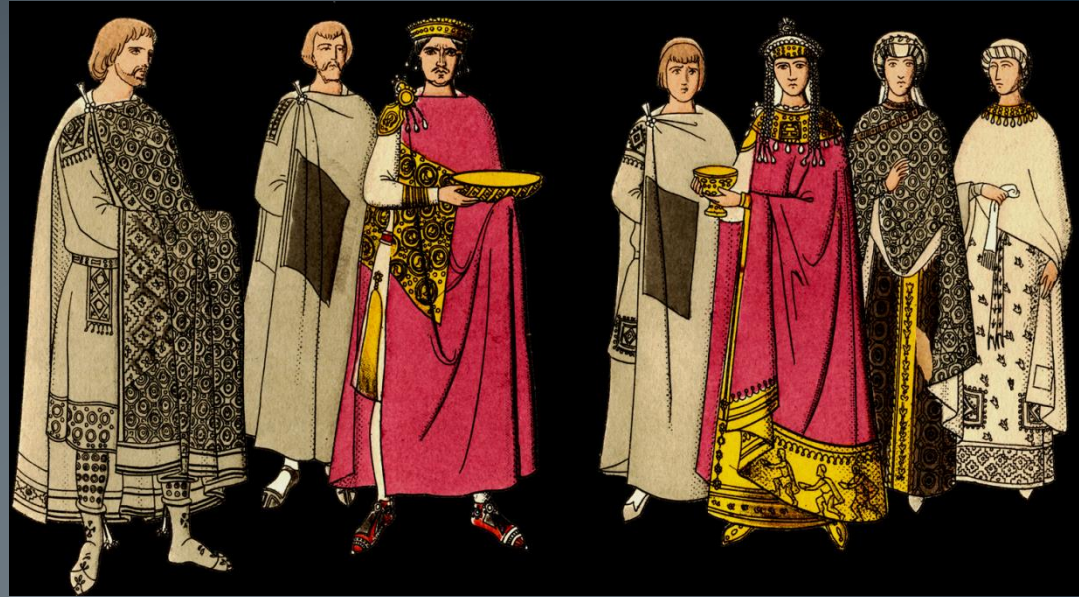


# The Middle Ages

c. A.D. 300 – 1500

# The Byzantine Empire

(c. 330-1453 A.D.)

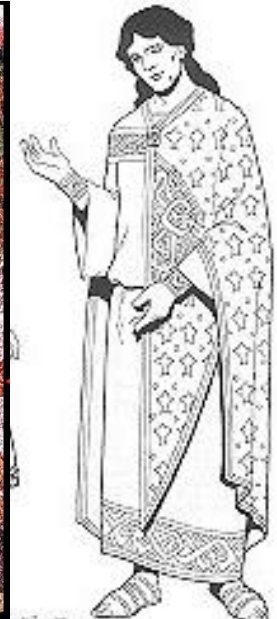
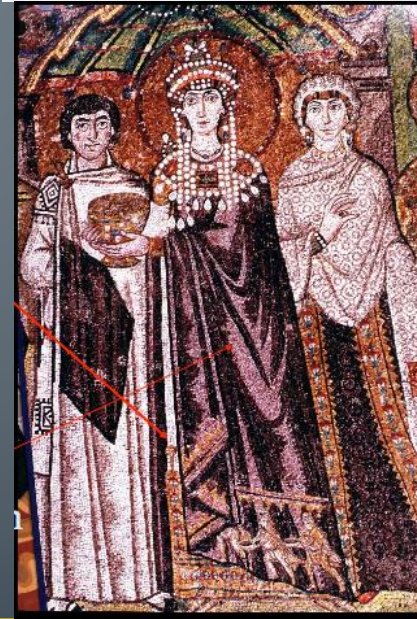


- The Byzantine Empire began in the fourth century A.D. as the Eastern Roman Empire
  - Capital, Constantinople
- Color and decorative tradition
  - Influenced by the Orient and the Middle East because of their trade position between Western Roman Empire & Asia
  - Byzantines inherited their basic Roman clothing forms, the tunic and toga for men, and the stola, a type of long dress, for women, as well as their shoes and their hairstyles.
- Those basic garments had become more ornate and luxurious late in the Roman Empire, yet it was not long after the fall of the Roman Empire in 476 A.D. that the Byzantines began to modify and extend the Roman clothing tradition to become something uniquely their own.



