

TRADITIONAL COSTUMES OF GREEK

- Clothing in ancient greek primarily consisted of the chiton , peplos , himation and chlamys . Anceint greek men & women typically wore two pieces of clothing drapped about the body : an undergarment (chiton or peplos) and a cloak (himation or chlamys).
- Clothes were customarily homemade out of various length of rectangular linen or wool fabric with little cutting or sewing and secured with ornamental clasps , pins , a belt or girdle . Pieces were generally interchangeable between men & women .

- Clothes were mainly homemade and often served many purposes (such as bedding) .
- Common clothing of the time was plain white , Sometimes incorporating decorative borders . There is evidence of elaborate design and bright colour, but these were less common.
- The Greek had a great appreciation for the human body , and it was shown in their fusion . The fabric was expertly draped around the body and the cloth could be slightly transparent . Males had no problem with nudity , while women's could only be naked in the public bath .
- The Greek also influence modern fashion quite a lot . Gianni versace famously used ancient greek inspiration and motifs in his collection

ANCIENT GREEK HAVE 4 TYPES OF CLOTHES :-

- Chiton
 - Himation
 - Peplos
 - Chlamys
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stola



chiton



chlamys



palla

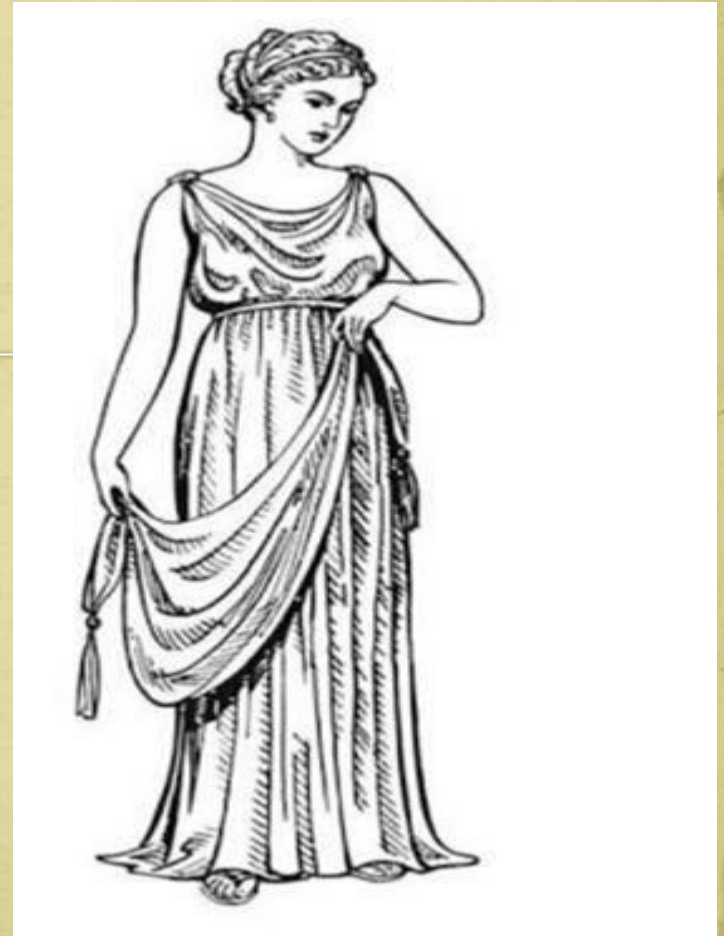
1) CHITON

- Chiton was a simple tunic garment of lighter linen that was worn by both sexes and all ages .
 - it consist of wide, rectangular tube of materials secure along the shoulder and upper arms by a series of fastness.
 - The chiton could be worn with himation or it could be worn without it as well .
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- A belt was also worn with chiton , which was called zoster .
- There are two types of chiton are there :
 - 1) Doric chiton
 - 2) Ionic chiton
- Doric chiton :Basic garment folded over lapped the bodice held in place pins .
- Ionic chiton : With greater width & top edges were fastened at the shoulder.

DORIC CHITON

- It was very simple . It was made with a large piece of cloth (usually wool) . The cloth was folded and put around the body . It was fastened on the shoulder using broaches and the allowed to fall into folds . A belt often called girdle , was worn around the waist to hold the dress in place .



