

Chapter 1 : English medieval clothing - Wikipedia

Medieval Dress and Fashion is a wonderfully illustrated book. The chapters take us from AD through the end of the sixteenth century, and the pages are filled with.

The cut, shape, style, and decoration of clothing changed at a much faster pace than in the Early Middle Ages sometimes known as the Dark Ages. While we think of fashion changes occurring from year to year, the clothing designs of the Late Middle Ages changed from generation to generation. The Crusades and the adventures of Marco Polo introduced new cultural influences, fabrics, and technological advances to medieval European garments. The spinning wheel replaced the distaff a hand held spindle , and the horizontal loom with foot treadles and shuttle simplified the production of textiles and clothing. Increased production encouraged increased consumption of textile products and clothing resulting in the beautiful costumes we associate with medieval Europe. Attractive clothing became more available and affordable and the emerging middle class began to emulate the styles of the elite. People dressed in various clothing styles appear in stained glass, statues, drawings, and oil paintings. While there was as is today class stratification in clothing, and a garment displayed the social status of the wearer, the differences became less rigid. And while the Church still dictated the types of clothing worn especially by women, clever designers found ways to embellish clothing and add interesting touches. Men joined for religious reasons, to seek adventure, and opportunity. They brought back new fabrics like velvet as well as new clothing styles and designs. Civilians incorporated the new foreign styles as well as military elements into the manufacture of garments. The shape and fit of garments changed. Gowns closely followed the lines of the body from shoulder to below the waist with a separate and fuller skirt sewn to the bodice. Sleeves widened toward a bell shape. The longer sleeve of the under tunic elongated with such exaggeration that the hems of the bottom part of the sleeve sometimes reached the ground. The under tunic, now called a chemise, was a long garment made of linen. A pelisson was worn over the chemise. Over the pelisson went a bliaut or loose blouse that could be tightly laced for outings or for welcoming guests. Jeweled girdles were worn by the elite. A woman carried a small purse that hung from her belt. Women wore gloves and wove flowers in their hair. The veil became more ornate and evolved into elaborate headdresses. And while the Church still insisted that women wear veils for modesty, the veils became sheer, made of fine muslin or silk. Veils were trimmed with decorative borders or were interwoven with metallic thread. The following are terms and names of fashionable medieval garments. Cote - the under tunic came to be called a cote. Dyed in bright colors that were attractively revealed by slashing the fabric of the outer tunic, or surcote, to create a beautiful look. Garnache - a long cloak with cape like sleeves Hergaut or gardecorps - a style of cloak that featured long, full sleeves Chaperon - a hood that was sewn onto a cape Houppelande - The houppelande of was a beautiful, full length robe like garment featuring a high collar and wide sleeves. Later, the full sleeves tightened at the wrist. The houppelande fell in folds into a bell shape. The houppelande would often feature fur trim. Cote Hardie - a 14th century style that buttoned in the front. The low waist and fitted bodice had tight sleeves that ended at the elbow and long extensions draped at the back of the sleeve. The bodice was sewn to a skirt. Previous buttons had been for adornment only, but now they became functional. Trousers wrapped with leather or cloth strips below the knee in the Early Middle Ages gave way to the wearing of hose. While men still wore tunics and over tunics, in , the way they wore them changed. Men wore either a loose belted tunic or a tighter, more form fitting one. A form fitting tunic featured slits in the skirt to allow ease of leg movement. Where once clothing had been entirely functional, designs featuring gimmicky or quirky elements grew in popularity. The 13th century saw shoes grow long, pointy toes. The toes were soft, though later stuffed with moss for firmness. Hoods grew extra fabric and were slightly longer than necessary. Veils and other fabrics made of fine silk imported from the Far East were interwoven with golden thread for a shimmering effect. A wimple is a piece of cloth worn over the head and around the face and neck. A wimple would be worn under a veil called a couverchef. The style can still be seen today on some Muslim women and on a few Catholic nuns, though not as ornate as the stylish wimples of the Late Middle Ages. Although a wimple was a garment used for modesty, women in the upper classes decorated their wimples and added

