



Innovation Of Garment From Anthropology Textiles

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ABSTRACT

Anthropology is the study of humans past and presents to understand the full sweep and complexity and culture across all of human history, social and biological sciences as well as the humanities and physical sciences. It is the science that deals with the origins, physical and cultural development, biological characteristics and social customs and beliefs of human kind.

Textile is the word which denotes a cloth, especially one manufactured by weaving, knitting or non-woven. Also refers to the yarns, threads and wools that can be spun, woven, tufted, tied and otherwise used to manufacture cloth. Many textiles have been in use for millennia, while others use artificial fibres and are recent invention in the last 100years.

Anthropology textile is the study about textiles life in the human time periods that is unique in culture and dramatic effects on world economics. Recent studies show that many textiles were used before 1000 to 1400AD. The designs from these anthropology textiles has been adopted and innovated according to the modern era.

In this project considerable amount of data has been collected from various sources about the study of anthropology textiles i.e. from the pre-historic period and the development of textiles till the modern era, and incorporating the ancient textiles in the modern wear based on the anthropological textiles prints, silhouettes, motifs etc...

Keywords: Egyptian Designs,Anthropology Textiles, pre- historic era clothing

INTRODUCTION

The clothing used in the ancient world strongly reflects the technologies that these peoples mastered. Archaeology plays a significant role in documenting this aspect of ancient life, for fabric fibres, and leathers sometimes are well-preserved through time. In many cultures the clothing worn was indicative of the social status achieved by various members of their society.

Clothing and textiles have been enormously important throughout human history have their materials, production and techniques, cultural influences, and social significance. Textiles, defined as felt or fibers made into and subsequently netted looped, to make fabrics, appeared in the Middle East during the late From ancient times to the present day, methods of textile production have continually evolved, and the choices of textiles available have influenced how people carried their possessions,

clothed themselves, and decorated their surroundings. Sources available for the study of the history of clothing and textiles include material remains discovered via archaeology; representation of textiles and their manufacture in art; and documents concerning the manufacture, acquisition, use, and trade of fabrics, tools, and finished garments. Scholarship of textile history, especially its earlier stages, is part of material culture studies.

The Development of Cloth in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages with Special Reference to the Aegean as well as Women's Work: The First 20,000 Years: Women, Cloth, and Society in Early Times These sources have helped to provide a coherent history of these prehistoric developments. Evidence suggests that human beings may have begun wearing clothing as far back as 100,000 to 500,000 years ago.

Genetic analysis suggests that the human body louse, which lives in clothing, may have diverged from the head louse some 107,000 years ago, evidence that humans began wearing clothing at around this time. Possible sewing needles have been dated to around 40,000 years ago. The earliest definite examples of needles originate from the Solutrean culture, which existed in France from 19,000 BC to 15,000 BC. The earliest dyed fibers have been found in a cave the Republic of Georgia and date back to 36,000. The earliest evidence of weaving comes from impressions of textiles and basketry and nets on little pieces of hard clay, dating from 27,000 years ago and found in Dolni Vestonice in the Czech Republic. At a slightly later date (25,000 years) the Venus figurines were depicted with clothing. Those from Western Europe were adorned with basket hats or caps, belts worn at the waist, and a strap of cloth that wrapped around the body right above the breast. Eastern European figurines wore belts, hung low on the hips and sometimes string skirts.

The first actual textile, as opposed to skins sewn together, was probably felt. Surviving examples of Nålebinding, another early textile method, date from 6500 BC. Our knowledge of ancient textiles and clothing has expanded in the recent past thanks to modern technological developments. Our knowledge of cultures varies greatly with the climatic conditions to which archeological deposits are exposed; the Middle East and the arid fringes of China have provided many very early samples in good condition, but the early development of textiles in the Indian subcontinent, sub-Saharan Africa and other moist parts of the world remains unclear. In northern Eurasia can also preserve textiles very well.

