



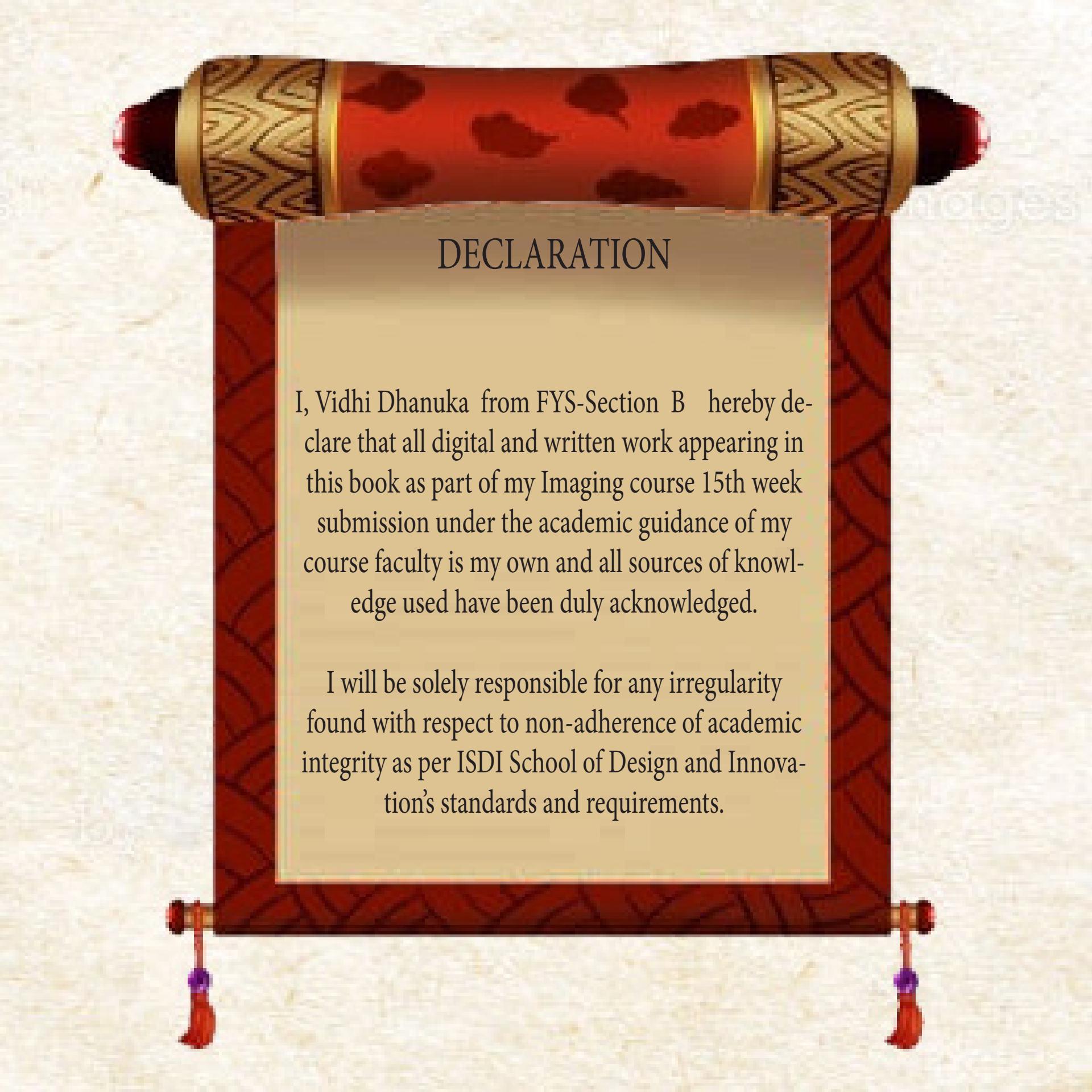
FASHION IN EUROPE FROM 1ND CENTURY TO XVIITH CENTURY AD

VIDHI DHANUKA



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DECLARATION

I, Vidhi Dhanuka from FYS-Section B hereby declare that all digital and written work appearing in this book as part of my Imaging course 15th week submission under the academic guidance of my course faculty is my own and all sources of knowledge used have been duly acknowledged.

