

SCHEDULE

9:15-10:00 Lecture

15min break

10:15-11:00 TASK

Lunch 1h

12:00-12.30 TASK finalisation, discussion (return 12.15)

12:30-13:45 lecture + task + lecture

16th Century Europe

Discoveries of the New World, Africa and ocean routes to the Far East

- → For some time, Seville & Lisbon held monopoly of trade between Europe and the Americas and Asia
- → Merchants from Germany, Flanders and France brought goods to Seville & Lisbon to barter goods

Lyons and Antwerp became important financial centres in Europe

Italian towns reacted

- → Banking organizations developed
- → Silk and lace making industries

Invention of printing press promotes literacy

Rise of the craft guilds as employers and the growth of the merchant class

Tudor England

Henry VIII (1491-1547) ruled from 18 years of age until 1547

Under Henry VIII, dress transformation became more apparent

Revolution of Roman Catholic Church and Protestant Reformation



Catherine of Aragon

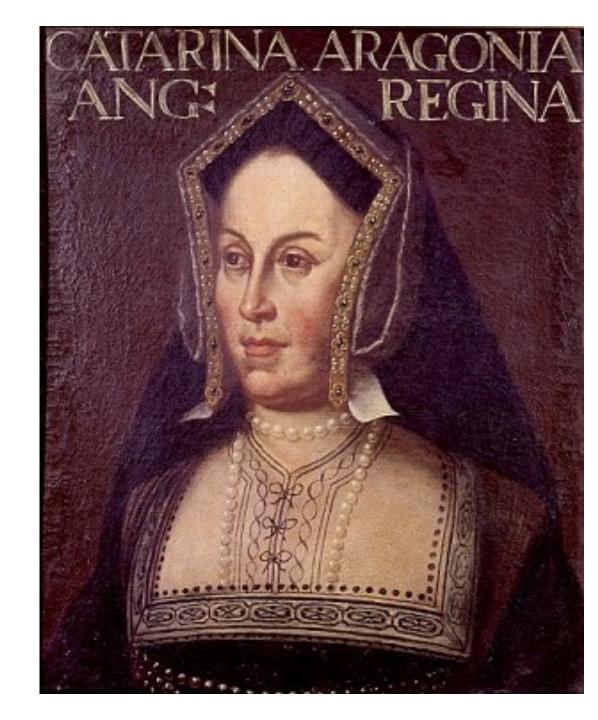
Daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castille

1st wife of Henry VIII from 1509 – 1525

Widow of Henry's deceased brother Arthur.

18 years old when she was betrothed to Henry

Mother of Mary Tudor



Also popularized the pedimental headdress with black velvet veil down the back

Established low square neckline and Spanish Farthingale

Strong catholic influence



French bonnet or beret on his head with ostrich plume decoration

Red simar coat with puffed sleeve and fur liningfolded back to create a wide shawl collar

Doublet is slashed, Jerkin with low "U" neckline and roll-pleated bases.

Chain of office is on his shoulders and order of the garter around his hose

Duck-billed slashed shoes

Hans Holbein, 1537



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=--THZEAy2sw

French Ambassador to London

Working to annul the marriage of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon

Ambassadors are sent forth to represent their country and their position with the Pope

Portrait of the French ambassador is wearing red doublet and black jerkin, fur lined Simar coat and French beret



Church of England

- Thomas Cromwell is appointed the head of the Church of England that separates itself from the Pope.
- He wears a bishop's beretta, that combines the black coif and the French beret, but pinched at each of the corners so that it is square.
- He wears a cassock and alb over with a black stole around his neck



Hans Holbein the younger, 1532-33

Anne Boleyn

2nd wife of Henry VIII and mother of future queen Elizabeth I

Henry wants to annul his marriage with Catherine - marries Anne in 1533

Executed in 1536

- did not give him male heir and was accused of having an affair
- Popularized the crescent headdress



Jane Seymour

Great love of Henry III and they got married in 1536

Portrait by Hans Holbein, 1536, showing her in the conservative and Catholic pedimental headdress of Catherine of Aragon.



Anne of Cleves

- Forging an alliance with Germany, Henry marries Anne of Cleves
- In Holbein's portrait, 1539, Anne of Cleves is showing the wider shouldered fashion of the Germans



Catherine Parr

- Last wife of Henry VIII, married in 1543
- Elongated waist was English fashion
- Spanish farthingale with petticoat matching the false sleeves

The stomacher is separate

Large funnel sleeves are pinned back up to expose fur

Elaborate waist belt with pomander full of spices is in fashion

Master John, 1545 National Portrait Gallery



Käyttäjän Attire's Mind julkaisu



Reproduction of Catherine Parr's portrait dress by Annika Joan Casswell





3 kommenttia

French Court

Portrait of Francis I by Jean Clouet, 1525-30

Francis I invites Italian artists to work in fench court

Leonardo da Vinci spends his last years in France (this is why Mona Lisa is in Louvre)

His Son Henry II marries Catherine de Medici

→ Italian tailors, dressmakers, perfumers, cooks etc. settle in France



French Court

Unlike England that has heavy fur lined clothes, France keeps the garments lighter and softer.