Early woven clothing was often made of full loom widths draped, tied, or pinned in place. Dress in classical antiquity favored wide, unsewn lengths of fabric, pinned and draped to the body in various ways. Ancient Greek clothing consisted of lengths of wool or linen, generally rectangular and secured at the shoulders with ornamented pins called fibulae and belted with a sash. Typical garments were the peplos, a loose robe worn by women; the chlamys, a cloak worn by men; and the chiton, a tunic worn by both men and women. Men's chitons hung to the knees, whereas women's chitons fell to their ankles. A long cloak called a himation was worn over the peplos or chlamys.

Clothing was very expensive in the ancient and medieval world, because without engine-powered machines it was very hard to make. So most people had very few changes of clothing; many people probably owned only the clothes they were wearing. Many children had no clothes at all, and just went naked. In the Stone Age most clothing was made of leather or fur, or woven grasses. By the Bronze Age people had learned to spin yarn on a spindle and to weave cloth out of the yarn on looms. Although many clothes, especially coats, were still made out of leather or fur, most clothes were made out of wool (from sheep) or linen (from the flax plant) or cotton. Some rich people wore silk. In the Middle Ages (the medieval period), people invented the spinning wheel, which made spinning yarn go about four times as fast. Clothes were a little less expensive than they had been before, but still most people had only one or two outfits. People wore different kinds of clothes. Clothes helped to show where you were from, and whether you were rich or poor, and whether you were a girl or a boy.

Around the Mediterranean, in Egypt and North Africa and Greece and the Roman Empire, people mostly wore wool or linen tunics (like a big t-shirt). Women wore long tunics, and men mostly wore short ones. Over their tunic, they might wear a wool cloak, if it was cold. Further north, in Europe, a lot of men wore wool pants under their tunics - as you probably do today. In West Asia, both tunics and

pants were also pretty common, but they were made out of linen, and then in the Islamic period people began to use more silk and cotton. In China, too, people wore tunics, and a lot of people wore pants. Their tunics and pants were made out of hemp and ramie and silk, and later out of cotton. But in India and Africa, people mainly made their clothes without sewing, out of one big piece of cloth wrapped around themselves in various ways, like a woman's sari in India, or her kanga in central Africa. Most people's clothes were made out of cotton or silk.

OBJECTIVES :

1. To know the introducing period of textiles
2. To study about the development of textiles from the pre-historic period to till the present age
3. To know the development of fashion from the pre- historic era
4. To adopt the designs and motifs from anthropological textiles and garment silhouettes
5. To design a garment from the adopted one.

METHODOLOGY

In this project considerable amount of data has been collected from various sources about the study of anthropology textiles from the pre-historic period and the development of textiles till the modern era. The designs from these anthropology textiles has been adopted and innovated according to the modern era by incorporating the ancient textiles in the modern wear based on the anthropological textile prints, silhouettes, motifs etc...

ANTHROPOLOGICAL DESIGN COLLECTIONS



This gold stater coin was one of 5294 British Iron Age and Roman coins excavated at a Late Iron Age shrine near Hallaton, Leicestershire. It was made by the Corieltavi tribe (the local British group living around Hallaton) in the mid 1st century AD. British Iron Age coins were influenced by coins made by tribes on the continent which were themselves copies of Greek coins. Greek coins depict a two-horse chariot on the back; here the design has been transformed into the distinctive Corieltavian horse made up of disjointed crescents.



Bronze age European clothing, Kohler, Kostumewerk

The garments that are developed for the women and some where used commonly by both sex peoples.



Belt

Since there are no sign of fasteners, it is assumed that the Iceman's upper garment was closed with a belt. Fragments of the Iceman's belt, made of calf leather, show that his belt was originally about six feet long, therefore reaching around his hips twice.



A group of recreated Neolithic men wearing naturally tanned animal hides that looks very contemporary; inspiration is where you find it, even in the distant past.

Tattoo Patterns



It is the tatoo pattern used by the iron age peoples in their body parts such as arms, chest etc.,. it is mainly used by the tribal peoples.