padded rolls of fabric to create interest. Women began to take a great interest in head gear, and the fashions of the High and Late Middle Ages became ornate and wildly ostentatious. The wimple and padded roll could be topped with elaborate structures supported by wire frames. A horn like style created with hair and supports became wildly popular. A tall, conical hat worn tilted at the back of the head, the hennin was often worn with a veil. Pictured at the top of the article The more ornate head gear was worn by the aristocracy of the Middle Ages who sometimes shaved their hairlines to create the illusion of a high forehead. Eyebrows were plucked or partially shaved as well. Men wore many types of hats and head gear. The sugar loaf hat was a tallish, conical hat that resembled an inverted flower pot. The flat, mortar board type hat we associate with graduation emerged in the 14th century, a style that evolved from the biretta, a similar type of hat worn by the clergy. Previously, the style had been traditional garb but had fallen out of fashion in the community. But the Great Famine brought on by cool temperatures and too much rain of - decimated the population. The loss of feed, seeds, grains, and livestock led to mass starvation and it was not until that Europe recovered. Various rounds of bubonic plague or the Black Death between - further reduced the population of Europe. The recovery was slow, but out of this difficult time came new changes in the economy, society, and in clothing. Waistlines rose and fell. Sleeve fullness shrank and grew. Patterns and designs appeared on textiles both woven in, embroidered, or printed on the fabric. Head coverings changed frequently for both men and women and the tony set could be subject to ridicule if they appeared in something out of date. As society healed after the ordeals of the 14th Century, Europe became more prosperous. The fabulous clothing once restricted to royalty now became available and affordable for the merchant class and a new upwardly mobile urban middle class. The V neck would be folded back to reveal an attractive lining. Long fitted sleeves developed cuffs in what was called Burgundian fashion. The over tunic men wore evolved into a doublet or a short skirted tunic. Slashings in the sleeves showed the under tunic which could be pulled through to create puffs of contrasting fabric and color. Trousers shortened with attached hose with leather soles. The display of a coat of arms became popular as did parti-colored garments. In an unusual design, garments were made of two colors. Today, we mix colors horizontally, as in different colors in a shirt and pants or skirt. Parti-colored garments created a vertical color difference with a split vertical dividing line in the center of the body. The hennin and houppelande were Gothic styles emphasising the elongated form. The End of the Middle Ages As technology and trade advanced and the cities repopulated, nations grew. Gone were the warlords or feudal society. Kings grew more powerful and governments covered large areas. The time known as the Middle ages, the period after the Fall of Rome, ended as Western Europe moved into the period of artistic and cultural awakening that we call the Renaissance.

Chapter 2 : Medieval and LARP store

Medieval Dress Fashion Enjoy our spring collection and get exactly what you need to cool your home with fresh, beautiful flowers. While buying gifts for children, one thing you should keep in mind is that all children are not of the same nature and is not necessary same gift is loved by all children.