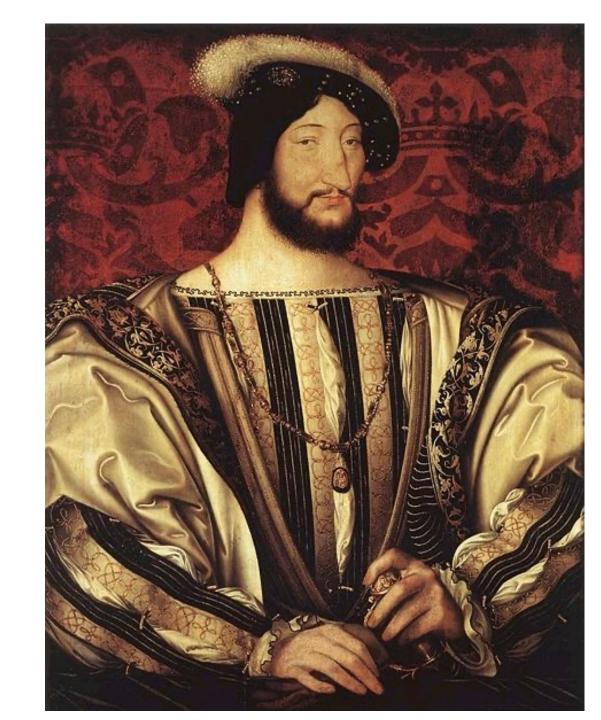
A doublet and "v" neckline jerkin

Over the jerkin is a simar coat, with ribbon along the edge

French bonnet, later known as a beret on his head with an imported Ostrich plume.

The shirt peeks out from edge of neck with black embroidery, also sleeves.

Note he is holding a glove - the new accessory of choice.



French Court

1555 portrait of Catherine de Medici by Jean Clouet

French Huguenots flee France and go to England
- Establish Spitafields silk industry

Knitting popularized during 16th and 17th centuries

Medici brings Italian lacework in France → Medici collar

Rules France unti 1588





Portrait of Marie Vignon, French School

Knitting

- Sumptuary laws strictly limited dress according class and occupation
- Caps in Tudor England was a clear indictor of status
 - Sumptuary laws were found to regulate the use of caps



Knitted cap, 16th century London V&A archives



Knitted caps

16th century London

V&A archives



Liturgical glowes
16th century Spain

These gloves provide evidence, that knitting was a well established and skilled craft industry in Europe by the 16th Century

Knitted gloves were produced to reflect the wealth of the aristocracy



TASK

Craft experimentation: mimicking upper-class clothing, accessories and jewellery. What were the methods for imitating amber, gold or luxurious fabrics?

https://refashioningrenaissance.eu/experiments/imitation/

https://refashioningrenaissance.eu/imitating-amber/

Lower social groups not only imitated fashion leaders, but 'created meanings, rules and practices of their own. The meanings and uses attached to the new commodities were not fixed, but varied from one social situation to another'.

'To fully understand fashion and its meaning within artisan populations, we should not think of fashions as simply a process of direct imitation of the practices established by the elites, but as a creative reformulation that included a wide range of options'.

'By recombining and referencing fashionable materials, colours, accessories, and decorations, artisans created a sense of their own fashion'.

Hohti, Paula. 2017. Dress, dissemination and imitation. In E. Welch. Fashioning the Early Modern. p.165.



Vicente Campi, 1580 The Fruit Seller

Relatively basic clothes are designed to provide comfort and practicality

Haymaking by Pieter Bruegel, 1565

Wear simple style of recent fashions:

Shorter hem = practical

Bodice without sleeves

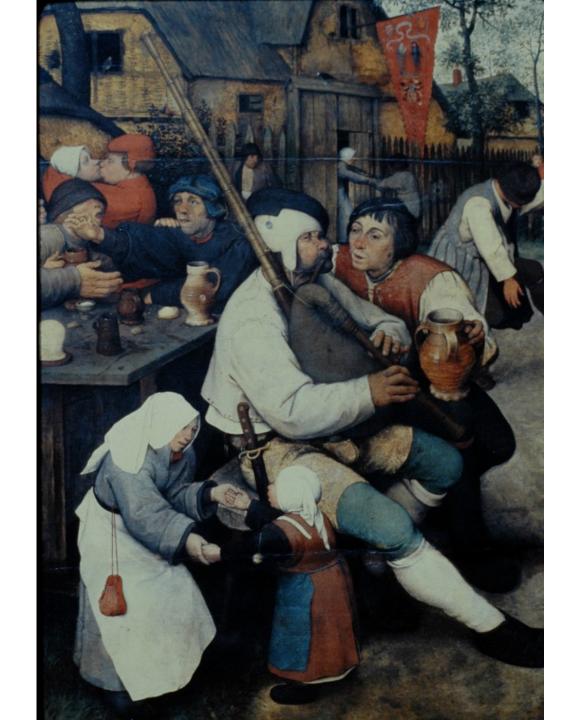
Sleeveless doublet is simple

Nether stocks rolled down without garters



The tavern painting illustrates short breeches, nether stocks and upper stocks

Sleeveless doublets



German Fashion

- Wide French bonnet with ostrich plumes.
- Chemise has fine pleats and is bejeweled
- Bodice is open from center front and laced
- Gown sleeves are slashed and banded
- Overskirt with roll pleating is worn on top, rather than as a petticoat

Lucas Cranach, 1530, Princess Von Brandenburg



The feast of Herold, 1531 Lucas Cranach the Elder Otto Heinrich, Count Palatine Barthel Benart, 1535

Introduced the Lutheran Reformation into his hereditary lands of Neuburg and Sulzbach by 1542

- Bejewelled collar holds the neck of the shirt
- Doublet develops a low square neckline with lush fabric of the Simar coat over
- French beret with ostrich plumes



Slashing

- Slashing was very fashionable in central Europe
- Man is wearing lighter Simar coat of France
- Heavily slashed doublet
- High shirt collar is held in place with embroidered ribbon
- French beret



Painting by Jan Gossaert, 1533 Baudouin of Burgundy



Fashions travel to northern Europe

Gustaf Vasa, 1557

- Scandinavian countries followed the fashions of British court
- Modified to more extreme weather conditions

Knitted hose with codpiece Circa 1555 Sweden

Inventory records at Royal Court of Sweden identify that a court tailor bought two knitted silk breeches from market in Leipzig in 1552



Elizabethan England

1547 Edward VI (1537-1553) Portrait by an unknown Flemish Artist in 1546, age 9

Weak king with Hemophilia



Mary Tudor, Catholic Queen

- Married to Philip II of Spain in 1554
- Dies Childless
- Brings more Spanish fashion to the court of England
- Queen Mary is depicted in an early version of a Spanish Coat and crescent headdress from England



Queen Elizabeth

- Rules England from 1558
- Queen Elizabeth in the Darnley portrait in 1575
- Wears her version of the Spanish Coat, now a two piece garment with large Leg O' Mutton sleeves rather than hanging sleeves
- Rebels against the Spanish fashion
- Increases the size of the ruff
- Wears ropes of pearls to accentuate her virginity status



Mary Hill, Mrs MackWilliam, Countess of Warwick in a Spanish coat in 1567

- There is a second sheer sleeve of silk organdy over the gown sleeve
- She holds a pomander from her belt.



Mary Ann Waltham by Francois Quesnel

- Shows a court lady in a fine partlet embroidered around the edge with Spanish blackwork.
- Ruff grows to larger proportions



Portrait of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester 1577, National Portrait Gallery

Dudley popularized the peascod belly and shorter breeches. He was said to have had a "well turned legs"

He was particularly interested in his own image and had numerours portraits painted

The codpiece is now barely seen in the midst of the breeches

- Codpiece becomes less important by 1580s

Here with a high collared doublet supporting the ruff

He wears a portrait of Queen Elizabeth around his neck with a teardrop pearl below.



Unknown Swedish man, 1570

- Similar style than in Elizabethan court
- Almost identical doublet and jerkin than Earl of Leicester had in his portrait
- Peascod belly and breeches, small codpiece



Structure of peascod belly

School of Historical Dress, London







Portrait and the actual doublet of Erik Sture, 1565

- Breeches much looser in style than in central Europe
- He was 19 years old, 2 years before being murdered in Uppsala



Queen Elizabeth, Nicholas Hilliard, 1585

Heart-shaped dyed red wig

An elaborate ruff with Punto in Aria lace

Development of wool industry and cloth trade in England



Portrait of the Countess of Leicester, 1585

The wife of Lord Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's favorite companion, took to imitating the Queen in her dress

Red hair worn in the heart shaped fashion like the Queen

Ruffs ending in elaborate lace.



