

Evolution

Of Fashion And Writing Instruments



35,000 BC - 10,000 BC

Earliest evidence of communication by means of symbolic pictographs.



30,000 BC

Evidence of flax fibres that were spun, knotted and dyed to produce colourful textiles, most likely for clothing.



5,000 BC

Inscriptions discovered in what is now Sudan and Southern Egypt are thought to be the world's oldest form of written language.



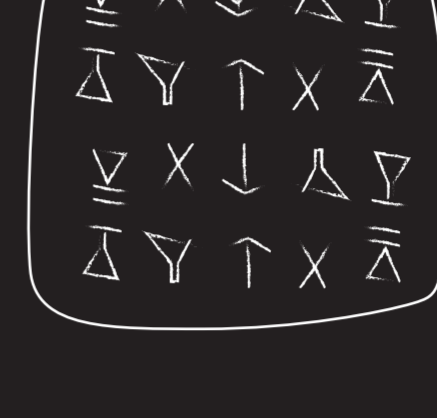
5,500 BC

Ancient Egyptians wore light clothing made from linen or cotton. Men wore a loincloth and a kilt and women wore shoulder strapped dresses. Egyptians shaved their hair, wore wigs and were fond of jewellery.



4,000 BC

The surface of a moist clay was scratched with a stylus-like tool made from either bronze or bone.



4,000 BC - 3,500 BC

The Chinese started producing silk for use as paper and clothing. The colour of the wearable silk became an indication of social class during the Tang Dynasty.

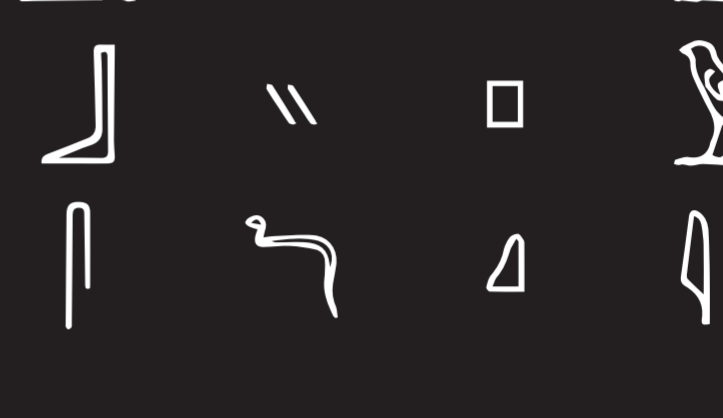
3,300 BC

The remains of Ötzi, Tyrolean Iceman, suggest sophisticated clothing. He wore a cloak made of woven grass and had a coat, belt, leggings, loincloth, bearskin cap and waterproof shoes made from animal hide.



3,000 BC

Egyptians developed hieroglyphics.



2,000 BC - 1,400 BC

The Minoans have earliest example of sewn clothing. Men wore brightly coloured loincloths made from linen, leather and wool. Minoan Women wore low-cut blouses and flared skirts to emphasise their figures, comparable with 19th century women's fashion.



2,697 BC

Chinese Philosopher Tien-Lcheu perfected 'Indian Ink' from a mixture of soot, pine smoke, musk, lamp oil and donkey gelatine.

2,000 BC

Earliest evidence of Egyptians writing on papyrus.

1,450 BC

Minoans develop Linear Script B, still legible today as it's very close to ancient Greek.

1,200 BC

The ink formula previously invented by Tien-Lcheu was now considered the norm.

800 BC - 500 BC

Ancient Greek woman wore rectangular woollen clothes which were folded and tied at the waist with holes for the arms and head. They would not cut their hair unless they were in mourning.

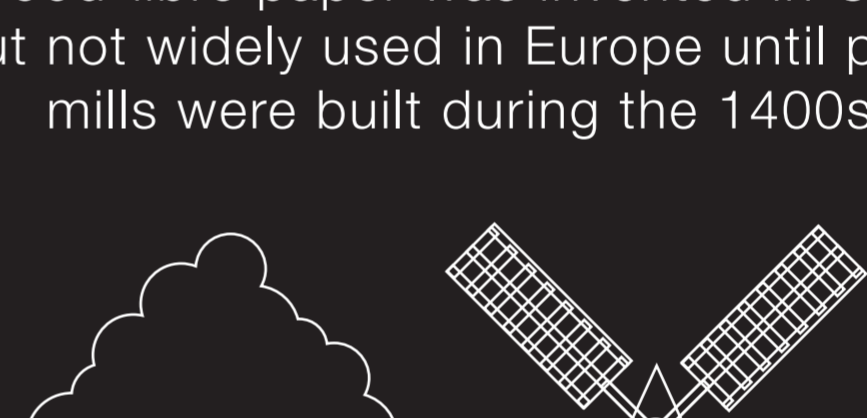


400 BC

Egyptian scribes used the first reed pens. A reed pen is dipped into ink with a split in its point retaining the ink.