So, as something fun, that is what I shall do. Therefore, I shall examine and give two ratings per movie: It is set in the s during the reign of Richard I, more commonly known as Richard the Lionheart, and includes the character of Robin Hood. Overall it is a fun watch, combining medieval legends with historical facts. Its costumes are actually very accurate. The men characters wear the tunics with looser sleeves and fur-edged mantles commonly worn during the period. The women wear the fashions brought into style by Eleanor of Aquitaine in the latter part of the twelfth century, fashions that were also common a century before. These included vertical tunics with fitted sleeves, girdles worn at the hips, cloaks, and veils worn around the neck and hair and topped with coronets. The colors used are also very accurate, with abundant blues, grays, burgundys, and earth tones. I also noticed that the crowns and coronets worn by both the men and women were worn incorrectly. They should be worn straight on top of the head so that they cross the forehead, but in the film they wore them tilted so that they centered on the back of the head. It gives the entire plot a more genuine feel, taking the mystical and almost fairy-tale aspects out of the medieval legends. The Court Jester This is a very fun comedy set generically in medieval times. It includes singing, plots, a character resembling Robin Hood, wooing, bewitching, and plenty of tongue twisters. The costumes in the film are not the most accurate. In this movie, however, they usually always matched in color the gowns worn with them. There was also bountiful amounts of bare shoulders and uncovered hair. Hair was usually contained in elaborate headdresses which were surprisingly missing and I think they should have added more of , and if exposed was usually plaited or bound up. The king also managed to always be clothed in the royal colors of red, purple, and gold, along with plenty of fur which may seem stereotypical but was actually very appropriate in the period. Although the costumes were very much exaggerated, they went together with the style of the film perfectly. I thought the overall effect was very enchanting and did add to the humor and nostalgic feeling emanating from this movie. Also, since the movie is based generally on the middle ages and not a specific time frame from that era, the fact that the costumes were also generic and taken from a few different times added to the atmosphere. Monty Python and the Holy Grail This movie is a parody of the middle ages and the legends of King Arthur. Despite the fact that almost everything in this movie is over-the-top and completely ridiculous, the costumes are mostly painfully plain and simple, almost devoid of color. This is usually appropriate for the peasants, but the nobles and even upper-class would have worn clothing much more elaborate. Even though these costumes are not spot-on accurate per se, the movie is meant to be a farce and a play on modern views of medieval times, not a historical drama whatsoever. They are also not a very important part of the movie, as the point is not to establish the story in a specific time period there are way to many modern references to make that even a theory but rather to portray the Arthurian attributes of the story in a lighthearted way. I thought the costumes fit nicely with the tone and point of this film and are an interesting look into the way the modern media or pop culture views the middle ages. However, the peasants costumes are not quite accurate because the belted kilts worn by the main characters were actually not worn until the s. They especially became popular then as Scottish nationalist costumes. Correctness in costume really enhanced the atmosphere in the film and helped to make the highly fictionalized story more plausible and realistic-looking. Their gowns obviously have much more of a modern influence, as do their hairstyles. Now that I think about it though, she would have fit right in a Star Wars movieâ€¦.

Chapter 3 : Medieval Dress Fashion

From Renaissance fairs to countless retellings of the legend of Robin Hood to the popular restaurant Medieval Times, people remain fascinated by the medieval era—and in particular the clothing of the time. The richly varied dress of medieval days meant more than just fashion and style, and.

Contact Medieval Times The Middle Ages are commonly dated from the 5th century fall of the western Roman Empire until the end of the 15th century. During the history of mankind, fashion was always a subject of controversy, and Medieval Fashion followed the rule. The Great Charlemagne did not like luxury in daily life. His household officers did not dare to show themselves in any clothes but those made of leather, wool or cloth. However he used to make the most magnificent display on the occasions of political or religious festivals, when the imperial dignity with which he was invested required pompous ceremonial and richness of attire. The Medieval Fashion hardly changed during the reign of the other Carolingian kings. Amidst political troubles, internal wars, and social disturbances, people had neither time nor inclination for inventing anything dress related. For example, the dress in France had undergone only minor changes in the late 9th Century, since the time of Charlemagne, and the influence of Roman tradition was still felt in the dress of the nobles, especially on festive occasions. During the 10th Century, the dress of the two sexes did not change much either. The elegant appearance of the women garments recalls that of the Greek and Roman women. Their dresses were at times so tight as to display all the elegance of their form, whilst at others they were made so high as to completely cover the neck cotes-hardies. Overall, no important change was made in the Medieval Fashion before the end of the 11th Century. The ordinary dress made of thick cloths and of coarse woolen stuffs was very strong and durable, and not easily spoiled. In the 12th Century, the women of nobility wore a sort of cap made of linen, with lappets hanging down over the shoulders. The robe was fastened round the waist, with long bands attached to the sleeves near the wrists. They also used the long cloak, and the closed shoes which had begun to be made pointed. The men wore similar garments, with the robe descending only to the instep, and the belt with no hangings in front. Women, in addition to their head-dress, often wore a broad band, which was tied under the chin, and gave the appearance of a kind of frame for the face. Both sexes wore colored bands on their shoes, which were tied round the ankle like those of sandals, and showed the shape of the foot. The Crusades gave rise to the general use of the purse, which was suspended to the belt by a cord of silk or cotton, and sometimes by a metal chain. In the 13th Century, in the times of Louis IX, the Medieval Fashion considerably changed when the surcoat was introduced. It was at first a garment worn only by women, but it was soon adopted by both sexes. From this period gowns with tight bodices were generally adopted. The women wore over them a tight jacket, reaching to a little below the hips, often trimmed with fur when the gown was richly ornamented. Also the fur was richly ornamented itself when the gown was plain. At the end of the 13th Century luxury was at his height at the Court of France. Moreover, the magnificence and display was not confined to the Court, but it extended to the bourgeois class. In the 14th Century France, the men fashion, especially that of the young courtiers, took a turn for ridiculous and extravagant taste. Some had their clothes so short and so tight that it required the help of two persons to dress and undress them. Others had their head-dresses and sleeves reaching to the ground, some had tippets of one cloth, others of another. Women dress, on the contrary, owing to a strenuous effort towards a dignified and elegant simplicity, became of such character that it combined all the most approved fashions of female costume which had been in use in former periods. The coat, or under garment, which formerly only showed itself through awkwardly-contrived openings, now displayed the harmonious outlines of the body, thanks to the large openings in the overcoat. The surcoat, kept back on the shoulders by two narrow bands, became a sort of wide and trailing skirt which draped the lower part of the body. The external corset was invented, which was a kind of short mantle, falling down before and behind without concealing any of the fine outlines of the bust. It was generally made of fur in winter, and of silk in summer. The fashion of wearing false hair continued in great favor during the middle of the 14th Century. The hair was being parted from the forehead to the back of the head in two equal masses, and waived over the ears. Nets were again adopted. It consisted of a kind of tight waistcoat, fastened by tags,

