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INTRODUCTION

PAGES, _____

in this section will explain about each chapter that will be discussed, starting from pre-historical era to romantic chapter era.

PRE - HISTORIC

Stone Age are divided into three periods: Paleolithic (or Old Stone Age), Mesolithic (or Middle Stone Age), and Neolithic (or New Stone Age), this era is marked by the use of tools by our early human ancestors (who evolved around 300,000 BC) and the eventual transformation from a culture of hunting and gathering to farming and food production. In prehistory, humans wearing animal fur, skins, or woven vegetables for covering their skin and their genital area, usually consist of the loincloth, the skirt and also primitive tunic.

During the paleolithic period, early humans lived in caves, and hunting used stone & bone as tools. In this time period, skins became theological base for loin-cloth, wraparound skirts, and shawl. Humans also do wall painting, tattooing, reshaping the human body, including scarring of the skin, filing the teeth, and binding parts of the body.

And in the mesolithic period, (about 10,000 B.C to 8,000 B.C.), humans used stone and bone as tools, they also lived nomadically in camps that were near rivers or any place that had much water. In this time period, hunting people were clothed more for adornment and decorations instead of warmth, also the thread became finer, and the needles slimmer. During this period primitive cloth pieces were characterized by their small dimensions and by their basically square or rectangular shape, the fabrics were not cut but pieces were sewn together to create T-Shaped tunic.

Finally in the neolithic period (roughly 8,000 B.C to 3000 B.C.), early humans switched their culture from hunter to agriculture and started to do food production. In this time period the basic lines of dress were set, which include; skirts, coats, T-shaped tunics and wraparound shawls. Kilts hung from waist complemented by t-shape garment, semi fitted rather than tightly fitted look



E G Y P T

Talk about ancient Egypt, it must be familiar with figures like Pharaoh, Nefertiti and also Cleopatra. Ancient Egypt had three main social classes--upper, middle, and lower. The upper class consisted of the royal family, rich landowners, government officials, important priests and army officers, and doctors. The middle class was made up chiefly of merchants, manufacturers, and artisans. The lower class, the largest class by far, consisted of unskilled labourers. Most of them worked on farms. The hierarchy of Egyptian society has been compared to pyramids. First is the pharaoh (hereditary king, the apex of pyramids), chief deputies, high priests, royalties, politicians, slaves.

Egyptian costumes were very simple. The draping, the quality of fabric and the addition of costly jewelry and belt distinguished the garments of the upper class from those of the lower class. In early Egyptian the fabrics were exclusively made from flax, or linen.

Egypt is divided into two, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, each of the parts has its own symbol, Vulture / Falcon Symbols of Upper Egypt, and Uraeus Symbols of Lower Egypt, Both Are Made Into Sacred Tiara. and the PSchent, are The Combined Crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt.



early dynastic period-(masculine) The masculine garment during this period was the short, loincloth or schenty wrapped tightly around the hips by a belt with a loop. For the hairstyle in this era, because of the heat and a desire for cleanliness, royalty shaved their heads and wore wigs, the wig with headcovering known as a khaft, as seen on the sphinx. A postiche or false beard is artificial and reserved for the pharaoh's use on ceremonial occasions. **(feminine)** Kalasiris or single garment- along, close fitting skirts are the dress for women during the old kingdom. and also wearing a wig and lightweight shawl. **Intermediate periods**- longer skirts were worn over the loincloth, and shawl seen on men as well as women. Also at this period the vulture headdress are worn by the queens of Egypt, it fitted the head smoothly with the tips of the wings resting on the shoulder and the sacred uraeus just above the forehead, and the neckline or pendant effect or pectoral became far more important as a decorative items. **Empire period**-the seamed tunic now became a part of Egyptian clothing, but the man from the lower classes and servants still wore the schenty. Wigs became even more esoteric during this period and sandals came into more common use. For women, tunic was the major new garments, just as it was for the men. the eyes and eyebrows were heavily made up with kohl.

ANCIENT GREEK



Ancient Greece Had a Warm, Dry Climate. As Greece Does Today. Most People Lived by Farming, Fishing and Trade. Others Were Soldiers, Scholars, Scientists and Artists. Many philosophers come from this era, which are Aristotle, Socrates and Plato.

Ancient Greece was a Man's World. Men were in Charge of the Family and the Home. A Woman Could Not Even Leave The House Without Her Husband's Permission.

Most Greek Women didn't have a lot of freedom. Married Women Had To Stay At Home. They Spent Their Time Spinning Thread and Weaving Cloth. They Also Looked After the Children and Prepared Food. The Greek People Live In Places That Have Tall Pillars and Statues, Reaching 7x Higher Than Humans. Basically they worn chiton / tunic / peplos, Generally Made of Flowy Linen, and Silk for the Royalty. Many Clothes in this Era is Inspired by Pillars, Like Doric Chiton and Ionic Chiton. The characteristic in this era are drapery.

Greek Woman Wore A Long Tunic Called a Chiton. This was made from a piece of cotton, linen, or silk. Over this, She Wore a Cloak Draped from Her Shoulders, Called a Himation. This would be a thin material in Summer and a Thick One in Winter. Young Men Wore Short Tunics, While Older Men Preferred Long Ones. Slaves of Often Wore Just A Strip of Cloth Called A Perizoma or Loincloth.

Minoan Civilization is a native tribe. They've been understand How to Make Patterns, So It Looks Different from Ancient Greek. Characteristics of Minoan Civilization Are Breasts Exposed (Not Wearing Bra) and Minoan Men Are Forced to Wear Belts That Are So Tight That They Shrink Thir Waistline And Their Shoulders Widen, They Find this Sexier.



