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Assignment no. 3

Questions:

Q1: When was early and late Baroque era. (dates)?

Ans:The Baroque period is divided into three major phases: early, middle, and late. Overlapping in time, they are conventionally dated from 1580 to 1650, from 1630 to 1700, and from 1680 to 1750.



Q2:What did people wear in the early Baroque period?

Ans: During the early Baroque, women wore long gowns with a low neckline, lace collars for decoration, and virago sleeves. Elaborate patterns and dark colors were popular. Men's clothing had a militaristic look with outfits consisting of a doublet worn over an undershirt, loose breeches, and boots up to the knee.



Q3:What did people wear in the late Baroque period?

Ans:During the Baroque period, silk was the preferred fabric, and sometimes velvet was used as well. Linen was common for the inner layers of clothes. Long dresses with a close-fitting bodice, known as gowns, were the most common attire for women.



Q4:Who was often leading trends in Baroque fashion?

Ans:Baroque Fashion:

When we think about Baroque, luxurious palaces are often among the first images to come to our minds. There are many architectonic masterpieces from this period, but have you ever wondered what clothes were worn by the people in them?

The Baroque was a time in art history mainly defined by the exuberant ornamentation in the different artistic works. It developed in Italy after the Renaissance by the turn of the 17th century and spread to most parts of Europe, lasting until the early 18th century.

Baroque art was originally promoted by the Catholic Church to improve its image as part of a series of actions against the Protestant Reformation. The Baroque was soon adopted by the courts from different kingdoms for exhibiting their power and wealth and, as a style of power, it touched most arts and utilitarian objects, including clothing.

During the first years of the 17th century, clothing still preserved several elements from the Renaissance. The new style didn't immediately change clothing, and Baroque fashion started around 1620. Male attire was influenced by the English Civil War and the Thirty Years War of Catholics against Protestants, which devastated extended regions. Women's clothing looked to exhibit wealth through ornamentation instead of jewelry.

Meanwhile, France continued to grow as a wealthy monarchy. Under the rule of Louis XIV, this nation became the cultural center of Europe, and its court usually had the lead in fashionable

styles. The second half of the 17th century was the peak of Baroque fashion with exuberant outfits for exhibiting wealth, especially for men.

Style and Characteristics:

The fashion trends were mostly defined and followed by the monarchs and noble courts, who were the social class able to afford expensive attire. Clothing was often big and ostentatious and designed for differentiating the nobles from the lower classes.

The middle class, especially in the Netherlands where it was stronger, tried to replicate the fashion of the nobility, but usually only after a while and by using simpler outfits. For the working class, clothing didn't change much and was more related to people's jobs than it was to fashion trends.

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Long dresses with a close-fitting bodice, known as gowns, were the most common attire for women. The silhouettes gradually softened as hard corsets from the Renaissance were replaced by flexible stays. The neckline was low, and lace collars were used for decoration. Virago sleeves, which were made of large strips of different fabrics gathered at the elbow, were popular. Elaborate patterns and dark colors were fashionable, and it was common to wear a black cape on top. The hairstyle consisted of curls on both sides of the head. Shoes were usually covered by the dress, so they were very simple.

Anne of Austria wearing a dark gown with lace collar and virago sleeves, circa 1625

Men's clothing adopted a militaristic look. A tight jacket known as a doublet was popular. It was pointed in the lower center part, raised to the sides, and had panned sleeves, which showed the undershirt. Lace decoration was used for collars and the lower edge of the sleeves (the cuffs).

The lower part consisted of breeches, which were loose and went down to the knee or under.

Tight boots high up to the knee were worn, often turned down with lace. The attire was completed with a long sword. Long loose hair was the trend for men.



Q5:What were the accessories used in early and late Baroque period?

