



# Theatre 1

## Tuesday, March 20, 2018

- Get out your bellringer and complete the prompt for Tuesday, March 20th.
- Then get out a writing utensil.



# Costume Design



# Read the Script

- As with any design process your first step is to read the script. When reading for costume design you should look for lines or phrases that point toward what the character would wear or look like.
- These phrases or lines are called indicators.
- Indicators can include age, gender, social class, and even occupation.



# Time Period

## SYNOPSIS

**PLACE:** The small mining community of Gravel Gulch in the Arizona Territory.

**TIME:** When miners and prospectors dug Shakespeare.

**MAYOR GIBSON/MAUDI/AGNES:** Show troupe?! (They hurry onto street *DOWNSTAGE*. *RASPY'S* announcement and the *SOUND OF THE MUSIC* bring the *TOWNSPEOPLE ONSTAGE*: *AUNT EDNA*, *FLENDIA*, *GENEROSITY*, *HESTER*, *BANKER BOYLE*, *CORDELIA*, *CACTUS CLAY*, *MISTY*, *EXTRAS*. The *MUSIC GROWS LOUDER*, and *ALL* look to the sound. The *SHOW TROUPE ENTERS* [NOTE: The *SHAKESPEAREAN SHOW TROUPE* can *ENTER LEFT* or you may wish to have them *ENTER* via the back of the auditorium, march down an aisle and up onto

the *STAGE*.], parading about with recorders, tambourines, a drum, etc. Included in the *SHOW TROUPE*: *NOBLE*, *DUCHESS*, *LITTLE LOUISA*, *SUNNY DAY*, *BILLY*, *LOTTA*, *CHEERFUL* and *OPTIONAL EXTRAS*. They are colorful, motley and enthusiastic. Some are dressed in Shakespearean garb, some in ordinary western duds with big ribbons. Someone carries a sign on a long pole. It reads: "Noble Hart's Shakespearean Show Troupe." Or *TWO ACTORS* might carry the notice between them on a banner. The *TROUPE* commands *STAGE CENTER* with the *TOWNSPEOPLE*, mesmerized, to the *LEFT* and *RIGHT*. They cheer and applaud. *ACTORS* bow and applaud the *TOWNSPEOPLE*, who immediately applaud back... only louder. As the scene progresses, *ABAGAIL ENTERS*. Her costume lets us know she has money. She carries a rolled parasol and eyes the *TROUPE* suspiciously. She doesn't like what she sees.)



# Research

- You must keep in mind the time period for the play.
- Clothing is highly sensitive to the time period and it should be considered carefully.
- Research can include paintings, books, photographs, and illustrations from the period.
- Clothing catalogs from the time period can be extremely helpful for giving an idea of what people actually wore in that time.
- After several careful readings of the play and completing your research you will meet with the director and the rest of the design team to discuss concepts, themes, and the mood of the play.



# Costume Analysis

- When compiling indicators to create your costume analysis there are several things to consider...
  - Mood of the character – this affects the color, structure & even texture of their clothing.
    - For example – a character that has a really gruff attitude may have a suit made out of scratchy wool that would encourage people not to touch him in the same way his attitude keeps people away.
  - Relationship to other characters –you can show relationships through a common color scheme or pattern