and of very close fitting breeches, which displayed the outlines of the person wearing them. In order to appear wide at the shoulders artificial pads were worn. The sleeves were slashed, the shoes armed with long metal points, and the conical hat, with turned-up rim, was ornamented with gold chains and various jewels. During the reign of Charles VI, women still wore long trains to their dresses, which they carried tucked up under their arms, unless they had pages or waiting-maids. The tendency, however, was to shorten the inconvenient trains, as well as the long hanging and embroidered or fringed sleeves. Their head-dress consisted on very large rolls, surmounted by a high conical bonnet. It was at this period that they began to uncover the neck and to wear necklaces. The Medieval Fashion continued to evolve towards a shortened costume. At about the same time when ladies ceased to wear trains, men took to wearing shorter clothes than ever, having them to fit tightly to the body. The sleeves of their coats were slit open so as to show their fine white shirts. Knights and squires wore silk or velvet doublets. And almost everyone, especially at Court, wore the long pointed shoes. Under Charles VIII, the mantle, trimmed with fur, was open in front, its false sleeves being slit up above in order to allow the arms of the under coat to pass through. The cap was turned up. The breeches were made tight-fitting. The shoes with poulaines were superseded by a kind of large padded shoe of black leather, round or square at the toes. The women continued to wear conical caps of great height, covered with immense veils. Their gowns were made with tight-fitting bodies, displaying the outlines of the body.

Chapter 4 : Medieval Clothing

Medieval Dress Fashion Gift baskets come in different ranges and different-filled with such different things depending on the choice of the people. adult fairy fancy dress with costumes cinderella outfit for kids.

