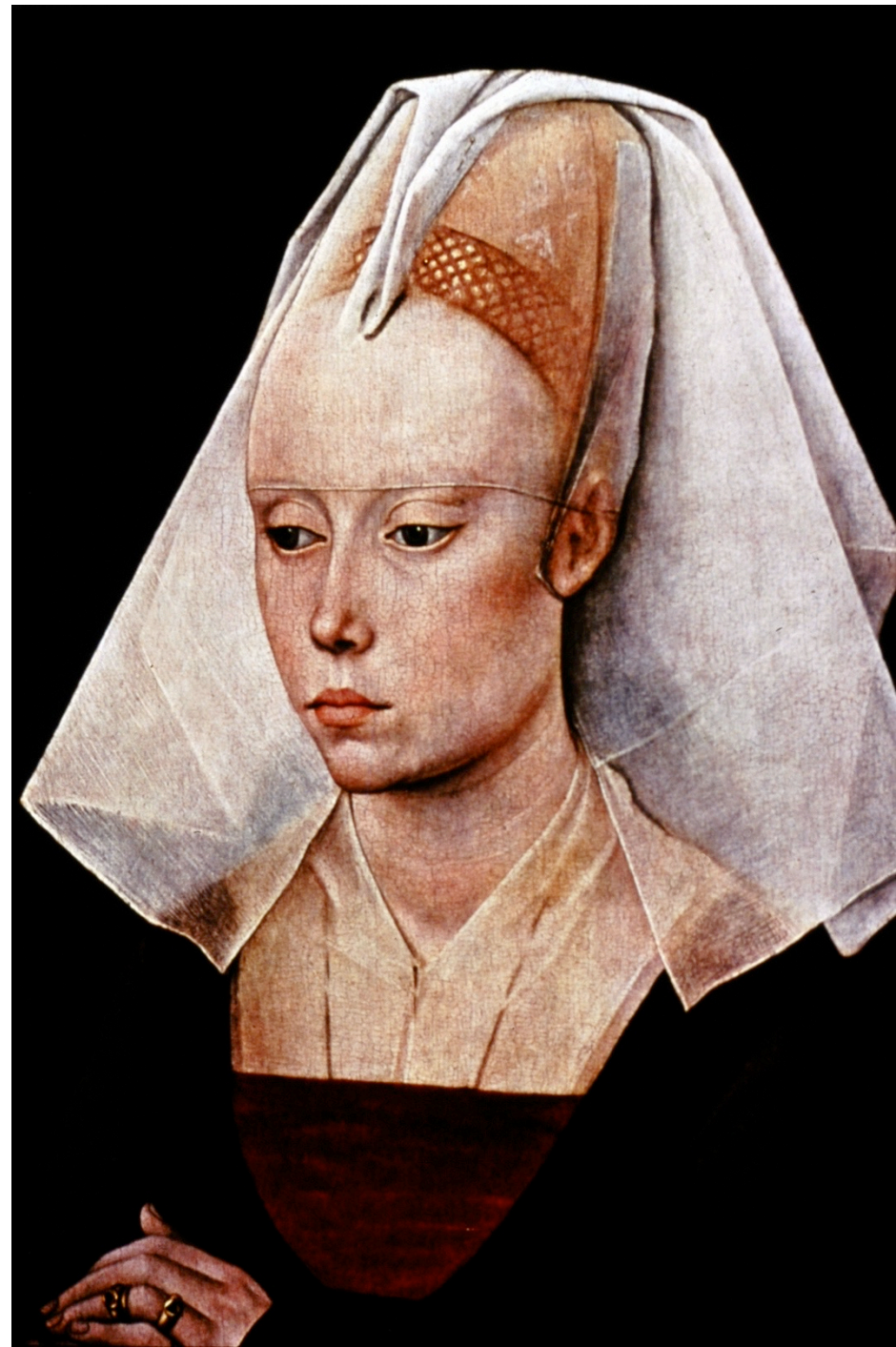
A steeple hennin with transparent veil



Roger Van der Weyden
Portrait of a woman in a
basket hennin.

She wears a fine translucent
linen veil and partlet

The forehead and the eyebrows
are fashionably plucked





Belgian Tapestry, 1420

- Showing elaborate imported fabric on Houppeland with tippets
- All are wearing Poulaines

Northern woman in Steeple Hennin and houppeland marries French man in jerkin, sugarloaf hat and poulaines.

French manuscript from 1495



Northern Countries follow Italy

- Italian City States band together for economic wealth
- Invention of commercial competition
- Loss of wealth as trade routes closed

- Italian Silk Brocade from Lucca



Turn of the century (1500)

- Bodices were made separate from skirts
- Sleeves were sewn on the bodice again
- Bodices split in the center