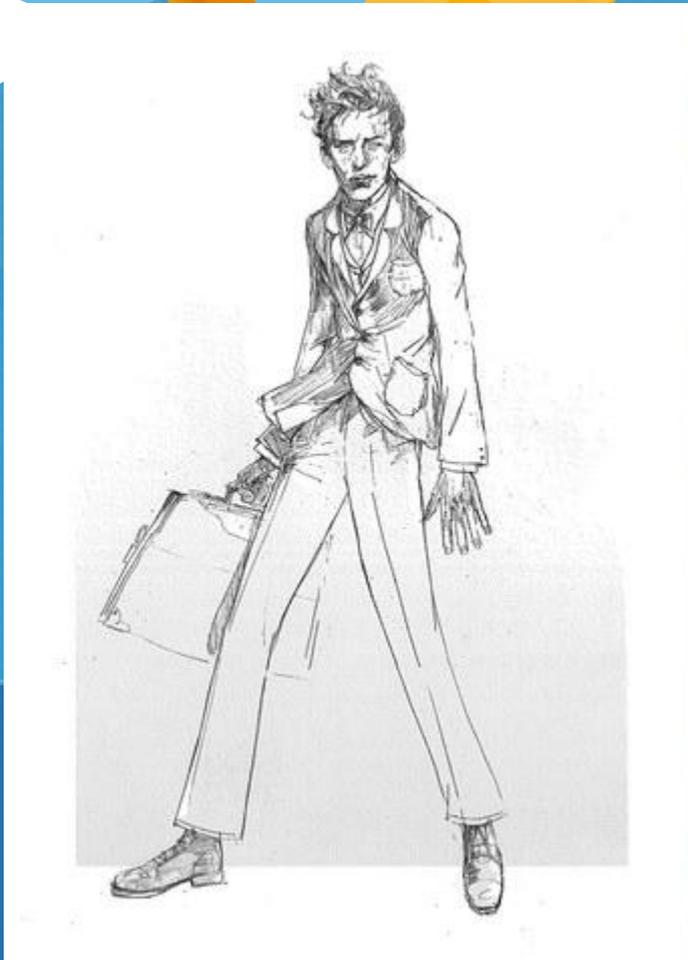


# Rendering

- The next step is to create a full color rendering for our costume design.
- This rendering should include clothing, shoes, hats, jewelry & accessories.
- The rendering should be drawn to show garment texture, pattern and color.
- If possible the designer will attach swatches of fabric that they want the costume to be made out of to give the director and costume crew a complete concept of the garment.



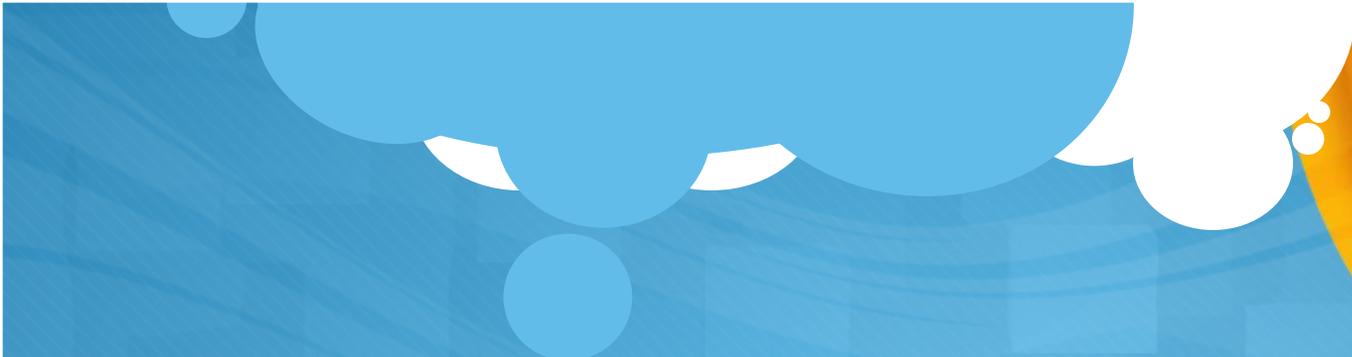
Costume Renderings -  
Beauty & The Beast  
Designer: Jacqueline Durran



**Fantastic Beasts Renderings**  
**Designer: Colleen Atwood**



**Harry Potter & The Goblet of Fire  
Renderings  
Designer: Jany Temime**



# Period Costumes!

Ancient Greece to 1980



## Ancient Greek & Roman

Ancient Greek and Roman clothing is known for its long flowing fabrics and belted waists. The most common of these robes was a chiton.

Although the sculptures that are left today give us the idea that everyone wore white robes all the time, they actually dressed in highly colorful robes that all had a different meaning. Purple was worn by royalty, white for priests and red for mourning. When they were young their chitons were short, above the knee and longer as they got older.



# Elizabethan Dress

Elizabethan dress was all about exaggeration. Exaggerated sleeves, skirts and prints.

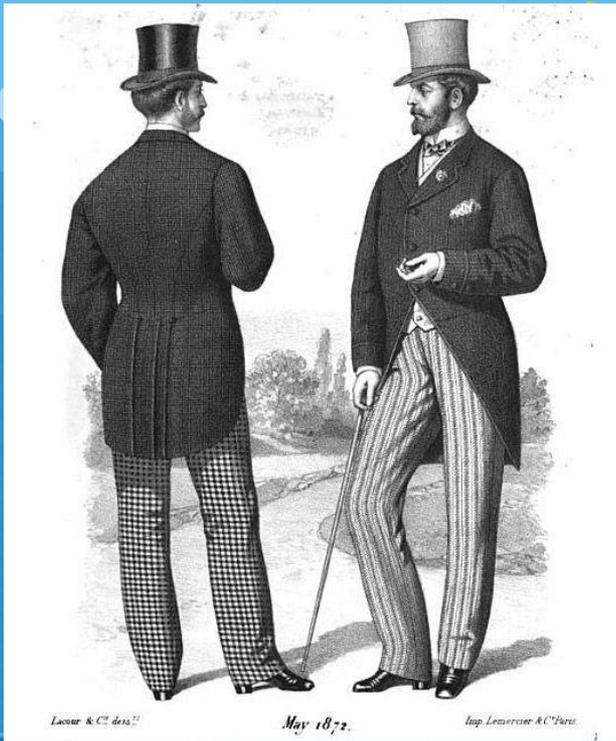
Corsets, hoops and bustles were required to create the desired shape.