Ancient Rome is considered copycats greek and claim that it is their original, many forms of clothing was copied from Ancient Greek, such as Tunic or Tunica / Stola. Tunica / Stola / Tunic is the Basic Garment of Ancient Rome, Mid Calf Length and Also Ankle Length, The Silhouette is Loose, and is considered a cheating and copying from Ancient Greek and Also Persia.

Men Wore Two Twisted Rectangular Materials To Cover Their Upper and Lower Torso or Called Toga. Toga Is An Attire / Look, Consists of 2 Tunics, Namely Tunic Alba and Dalmatica, And Also The Paludamentum (Considered As a Himation) Which is Wrapped to Form Umbo.

They have various kinds of toga, including Toga Candida Worn by Representative People and Politicians, Toga Praetexta Basically Worn by the Royalty, Made of Luxury Materials (Silk), and Toga Pulla Worn by Men, Clothes for Mourning, The Colors Are Black or Gray.

The Toga Cannot Be Worn by Women, So Women Make their own version of Toga Named Palla. The Palla was Originally The Female Version of the Rectangular Paludamentum Material worn on the Head.

The famous building in this era is the Colosseum, which is the landmark of Italy. The Center of the Colosseum Called Atrium, The Atrium has a TheaterRical Seats.

And in this era there is a profession named Gladiator, initially gladiators are allowed for men and women, but the female gladiators have been banned in the year 200 ad.

In that year, EMPEROR Septimius Severus Announced That Women From The Free Class Were No Longer Allowed To Join Gladiators. Severus Then Became Concerned That IF The Practice of Female Gladiators Was Allowed To Continue, Rome Might Be Hit by a Population Crisis Because Women Became Professional Athletes and Refused to Marry.

ANCIENT ROME

The Masterpiece of Architecture of this Age, Hagia Sophia, Clearly Shows this Fusion of Artistic Ideas. Hagia Sophia Represents a brilliant moment in Byzantine Architecture and Art. The Hagia Sophia Was Originally Built As a Basilica for the Greek Orthodox Christian Church, and the Function was Changed Several Times in the centuries. The Walls of Which Were Originally Lined With Byzantine Mosaics, Mosaics is a form of art in this era. Mosaic inspires many clothes in this era. The Empress Wear Hairdressing and a Crown of Pearl, Along Her Jeweled Collar, Give Her The Look Of A Walking Mosaic.

Byzantine culture and fashion is a fascinating mixture of Greek, Roman and Near Eastern elements. Fabrics that are used in this period which include, silk or known as samite, linen, cotton or wool. The fabrics for the court were overwhelmingly rich, with an emphasis on gold and silver threads.



EARLY CHRISTIAN & BYZANTINE

early christian & early byzantine. The early christian concept was the body was sinful and should not be exposed, mostly the garments stressed long sleeves and a full ankle length, or called tunica talaris and tunica dalmatica and the draped pallium. **ecclesiastical Dress**—one of the most important of ecclesiastical dress was the pallium/ pall. ecclesiastical vestment comes from the word: eclectic, eclectic is the ability of an artist to mix various elements, for example; the designer combine several motifs into the design. men in this era wore fitted trousers or called hosa/hose, and women wore tunica dalmatica over the stola and desire to cover all the body except hands and feet.

first byzantine golden age—the introduction of the silkworm into the byzantine realm, a silk called samite, was strong, thick and stiff. The tunics are usually decorated with embroidered segmentae on the shoulder and the skirt. **second byzantine golden age**—the lorum or as known as toga are worn by the emperor, women of the middle and lower class retaining the basic stola or tunic draped with shawl or palla. The headdress also had many shapes but were usually composed of a series of jeweled rings or circlets sometimes holding an inner turban.

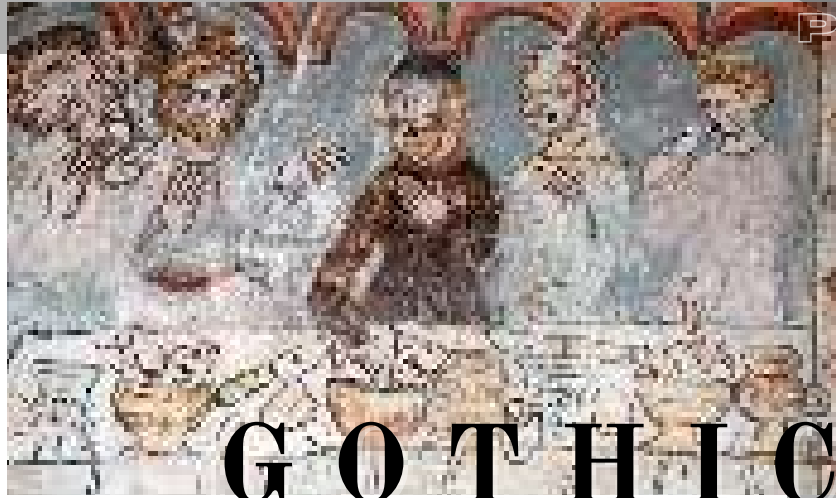
BARBARIC CAROLINGIAN & ROMANESQUE



Characteristic in this era are the richness of embroidery. Romanesque men and women wearing richly bordered and dyed garments. Note the mantles over many layers of clothing. Stay warm this winter with layers! The undertunic, bliaut and mantle for men. The chemise, bliaut, and cote for women.

The period stretching from the decline of the Roman Empire to the rise of Gothic art in western Europe was a fascinating saga of tense, geometric, abstract, animal interlace imagery slowly merging with memories of late Roman art. In clothing this manifested itself in bodies that were at first heavily muffled in tight-fitting garments and skins often laced to the body with thongs, through a period where some elements of Roman draping were added so that one gains a sense of semifitted,

semidraped garments that muffled the “sinful” body in accordance with early Christian principles. Finally during the culmination of this clothing style, in the Romanesque Period, there was much greater sophistication and complexity in the way semidraped garments are cut and fitted to gain a maximum contrast between flat areas of tight fit and areas of tense, complex wrinkles and stretched draping. The Romanesque sense of texture and design with fabric was the end result of merging the early animal interlace style and the tight animal skins thronged to the body with the uses of Roman drapery.



