

# THE 1300s

The 1300s were the beginning of a change in fashion in Western Europe. Silk, fine wool and bold vibrant colours were popular among the wealthy

## NOBLE COUPLE

Long linen veil with a decorated edge, usually pinned to a fillet

Religious prayer beads

Long tunic made from plain silk

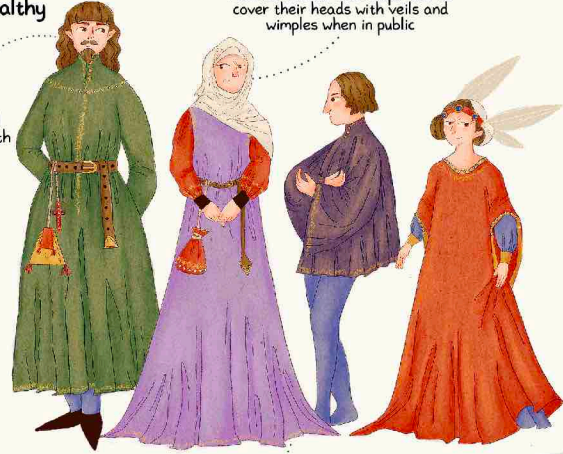


Lirepipe hood decorated with a jewelled border

Knee length tunic made of silk or wool, noble men would often have their tunics fully lined and edged in expensive furs for warmth

Woollen hose (hose=tights)

The Lirepipe Hood was popular with both men and women

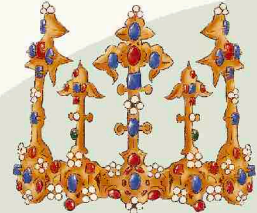


Married women were expected to cover their heads with veils and wimples when in public

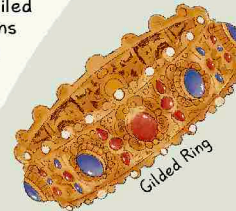
People dressed in multiple layers to stay warm even when in the comfort of their own homes

## JEWELLERY

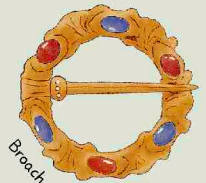
Jewellery at the beginning of the 1300s was usually made from gold and was worked into extremely elaborate and detailed designs by special artisans known as jewellers. It would also be inlaid with pearls and precious gemstones. Jewellery was the main way that nobility would display their wealth



Crown of Princess Blanche



Gilded Ring



Broach

# THE 1350s

Young men took to wearing short tight tunics which showed off their muscular legs as a show of virility

