

## **G13 : FASHION : DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **Unit 1 : Fashion Study Timeline Of Clothing Of Drape Style Of Early Civilization**

#### **Outline**

##### **Clothing of early civilization**

- Romans
- Egyptians
- Vedic
- Mughals

#### **Learning Outcome**

- Provides an overview of history of fashion of ancient civilization
- Studying fashion history as a source of inspiration for developing fashion clothing

##### **❖ ROMAN CLOTHING**

- **Loincloth-** basic clothing (undergarment)
- **Tunic-** over the loincloth was worn, as loose garment made from 2 rectangles stitched at the sides and shoulders, and tied with a belt
- **Toga-** a cloak

##### **TUNIC –ROMAN SHIRT**

- Tunic - the most basic /standard garment worn by the men of ancient Rome
- Length a loose tunic reaching the knees was worn by poor and workers. Full length up to the ankles was worn by the wealthy
- Sleeve the working class wore sleeveless tunics. Sleeves were short or elbow length, wide at the top, decreasing in width towards the wrist
- Width depending on the class or rank the tunic varied in flare. Sometimes so wide that when spread out it reached on both sides to the middle of the forearms
- Belt as a rule a girdle was worn at the waist, which created graceful folds
- Garments were made from cotton, linen, wool and silk. Shoes were made from hides, skins and leather

##### **TOGA- ROMAN SHAWL**

- Toga a large piece of cloth wrapped around the body
- Togas were normally white for casual use, coloured togas for special occasions and dark coloured for mourning

- The senators toga was white coloured with a purple band and the emperor wore a purple toga with a gold band

## **ROMAN WOMEN'S CLOTHING**

- Over the undergarments women wore a tunic made of wool or linen with or without sleeves
- Over this they wore a pleated long dressing called the stola, which reached the ankles. It was in bright colours
- Women sometimes wore a shawl called the palla on top. It was a large rectangular piece of clothing which was draped in various ways, mainly used to cover the head

## ❖ **EGYPTIAN CLOTHING**

- **Loincloth**- undergarment worn by commoners, nobility and royals. Slaves were allowed to wear only after formation of the new kingdom
- **Schenti**- a skirt pleated in front worn by nobility and royalty. Till thigh level and alter up to the knee
- **Tunic** – worn by nobility and pharaoh
- **Kalasiri**- an upper garment worn by men and women

Mostly the garments were made from linen

## **EGYPTIAN KALASIRIS**

Draped in various styles kalasaris started from the neck, below the breast, waist or hip level

- Width- close fitting or sometimes it was wide and full
- Knitted- in one piece so as to impart to it some elasticity and cause it to cling to the limbs of the wearer
- Woven-2 pieces were cut separately and hand stitched at the sides and loose in width and short

Sleeves were either cut separately and sewn on

**EGYPTIAN CAPES** - Various kinds of capes were worn both by men and women of the upper class

- 1-circular shoulder capes ,varied in width but never reached lower than the shoulder and made either of linen painted in diverse colours or of very costly network. The areas falling on sides on breast and back were gathered, thus giving rise to diagonal folds
- 2-another style of cape, circular or rectangular was made only of transparent material. On the sides fell from the shoulders to a little below the elbows. In front gathered on the breast and held in place by a clasp, so that the ends hung down loose

## **EGYPTIAN HEADWEAR**

Both men and women wore wigs and changed every day, they wore curly hair wigs on special occasions

- Nemes- headwear initially made of leather and later of linen was worn by pharaoh and nobilities
- Khat- worn by commoners and nobility, off white in colour
- Servant did not wear nemes or khat

### ❖ VEDIC CLOTHING

Upper garment was called **Uttaiya** and worn like a shawl over the shoulders

Lower garment was called **paridhana** or **vasana**. It was usually such a cloth fastened around the waist with a belt or a string which is called **mekhela** or **rasana**.

Third garment called **pravara** was worn in cold season like cloak or a mantle

### WOMEN'S CLOTHING IN VEDIC PERIOD

During the initial stages of stitching clothes, the easiest piece of clothing for women was the *Sari*. The method for draping these saris were altered on a regional basis

A blouse or a *Choli*, with sleeves and a neck, was later incorporated as part of the sari

A similar type of Vedic clothing the *Dupatta* which is the smaller version of the sari, worn across both shoulders and around the head

### MEN'S CLOTHING IN VEDIC PERIOD

*Dhotis*, similar to dupatta but slightly longer, were worn initially by men during the Vedic period. They would drape the dhoti around the waist and partition it with pleats. Upper garments were not required for men to wear, therefore, the dhoti was the only piece of clothing they wore

Another similar garment worn by men was the *lungi* which was simply draped around the man's waist and pleated in the centre, but not partitioned. Later on, when the Vedic people learnt to stitch, they made the *Kurta* which is a loose shirt like upper body garment. Then came the *pajama* which resembled a loose trouser

### ❖ MUGHALS CLOTHING

Wore expensive clothing, muslins, silks, velvets, brocades

Muslim children wore three types,

1. **Ab-e-Rawan** (running water)
2. **Baft Hawa** (woven air)
3. **Shabnam** (evening dew). Muslins called Shabnam were brought from Dacca and were famous as Dhaka malmal

Men and womens clothing on the next page

## MEN'S CLOTHING IN MUGHAL PERIOD

The Jama, called *Yaktahi Jama* when unlined, was worn both short and long over a *pai-jama* to form an outfit known as the *Bast Agag* by Persians and central Asia. The Mughal Jama is a side-fastening frock-coat with tight-fitting bodice, nipped-in waist and flared skirt, reaching the knees.

Another garment worn by men during those times was the *Chogha*. The word Chogha referred to a long sleeved coat, open down the front, usually down to hip length or knee length

Pyjama: During the Akbar period, men wore trousers with their jamas /coat

Paintings of the earlier period indicate that the pyjamas were loose and flowing from the waist to the knee, where they became snug down to the ankle and with folds suggesting they were longer and pushed up

Patka: around the waist of the jama, a long piece of fine fabric was tied like a sash, from which a jewelled sword could be suspended. These were hand woven with complex designs, embroidered or hand painted or printed

Pagri /turban: the turban as an accessory denoted status, religion, caste and region of origin