GOTHIC

(EARLY, MIDDLE, HIGH)

Though the Gothic history period lasted from 1200 AD to 1450 AD it can be divided into two periods namely the early period (1200-1350) and the late period (1350-1450) with each period having different styles. The early period outfits had simpler cuts and looked sophisticated and graceful. During the late period styles started changing rapidly.

The costumes of the Early Gothic (1200-1350) period are more elegant, more sophisticated and simple in cut as compared to the Later Gothic period.

Men's clothes in the 12th and 13th centuries for most of the period became more tight tailored and the big, bulky sleeves of the earlier time period were no more seen. The necklines dipped a bit, and the common sense of fashion became more sophisticated and elegant than it ever had been.

hauppeland, cotehardie, hose etc. Were introduced. women's clothing remained as long as before. Men started making their hair in neat bobs and sporting hats like the chaperon.

Women left their hair open and flowing until they were married, as after marriage their hair were swept into a neat bun and accessorized with decorations such as a wimple (to cover the head) or gorget (for the neck).

Men's hairstyles varied greatly during this long period. In general, they were short until the later 15th century, and men were mostly clean-shaven. The main head covering was the hood with an attached shoulder cape and a long extended point, or tail, known as a liripipe. By the 1420s a new way of wearing this hood was tried. The face portion was placed on the head, then the cape was arranged in folds like a cockscomb and tied into place with the liripipe, the end of which trailed over the shoulder (a style immortalized in jester's attire). This was an inconvenient arrangement and so a padded roll evolved—the roundlet—with the separate shoulder cape sewn in place to one side and the liripipe to the other. Toward the end of the century, various styles of tall or broad-brimmed hats, decorated by coloured plumes, replaced the hood.

Women's headdresses were extremely varied. Hair was still long, plaited, and coiled over the ears. These coils might be enclosed in metal mesh jeweled nets called cauls and were worn with a veil. In the 15th century turbans—a Byzantine style that had been introduced in Italy—were fashionable. Wimples had also gained popularity, as did steeple headdresses resembling dunce caps and shorter fezlike caps. All were made of rich fabrics and accompanied by veils, either in a soft flowing mode or formed into winglike shapes by wire framework underneath.



RENAISSANCE

fashion trends in this period were generally set by the aristocracy and upper-classes. A patrician closet relied on a vast network of tailors, dressmakers, purse-makers, metalsmiths, furriers, embroiderers, lace-makers, and leather-workers to stay abreast of the latest trends. At the beginning of the Renaissance, clothing started to become rounder and fuller. Women's clothing began with high waistlines, square necklines, and finestrella sleeves. However, waists continually lowered until they became extremely low, tapered, and v-shaped by the end of Elizabeth's reign. Sleeves became rounder and had to be stuffed. Necklines remained square, though in the second half of the period they were often risen to the neck to accommodate the ruff. The farthingale was perhaps the biggest contribution of the Renaissance. When first used, it was conical in shape with wire hoops graduated in size (often called a "Spanish farthingale"). However, by the end of the era it had widened into a conical barrel shape ("French farthingale"). Skirts also became shorter so they might show pretty high-heeled shoes and even glimpses of stockings. Needless to say, during the entire Renaissance the desired female figure was shifting to a silhouette of wide shoulders, a long, narrow waist, a flat chest, and full hips, which was mostly modeled after the slight but ever so influential figure of Elizabeth I.

Another interesting phenomena with women's fashions was that women would pluck their foreheads and sometimes entire eyebrows to have the appearance of a high forehead, and therefore intelligence, which was so worshipped during the Renaissance. Men's clothing began with accentuating the shoulders and chest. They wore tunics and doublets reaching the knee, belted at the waist and stuffed in the chest and upper sleeves. Usually jerkins, often fur-lined, were worn over. Flat, wide hats were worn. Shirts were cut full and gathered at the wrists and necks. However, by the end of the period, short, pumpkin-shaped trunk hose were worn with tight hose to show off a man's legs and men began wearing corsets to slim the torso. They also acquired the v-shaped waistline as women did. Peascod-belly doublets became popular, as well as leg-of-mutton sleeves, short capes, and more vertical caps often decorated with feathers. Ruffs and matching cuffs were essential. Overall, Renaissance fashions were characterized with a new scale of opulence and extravagance never quite reached in the Middle Ages. Jewels, pearls, gold, lace, and techniques such as slashing and puffing were used unscrupulously. Jewelry became very important during this time period to denote wealth and position. Fashions truly reflected the love of art, discovery, and new inventions that defined the Renaissance.

BAROQUE

The Baroque was a time in art history mainly defined by the exuberant ornamentation in the different artistic works. It developed in Italy after the Renaissance by the turn of the 17th century and spread to most parts of Europe, lasting until the early 18th century.

During the Baroque period, silk was the preferred fabric, and sometimes velvet was used as well. Linen was common for the inner layers of clothes.