I will be solely responsible for any irregularity found with respect to non-adherence of academic integrity as per ISDI School of Design and Innovation's standards and requirements.

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INTRODUCTION

This book is fashion of 15 decades of various parts of Europe . It is a wide spectrum view of fashion from general people to the royals . It is analysis of fashion from sculptures, paintings , statues etc . Fashion style and its fabrics are very much identified from shapes and colors .It is also an amalgamation of various cultures due to takeover of various parts . This book radiates and illustrates the aristocracy at each point .Even the goddesses played a very important role in influencing fashion . Some are even traditional sculptures of Cathedral and holy Places . So in a nut shell this book is a time machine to capture aesthetic Fashion in AD era .

TIME LINE

| | | |
|------|---|--|
| 2nd | { | Northern and Western Europe |
| 5th | { | Eastern Europe |
| 6th | { | |
| 9th | } | Costume in France under Merogivians and Carlogivians |
| 13th | | Germany |
| 16th | | Portuguese |
| 17th | | Spain |

NORTHERN
AND
WESTERN
EUROPE

I

People of northern and central Europe

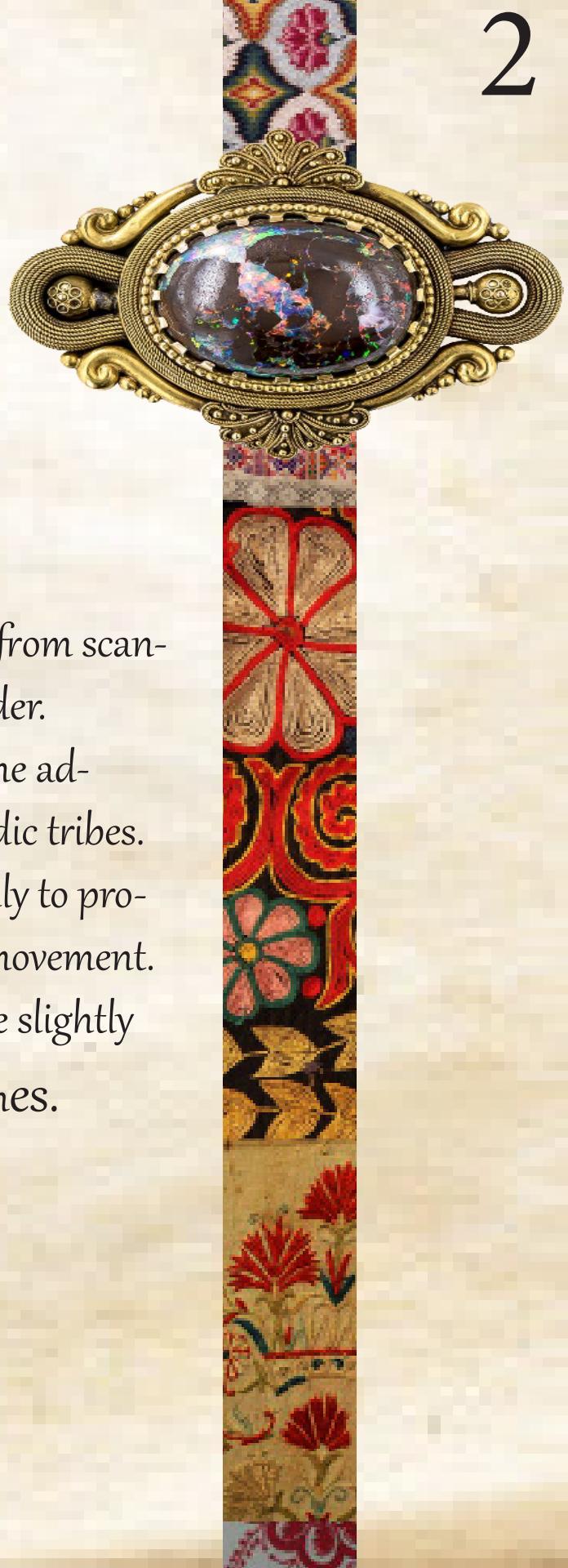
Europe was affected by early migratory movements.

