

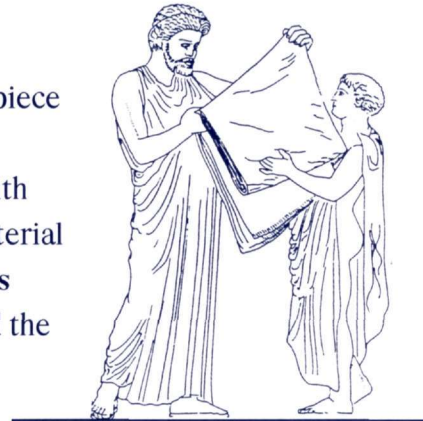


A DAY AT THE ACROPOLIS

MINISTRY OF CULTURE - FIRST EPHORATE OF PREHISTORIC AND CLASSICAL ANTIQUITIES
COMMITTEE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE ACROPOLIS MONUMENTS - EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

ANCIENT GREEK DRESS

The ancient greek dress is formed by a rectangular piece of cloth (woolen, linen and very seldom silk) that the **warp-weighted** loom produced. The various ways with which men and women wrapped the sewn or not, material around their bodies, and kept it in place with **perones** (pins), **porpes** (brooches), **buttons** and **belts**, shaped the several types of dress.



WOMEN'S DRESS



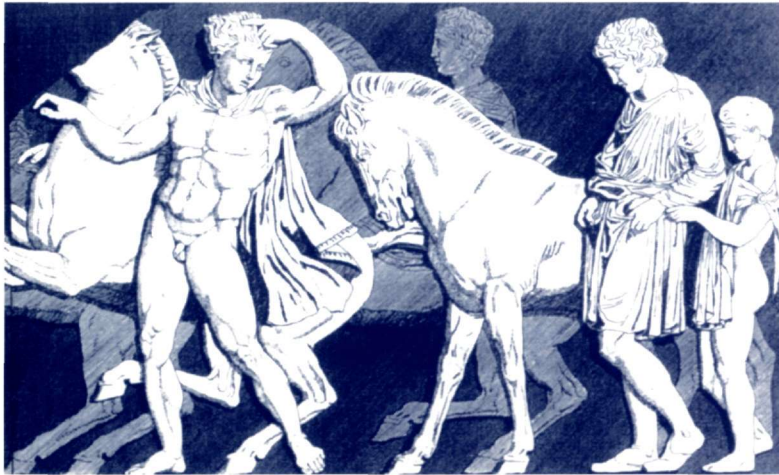
PEPLOS



CHITON & HIMATION

MEN'S DRESS

J. Stewart

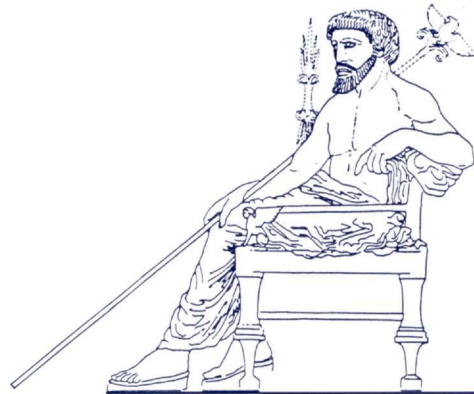
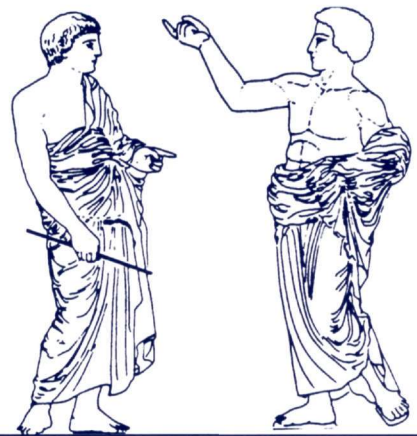


CHLAMYS

CHITONISKOS



EXOMIS



HIMATION

GLOSSARY

Chiton: A dress made of thin fabric, worn by both men and women over bare skin. It was sewn on one side and therefore was passed over the head and held over the shoulders by buttons. According to the number of the buttons, short or long sleeves were created. On their waist the women tied a belt.

Chitoniskos: Short chiton that was usually worn by soldiers, Artemis and the Amazons.

Chlamys: A short himation fixed with a porpi brooch. It was worn by adolescents, riders, soldiers, messengers etc.

Exomis: Short chiton leaving one shoulder bare.

Himation: A dress usually made of a thick woolen fabric. Women wore it over the chiton as a cloak while men wore it either over the chiton or over bare skin.

Peplos: A dress, worn by women, made of a thick woolen fabric. Before wrapping it around their bodies, they would fold it, forming an “apoptygma” and would pin it over their shoulders with perones (pins) or porpes (brooches). Around their waist, sometimes they tied a belt over or under the apoptygma. The folds created over the waist when the peplos or chiton was belted were named “kolpos”.

Cornelia Hadziaslani