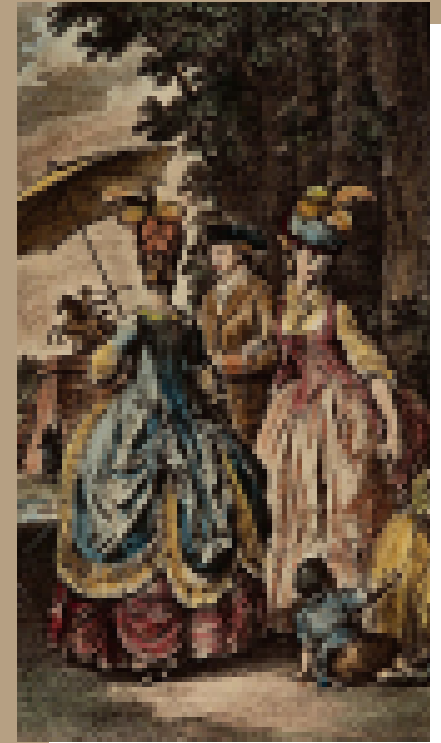
Long dresses with a close-fitting bodice, known as gowns, were the most common attire for women. The silhouettes gradually softened as hard corsets from the Renaissance were replaced by flexible stays. The neckline was low, and lace collars were used for decoration. Virago sleeves, which were made of large strips of different fabrics gathered at the elbow, were popular. Elaborate patterns and dark colors were fashionable, and it was common to wear a black cape on top.

The hairstyle consisted of curls on both sides of the head. Shoes were usually covered by the dress, so they were very simple. Men's clothing adopted a militaristic look. A tight jacket known as a doublet was popular. It was pointed in the lower center part, raised to the sides, and had puffed sleeves, which showed the undershirt. Lace decoration was used for collars and the lower edge of the sleeves (the cuffs). The lower part consisted of breeches, which were loose and went down to the knee or under. Tight boots high up to the knee were worn, often turned down with lace. The attire was completed with a long sword. Long loose hair was the trend for men.



ROCOCO

- During this period, a new silhouette for women was developing. Panniers, or wide hoops worn under the skirt that extended sideways, became a staple. Extremely wide panniers were worn to formal occasions, while smaller ones were worn in everyday settings. Waists were tightly constricted by corsets, providing contrasts to the wide skirts. Plunging necklines also became common. Skirts usually opened at the front, displaying an underskirt or petticoat. Pagoda sleeves arose about halfway through the 18th century, which were tight from shoulder to elbow and ended with flared lace and ribbons. There were a few main types of dresses worn during this period. The Watteau gown had a loose back which became part of the full skirt and a tight bodice. The robe à l'anglais featured a snug bodice with a full skirt worn without panniers, usually cut a bit longer in the back to form a small train, and often some type of lace kerchief was worn around the neckline. These gowns were often worn with short, wide-laped jackets modeled after men's redingotes. Marie Antoinette introduced the chemise à la reine (pictured right), a loose white gown with a colorful silk sash around the waist. This was considered shocking for women at first, as no corset was worn and the natural figure was apparent. However, women seized upon this style, using it as a symbol of their increased



Medicinally wore different variations of the habit à la française: a coat, waistcoat, and breeches. The waistcoat was the most decorative piece, usually lavishly embroidered or displaying patterned fabrics. Lace jabots were still worn tied around the neck. Breeches usually stopped at the knee, with white stockings worn underneath and heeled shoes, which usually had large square buckles. Coats were worn closer to the body and were not as skirt-like as during the Baroque era. They were also worn more open to showcase the elaborate waistcoats. Tricornehats became popular during this period, often edged with braid and decorated with ostrich feathers. Wigs were usually worn by men, preferably white.

The Rococo era was defined by seemingly contrasting aspects: extravagance and a quest for simplicity, light colors and heavy materials, aristocrats and the bourgeoisie. This culmination produced a very diverse era in fashion like none ever before. Although this movement was largely ended with the French Revolution, its ideas and main aspects strongly affected future fashions for decades.



DIRECTOIRE & EMPIRE

The Directoire and Empire Period (1790 to 1820) is named after the French executive council, or Directoire, that was established after the Reign of Terror. This council of five men was in power until Napoleon Bonaparte staged a coup d'etat and became first consul. The Empire Period refers to Napoleon's era, when he was Emperor of France. These two fashion plates are from La Belle Assemblée, which sounds like a French title but is actually British and named after the publisher, John Bell. La Belle Assemblée was one of the most popular and long running fashion journals of its time.

The silhouette during this period derives its inspiration from classic Greek and Roman times, and the typical look was short-sleeved, with an elevated waistline located under the bust, and fabric clinging to and revealing the shape of the body. Typical fabrics used were cotton, muslin, and silk in whites, pastels, and delicate patterns. The women are wearing turbans, which were especially fashionable after Napoleon's invasion of Egypt. The increased decoration on the two gowns is indicative of late Empire style.

The Empire style dress has a high waist, a style that appeared in the late 1790s and has reappeared frequently in women's clothing design for the past 200 years. The period is significant in that women did not need to wear the stiff, restrictive corsets that ruled fashion from the Middle Ages, and except for this brief time, until the 20th century.

The Empire styles at the beginning of the 19th century were made of a soft, lightweight fabric gathered just under the breasts. It featured a low square neckline, and small, short, puffed sleeves with a low shoulder line. Although lawn and batiste were used, muslin was the fabric of choice as it was easy to clean. The thin muslin clung close to the body and emulated styles worn in ancient Greece. Shades of white predominated, with the addition of pale pastel shades worn for day wear.

The neo-Gothic influence in fashion history dress fashions was at its peak during the Romantic Era between 1825 and 1835.

Until 1820 dress waists had been round, but in 1828 the bodice waistline took on a V-pointed form. Even so it was the late 1830s before every lady sported the fashion for long pointed bodices. Evidence in museums suggests that real women were still wearing and making dresses with a slightly raised waistlines well into the 1830s despite the low waist illustrations of fashion plates.

Beret Sleeves-Beret sleeves were cut from a circle. There was an opening in the centre for the arm and this was gathered and bound into a band. The outer circle was gathered and set into the armhole. Sometimes a sheer oversleeve of silk embroidered shimmering gauze covered beret puff.

The sleeves of the Romantic Era are the main feature and were built on an inverted triangle bodice. The bodice décolletage was so exposed by the pull of the wide sleeves that it really showed off the chest, throat and the sloping shoulders.