105 BC

Wood-fibre paper was invented in China but not widely used in Europe until paper mills were built during the 1400s.



400 AD

Tunic and trousers with attached socks were found in the Thorsberg Moor in Germany.

400 AD

A stable form of ink was developed using iron-salts, nutgalls and gum. It became the commonly used formula for centuries to follow.

1,000 AD

Fancy fabrics such as silk were becoming increasingly popular for those who could afford them. Women commonly wore ankle-length tunics.

600 AD - 1,800 AD

Europeans wrote on parchment with a quill pen originating from Seville.

1600

High-heels were adopted by Western European aristocrats. These became a status symbol and are believed to be where the phrase 'well heeled' originates.

1790

Pencil lead was invented independently in France and Australia.



1800 - 1850

With the Romantic Era, clothing designs became more complex and featured padded hems, twills and other decorative additions.

1800 - 1850

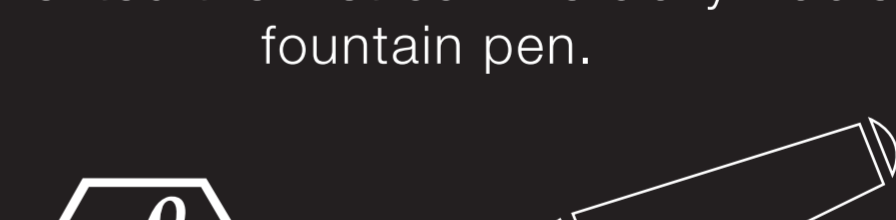
A metal pen point was patented in 1803. Steel nibs came into common use in the 1830s and replaced quill pens.

1850 - 1890

Victorian fashion was characterised by the iconic bloomers dress, large structured petticoats and steam moulded corsets.

1884

Insurance broker Lewis Edson Waterman invented the first commercially viable fountain pen.



1914 - 1918

Wartime clothing was practical with subdued colours and without lavish decoration. Footwear was generally made from wool gaiters to save leather for military uses.

1888 - 1916

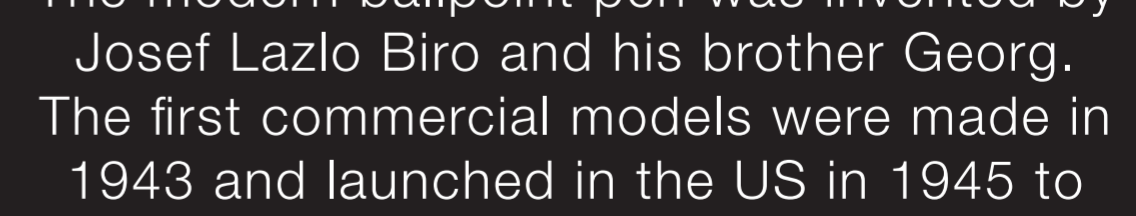
The principle of the ballpoint pen was introduced in patents by John Loud and Van Vechten Riesberg but was not commercially exploited.

1940

WW2 saw a clothing ration in Britain. Clothing production was focused on efficiency and utility.

1940

The modern ballpoint pen was invented by Josef Lazlo Biro and his brother Georg. The first commercial models were made in 1943 and launched in the US in 1945 to immediate success.



1959

Pierre Cardin was expelled from the Chambre Syndicale as his ready-to-wear clothing was seen as a threat to the traditional fashion world.

1953

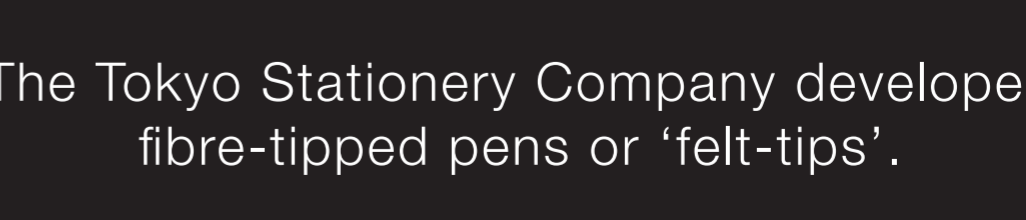
Bic developed an industrial process for manufacturing ballpoint pens, dramatically lowering the unit cost. By 1957, the ballpen had become the most widely used pen in the world.

1964

Advances in fabric technology allowed Pierre Cardin to incorporate metallic fabrics and vinyl into his space-age designs.

1960

The Tokyo Stationery Company developed fibre-tipped pens or 'felt-tips'.



Present Day

Ripped clothes dominate fashion, including shredded jeans, jumpers and tops.

Present Day

The Pierre Cardin Gift Collection is launched in the UK offering an exclusive collection of premium pens and notebooks.