In last centuries before Christian era, Germanic tribes from scandinavia and Denmark were forced between Elbe and order.

The west – south west Germany is the triangle where the advanced civilization being Celts apart from other nomadic tribes.

Gaulish costume before Roman conquest was princebilly to protect body from inclement weather without restricting movement.

After Roman conquest it perfectly suited to climate: the slightly shaped Tunics longer than its Roman cloak and breaches.



Military Costume



**Funerary stele
of a blacksmith
third-fourth cen-
turies AD.Sens**

Museum



Various costumes wore in Gaullish battle by Roman Patronage : some wore armour in shape of long iron coat of mail with broad shoulder pieces tightly belted at the waist. Others might wear a fringed sagnum fastened with a fibula on the right shoulder.

Children Costume



**Children in
cowled cloaks
second-fifth
centuries AD
Paris, Musee
de antiquities
nationales.**



The typical Gaulish cloak is the bardocucullus a circular cape with hood, of varying length; the garment was worn in several regions by children and peasants travellers and lower classes.

General Costume



Hunting god
from Mont
Saint- Jean
(Sarthe)Second
century AD
Paris Musee de
antiquities
nationales



The long sleeved tunic is common to both sexes, men wore it short of roll collar, with or without a girdle a women wore a long chausses and shoes complete the costume.