Bonnets were virtually interchangeable with hats, so little difference was seen between the types. Loose uncut ribbon ties were a feature of the bonnets and by 1828 both bonnets and hats were quite vast affairs. Coal scuttle bonnet styles with deep crowns accommodated the high Apollo knot coiffure and were a great feature of the Romantic Era. Pelerine Collars

Pelerine collars came in several variations. Their similarity was that each covered the very wide shoulders and could aid modesty. In the second version if the lace pelerine had long front ends, it was called a fichu-pelerine.

Apollo Knot Hairstyle so typical of the Romantic period.

ROMANTIC



COMPARISON PAGES

in this section contains a comparison between fashion items in ancient times and today's era. Consisting of 12 chapters, from pre-historic to romantic.

Tattooing



Archaeological evidence proves that tattooing is an ancient art form that dates back at least 6000 years. Across the globe tattooing played a vital role in many ancient societies; from body decoration, to status symbols to the mark of a great healer. Tattooing in prehistoric life was as vital and vibrant as it is today.

Similarities

Same with Stone Age, Tattoo was applied to the human body.

Differences

Differences:
 - Tattoo kits in the old stone age are using bones and stones, now use ink as a tools.
 - Tattoo is not only carved directly in the skin, nowadays there are also many motives of clothing inspired by Tattoo

Koche Spring 2019



Jean Paul Gaultier SS1994



Ellery Fall 2019

Dsquared2 Spring 2016

Pleated Garment



Pleated Garments is a characteristic of Ancient Egypt, the ancient technique was born in the ancient Egypt where it was used to decorate the tunics of the rulers as a symbol of power and wealth. Since the pleating of natural fibers wasn't either simple or cheap, they were considered a luxury. and lots of clothing, and accessories which like bag, furniture etc. from nowadays are inspired by Pleated Garment.



Similarities

pleated garments still has a same look and texture, also applied in the fabrics. Can worn by both men and also women

Differences

- The making process are different in the ancient Egyptian period, the pleated garment is made manually using the zigzag board and also starch, while there are now machines that work automatically
- In Ancient Egypt this pleated applied to linen and being clothing, now applied to various types of materials and not only for clothing, can also be other bags and accessories and also for furniture.

Clothia



John Paul Ataker SS2018

Ximonlee SS2017

Kohl

Kohl is the Characteristics Make-Up used by both for men and women, during ancient egypt, Kohl is a makeup for eyes. Black and thick eyeliner. Lots of Make-Up looks, Accessories, Embroidery, etc. Inspired by Kohl.



Similarities

Still showing part of the eye with the same impression and today Kohl remains eye makeup.

Differences

today' not only as makeup, Kohl also becomes an inspiration for accessories, bracelets, even embroidery on clothes.



Schiaparelli fall 2016



Schiaparelli SS 2021

Wreath Tiara



Wreath Tiara, The Circular or Leaf Shape of the Wreath Has Been A Symbol of Glory, Power, and Eternity. Wreath Tiara has inspired a lot of today's logo design like starbucks, etc.

Similarities

The shape is still the same, Leave Shape and remains with the arch of its beauty

Differences

In ancient greek times used as head decorations, and nowadays now used as a logo of a brand such as Starbucks ,Fred Perry, and also the film festival's logo

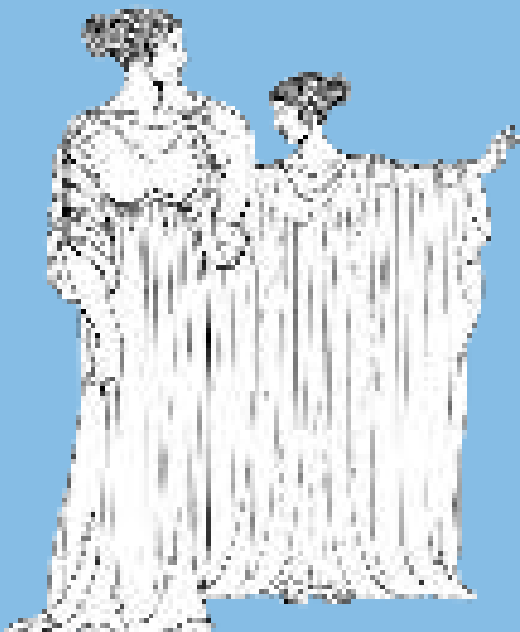
Starbucks's Logo



Fred Perry's Logo



Ionic Chiton



Chiton is a type of sewn clothing worn by ancient Greeks from 750-30 BC. .the Ionic chiton was formed from a single rectangular piece of fabric, the fabric was wrapped around the wearer and pinned along the shoulders and arms in as many as eight to ten places. Once the chiton was belted below the breasts or at the waist

Similarities

Still can be worn by both men and women. In ancient greek era and now, it remains a Ji Won Choi collection, in the arm there are several holes with loose silhouettes as Ionic Chiton in the era of greek ancient.

Differences

-An ancient greek period, the left right is tightened with Fibulae, and now it has been sewn and also varied.

-Ionic Chiton in the Ancient Greek period has a characteristic, which is a drapery, while Ji Won Choi is collected no.

Ji Won Choi SS 2018 RTW



Solea



The Solea, or sandals, the Most Common Indoor Shoe of the Ancient Romans. The height is more than ankle length used by Both Men and Women. Most of the Solea Known to Historians Were Made of Leather. Some, However, Were Made of Wood. Solea inspired the Today's design footwear, can be compared with gladiator sandals.