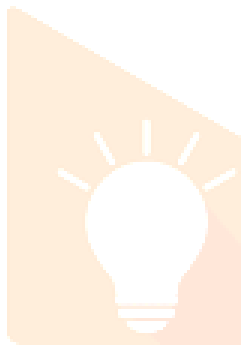
Probably the most significant item in the ancient Roman wardrobe was the toga, a one-piece woollen garment that draped loosely around the shoulders and down the body.



Yunnan Miao Minority Tribe Dress and Accessories Set



Vertical Strips Were Neatly Sewn



Iceman's Garment- Mended with Rough Stitching

A piece of sewn-on leather formed a small pouch that contained five items including a drill, scraper, and a flint flake.



Queen Nefertari in a sheer, pleated linen garment, Egypt, c. 1298–1235 BC

INNOVATED GARMENT DESIGNS

GARMENT-1



GARMENT-2



GARMENT-3



GARMENT – 4



GARMENT-5



GARMENT-6



GARMENT-7



GARMENT-8



GARMENT-9

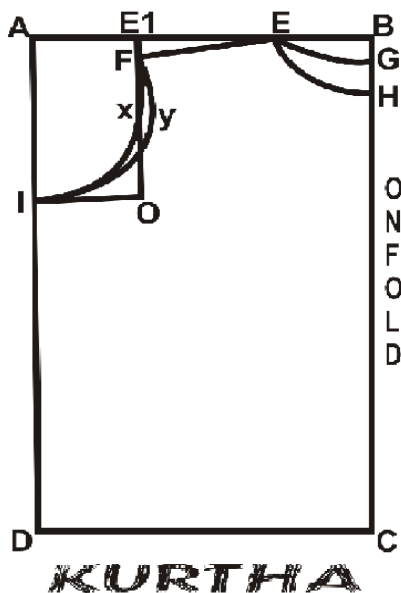


GARMENT-10



OUTLINE OF THE DRAFTING AND CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE FOR THE INNOVATED GARMENTS

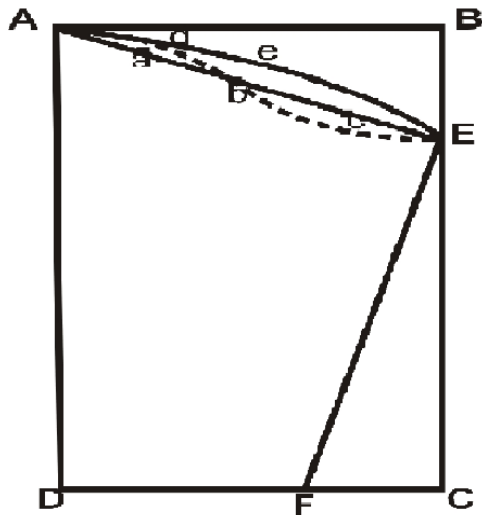
DRAFTING PROCEDURE



- ABCD is a rectangle represents a double layer of paper fold along BC .
- $AB = \frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}} \text{ chest} + 1''$
- $BC = \text{dress length}$
- On AB mark $BE = \frac{1}{12}^{\text{th}} \text{ chest}$
- $BE1 = \text{half back width}$
- On BC mark $BG = \frac{1}{4}''$
- $BH = \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4}''$

- Connect EG for back neck line and EH for front neck line
- On AD mark AI = $\frac{1}{4}$ chest – $\frac{1}{2}$ "
- Draw E1 O parallel to and equal to AI
- Mark F1 = 1" below E1 for shoulder slope.
- Mark Y = $\frac{1}{4}$ " away from X as shown .
- Connect FXI for back armscye and FYI for front armscye .