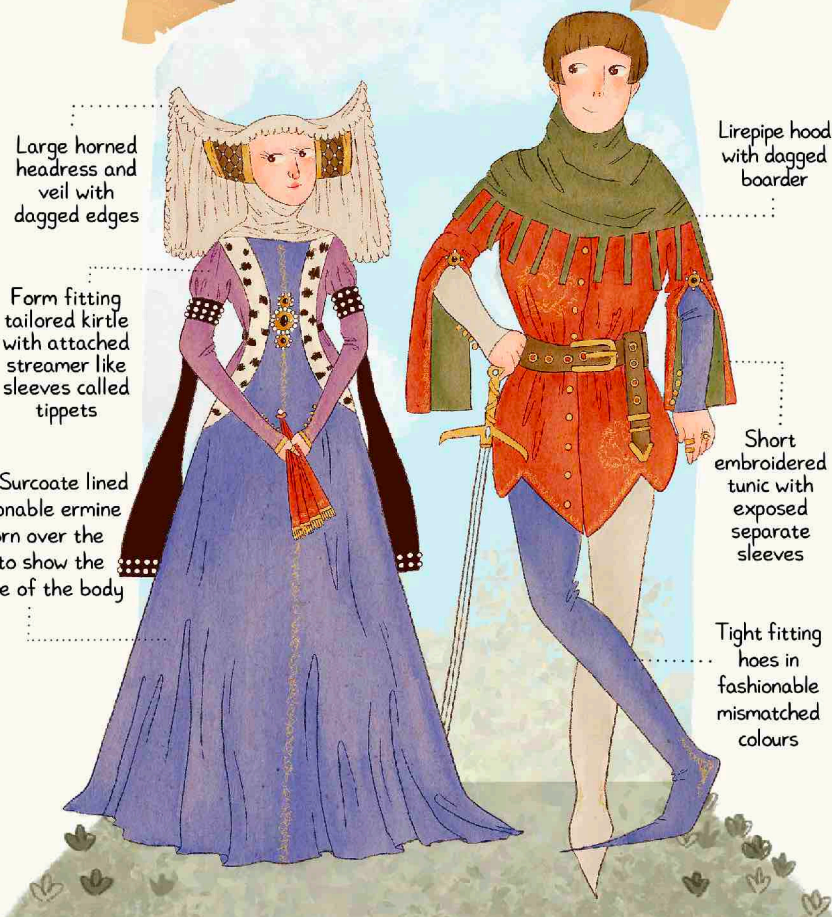


The invention of tailoring allowed for more form fitting clothes that followed the curvature of the body

Wealthy women's skirts were excessively long to show off their wealth by making it hard for them move

The 1350s saw the invention of tailoring in Western Europe causing a drastic change in fashion for both men and women with streamline form fitting gowns and tight leg hugging hoes

## NOBLE COUPLE



Large horned headdress and veil with dagged edges

Lirepipe hood with dagged boarder

Form fitting tailored kirtle with attached streamer like sleeves called tippets

Short embroidered tunic with exposed separate sleeves

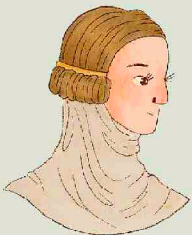
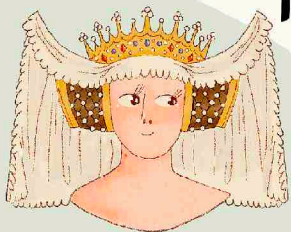
Tight fitting hoes in fashionable mismatched colours

## HEADRESSES

During the end of the 15th century women had a large variety of headdresses to choose from, with some of the most elaborate and gravity-defying headwear coming out of this period.

Sideless Surcoate lined in fashionable ermine fur worn over the kirtle to show the curvature of the body

Cauls were gilded cylindrical cages worn at the side of the head which held up some of the larger headdresses.



# THE 1410s

The fashion of the early 15th century was characterised by a series of extremes and extravagances, with voluminous robes and their sweeping floor length sleeves.

## NOBLE COUPLE

The large horned headdresses evolved into ornately decorated Hennins

Structured pleating in the front and back of the gown was popular

Long gowns called Houppelandes became popular



Large heavy chains of pearls and jewels were worn by wealthy men

Men also wore Houppelandes, though men's were considerably shorter and had a lower waistline

Brocaded silk was imported from the far east and was used as a status symbol



Sleeves of this period were so long that nobles were unable to use their hands without pinning their sleeves back

Women's gowns were so long during this period that they rendered them immobile

With the emerging wealthy merchant class sumptuary laws were put in place to ban the merchants from dressing as finely as the nobility

## POULAINES

Poulaines were a popular choice of footwear in the high Middle Ages of Europe, they were characterised with their excessively elongated toes which required fillings to maintain their shape. They were considered the height of fashion in the 15th century even making their way into the periods armour with the sabatons (foot armour) being elongated in the poulaine style. Though the style was condemned by the Catholic Church for being demonic or vein.



# THE 1470s

The 1470s saw a change in dress with the introduction of the extravagant Burgundian fashion. Bright bold colours of silk brocade and animal furs were popular with the wealthy

## NOBLE COUPLE

Tall headdresses called Hennins were popular among the nobility as a mark of status

Draped Chaperon made of silk

Overly long dagged sleeves

Excessively long poulaines were popular with the nobility

Under dresses called Kirtles were worn by all classes of women

Various styles of headdresses were worn by wealthy women

Men wore various styles of hats decorated with jewels and feathers

Wealthy people's poulaines could be up to 50 centimetres long

## CASTLE

Medieval castles were built for defence not comfort, so in response nobles would decorate their walls with elaborate tapestries as a display of wealth and for warmth



# THE 1530s

The fashion of the 1530's was characterised by its big and boxy silhouette as well as its very thick, big and voluminous fabrics and abundance of layers.