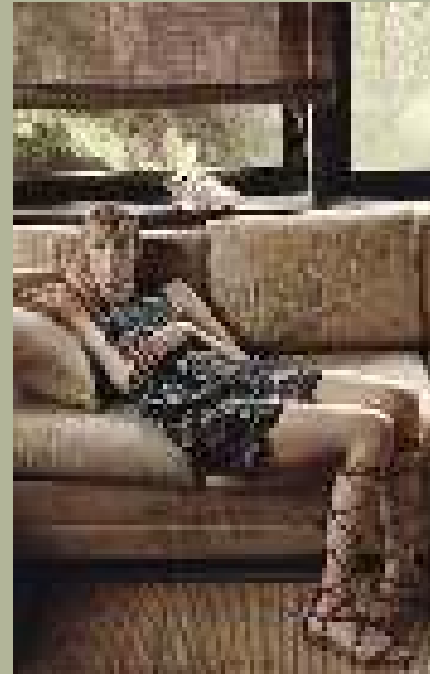


Similarities

Still used as a Footwear, Can be worn by Both Men and Women.

Differences

in Ancient Rome Era It used to be used as an indoor footwear, while today many people use it to travel or outdoor



Fausto Puglisi SS17

Strophium



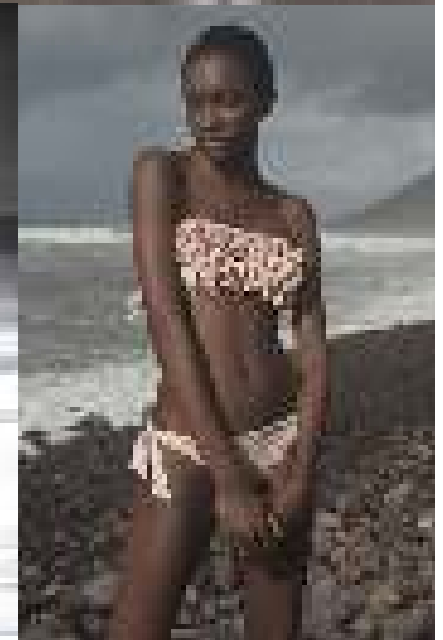
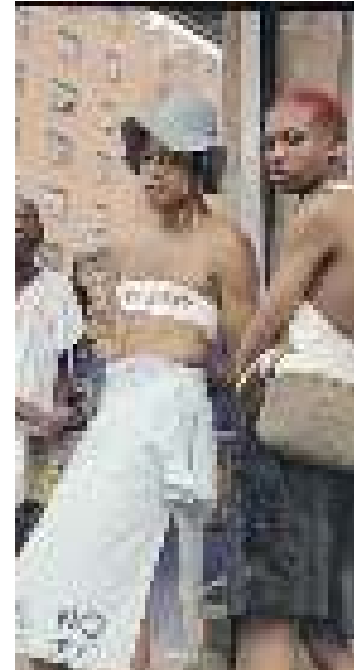
Ancient Rome large breasts were viewed as comical as well as a sign of aging, so women and developing girls would bind their breasts using a garment called a strophium. A strophium was a band of linen or leather folded and tucked around the chest to bind and reduce the size of a woman's breasts. As known as a bikini for Today.

Similarities

Its function remains the same, which is covering the chest.

Differences

In Ancient Rome, Strophium is only used by women, while today there are also many designs for men wearing.
- In the period of Ancient Rome, the manufacture is only with wraparound the fabrics, while in today there are those who use wire, rubber, etc.



PRADA Spring 2012

Bethany Williams Fall 2020

Byzantine Cross



Byzantine Crosses Are These Sacred Crosses and or Pendants That Represent Faith Due To Their Ancient Symbols of Christian Belief In God In This Era. Today many accessories such as necklaces, earrings, even headdresses and other arts inspired by Byzantine Cross

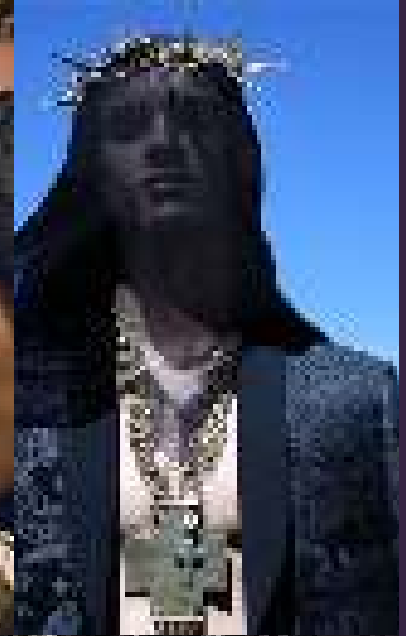
Similarities

Cross Pendant, until now it is considered a symbol of Christian faith ,in also used as a pendant

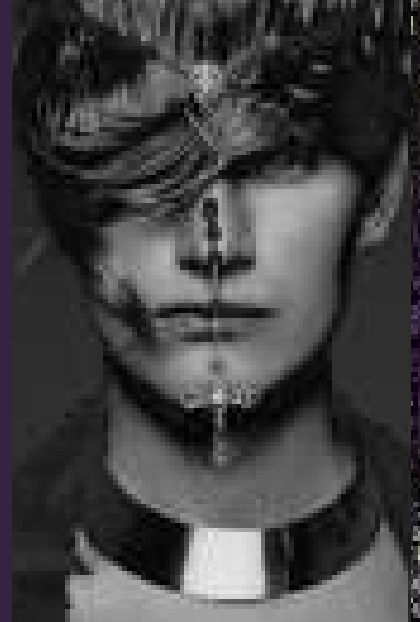
Differences

in today's days have been used as headdresses, earrings, necklace etc. And also many decorations added.