# Byzantine Men & Women

- Men/Women
  - Tunics – T-shaped garment with close-fitting sleeves to the wrist; length varied
  - **Dalmatica** - Their most basic garment; a long, flowing tunic, or shirt, with wide sleeves and hem; often worn with belts
    - Segmentae – Square or round decorative medallions that were placed on tunics/dalmatica
    - Clavi (*Roman term*) – Stripes on either side of the tunic that Romans had used to show status; now only decorative
    - Elaborately woven fabrics
  - **Paludamentum** – worn by upper class men and the empress; cloak that fastened over right shoulder with a jeweled brooch
    - Tablion – large square decoration; unique to paludamentum →



# Byzantine Women

- Women
  - Palla was replaced early on with a simple veil worn on the head
    - Returned later as this →
  - Double-layered tunics
    - Under tunic – long, fitted sleeves
    - Outer tunic – shorter, open sleeves
  - Jeweled belts and collars

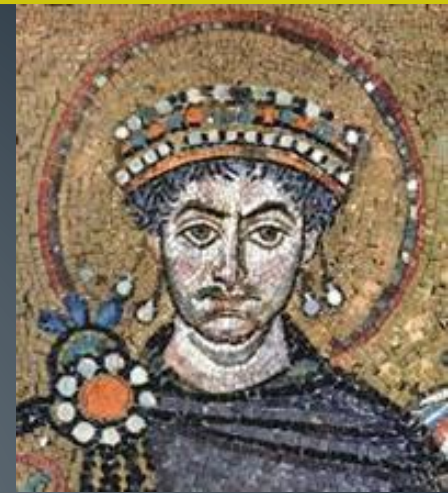




# Hair, Headdress & Footwear

- Hair/Headdress

- Men – Clean shaven until 10<sup>th</sup> century; beards later
- Emperor/Empress wore jeweled crown w/pearl strands at either side
- Women – Covered their heads with veils & turbanlike hats
  - Hair was sometimes worn in buns on top of head with middle-part and soft waves framing the face



- Footwear

- Shoes
- Hose were worn under shoes
- Boots – worn by men only



# Sketch These Examples on the Back of Your Index Card

## 1. Paludamentum



## 2. Byzantine Women





# *The End of the Roman/Byzantine Era*

- By 300 A.D., Germanic tribes were migrating into the Roman Empire, western Europe and North Africa
  - Lured by the high Roman standard of living
  - Eastern tribes were fleeing the Huns
  - Visigoths were absorbed into the Empire
    - Revolted and sacked Rome in 410 A.D.
- Germanic tribes intertwined with Roman culture
  - This set the stage for medieval civilization

# *Merovingian & Carolingian Dynasties*

- **Charlemagne** (Charles the Great, King of the Franks)
  - The Franks are the last surviving Germanic tribe in Western Europe
    - Conquered France & Belgium, founded Merovingian Dynasty
  - Charlemagne's father, Pepin overthrows Merovingian king
    - Starts Carolingian Dynasty
  - He inherits throne and becomes renowned as a great ruler
  - After his death, Carolingian rule fails
- **Moors invade Spain during the Carolingian Dynasty**
  - This marks the introduction of Islam into Western Europe



# Important Garments from the Early Middle Ages

- Men
  - Tunics – T-shaped garment much like a larger version of a modern undershirt
  - Gaiters (Leg Bandages) – Strips of line/wool wrapped tightly around the leg to the knee and worn either over hose or alone
  - Breeches – the predecessor of modern pants and shorts; tied off at the knee





# Mantles

- 10th & 11th Centuries
- **Open** – One piece of fabric that fastened at one shoulder
- **Closed** – A length of fabric with a slit through which the head slipped





# Women's Clothing: 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> Centuries

- **Chemise** – Loose-fitting garment linen garment very close to the skin; similar to but longer than a man's undershirt
- **Under tunics** – floor-length with close-fitting sleeves
- **Outer tunics** – floor-length with wide sleeves
- **Mantles** –
  - Double Mantles – lined in contrasting colors
  - Winter Mantles – lined in fur