Gabled hoods (named for their shape resembling a barn door) was only worn in England



Heavy amounts of decorative slashing was popular among men and women



Men's codpieces were oversized large and were padded and shaped to emphasize their penis

## NOBLE COUPLE

The French Hood was a popular form of head covering for Tudor women



Front opening overgrown, often lined in fur

Fur lined sleeves were turned back to reveal heavily embellished and slashes under sleeves

Codpieces were popular with upper class men

Men wore matching doublets and jerkins with full skirts and matching sleeves

Women's gowns were constructed with a stiff bodice and skirt, the gown was laced in the front and a stomacher was worn to cover the lacing

## CASTLES

The nobility in the 1500s still largely lived in castles, but many were renovated to be more homely with their focus shifting from defence to become large lavishly decorated homes.

Many newly renovated castles replaced the stone with white marble and were half timbered with the iconic black and white effect.



# THE 1580s

The 1580s could be characterised into one phrase 'the bigger the better' with large skirts, large sleeves, big hairstyles, and even bigger ruffs.

## NOBLE COUPLE

Stylish pointed facial hair

Structured doublets with attached full puffed sleeves

Suits of ruffs worn at the wrists

Full puffed trunk hose attached to the doublet



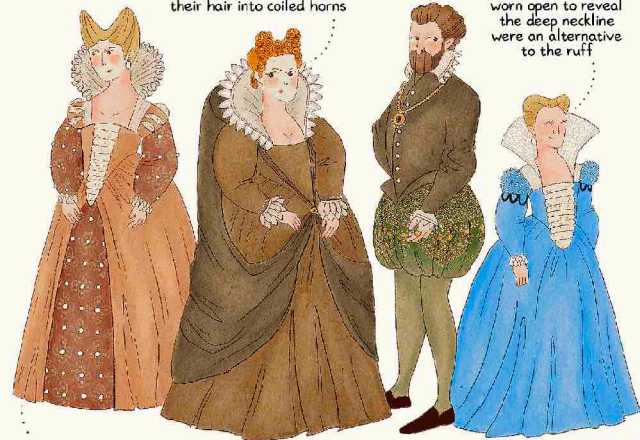
Pure white face makeup with red cheeks and lips

Stiffened triangular shaped bodices heavily decorated in gold work and pearls paired with full puffed sleeves

Full skirts worn over a farthingale to hold its shape

Italian noble women styled their hair into coiled horns

Wide lace collars worn open to reveal the deep neckline were an alternative to the ruff



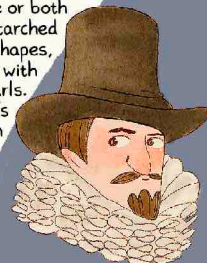
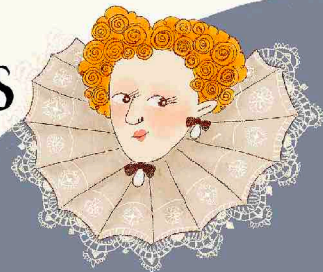
Women's face makeup was made from toxic lead causing their skin to corrode away

## RUFFS

Ruff's were an iconic piece of any late 16th century noble, they served as a status symbol due to their costly

maintenance. Ruff's could be made from linen, lace or both they were pinned and starched into their elaborate shapes, and could be decorated with beads, jewels and pearls.

Later on in the period ruff's began to be combined with large lace collars which allowed a women's décolletage to be seen, as well as the ruffs getting to their most ridiculous sizes.