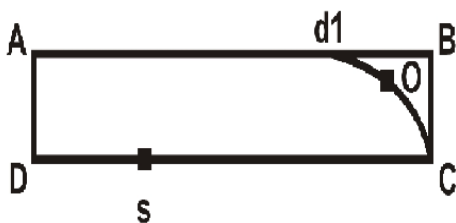
SLEEVE



SLEEVE

- Draw rectangle ABCD with AB = $\frac{1}{4}$ th chest AD = sleeve length.
- Mark BE = $\frac{1}{2}$ AB and DF = $\frac{1}{2}$ lower arm + $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- Connect AE, EF.
- Divide AE into 4 equal parts and mark a, b, c.
- Mark cd = $\frac{3}{8}$ ", bf = $\frac{1}{2}$ ", ae = $\frac{3}{8}$ ".
- Connect AfE for back and AebdE for front sleeve cap seam line.

CHINESE COLLAR



CHINESE COLLAR

- Draw a rectangle ABCD with AB = $\frac{1}{2}$ neck measurement.
- BC = collar width 1" to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".
- DS = $\frac{1}{2}$ back neck measurement.
- Round off the centre front edge of the collar through point O if desired.

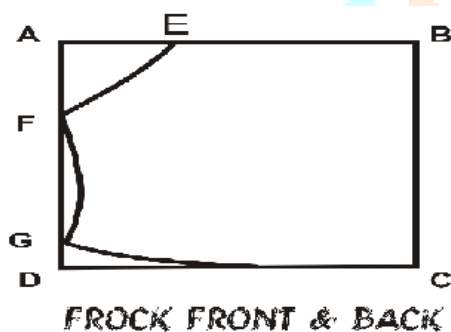
LAYOUT

Fold the cloth crosswise and keep the paper pattern on it with the straight grain line parallel to the selvedge.

CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE

- Attach front and back shoulder line .
- Make a slit on the centre front of the neck line for placket opening.
- Finish the placket by continuous placket .
- Attach the collar to the neck line.
- Attach the sleeve and hem the sleeve bottom.
- Finish the side seam from sleeve hem to slit opening.
- Finish the slit opening.
- Finish the bottom hem line.
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BODIES DRAFTING PROCEDURE

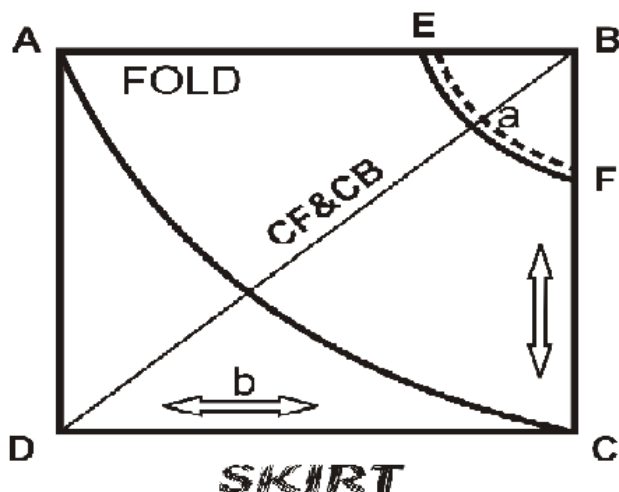


- Draw rectangle ABCD.
- $AB = \frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ chest
- $BC = \text{bodice length}$
- $BE = 4''$, $AF = 1''$, $DG = 1''$, curve the points as shown

LAYOUT

Fold the cloth lengthwise and keep the paper pattern on it with the straight grain line parallel to the selvedge.

SKIRT DRAFTING PROCEDURE



- Fold the square along its middle, first lengthwise and crosswise to make a smaller square ABCD.
- Note that there are 4 thickness of fabric and that $AB = BC = \text{Skirt length} + 1/6^{\text{th}} \text{ waist}$.
- Connect BD as shown. Mark $BE = BF = BO = 1/6^{\text{th}} \text{ waist}$.
- Connect EOF as shown. Make sure that $AE = FC = \text{skirt length}$
- Mark P parallel to O which is the centre of AC. Connect APC as a curve for bottom hem line.
- Draw cutting line for waist, $1/2''$ beyond EOF. Now cut the pattern along this line and hem line.

