



Minoan Civilization (2900-1100 BCE)

The island of Crete and the surrounding Aegean islands were the Minoan civilization during the Bronze Age. While the civilization may be considered out of period for the SCA, the influences of the Minoan society can be seen in both Greek and Roman culture. The main primary sources of the society are frescos and tile artworks that can be found in cities like Knossos, Phaistos, Malia, and Zakros. It is from these art works that researchers and artisans can begin to recreate the clothing of Crete.

Fabrics were woven from linen and wool. While no existing garments from the Mycenaean era have been found, there are many examples of Egyptian clothing during the same time period. One can extrapolate that sewn clothing may have been used since the contemporary neighbors used a seamed method of garment construction.

Heanos aka tunic

The main characteristic of the **heanos** is the unique woven bands that run across the shoulders and down the bias edges of the fabric. This band is either a header band or a woven tape with warp-faced and warp-pick-up techniques and help give the garment shape and support. This garment can be loose or snug, open below the waist or sewn shut, and often has tassels at the elbows. It can be open worn to the navel or tied with several ties with 1-5 ties between breastbone and navel.

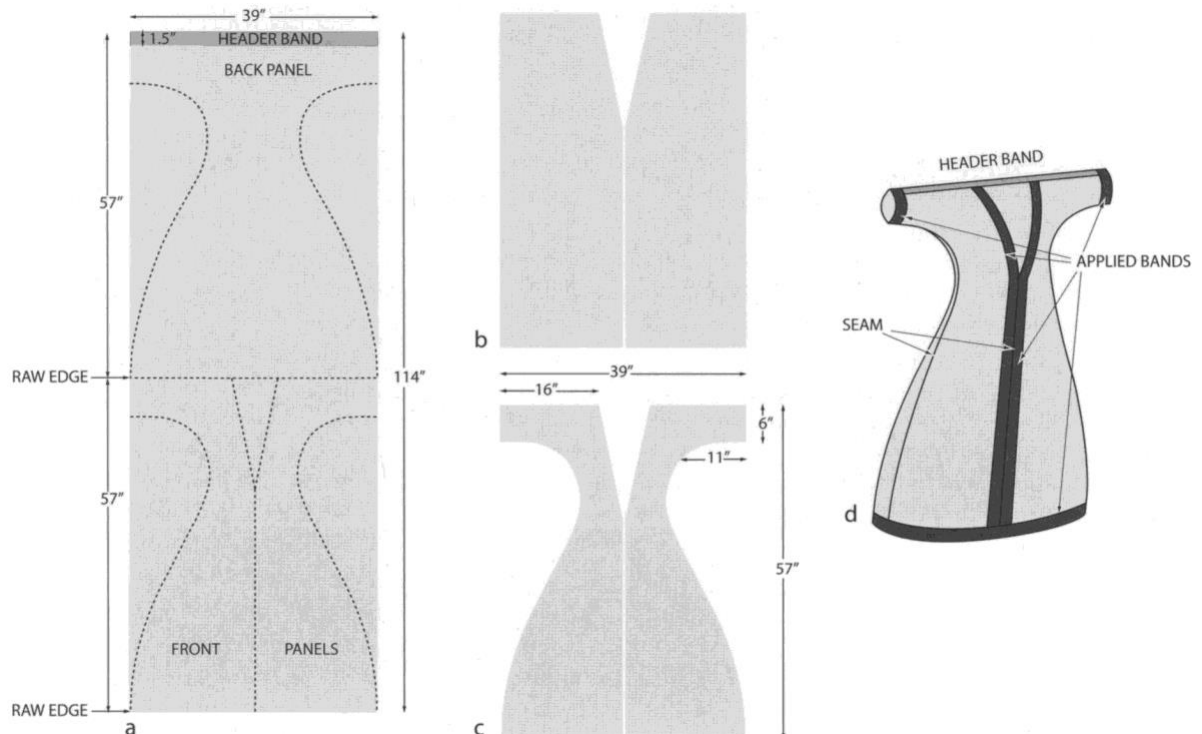
Tips:

Try folding back the "v" for more stability.