# FASHION HISTORY

at a glance

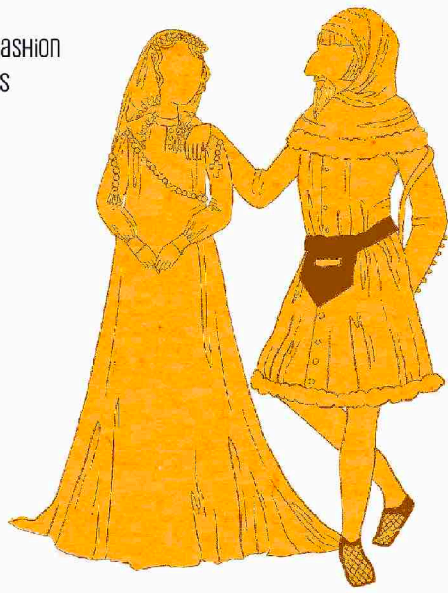
1300 - 1630

## HIGH MIDDLE AGES

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES

RELIGION HAD A MAJOR INFLUENCE ON FASHION ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN

CHANGE IN FASHION BEGINS



LIFE PIPE HOOD GOES OUT OF FASHION

1300

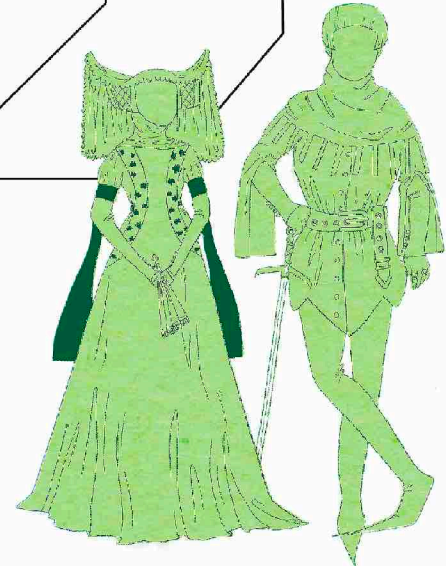
START OF WHAT WE CALL FASHION

LONG SHAPELESS GARMENTS WORN

INTRODUCTION OF TAILORING

WOMEN'S VEILS BEGIN TO FULLY COVER THEIR HEADS AND NECKS

RELIGION'S INFLUENCE ON FASHION LESSENED



GARMENTS BEGAN TO TIGHTEN

1350

### WAR OF THE ROSES

1470

### THE ROSES

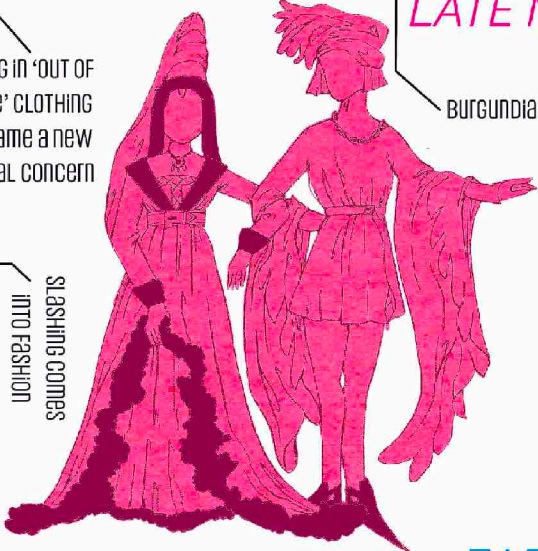
1410

### LATE MIDDLE AGES

BEING IN 'OUT OF DATE' CLOTHING BECAME A NEW SOCIAL CONCERN

BURGUNDIAN GOWN

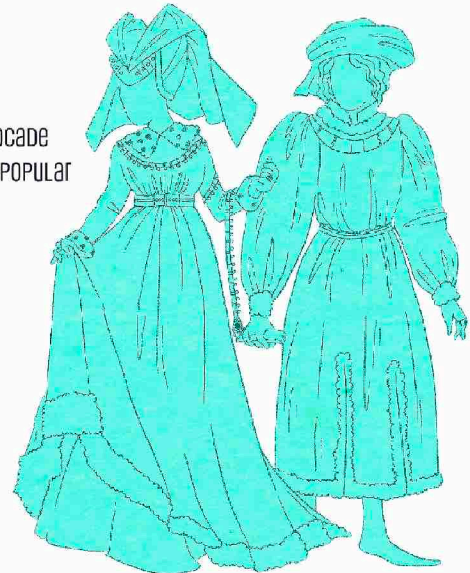
SLASHING COMES INTO FASHION



LONG BILLOWING SLEEVES

HENNINS COME INTO FASHION  
BURGUNDIAN COURTS INFLUENCE ON FASHION BEGINS

SILK BROCADE BECOMES POPULAR



HOUPPELANDE'S COME INTO FASHION

ELIZABETHAN GOLDEN AGE BEGINS