LAYOUT

Place the pattern in combination fold.

CONSTRUCTION PROCEDURE

- Finish the front bodies with facing by attaching the strap together.
- Make two parts of back bodies and attach strap and finish with facing.
- Attach zipper in back bodies
- Finish the side seam of bodies.
- Attach the circular skirt with lining to the waist line.
- Finish the bottom hem line.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Nowadays, clothing is as much as (and even more) important as it was in ancient times. Clothes, accessories, and decorations convey a social message, indicating social and financial status, age, occupation, ethnicity, sexual preference and religious affiliation. Under these conditions, choosing clothes becomes a quite difficult task. It should not only look good, fit well, feel comfortable, emphasize positive body parts and conceal what you less attractive ones, but also send the right message. Clothing can serve as protection from the elements. Clothes can also enhance safety during hazardous activities. Further, clothes can provide a hygienic barrier, keeping toxins away from the body and limiting the transmission of germs. In addition to being a means of nonverbal communication, clothing is a powerful weapon. It can make a significant contribution to one's emotional and psychological well-being. Beautiful clothes can make people look and feel more attractive, sexy, beautiful, carefree, happy and fun, give them confidence and courage, bring a good mood and change a bad day into a good one in the blink of an eye. Sometimes called a "second skin", clothing can help one to fit in with others in a group and make communication easier.

Scientists are still debating when people started wearing clothes. Ralf Kittler, Manfred Kayser and Mark Stoneking, anthropologists at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, have conducted a genetic analysis of human body lice that suggests clothing originated quite recently, around 107,000 years ago. A second group of researchers using similar genetic methods estimate that clothing originated around 540,000 years ago. For now, the date of the origin of clothing remains unresolved. There exists a diverse range of styles in fashion from the anthropological period to till the big-data age, varying by geography, exposure to modern media, economic conditions, and ranging from expensive haute couture to traditional garb, to thrift store grunge. The world of clothing is always changing, as new cultural influences meet technological innovations. Researchers in scientific labs have been developing prototypes for fabrics that can serve functional purposes well beyond their traditional roles, for example, clothes that can automatically adjust their temperature, repel bullets, project images, and generate electricity.

Our knowledge of ancient textiles and clothing has expanded in the recent past thanks to modern technological developments. Thus the garments designed are from the depiction and adoption of the ancient textiles as well as their garment silhouettes which are existing as fashion nowadays.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Anthropology textile is the study about textiles life in the human time periods that is unique in culture and dramatic effects on world economics.

Clothing refers to any covering for the human body that is worn. The wearing of clothing is exclusively a human characteristic and is a feature of nearly all human societies. According to scientists, people have been wearing clothes for nearly 650,000 years. Primitive men wore fur, leather, leaves or grass around the body in order to keep it warm. With the development of humanity, clothes acquired an important social and cultural role in addition to their functional purpose. In many countries, clothes reflected social status or rank. In ancient Rome, only Emperors and senators could wear robes dyed with a rare and expensive dye of antiquity – Tyrian purple.

Recent studies show that many textiles were used before 1000 to 1400AD. The designs from these anthropology textiles has been adopted and innovated according to the modern era.

The textile industry was the first to be mechanized — with the powered loom — during the Industrial Revolution. Different cultures have evolved various ways of creating clothes out of cloth. One approach simply involves draping the cloth. Many people wore, and still wear, garments consisting of rectangles of cloth wrapped to fit — for example, the dhoti for men and the sari for women in the Indian subcontinent, the Scottish kilt or the Javanese sarong. The clothes may simply be tied up, as is the case of the first two garments; or pins or belts hold the garments in place, as in the case of the latter two.

Current Anthropology is a transnational journal devoted to research on humankind, encompassing the full range of anthropological scholarship on human cultures and on the human and other primate species. Also the research on anthropology textiles shows the development and the adoption of fashion from the early periods.

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