Sleeves are bicep length. Tighter bands help keep the garment closed

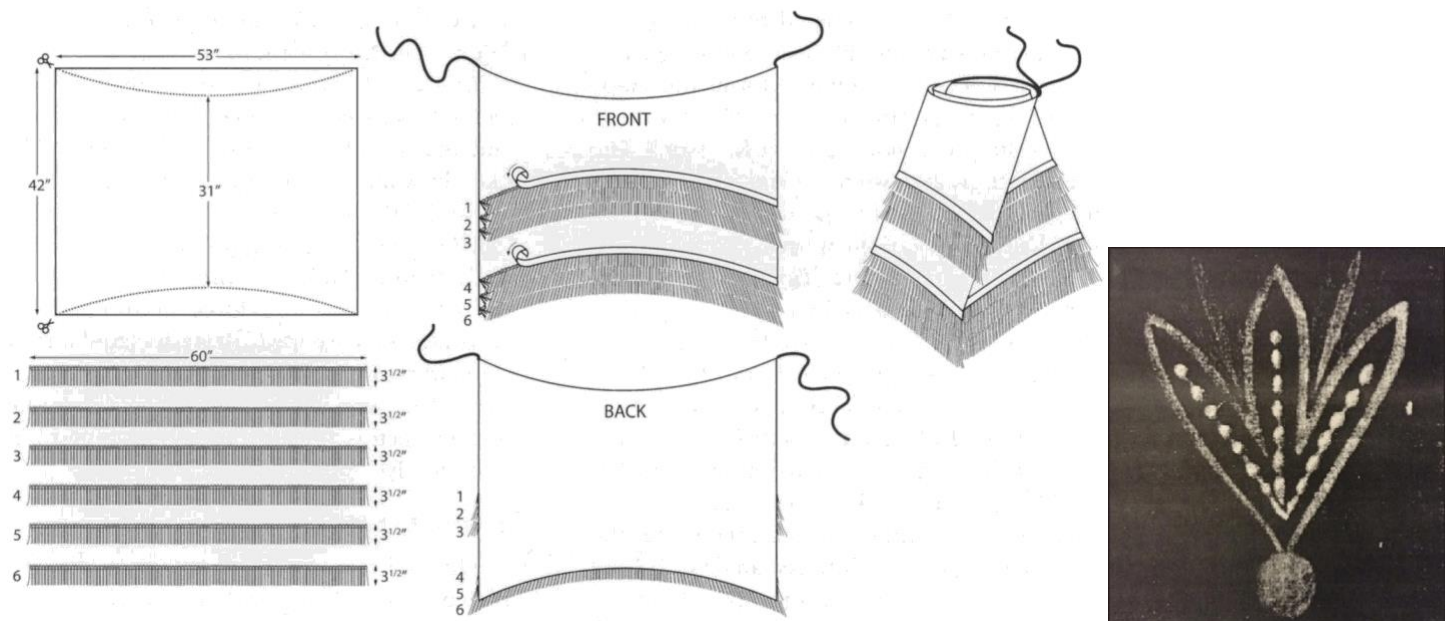
For less chance of a nip slip, make the neckline narrower than your neck.

Wear whatever foundation garment you want.. or not!



Kilt

The **kilt** is a wraparound garment worn at the natural waist that can have ties or be secured up with a belt. The garment is shaped like a Mycenaean double headed ax. This may be on purpose due to the ability to pull threads tighter while weaving, or they may have been cut. Using modern fabric, the curve can be cut anywhere from 4-6" in on the top and bottom. The larger the ratio from waist to hip, the deeper the curve should be for ease of wearing. Measuring from hipbone to hipbone the kilt should overlap in the front, coming to a nice point. There are many different types of kilt: single layer of fabric, tiered, or flounced. Make sure the ties are long enough to continue around the waist, crossing behind the back, and tying in the front. This keeps the garment hanging correctly and prevents any oops from occurring should the wearer use the open **heanos**.



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