July 6, How did fashion change during the Middle Ages? Using images from medieval manuscripts, we can track some of the changes in fashion over the centuries. The styles of dress and clothing would see new trends emerge, ranging from long-toed shoes to plunging necklines. It shows Charles dressed in a sleeve tunic, loose cloak, and long leg coverings. The Carolingian rulers saw themselves as heirs to the Roman Empire and wanted to make sure they looked the part. His wife is wearing a long veil, two tunics and jewellery such as earrings and a bracelet. Edgar is wearing a tunic and cloak that come down to the knees, and leather stockings that go from the ankle to the knee. The female is wearing a long, loose woollen gown that goes to the ankles, a mantle or cloak, and a headcovering. Nearly all Anglo-Saxon women, except for the very young and slaves, wore some sort of headcovering. He is wearing a blue tunic over a purplish-red one. His civil servants are a garment known as the chlamys, which are red and gold. The clothing of the Byzantine world was often influenced by imports coming from Asia, and in turn the Byzantines would influence fashion in the western Mediterranean region. The eleventh-century tapestry is an important source for fashion and dress during the period and on how the designers would use clothing to offer subtle hints about the people being depicted. Early 12th-century fashion Here a knight is standing upon his squire while they fight a dragon. Manuscript images from the early 12th-century begin to show figures dressed more fashionably. This includes wearing long-toed shoes according to Orderic Vitalis, it was Fulk, Count of Anjou, who started wearing this fashion trend because it hid his bunions. However, like the sports-star endorsed sneaker, this footwear soon became popular with everyone else as well. What to wear during the four seasons This image comes from a late 12th-century book on health the author is giving advice on what one should wear during the different seasons. In the spring top left one should wear robes that are not too hot or too cold, such as those made from cotton or fine woollen cloth. In the summer top right one should wear cool clothing such as linen or silk. The dress for autumn bottom left should just be a little warmer than for spring, while in the winter bottom right thick fluffy wool and fur was the best to keep from getting cold. Dressing well in 13th century Italy The emergence of the city-states of Italy in the High Middle Ages led to great wealth for its citizens. This late 13th-century image shows three very well-dressed Genoese men. Some of their clothing have gold-edges or fur, as well as oversized buttons. The book, however, is not portraying these men admiringly this image is meant to convey the sin of Pride. It shows some changes in the appearance of medieval women only the married lady is wearing a veil, and the sleeves on their tunics have gotten shorter, reaching only the elbow. He is wearing a red silk tunic with laces in the front, while his chamberlain is putting on stocking on his legs that are decorated in the fleurs-de-lys. Most of the other men in this scene are wearing colourful long tunics. Ursula and her virgin companions, made in the 15th century, shows how much fashion was changing in early Renaissance Italy. The women are wearing a range of tight-fitting tunics that also leave their necks and parts of their shoulders uncovered. In late medieval England and Italy government officials passed sumptuary laws to prevent people from dressing above their station. However, these laws were usually ineffective and often ignored. Fifteenth-century fashion This image from northern Europe in the 15th century, depicts noble men and women in the latest fashion. Meanwhile, the women are wearing steeple-shaped headdresses. One lady has looped the long train from her gown around her hand, which would make it easier for her to walk around. In previous centuries the use of black was considered unfashionable and best left for the poor. Now, black seems to be back in fashion. Meanwhile, other colours were said to have special meaning: This image, from the pages of the 15th-century *Tres Riches Heures du Duc de Berry*, shows how colourful medieval fashion could be. Like his Carolingian predecessors, this monarch is also adorned with jewellery, including diamonds, rubies and a gold medallion. What to War at the end of the Middle Ages While this image, depicting a scene from the *Roman de Rose*, was made in the 14th century, the artist skillfully made use of some older styles of medieval clothing, showing that people were aware the fashion had been changing. Some of the

newer elements here include the women wearing gowns with wide sleeves, while the men are dressed in elaborate hose.

Chapter 5 : History of Western fashion - Wikipedia

In our medieval and renaissance clothing category you will find men and women clothing that has everything from jerkins, tunics and surcoats to bodices, chemises and medieval dresses. We have medieval and renaissance shirts and hats that come in a variety of styles, shapes, sizes and colors.