Ans: Introduction:

With the start of the 17th century, Renaissance jewelry evolved gradually into a new style. From 1625 on, we see a clear reaction against the rigid and contorted dresses that had been worn by the ladies of the Renaissance. Soft, flowing dresses with low necklines became the gowns of preference and new jewelry was created to go with the new fashion. The above is mainly true for France, Italy and later Spain but due to the regional differences in Europe that were in place during the 17th century, the same can't be automatically said for Germany, England, and the Netherlands.

The second half of the 17th century was subject to religious conflicts which divided Europe and caused many Protestant craftsmen to flee their Catholic countries of birth and seek asylum in the protestant states like those of the Republic of the Netherlands. The French court became the new leading fashion trendsetter. During the Renaissance this role had been fulfilled by the Habsburg courts of Spain and Austria, bringing uniformity in court dress by diplomatic marriages and political influences. International trade flourished which allowed a middle class of merchants and craftsmen to rise and increase their wealth considerably. This allowed the bourgeoisie to start buying the kind of jewelry which, up until then, had been reserved for nobles. It is in the 17th century that retail jewelers emerge, distinct from the craftsman jeweler of the past.

L'Égaré Chain Designs.

Styles and Techniques From Renaissance to Baroque:

A Beautiful Example of Late Renaissance (or Early Baroque) Jewelry. An Antique Cameo, Surrounded by a Symmetrical Array of Diamonds, Rubies and Enameled Gold.

The last years of the 16th century and the beginning of the 17th saw a gradual change of appearance in jewelry. The use of arabesque motifs, symmetry and a different type of gemstone setting caused these changes. Whether one would like to call this period late Renaissance or early Baroque is up to the reader; it was a natural evolution of styles which connected the two decorative periods. With the typical Renaissance mythical and devotional themes still firmly in place, the new styles gained slowly. Designs by men like Mignot and Lulls spread all over Europe and triggered the new wind that blew through jewelry design.

Baroque Styles:

Early Baroque:

From the end of the second decade of the 17th-century jewelry designs started to become more and more naturalistic. This tendency started in France but soon spread over Europe through printed designs. 'Cosse-de-pois' (pea pod) shapes and later flowers became very popular and over the 3rd and 4th decade many designs in this fashion were produced. Exotic flowers were immensely popular and botany became a study in its own right. The intensification of the trade with the near East had brought flowers to Europe which had never been seen before and a true craze for them was sparked. The Tulipomania of 1634 is an extraordinary example.

Flora, fashionable in embroidery since the end of the 16th century, was now adopted by jewelry designers as well. Painted enamel, champleve enamel and email on ronde bosse flowers were

everywhere. From the 1650's onward, engraving in metal was another, and later preferred, method of depicting flowers.

Figure work eventually fell from fashion and the emphasis on bright colors created with enamel slowly made room for the brilliance of gemstones on gold. The arabesque motifs were often engraved 'en silhouette' in metal or carried out in champleve enamel. The fashion for Moresque art came from Spain, where until 1492, an Islamic caliphate had been situated. The motifs were excellent ways to decorate large flat surfaces such as miniature cases as well as watch cases, which were a new appearance in the repertoire of jewelry items. Gemstone setting was now focused on highlighting and enhancing the gem, a result of the increased quality attained by improved cutting and foiling techniques.



Q6:What were the hairstyle and footwear used in early Baroque period?

Ans:Women's hairstyles of this historical period are incredibly complex, using special wire frames for this purpose. In the fashion is the most famous women's hairstyle of the Baroque - fountain. The story of its appearance is interesting. Once on the hunt, the favorite of Louis tied her disheveled hair with a piece of lace so that the strands would not interfere with her. The king liked this so much that he demanded the promise of the young Angelica de Roucille-Fontange not to change her hairstyle. The next day was the beginning of the procession "fountain": all the ladies of the court came with similar hairstyles. Men wore shoes with red heels in order to show their status. In the 17th century, men began to wear boots with fancy socks coming from them. Footwear became more important to women, so Baroque shoes that used to be modest now had various embroidery and decorative elements. Baroque was replaced by Rococo (late Baroque).