Eastern Europe

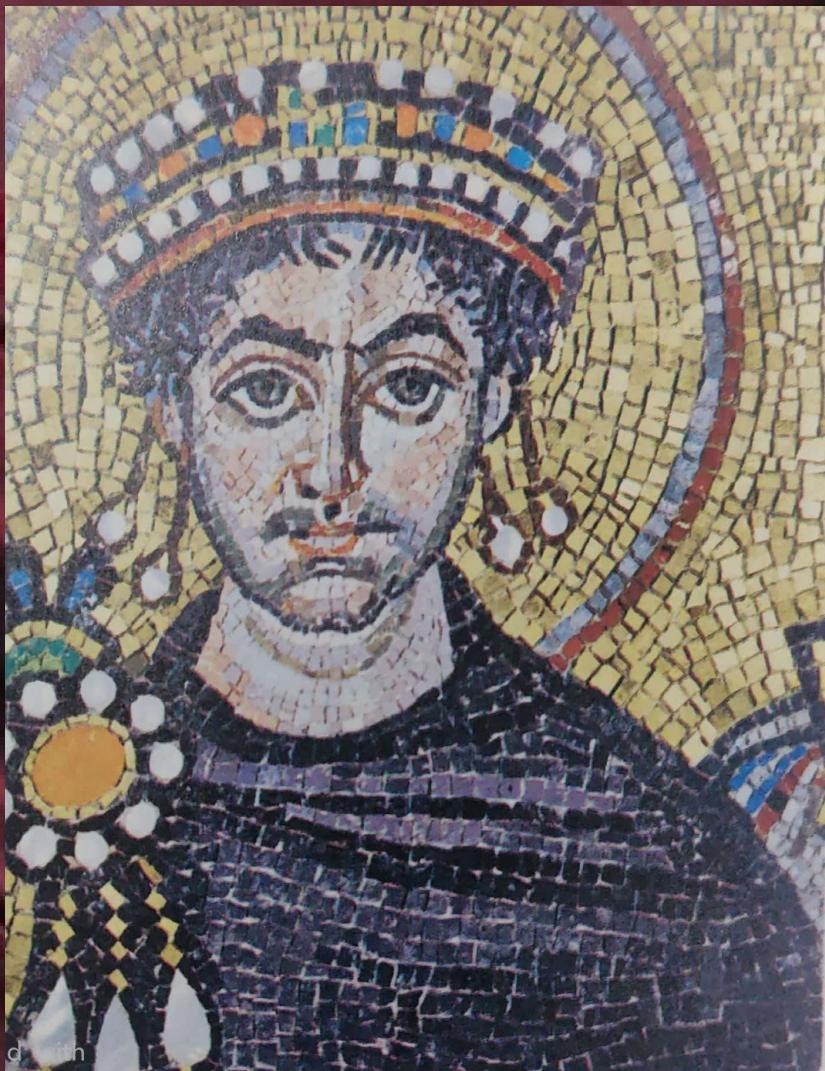
II

EASTERN EUROPE

In the east 3rd century was decline of Roman empire. Byzantine was from 9th to 13th century and had many relations from other countries like Asia. Byzantine costume reflected diverse influences. Constantinople by Turks conquest in 1453 had a lot of impact. Justinian the emperor by Byzantine is shown wearing purple oaks. Empress worn garments with scenes of the Adoration of Magi.



Costume in Greece



Justinian-
Detail of
mosiac in the
church of San
Vitale,
Ravenna sixth
century AD



There are no longer any Byzantine characteristics in the garments worn here: short gowns with sleeves slit at the elbows , hoods, hats with pointed brims. Merchants wear Turkish costume, with caftan and turban.

Imperial Costumes



The
Empress
Adriens,
ivory
fifth-sixth
centuries,
Florence
Musee
Nazionale



Imperial costume is enriched with precious stones and all kinds of decoration: necklaces, the manikis or gorget a tablion on set in the flowering purple chamleys trimmed women wore head-trimmed hairnets and earrings.

Civilian Costume



**Saint Sismos
and Saint
Phibamon on
horseback,
frescos in the
monastery of
Beirut(Egypt)
fifth and sixth
centuries.**



The arrangement of embroidered or woven motifs decorating the talaris worn by men and women or the short tunics worn by men and optic weaving tradition: it appears in vertical bands on shoulders and at a knee height.

Costume in Roman Period



**The tetrachs,
group in red
porphyry
Venice
(Byzantine
costume in
Roman
period)**



Costume reflects Roman influences Ugarments are simple in shape, loose and flowing: the tunic with long tight sleeves the military chlamys or long pallium fastened on the right shoulder.

Costume in France under Merovingians and Carolingians

III



Costume in France under Merovingians and Carolingians

Costumes not varied differently in Merovingian period. The documents are rare of Merovingian times but abundant of Carolingian period. A general feature of this period were which straight came from Byzantium that it was similar for both sexes.



Barbarian Costume



Bronze panels
from
Bjornhofda in
Torslunda, Oland,
C.600 Stockholm,
National Museum
of Antiquitee.



The small gold statuette gives a unique representation of the sewn fitted tunic following the line of the body. The wearer is beardless with fairly long hair. The Horseman wears braies tucked tight hose.

Male Costumes



Altar of
Ratchins,
Eight century
AD cividale,
church of
Saint Martin



The stylized images show the garments mentioned in the various texts: *breaches tide at ankles with crossed thongs short full skirt tunic short cloak are typical Spain costumes.*

Female Costumes



Charles
Gospel book
ninth century
AD Paris, BIB,
NAT MS TAL
9836F.146V



Female costume is composed of two tunics
worn one of top of the other, or of a long tu-
nic with mantle fasted shoulder.

The left sleeve is decorated more than right
sleeve.

The whore of Babylon wears a costume which
has been a transposition of an eastern

Modet.

Carolingian period



Metz
sacramentary
coronation of an
emperor ninth
century AD,
Pares Bib Nat
mistal 1141.f.2v



The representations inspired by naturalism of ancient models show with precise detail the short, fuel tunic, the gonelle whose tops hangs over to hide the gridle. The medium length rectangular cloak, a survival of the ancient pallium, is fastened on the right shoulder