As the era lasted for many centuries in Europe, it was natural for fashion to change with the changing times. Clothing styles were heavily dependent on existing cultural traditions, social status and availability of raw materials and there were fashion changes during different medieval periods. Types of Medieval Fashion People in the Medieval times were limited to a few fabrics. Though clothes of that era went beyond animal skins, burlap and wool, softer and finely woven fabrics were more expensive and difficult to purchase. The high costs meant that poorer medieval people had to settle for more uncomfortable and heavier medieval fashion clothing material items. Cotton, fur, hemp, leather, linen, silk and wool were the most common types of medieval fabric and they came in a variety of weights and quality. Special weaving methods were employed to produce intricate and expensive fabrics like damask, taffeta and velvet, which were spun from a blend of cotton, linen and silk. Those special types of fabric did not emerge until the latter part of medieval times. In the Medieval era, male, female and children clothes differed by a large margin. Knights, priests, merchants, nobles and servants wore specific types of medieval fashion as a way of informing the public of their social standing or chosen profession. It began in the fifth century A. Gender, work, social status and culture added variety to the types of clothes typically worn during that time and influenced medieval fashion. Anglo-Saxons, Britons, Danes and Normans wore contrasting clothing styles. Individuals belonging to the lower classes were made to wear outdated and tattered garments. The social divide was further encouraged by sumptuary laws that regulated the colours and styles various ranks in the feudal system had to wear. Medieval Fashion for Men In the fifth and sixth centuries, Anglo-Saxon men wore tunics, trousers, leggings and strappy leather shoes along with belts and girdles to hold the tunic in place. Occasionally, medieval fashion trends meant that men wore togas and fur-lined cloaks. The hose would later on in the medieval period replace medieval fashion trousers. Men who wore pointier shoes had a higher position in the social ladder. The tunic became narrower before it eventually transformed into the doublet. Medieval men were fond of wearing wide-brimmed hats, felt caps and hoods to protect their heads during extreme weather conditions. Gloves and mittens were likewise worn regularly. Medieval Fashion Knights Men who served as knights wore wrapped overcoats designed like long-sleeved chain mails. This medieval fashion attire came with a belt and buckle, upon which pouches were attached. Not for long, linen tunics fastened with metal collars were added to the whole ensemble. Knights also carried the following items: Medieval Fashion Clergymen Clergymen protected their shaved heads under bonnets. They went on missions wearing plain-coloured garments. The outermost layer was called the chasuble, worn together with the dalmatic, tunic-like clothing with oversized bell sleeves that arched on the sides. The clothes were tight enough to display the elegance of the female form. Women of that era wore two tunics. The second layer was usually longer and tighter than the top garment. Closed pointed shoes and long cloaks completed the look. They were simple at first with embroidery at the edges but eventually became more form-oriented in To highlight womanly curves, tight lacing was girdled at the hip section, creating an illusion of having a long waist. Women occasionally wore long, pointy as well as high double horn headdresses. Embroidered and lace-trimmed hats were trendy until the 15th century. This was also the time when women developed a fondness for long trains to their dresses which were subsequently cut short for cost-efficiency reasons. Medieval Fashion for Kids Unlike adult men and women who had to dress according to their wealth or position, little children under the age of 10 enjoyed practical and functional clothes, devoid of social implications. Boys were dressed in haut de chausse, stockings worn with a pair of underpants. It was acceptable medieval fashion for boys to wear dresses until they turned 10 years of age, the age where Medieval parents started dressing them up in grown up medieval fashion items, like male adults. Girls, on one hand, wore the same types of clothes as boys and adult females. They wore long-sleeved and high-necked tunics, sometimes embroidered with cute animals and designs that matched their age. Men and women still

wore tunics at this time but with a more sophisticated range of choices. Thanks to the crusades, there were more raw materials for clothes and blended fabrics like brocades, damask, satins, silks and velvets became more accessible. The crusades brought in all kinds of resources from the Far East that improved medieval fashion and the choices available. Even turbans worn by nomads were popular with the upper class, who began importing these new medieval fashion items. Medieval Fashion For Weddings Weddings during the Medieval period did not require the bride to wear a veil or a wedding dress. An evening dress sufficed and a wreath of ribbons and flowers adorned her head, giving her the final opportunity to show off her hair. Women had to cover their hair after marriage. Handkerchiefs were already fashionable then. They were invented around the mid-th century and used by men, women and children. Medieval Fashion Summary The feudal system had a huge influence on Medieval fashion as it dictated what clothing was allowed to be worn by different classes of people so that their stature within medieval society could be easily identified. The Crusades also led to the discovery of new materials that could be used in medieval fashion garments, the medieval times was truly a remarkable period for the advancement of medieval fashion from the more basic fashion of the early medieval period to the fancy medieval fashion of the late medieval period.

Chapter 6 : Fashion History of the High and Late Middle Ages - Medieval Clothing | Bellatory

The book, Medieval Dress and Fashion by Margaret Scott, offers a great resource about the changes in fashion during the Middle Ages. You can also learn more about medieval fashion from these articles.