Elizabeth in 1592

The wheel farthingale is the new fashion

- Huge leg o mutton sleeves continue, in this case also with a pendant sleeve over it
- Extremely low necklines framed by the Medici collar
- A high pompadour hairstyle adds height to the otherwise very wide silhouette
- New heels also add height to the body and are exposed for the first time.
- Mercantile expansion: overseas trading companies
 Muscovy Company 1554
 Eastland Company 1579
 Levant Company 1581
- → East India Company 1600

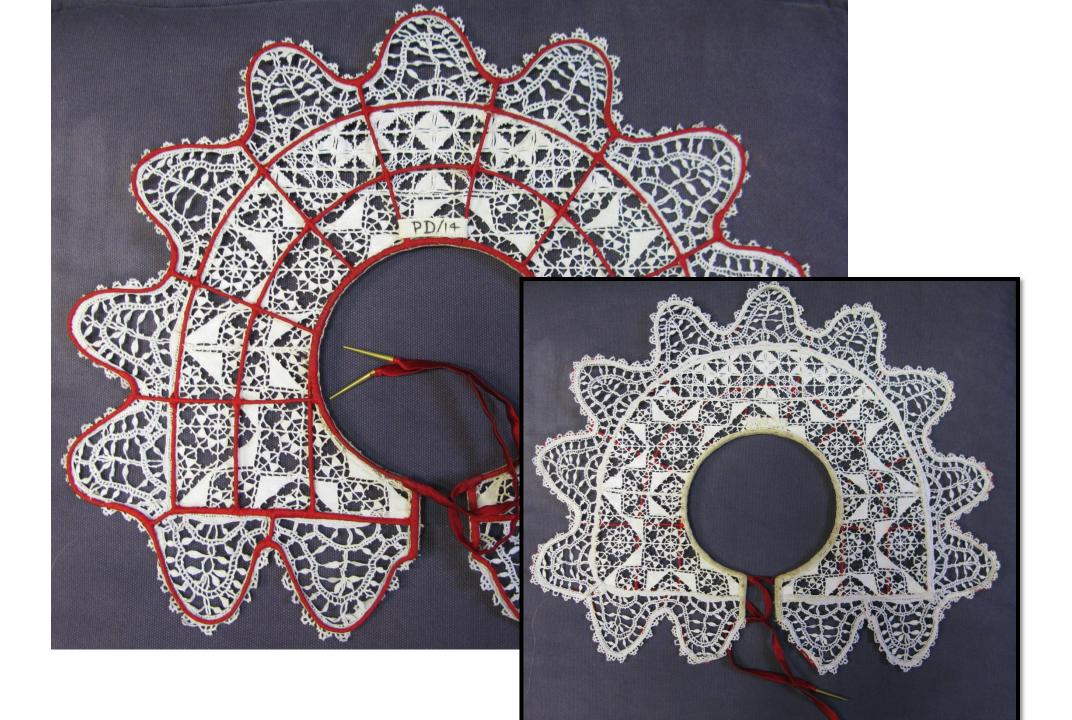


Shakespeare's Globe Theatre















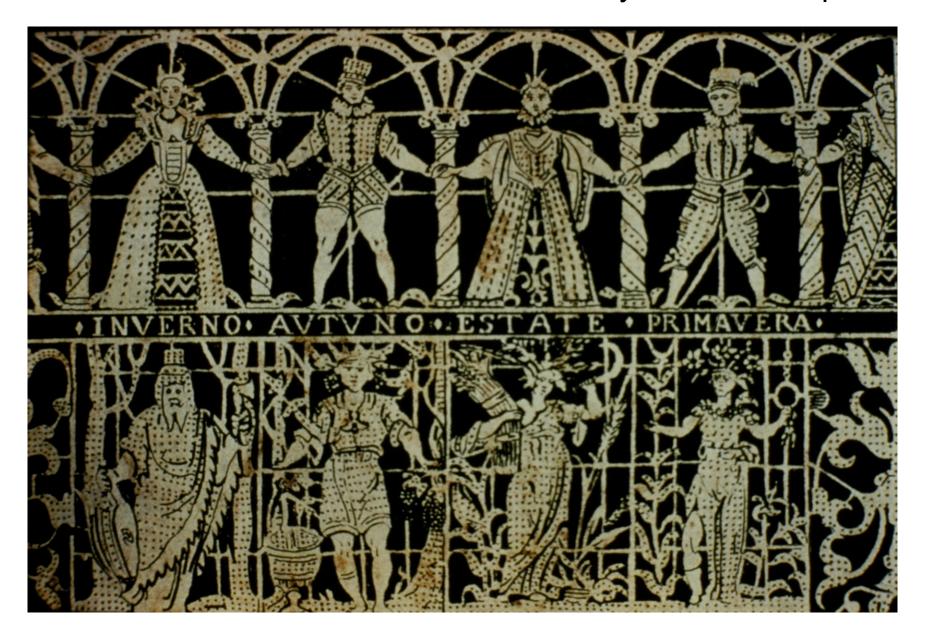
Cesare Vecellio,

Degli habiti, antichi et moderni di diversi parti del mondo Of Costumes, Ancient and Modern, of Different Parts of the World