Military costume



Carolingian
warriors
resting ivory
panel ninth
century AD,
Paris, Luvre



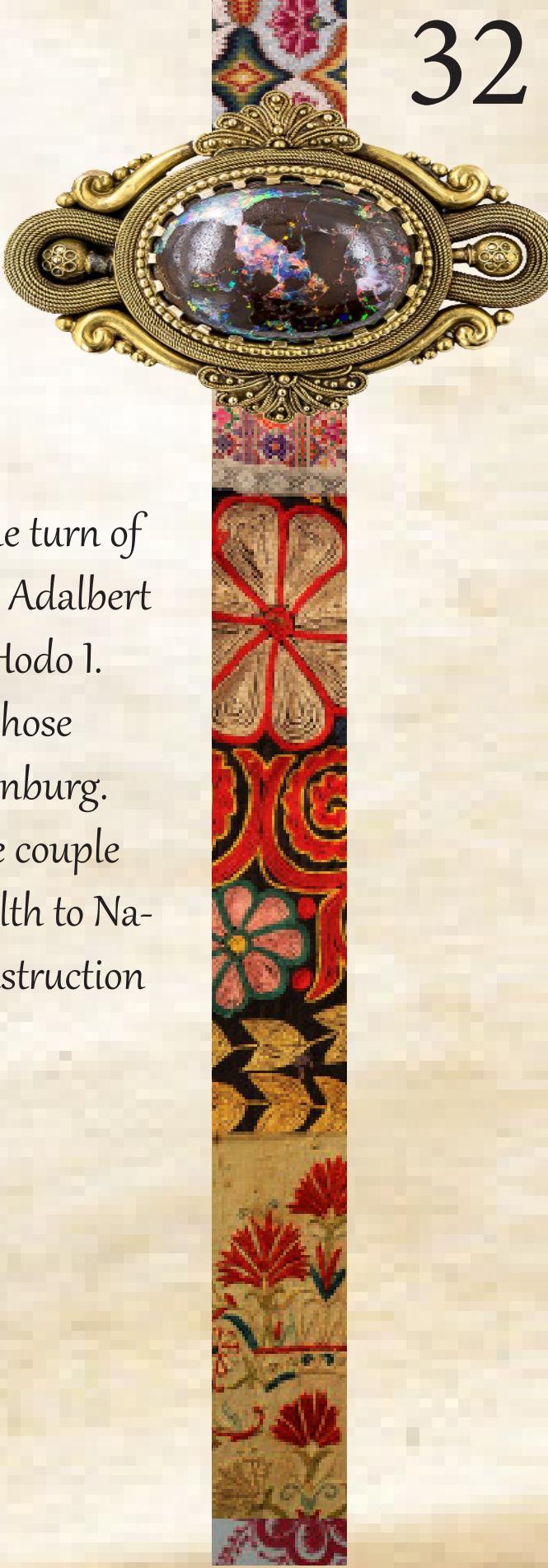
Over the gonelle the guards wear a cuirass with a roman style lather and metal kilt with helmets decorated on top with a crest which may have been no more than a rudge where two parts of the helmets are soldered together.

GERMANY

IV

GERMANY

Uta of Naumburg was probably born around the turn of the 10th century, she was the daughter of Count Adalbert of Ballenstedt and his wife Hidda, daughter of Hodo I. She was a member of the House of Ascanian, whose lands covered what today is Saxony and Brandenburg. Uta's marriage was childless, on their deaths the couple left their estates to Henry III and their great wealth to Naumburg Cathedral in order to help with the construction of a chapel.



Countess of Utah



Countess Uta
of Naumburg

c.1260
Naumburg
Cathedral.
Germany



The commemorative statues of founder
of Naumburg Cathedral (Saxony) set up
around 1260 in the choir.

The Noble face of Uta is radiant expression
of spiritual favour and charm.

Wearing a heraldic crown she raises the col-
lar of her mantle to her cheek is an exquisite
gesture of coquetry and modesty.

The colored grain of the stone shows brightly
stretched material and drapery

PORTUGESE

V



Portuguese

Known for: regent of Spain during long absences of her husband, Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor

Titles: Empress, Holy Roman Empire; Queen of Germany, Spain, Naples, and Sicily; Duchess of Burgundy; princess (Infanta) of Portugal

Dates: October 24, 1503 - May 1, 1539

Isabella



**Isabella of
Portugal, wife of
Emperor Charles
V, 1548 Oil on
Canvas by Titian
(c.1490-1576)**



Charles V was attending the Diet Augsburg in 1568 and summoned Titan to paint his late wife.