Common attire[edit] Early Anglo-Saxon , regardless of social rank, wore a cloak , tunic , trousers , leggings , and accessories. The short, fur-lined cloak was designed so that the skin of the animal faced outward and the fur brushed against the undergarments. However, woolen cloaks have also been found. The garment opened either at the front or at the right shoulder. A single brooch , usually circular in shape, fastened the square or rectangular cloak. Other means of fastening the cloth together included tying, lacing, or using a clasp; often made of natural materials such as thorn, bones, wood, or horns. The less prosperous wore woolen cloaks. Clasps were not needed to hold the tunic together because when pulled over the head it would sit snugly around the neck without the use of lacing or ties, indicating that the garment was one continuous piece. Pieces of fabric attached to the trousers forming belt loops so that the garment could be at held in place at the waist by a belt. The first legging, referred to as the legging proper or stocking , consisted of woven fabric or leather. The second was simply a leather of fabric used to tie on the leggings or, if worn around the shin or foot, provided warmth and protection. The lower caste wore leggings made of ripped or cut cloth from old clothes, blankets, or bags whereas the upper caste had custom made leggings. Belts worn at the hips were more of a necessity rather than a luxury. Buckles were common and most faced the front; however others have been found to face both sides or even, in some cases, were placed at the back of the body. Leather belts, often decorated, were the most common. Intricate belts, worn to be seen, were placed in view while an additional belt or girdle held the trouser in place under the tunic. Shoes were made of leather and secured with straps. Seventh to tenth centuries[edit] General attire[edit] Clothing of the seventh through the 9th centuries was similar to that of previous centuries and again all classes generally wore the same clothing, although distinctions among the social hierarchy began to become more noticeable through ornamented garments. These common pieces consisted of tunics, cloaks, jackets , pants, and shoes. As in the 5th and 6th centuries, a linen shirt acted as an undergarment. Men generally wore a knee-length linen or woolen tunic, depending on the season, over their shirts. According to rank, embellishments adorned the collar of the tunic, waist, or border and for peasants, or the working classes, a plain tunic with sleeves was generally worn. Once in place, the brooch was left attached to the garment so that the cloak was slipped over the head. Hoods and collars began to appear in the 9th century, and around the same time, the cloak began to be curbed by the same belt that was worn over the tunic. This knee-length coat wrapped over the front of the body. For those who could afford it, the jacket was made of fur while less costly ones were made of linen. This jacket was waist-length and tended to have a broad collar. Anglo-Saxons appreciated shoes and thus all classes wore them. Common colours for this era consisted of red, blue, and green. The only changes were in the form of short linen tunics with metal collars and the addition of a sword, spear, shield, and helmet. Beginning in the later 8th century, the clergy were forbidden to wear bright colours or expensive or valuable fabrics. Piercings also became fashionable for men as did golden bracelets. Short boots, those only extending to the ankle, were introduced in the latter part of the century. During this era, soldiers carried either round or crescent shaped shields usually painted red. Higher-ranking officials decorated their swords with various colours and insignias. Previous mail tunics, found to be too heavy preventing the soldier from properly fighting, were replaced by the new leather armor, which consisted of overlapping flaps, cut like scales or leaves and each dyed a different colour. The ringed knee-length tunic was slit in the front and back to allow for more comfortable riding. The length of the trousers became shorter. These new iron pieces were assembled to look like mesh or nets but a combination of the two patterns have been found to be used. Another variation included covering the body in rings and removing the sleeves from the tunic. Shields had two new adjustments: The pastoral staff was generally found to be plain in colour and ornamentation.

Chapter 7 : The Middle Ages -- More About Clothing

In medieval times, as today, both fashion and necessity dictated what people wore. And both fashion and necessity, in addition to cultural tradition and available materials, varied across the centuries of the Middle Ages as well as across the miles of Europe. After all, no one would expect the.

Chapter 8 : History Of Fashion - Medieval

Medieval Chronicles > Medieval Clothing > Medieval Fashion The Medieval times was a period characterized by conservatism and high moral and spiritual values. As the era lasted for many centuries in Europe, it was natural for fashion to change with the changing times.

Chapter 9 : Medieval dresses | Buy medieval dress in ArmStreet shop

Female dress. Around the year there was a change in well-off women's clothing, to tighter-fitting garments, lower necklines, and more curvaceous silhouettes; "very tight lacing was used on women's clothes to create a form-fitting shape which, girdled at the hips, created a long-waisted appearance".