### EARLY MODERN PERIOD

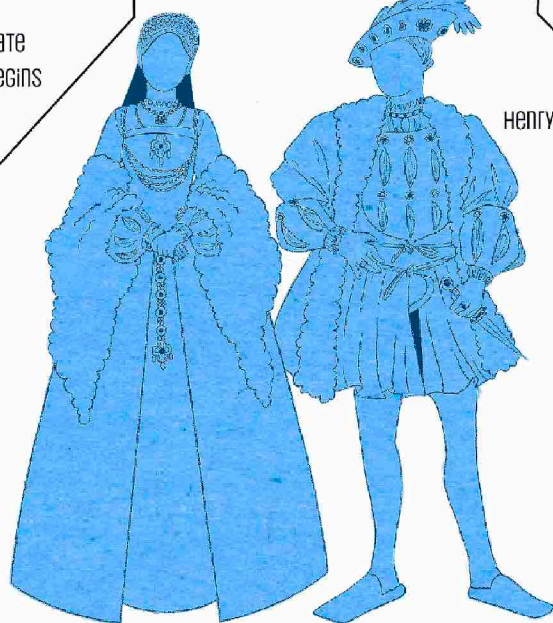
1530

### ELIZABETH I

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD BETWEEN LATE MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN BEGINS

BEGINNING OF THE TUDOR ERA FASHIONS

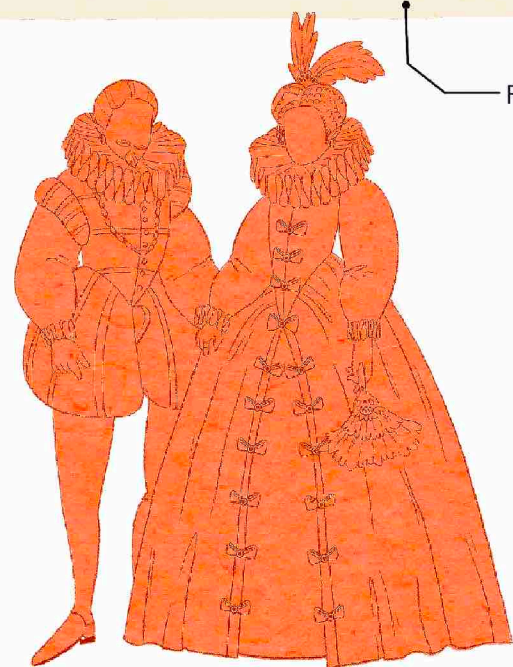
MEN'S CLOTHING BEGINS TO SLIM DOWN



HENRY VIII TUDOR FASHION

TRADE FROM THE 'NEW WORLD' BEGINS

SLASHING COMES BACK INTO FASHION



RUFFS COME INTO FASHION

WIDE SILHOUETTE

RUFFS REACH THEIR GREATEST SIZE

ELIZABETHAN PERIOD

1580

THE SUN KING

FRANCE BECOMES THE CENTRE FOR EUROPEAN FASHION

MEN'S THREE PIECE SUIT ORIGINATES

1630

VIRAGO SLEEVES

DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN FORMAL AND INFORMAL FASHIONS BEGIN

CLOSE FITTING SLEEVES GO OUT OF FASHION IN FAVOUR OF LOOSE VOLUMINOUS SLEEVES

WOMEN'S FASHION IN ENGLAND FAVOURED LOW SCOOPED NECKLINES

POPULARISED BY ANNE OF DENMARK

1610

RUFFS GO OUT OF FASHION IN WESTERN EUROPE

BROAD LACE AND LINEN COLLARS REPLACE RUFFS

DRUM SKIRTS AND THE 'ELIZABETHAN SILHOUETTE'