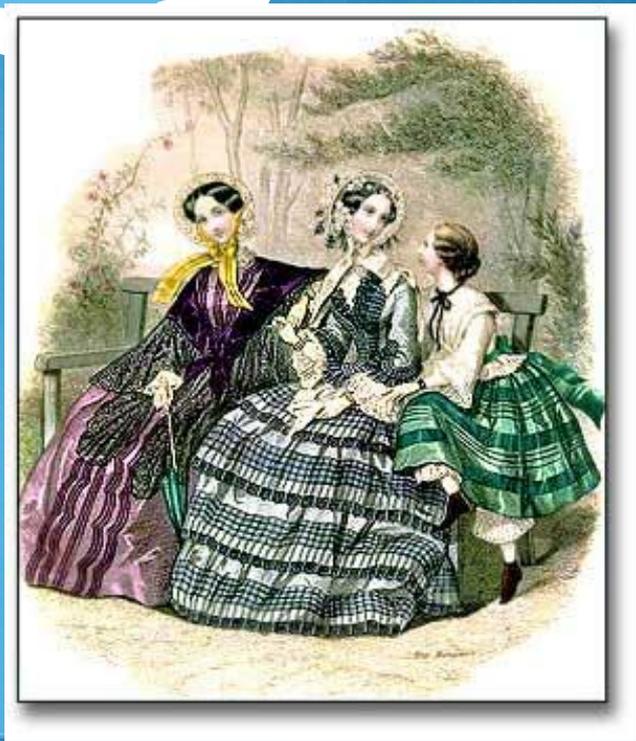
## Elizabethan Dress

The men wore doublets which are tight fitting jackets. They were short-waisted and came to a v-shape in the front.

They wore high necklines, hats and tights that attached to their doublet.



1850s



Silhouettes in this time were large round skirts that usually involved a hoop to hold out the skirt in the desired shape. Men's fashion included suits with long tails and tall stove pipe hats.

In farming communities the silhouettes for women were still full and round but did not include the hoop as it was not practical for working. Men often wore woolen pants and shirts that were sturdy and could be cleaned easily. Boots and hats similar to modern day cowboy hats were also worn.



## Turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century

Turn of the century clothing for females consisted of long dresses, small waists and bustles. The silhouette is a very small waist and exaggerated hips and shoulders.

For men the fashion consisted of long and lean jackets that came in at the waist and extended the shoulders. Three button, three piece suits were the fashion at the time. Men also often wore gloves and carried canes like the one in the pictures.



# 1920

In the 20's women “raised their skirts and bobbed their hair”. This is one of the first times that we see skirts above the ankles and the shape of dresses were straight and created the appearance of zero curves.

For men we see contrasting jackets and pants, ribbon trimmed hats and suits made out of linen. Everything was very easy and light in the 20s.



## 1940

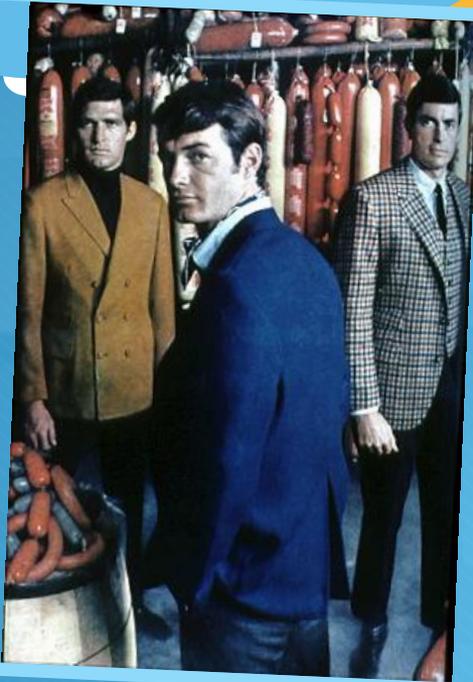
Style was simplified in 40s due to the WWII. Dresses were often homemade and included simple silhouettes with high waists and skirts to the knee. Peplums were often added from leftover fabric to give clothing a glamorous feel.

