

A GLOSSARY OF CIVILIAN COSTUME

- Anelace: a short sword worn by civilians.
- Armalausa: a loose mantle, fastened on the right shoulder, lined with miniver and worn by judges over a long gown, the super tunica. In the fifteenth century, its color was established as scarlet.
- Bag sleeves: very full sleeves, bag-like in the arms, tight at the wrists, and usually with an edging of fur.
- Barbe: plaited scarf worn by widows and female religious below the chin; sometimes referred to as a chin-cloth.
- Bon grace: female close-fitting Paris cap with lappets turned up on top; early seventeenth century.
- Butterfly headdress: a development of the horned headdress: the hair is caught in a caul or net at the back of the head upon which was erected a framework of wire which, when covered with a transparent veil, formed the butterfly "wings." Late fifteenth century fashion.
- Calash: a long veil over a Paris headdress, reaching to the waist or below. Popular in the early seventeenth century.
- Caul: a net, often of mesh, and of various shapes and stiffness in which hair could be enclosed.
- Chaperon: a padded cap shown on brasses thrown over the shoulder with a long piece hanging in front. This piece was wound around the face or the cap to form various shapes of headdress for men.
- Chrysom: a length of linen or other fabric wound over the underclothes of a baby after birth and worn for a month until the mother was "churched" or purified by the priest.
- Coif: a close-fitting white cloth cap tied under the chin, worn by judges and sergeants-at-law
- Cote-hardi: a close-fitting, usually sleeveless jacket worn over the kirtle with an apron-like skirt. A popular version was also sideless and usually fur-trimmed.
- Crespine headdress: a fashion in which the hair was caught in a jeweled net over the ears, then arranged outward in cauls and visually covered with a short veil. Late fourteenth and early fifteenth century.
- Doublet: a male close-fitting jacket, sometimes covered by an over-gown. Sixteenth century.
- False-sleeves: long sleeves on an overgown that hang from the shoulders; the arms, however, emerge through a slit at the shoulders or the elbows.
- Farthingale: female skirt extending outwards from the waist on hoops. Popular especially in the late sixteenth century.
- Frills: starched linen folds at the neck and wrists
- Girdle: a cord, sash, or belt encircling a woman's waist
- Gypciere: a pouch or purse, usually with pendant tassels, attached to waist; usually seen on male effigies, sixteenth century.
- Hennin: a long, rounded cap, usually with a handkerchief atop hanging down in back.

Heraldic mantle: a female mantle on which the heraldic arms of the woman's husband, and perhaps those of her father's family are displayed.

Horned headdress: a development of the crespine headdress. The hair is caught in cauls of fabric or mesh at the sides of the head and pulled upward to form stiff horns over which a veil could be placed to fall at the sides and back of the head. Mid-fifteenth century.

Jackboots: knee-high boots, usually with heels and spurs. Early seventeenth century.

Kennel headdress: see pedimental headdress.

Kirtle: basic female dress, close-fitting, with long sleeves sometimes adorned with a row of many buttons from elbow to wrist.

Lappet: strips of embroidered velvet at the sides (or back) of a female headdress. Seen primarily on the pedimental headdress during the sixteenth century.

Liripipe: strips of cloth, often pendant from the elbows during the fourteenth century; the term was also used for the long scarf attached to the cap of the chaperon.

Mantle: female cloak worn over the kirtle, open in front and usually attached across the breast by a tasseled cord.

Mob cap: female headdress, a baggy cap covering the hair, found only on provincial brasses.

Nebuly headdress: headdress with a semi-circular veil, the front part of which was edged with a ruffle of several layers of goffered or pleated linen extending from temple to temple or down to the jaw on either side. Usually the curved back edge of the veil had a ruffled border to match the front. Late fourteenth and early fifteenth century.

Overgown: a dress worn over the kirtle.

Paris cap or head: (also known as the French hood or Mary Queen of Scots cap): Female headdress, usually horseshoe-shaped and close-fitting with points covering the ears and toward the cheeks, with lappet(s) falling behind. Late sixteenth and early seventeenth century.

Partlet: pleated linen between bodice and neck line.

Pedimental headdress: female headdress with frontlets of thick velvet, often elaborately embroidered, meeting in an inverted "V" over the forehead, with lappets on either side of the face to the shoulders or below, and a veil behind. Late fifteenth to mid-sixteenth century.

Pomander: receptacle for aromatic herbs, suspended from the girdle by a long chain.

Pudding-basin cut: male hairstyle with hair cut to above the ears and sides and rolled.

Reticulated headdress: basically the nebuly headdress decorated with a jeweled network.

Reticule: receptacle or small purse suspended from a woman's girdle.

Rosary: prayer beads, usually suspended from a belt or girdle.

Ruff: linen collar, usually starched and pleated. Late sixteenth and early seventeenth century.

Shroud: a winding-sheet wrapped around the body of the deceased.

Slide: a ring to hold together the two ends of the tasseled cord fastened to a woman's mantle.

Stomacher: a richly ornamented garment covering stomach and chest, its lower end pointed. Female fashion especially popular in late sixteenth century.

Supertunica: the basic long gown worn by judges.

Trunk hose: cloth breeches, usually puffed and slashed, reaching to the thighs.
Sixteenth century onwards.

Tunic: a male gown, long or short, usually loose and often confined by a belt. Sleeves may be close-fitting or loose. It may be heraldic, displaying the man's arms.

Veiled headdress; female headdress, a long veil so placed to cover the forehead and fall at the sides and back of the head. Actually two kerchiefs were probably used, one to bind the forehead, the other to cover the head.

Wide-brimmed hat: a popular early seventeenth century female fashion. The hat might have a rather high crown with its wide brim.

Wimple: a linen covering around the head, neck, and throat, framing the face, worn with a veil. On brasses, widows and female religious are usually shown in wimple, barbe, and veil.

Zigzag headdress: another name for or version of the nebuly headdress.