- **Headwear** –

- Veils –
  - Open – hanging close to sides of face and ending about mid-chest
  - Wrapped/Closed – pulled around the face and under chin

- **Footwear** –

- Hose – tied into place @ knee
- Shoes – much like men
- Slippers – bands at the ankle like clergymen
- Clogs – wooden platforms to keep shoes out of mud/snow/water

# Sketch These Examples on the Back of Your Index Card

1. Open Mantle



2. Man



3. Woman



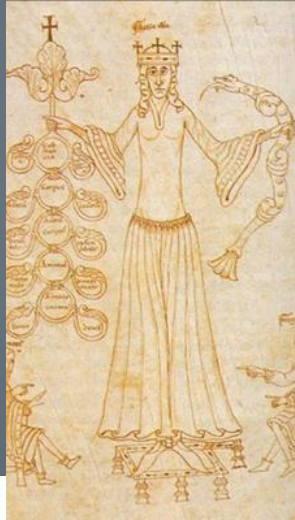


# Bliauts

- Worn by both Women & High Ranking Men
- A tightly fitted garment worn over the chemise
- Usually belted at the waist
- Various sleeves styles
  - Fitted
  - Belled
- Silk or Linen



Fig. 36  
Bliaut and Hip-belt  
ca. 1130

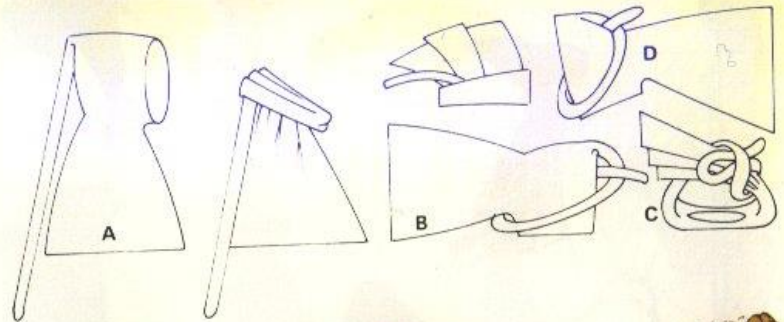
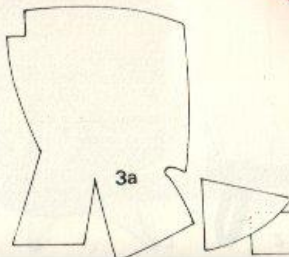
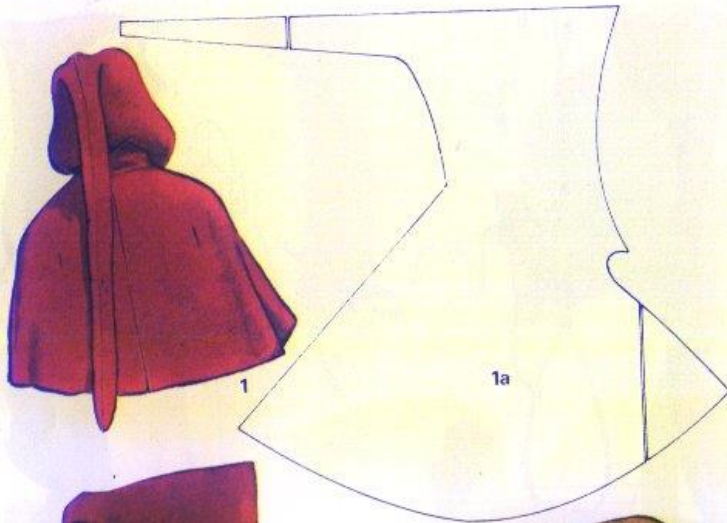




# Hoods & Liripipes

Planches d'étude de costumes - 1976 - inédit

28





# Coif

- A linen head covering
- Worn under chain mail or other hats
- Tied under the chin