Men's suits in the 40s had wide lapels and usually only one button. This gave them a very square shape on top. Ties were wide and worn to just above the waistline.



## 1950

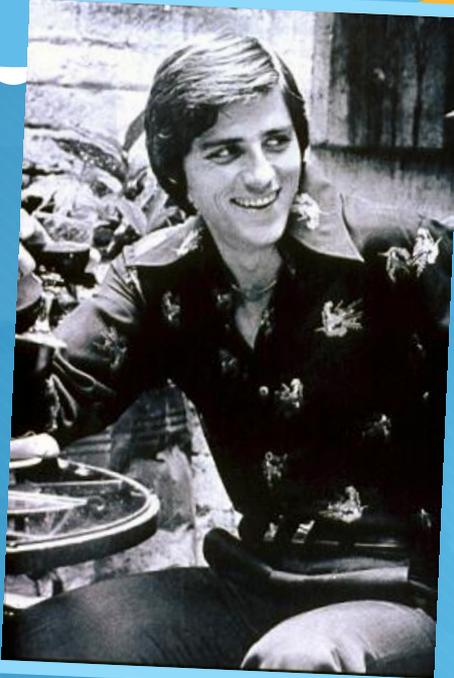
With war worries a thing of the past we enter into a time of economic and societal stability. This is reflected in the clothing of the time. Dresses consisted of full skirts with large amounts of fabric used. Women were returning to their sense of femininity after being forced to work in the factories for so long, silhouettes were super girly and innocent.



## 1960

Mod geometric prints ruled in 60s fashion. Shift dresses and heavy liner were all musts to be fashionably.

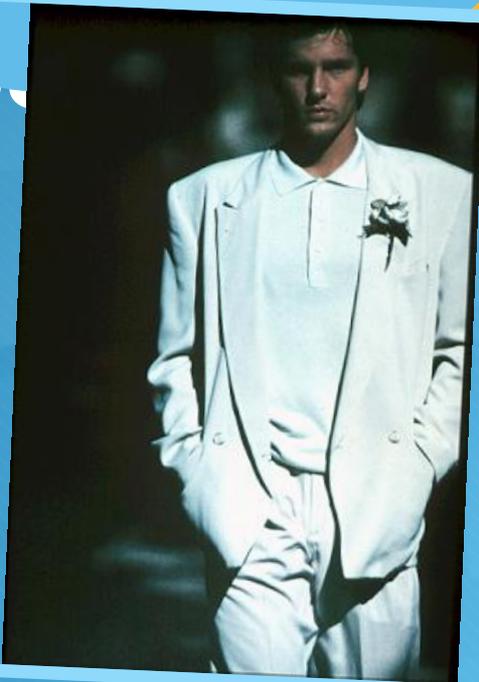
Men's fashion incorporated a lot of tweed, checks and mustard. Suits were either double buttoned or one buttoned. Pants were short and tight.



# 1970

Bell bottoms, satin shirts and metallic were all a part of 70s fashion. Tie dye was also very popular with young people as it was a do it yourself process that let them take ownership of their fashion.

Silk shirts with bell bottom pants were what the cool kids were wearing in the 70s.



# 1980

As women were starting to climb the corporate ladder they wanted to be taken more seriously so they naturally went for....shoulder pads. The broad shoulders were intended to make them appear more powerful and commanding. Bright colors in clothing and makeup were predominant.

Men's fashion became unstructured and wide. Even suits were worn unbuttoned, slouchy and often with casual tops like t-shirts.

# Assignment

1. Select a fairy tale character from the list and time period from list.
2. Review the powerpoint and the images provided on Mrs. Scott's website. [scottstheatreclass.weebly.com](http://scottstheatreclass.weebly.com)
3. Review the color meanings and make choices on what colors you will use for their costumes.
4. Trace the costume figure onto plain printer paper.
5. Design/draw your costume design paying special attention to time period and the color meanings.
6. Make sure it is fully colored and detailed.  
(TAKE YOUR TIME)
7. Cut out around your design leaving a small amount of white outline and glue down to construction paper.
8. TITLE BLOCK - Bottom right hand corner (Name, Character Name, Time Period, Class Period)