Dolce&Gabana Fal/Winter 2013

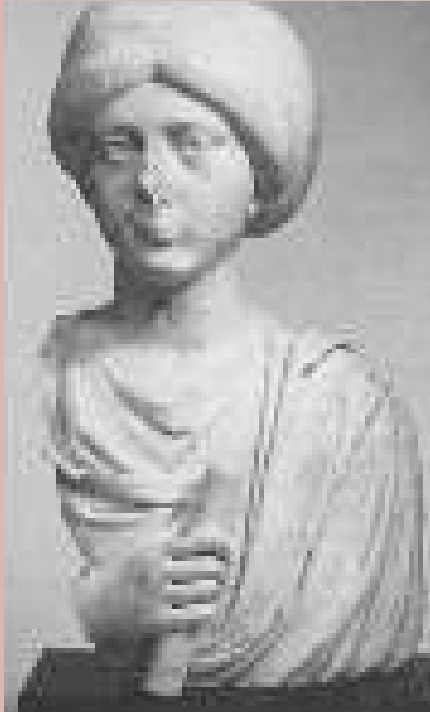


Sibyl Vain



Jessica Britain by Jenn Hoffman

Byzantine Turban



A Headdress, The Turban Is Made From A Long Strip of Cloth, Which Is Wrapped Around The Head, In The Byzantine Era, Turban Used by Both Men or Women, like today.

Similarities

In the era of byzantine and today, the turban is still used as a headdress, and can be used by Both Men and Women.

Differences

The turban in the present varies both the color and shape, in the era of byzantine, turban formed from a long fabric wrapped, while now there is a turban that can be used instantly.



Couvrechief



Couvrechief is a headdress used in this era, or now commonly referred to as Veil. Couvrechief can worn by both men and also women.

Similarities

- Can be worn by both, men and women
- Kindly used as headcover / headdress

Differences

Today it is more varied, and also in the S. R studio collection. LA. CA Spring 2021, headdress made more rigid than Couvrechief in the era of Barbaric, Carolingian & Romanesque

S. R Studio Collection. LA. CA Spring 2021



Rich Color & Decorations



Carolingian Noble Fashion was so much richer in color, Embroidery, and Trim. It becomes an inspiration for the design and theme of clothing now, or commonly called Colorful.

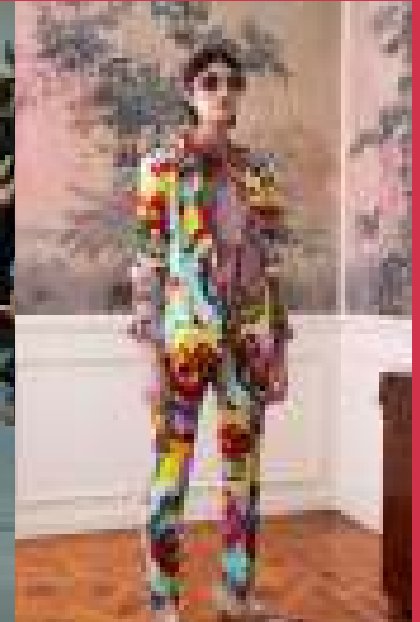
Similarities

Clothes look colorful and can be used by both. Women and Men.

Differences

Today 'colorful' can be obtained by printing the fabrics, and various kinds of motives and characters.

Kit Neale Menswear SS 2016



La Doublet Pre-Fall 2019

Gucci Pre-Fall 2017



Hanging Sleeves



Hanging Sleeve is a characteristic of women's clothing in this era, the arms are made hanging from elbow to ankle length. Hanging Sleeves inspired the design of clothing today and also in today's more casual shape.

Similarities

Just like the Barbaric, Carolingian & Romanesque Eras. Hanging sleeves are still applied to clothing and become the design of the sleeves

Differences

Today, the Hanging Sleeves worn by Both Men and Women, and made more varied. Hanging Sleeves made hanging from Shoulder and the length are varies, mostly at hip length. Sometimes hanging sleeves is also made of different fabrics of clothes.

Gypsy Sport Spring 2018 RTW



'IMPULSIVE SURGERY' FROM MARK 19SS



Sideless Gown



The Sideless Gown (aka Surcote) is very popular in this century. Very Commonly The Holes Are So Large That Only A Narrow Strip Attaches The Skirt To The Collar / Shoulder Area of the Dress. This dress shows the sexiness and shape of a woman's body. At the time, this Sideless Gown was banned by the church and named "Windows of Hell" .

Similarities

The concept remains the same, which the Sideless Garment.

Differences

Today, the Sideless Garment can be used by Both Men and Women. The sideless section is also more varied, there is only a little bit open, or given accessories, etc.

PIBE MAGAZINE WINTER 2017



Marques Almeida Spring 2018



NIHL FALL 2019

Toque

In this era have a variety of headdresses, such as Hennin, Toque, etc. Toque is a headdress that has a cubular shape and flats on it. In times now it can be compared with bucket hat that has a flat cubular shape



Similarities

Until now it is still used as headdress the same as in the early of Gothic.

Differences

now it can be used by Both Women and Men. and the Bucket hat also has a flap that surrounds the toque.

PRADA



Victoria & Thomas Spring 2020

Jacquemus SS20

Pianelle



Pianelle were much like today's open-toed mules or platform sandals, but grew to staggering heights during the Renaissance, especially in Venice. This was ostensibly so a woman could keep her dress well above the muck and damp of the streets. High pianelle gave women a sensual gait, or as Castiglione described it, a "grandissima gratia" ("very high grace") to the posture and walk.

Similarities

It is still used as a footwear with a few inches difference in the thickness of soles

Differences

Differences:
 - Today can now be used by both Men and Women.
 - The Pianelle on Renaissance was worn hidden underneath long skirt because the motion of Renaissance women's walk was of particular significance as the leg itself. Meanwhile there is no rules for wear the platform sandals.

