

Study of Upper Garments Centers on Pourpoint

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As studying about the history of a dress, it gives careful consideration to dresses of each period. Studying dresses of any particular period, however, has the limits. A dress which was created without the influence from the previous dress doesn't exist. There certainly is short-term fashioned dress but an appearance of a dress has the flow. Thus, it is necessary to find out the relationship between its former or after times.

It was a panzer, which was greatly changed from the 13c to the 14c, that influenced the appearance of Gipon, the beginning of Pourpoint, the most. In the 13c, Ringelpanzers which was made by weaving iron rings, were worn. This kind of panzer reached down to knees and it was able to wear wide long shirts inside. But since turning to the 14c, it was automatically related to the change of clothes of inside as Ringelpanzer changed into Plattenpanzer. The solution was Gipon which was cut and quilted to sit well. A cutting line of a waist line, which was disappeared in menswear long ago, was returned for a well-fit cutting.

Since the late 14c, Gipon, which had been started to be called Pourpoint, had been well-fit to the body and bulged its shoulders and chests and made by luxury fabrics such as damask, satin, wool, and etc., As upper garments of gentlemen had been getting narrower and tighter, a neck line was getting hollowed down.

The general style which appeared at the end of the 14c was continued to the 15c as the same way as before. Pourpoint was slightly shortened, filled with pads, a collar

risen up to a chin and sleeves were narrowed.

Pourpoint of the 15c became typical of men's upper garments in the Renaissance, and wide shoulders, huge sleeves with heavy pad and luxurious jewelry-buttons were the characteristics of it.

Forms of Pourpoint began to be very various from the early 16c. There sometimes were peplums on a quilted flat Pourpoint. In 1575, Pourpoints with a peascod-belly were fashioned.

The peplums tended to disappear on quilted Pourpoint as reaching the late Renaissance. The peascod-belly of Pourpoint without peplums sharply layed down to the between of thighs.

A lot of changes occurred as turning to the Baroque. Dresses were changing into wide and comfortable style. The size of Pourpoint had got smaller, it was worn inside of Justaucorp and finally disappeared by the appearance of Jacket, called Justaucorp, in the late Baroque and instead, Vest took its place.

Pourpoint is a men's upper garment which was worn for long time since the beginning in the Renaissance through Baroque. It had played the important role of connecting Tunic, which had been worn before the Medieval Ages, and Justaucorp, which is the former self of modern menswear, by situating in the middle of them even though it had been disappeared before modern menswear was established. The meaning of this essay is in looking into the change of a silhouette of men's upper garments in the Medieval and Modern times by investigating the progress of shifts of Pourpoint from the beginning to end.