Her Noble Beauty and natural distinction are enhanced by the brocades and jewelry.

In 1636 it was taken in Madrid in Alcazar it remained there for some years until and it was a fire in 1734

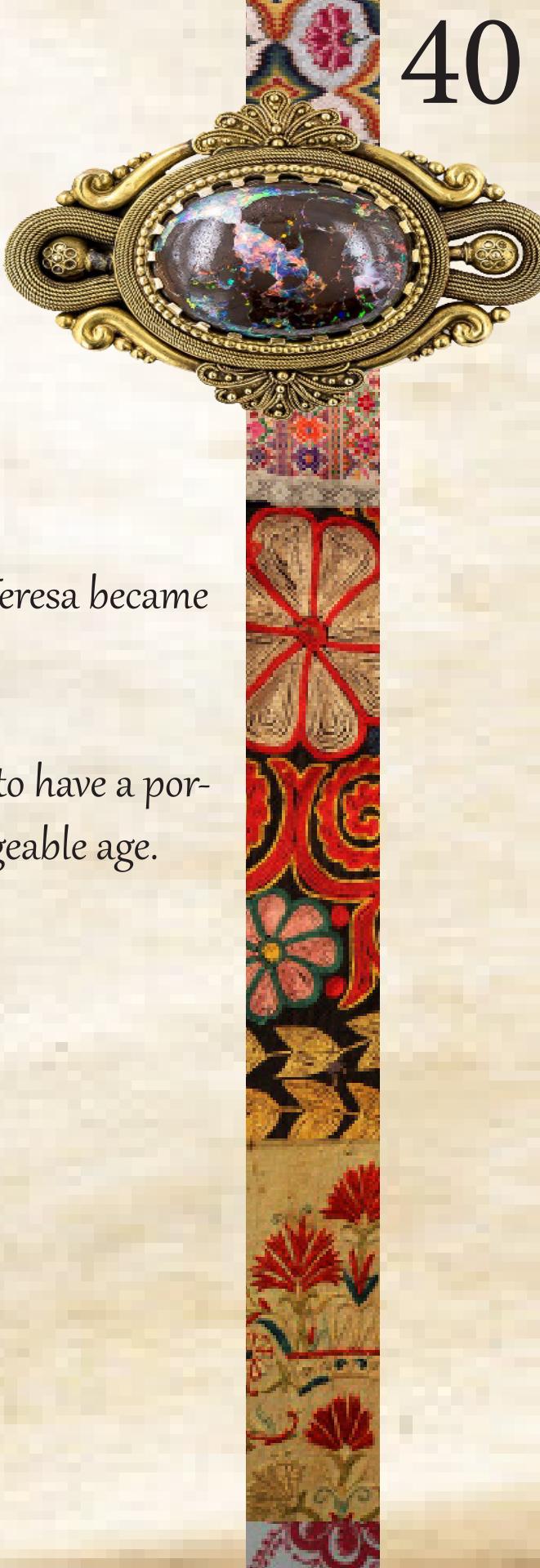
SPAIN

VI

Spain

The daughter of King Philip IV of Spain, María Teresa became the presumptive heir to the throne in 1646.

Princely suitors from around Europe were keen to have a portrait of the young infanta as she reached marriageable age.