Vecellio begins to examine clothing in 1575 https://www.metmuseum.org/art/collection/search/358319



Cesare Vecellio's painting of an elaborate piece of Punto in Aria Lace Vecellio was one of the first examine dress worn in Italy and in other parts of the world



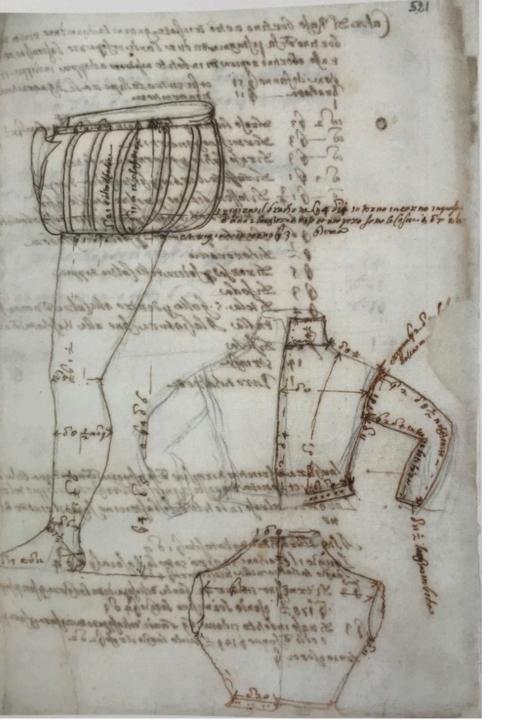
Jost Amman studies clothing in all classes







https://collections.lacma.org/ node/165414



Tailoring

Designs and measurements for a doublet and breeches

Florence State Archive, c. 1580-1585

Measurements were marked directly to the measure tape

No numbering is used





School of Historic Dress, London





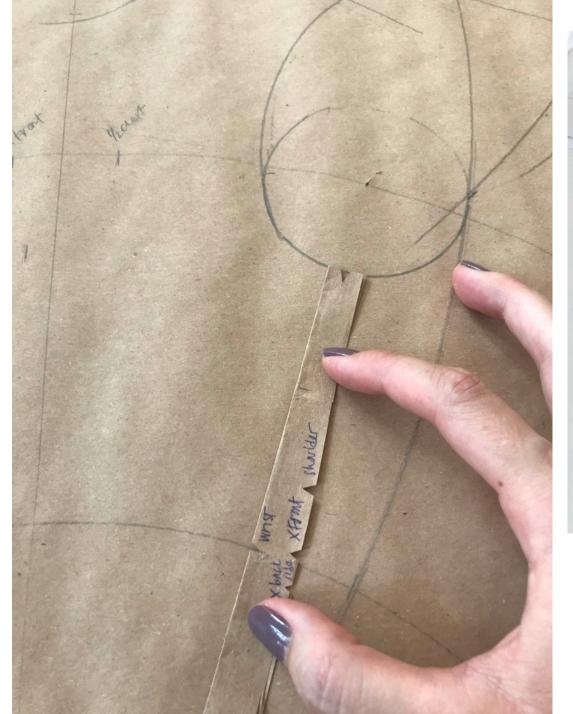
School of Historical Dress, London

Patterns are based on geometry

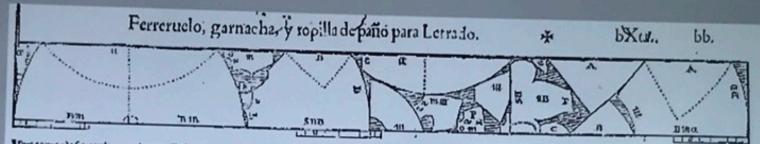
Tape measure is used in making a correct size doublet











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O Biblioteca Nacional de España

Fabric cutting plansnotice how some patterns extend over the materal

Kopa.





Different suppporting fabrics are used to create the correct shape

Baleen strips, bent grass, different wools and linens



Italian silk industry

https://refashioningrenaissa nce.eu/experiments/silkproduction-in-earlymodern-italy/



