

# CLOTHES AND FASHION

Greek clothes were extremely simple in design. Men wore tunics and women wore a robe called a *chiton*. Both were made from one or two rectangular pieces of cloth, sewn up the sides and fastened at the shoulders with pins and brooches.

## MEN'S CLOTHES

Tunics were normally knee-length for young men, and ankle-length for older men. They were often worn with a belt and hitched up over it to keep them in place. When the weather was particularly hot, craftsmen and slaves often wore nothing more than a loincloth tied around the waist, to keep them cool.



*This is the sort of plain, short tunic many men would have worn.*



In cold weather, people sometimes wore cloaks as well. A long one was called a *himation*, a short one was a *chlamys*. Out in the sun, people often wore shady, wide-brimmed hats.

*A chlamys was usually worn by soldiers, or by younger men for hunting or riding.*

## WOMEN'S CLOTHES

There were two styles of chiton: Doric and Ionic. The Doric chiton was a single piece of cloth, folded over at the top and wrapped loosely around the body, with a belt, and brooches at the shoulders to make armholes.

The Ionic chiton was made from two pieces of cloth, stitched up the sides and fastened along the shoulders and arms with brooches.



*This woman is wearing an Ionic chiton. This style may have come from the Greek colony of Ionia.*



*This woman is wearing a shawl called a himation, over an Ionic chiton. A himation could be a thin, light scarf, or a thick, heavy cloak for cold weather or journeys.*



*The woman in this statue is wearing a Doric chiton. The dress was usually left hanging open, unstitched, down one side.*