Diego Velázquez

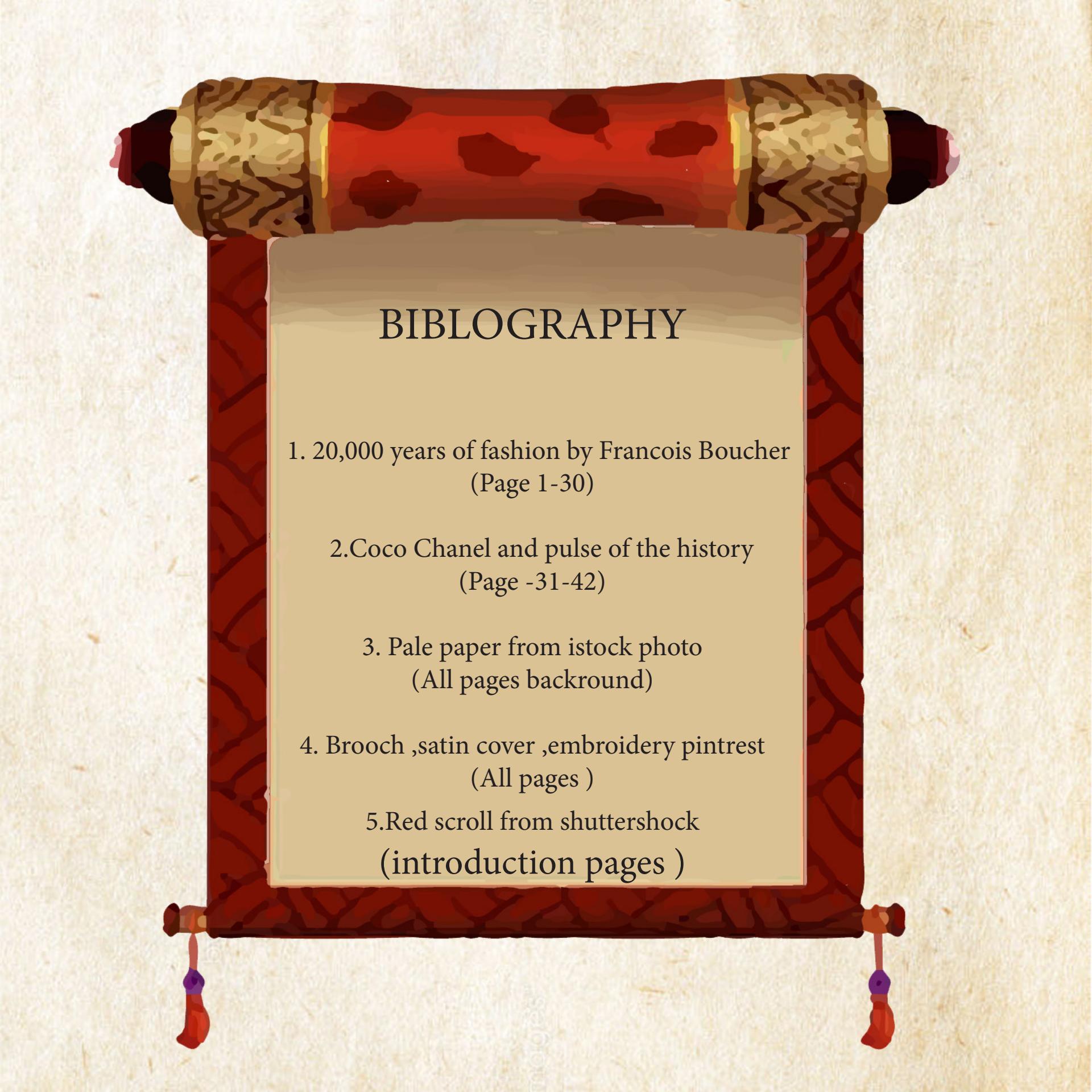


Diego
Velázquez
(1599-1660)
The Infanta
María Teresa
c.1653 Oil on
canvas



Spain introduced a rigid and severe style. The costume has a geometric structure high corsage above the bell skirt with an armature of wood or metal Hoops the farthingle.

In the seventeenth century the criteria for costume was no longer elegance ,as in Renaissance and Mannerist epochs ,but social ceremony and decorum.



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(Page 1-30)
2. Coco Chanel and pulse of the history
(Page -31-42)
3. Pale paper from istock photo
(All pages background)
4. Brooch ,satin cover ,embroidery pintrest
(All pages)
5. Red scroll from shuttershock
(introduction pages)

This book is fashion through sculptures , paintings and statues . It speaks and anaylses fashion of A.D of which no remains are there but throuh assumptions of weather and influence . It speaks about different direction of Europe and how smallest element would affect the larger part . In general this book is a perfect epitome of fashion in europe through 15 centuries of A.d