FIGURE 5.17

Manuscript of about 1240–1260. Lower left panel shows three men harvesting wheat. The man on the right wears only his braies and a small, white coif on his head. His fellow workers wear short tunics or cotes, the man on the left has tucked his into his belt, thereby revealing his braies and the top of his hose, which fasten to the top of his braies. Women in the upper panel wear (from left to right) a cote, a cote with a sideless surcote (which is lifted up to reveal her patterned stockings); cotes and mantles. The woman at the far right is wearing a fur-lined mantle. (Photograph manuscript







FIGURE 5.18

Drawing of a man and woman, c. 1225-1250. Both wear garments cut full under the arm. Man wears cote and mantle, woman wears cote, sideless surcote, and mantle. From Bowie, T., ed. 1982. *Medieval of Villand de Hainaut*. Reproduced courtesy, Indiana University Press.

- Drawing of a man and woman, c. 1225-1250. Both wear garments cut full under the arm. Man wears cote and mantle, woman wears cote, sideless surcote, and mantle.

**Table 5.1.**  
**OLD ENGLISH AND FRENCH COSTUME TERMS**

Type of garment	Definition	Old French term	Old English term	Modern English term derived from:
underwear	undergarment for men, worn next to the skin and covering the lower part of the torso and upper legs. (See Figure 5.27.)	braies	brech	breeches
	undergarment for both men and women worn next to the body and cut as loose, linen garment with sleeves. (See Figure 6.12, page 115.)	chemise	shirt	shirt chemise
under tunic	under tunic worn by both men and women and placed over chemise or shirt. (See Figure 5.27.)	cotte	cote	coat <sup>1</sup> petticoat <sup>2</sup>
outer tunic	top most garment (excluding garments worn for out-of-doors to protect against weather). Worn either over or under tunic or when no under tunic is worn, worn over chemise or shirt. (See Figure 5.27.)	sorcot	surcote	overcoat <sup>2</sup>
		rogue	roc	frock
		sorquene	sukkenie	smock
		bliaud	blaue	blouse <sup>2</sup>
		cuertel	kirtel or kirtle	none currently in use
		cotte-hardie cotardie	cotehardie	none currently in use
		gonele <sup>1</sup>	goune or gowne or gonne <sup>1</sup>	gown
outdoor garments	cloak or cape designating high rank. (See Color Plate 11.)	mantel	mantel	mantle
	wide cape with hood	chape	cope	cape
	hood, cut and sewed to a chape. (See Figure 6.5, page 127.)	chaperon	chaperon	chaperon <sup>8</sup>
	long cloak with capelike sleeves. (See Figure 6.5, page 128.)	garnache or gamache or ganache	garnache	none currently in use
	cloak with long, wide sleeves having a slit below the shoulder length through which the arm could be slipped, leaving the long, full sleeve hanging behind. (See Figure 5.20.)	herigaut	herigaut	none currently in use
sets of garments	a set of garments consisting generally of under tunic, outer tunic, and mantel, however, the same term is also used to refer to a single garment.	gardcorps	gardcors	none currently in use
		robe	robe	robe



**Table 5.1**  
**OLD ENGLISH AND FRENCH COSTUME TERMS**

Type of garment	Definition	Old French term	Old English term	Modern English term derived from:
head coverings or parts of head coverings	hood	coul	couel	cowl <sup>2</sup>
	veil worn around the side of the face and under the chin (See Figure 5.17)	gumpe	wimpele or wimple	none currently in use
	circlet worn around head	chapel or chapelet	chapelet	chapelet
	small white cap that tied under the chin (See Figures 5.17 and 5.19.)	coif	coif	coif <sup>2</sup>
	long tube of fabric hanging down from the back of a hood (See Figure 6.3, page 127)	cornette	lirisppe	none
leg coverings	garment that fits the foot and leg up to the knee or thigh (See Figure 5.15)	chausses	hose	hose
other terms	fur-trimmed garment	pelisson	pellison	pelisse (19th century)
	narrow band of cloth attached to hood, headdress, or sleeve (See Figure 6.3, page 127)	coufieres	tippet	none

<sup>2</sup>Modern term differs markedly from term of origin but is a fashion term.

# Sketch These Examples on the Back of Your Index Card

1. Bliaut/Sideless Surcote



2. Man in Bliaut & Open Mantle



3. Man in Liripipe & Hood