Lessiswoe



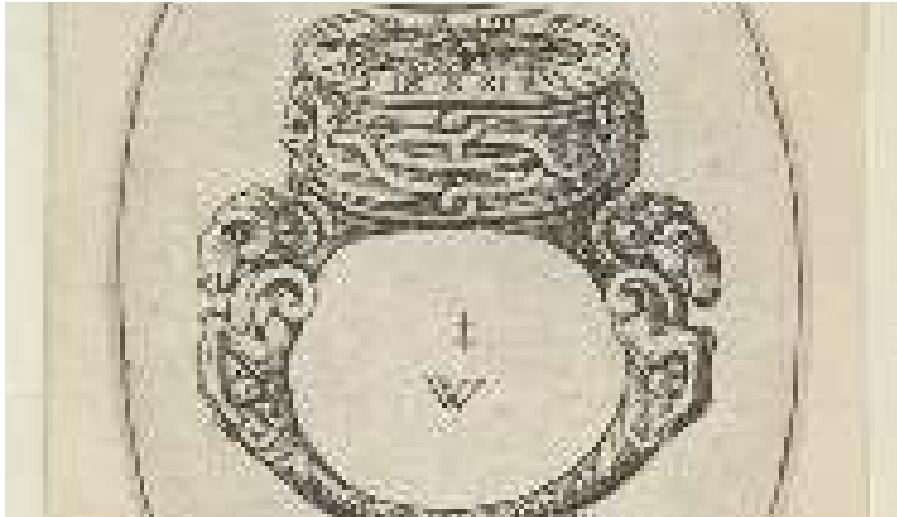
Vaquera Fall/Winter 2019

Platform Shoes/ Sandals



vivienne Westwood Spring 2017

Ring Watch



The watch, a device for timekeeping made to be carried or worn on the person, was probably developed in Italy around 1500 or a few years earlier. By about 1520, the device had been developed to such an extent that a tiny watch movement a jewel. Renaissance has many ring collections, include ring watch. Design for a ring watch, with a raised watch case decorated with interlace bands and masks. The band of the ring is decorated with two cornucopia above which are shown two rams set in a strapwork bodice.

Similarities

still to be a ring or ring watch, as in the era of the Renaissance.. And also still can worn by both men and women.

Differences

The Design of Ring Watch today is more varied,sometimes it more simple than past, and also for nowadays not only using Romans numeral to show the time, but with numbers or even digital.

de Caron Ring Watch

De Caron stands for functional lifestyle jewellery that has been designed for trendsetters



Virago Sleeves



A common style of this era was the virago sleeve, a full, slashed sleeve gathered into two puffs by a ribbon or other trim above the elbow. The virago sleeves can worn by both, men and women.

Similarities

- still can worn by both men and women
- still have the characteristic of this sleeves, which the slashed sleeves

Differences

in today's era, the virago sleeves can be combined with jacket , etc. And the design also more modern than past.

J.W. ANderson SS17



Palomo Spain Fall 2018



Flying Gowns (panniers)



Panniers or side hoops are women's undergarments worn in the 17th and 18th centuries to extend the width of the skirts at the side while leaving the front and back relatively flat. This provided a panel where woven patterns, elaborate decorations and rich embroidery could be displayed and fully appreciated.

Similarities

same as the Rococo's era, this gown worn only by women

Differences

In Moschino Fall/Winter. 2020/2021 , the flying gowns only at thigh length, or thigh length skirt.

Milan Fashion Week Fall/Winter 2020 show, Moschino ventured into an entirely different realm: French Rococo. Designer Jeremy Scott, known for his unapologetically kitschy aesthetic, presented a collection full of Marie Antoinette-inspired pannier minidresses and flouncy, pastel separates.

Moschino Fall Winter 2020/2021 by Jeremy Scott



Eton jacket



Eton Jacket or like the Bolero Jacket today, it's about 30-35cm from the shoulder. This Eton Jacket is very popular, the purpose is for strengthen the trend of Empire Silhouette, mostly used by women, and at the top of jacket there is puff.

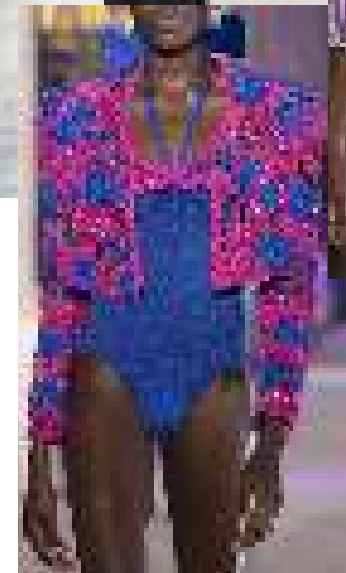
Similarities

the length are same with the Directoire. & Empire era, it's about 30-35 cm from the shoulder

Differences

the bolero jacket now worn by both men and women, and sometimes there is no puff at the top of jacket.

Ann Demeulemeester Fall 2017



Isabel Marant Spring 2021

leg o' mutton



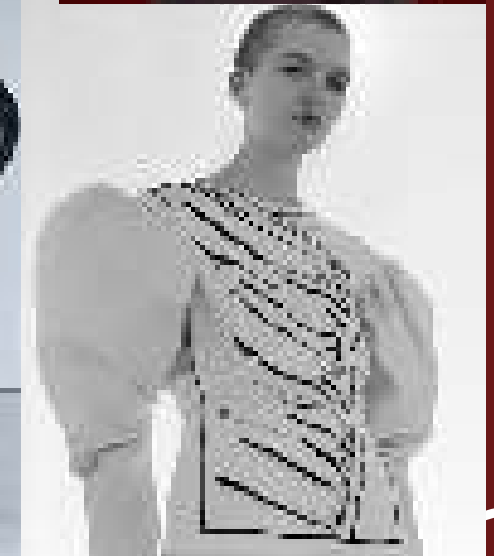
Leg o' mutton is A sleeve that has a lot of fullness around the shoulder-bicep area but is fitted around the forearm/wrist. Both genders wore the leg-of-mutton sleeves and similar style bodices.

Similarities

Still was worn by both gender men and also women.

Differences

today the leg' o mutton sleeves sometimes can be found on the leather jacket, jacket or any tops.



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