IONIC CHITON

Ionic chiton was sewn like a tube . The material usually linen , was folded and sewn with holes left for the head and arms . A belt was also worn on the ionic style to keep it in a position and make it fall into folds from the waist down .



2) HIMATION

- **Himation** was a simple outer garment worn over the peplos or chiton .
- It consisted of a heavy ractangular material , passing under the left arm and secured at the right shoulder .
- The cloak would be twisted around a strap that also passed under the left arm and secured at the right shoulder .
- A more voluminous himation was worn in cold weather .
- The himation could be pulled up over the head to cover the wearer , when they were overcome by emotion or shame.



3) PEPILOS

- The peplos consisted of a tubular shaped cloth ,this was folded from the inside out .
- The top area of the tube usually gathered at the waist and the bottom area extended till the ankles .
- The cloth on the upper area was brought underneath the left arm – this was secured with the help of tapes or pins on the right shoulder .
- The top layer of cloth , which drapped the waist often gave the appearance of two pieces of cloth



4) CHLAMY'S

- The chlamys a seamless rectangle of woolen material worn by men for military or hunting purposes . It was worn as a cloak and fastened at the right shoulder with a brooch or button .
- The chlamys was typical greek military attire from the 5th -3rd Bc.



UNDERGARMENTS

- Women often wore a strophion , the bra of the time , under their garments . The strophion was a wide band of wool or linen wrapped across the breasts and tied between the shoulder blades .

- Mens and women sometime wore traingular lion clothes called perizoma as underwear .



FASTNERS & BUTTONS

- Since clothing was rarely cut or sewn , fastners and buttons were often used to keep garments in place .
- Large pins called peronai or fibulae , were worn at the shoulders , facing down , to hold the chiton or peplos in place .



FOOTWEARS

- Women and men typically wore sandals , slippers , soft shoes and boats . At home they usually went barefoot .



JEWELLERY

- Jewellery plays an important part of ancient greek fashion.
- Greece loved to wear all sorts of jewellery with their following garments – bracelets , earrings and necklace .
- Armlets were common jewellery in the ancient greece . Females wore these beautiful golden jewellery was also an indicator of a woman's status and wealth in the society



Jewelry in ancient Greece



- ❧ There is evidence that ancient Greeks had necklaces, earrings, pins, pendants, armbands, thigh bands, bracelets, rings, wreaths, diadems, and other fancy hair ornaments.
- ❧ Bracelets were often worn in matching sets or pares
- ❧ Jewelry usually had pearls, gems or semiprecious gems.
- ❧ Popular earring designs included: angels flying, such as Eros, Nike, and Ganymede carried up by the eagle of Zeus to Mount Olympus.
- ❧ Jewelry was often passed down from generation to generation.
- ❧ Jewelry was sometimes made as an offering to the gods.





Hair styles in ancient Greece

Greece

- ✎ Hairstyles in ancient Greece also changed over time
- ✎ In the early days of Greece, men normally wore their hair short and grew beards
- ✎ During the Hellenistic era, beards went out of style
- ✎ Long hair was typical for Greek women; only slave women would wear their hair short
- ✎ Women curled and braided their hair in early Greece
- ✎ Later the style was to tie their hair back or put it up into a bun.
- ✎ Blonde hair was highly prized and people without blonde hair used a wash to make it appear blonde.
- ✎ They wore hair nets made of gold thread.



MAKE – UPS :

- Ancient greek women also used make up – pale or light skin was considered a status symbol for women .
- Women used honey and olive oil to improve their skin .
- Dark powder was dusted over the eye brows and red powder was used over their lips .
- Women also loved to wear their hair long this period.

Fabric used

Ancient greek clothing was made silk , linen and most often wool

Cosmetics

- ❧ Kohl was used to mark the eyes.
- ❧ Red, which was applied to lips, came from the ore ochre.
- ❧ Henna was painted on nails and hands
- ❧ There was numerous perfumes.
- ❧ Pale or light skin was considered a status symbol for women
- ❧ Women used honey and olive oil to improve their skin
- ❧ Dark powder was dusted over the eyebrows and red powder was used over their lips
- ❧ For a time, even connected eyebrows (the "unibrow") was in vogue.



Red ochre

