



The

COMPLETE

COSTUME

DICTIONARY

Elizabeth J. Lewandowski

EJL

The Complete Costume Dictionary

Elizabeth J. Lewandowski



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For Dan.
Without him, I would be a lesser person.

It is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions for the paths through which naming and Genius press forward to inquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress. Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach; and even this negative recompense has been yet granted very few.

—Dr. Samuel Johnson, preface to *The English Dictionary*

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Acknowledgments

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The illustration of the shako is dedicated to the memory of Karen Tursi (1959–2010). She used to wear a shako like this, and she made it look good.

Finally, my thanks to my parents, Dr. Donald R. and Caroline Schertz, both educators, who instilled in me from a very young age the desire to read, learn, ask questions, and challenge myself to continually grow intellectually.

Introduction

When I began this project 15 years ago, it started in my search for understanding the terminology used in an 18th-century diary written by one of my ancestors. As the years passed, I began to run across more costume terms that were new to me. I jotted them down and began collecting them on notecards. When the notecards threatened to take over my office, the project moved to computer files. When the computer files grew, the project became a book. You never know where the search for knowledge will take you!

In the appendices, I have categorized the terms in three ways (when possible): by country of origin, by type of word, and by time period of origin. The time periods were chosen using Lucy Barton's *Historic Costume for the Stage* (Boston: Walter H. Baker, 1935), a standard referred to in many texts of the 20th century.

In my research I have accessed as many books as were available to me. I have attempted to categorize these terms as carefully as possible, but inevitably there will be mistakes. These errors are mine alone—the errors of a researcher lost in their passion for the project. Errata, additional terms, definitions, and other comments can be sent to the author by visiting mostlyharmlessweb.com. Along the way, I learned that each new age creates its own fashions and its own language for the fashions of the past. The pace at which these fashions change is rapidly accelerating. In five or 10 years, the world will have added hundreds of new clothing terms. I challenge the next generation of lovers of fashion and costume to record those words for posterity.

A

- à **gomito**: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. A sleeve that was cut full at the top and narrow at the wrist.
- à **gozzo**: *See* à gomito.
- ‘a ‘**iku**: United States of America. Hawaii. High collar; stiff collar.
- à **jour**: France. Lace of drawn work or another openwork.
- à **la Byron**: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Man’s unstarched, floppy cravat.
- à **la chale**: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1868, a heart-shaped neckline.
- à **la du Barry corsage**: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Popular from 1850 to 1867, a bodice with stomacher-shaped front.
- à **la Farare**: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. In 1787, a woman’s wide-brimmed, very high crowned bonnet that was trimmed with three feathers and eschelles.
- à **la Figaro**: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Garments in the fashion of the country costumes worn in the 1784 production of *The Marriage of Figaro*.
- à **la George V**: (1910–1919 C.E.). United Kingdom. Named for King George V who popularized the fashion, a man’s soft woolen cap with a short visor-style brim.
- à **la Grecque corsage**: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Popular from 1850 to 1867, a bodice with a low, square, off-the-shoulder décolletage. The bodice had vertical pleats extending from the shoulders to the center front waist.
- à **la jardiniere**: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Austro-Hungarian Empire. An 1830s sleeve style featuring short, tight sleeves that were ruched just below the shoulder.
- à **la Louis XV corsage**: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. A bodice with the center section in the shape of a stomacher.
- à **la Maintenon**: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Coiffure made fashionable by Mme de Maintenon.
- à **la Marie Stuart**: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Woman’s evening wreath with a point in the center front.
- à **la Marlborough**: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Ladies’ fashion named for John Churchill, first duke of Marlborough (1650–1722 C.E.).
- à **la Napoleon**: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Man’s untied cravat worn crossed in front.
- à **la plaquette**: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. In 1787, a woman’s hairstyle where the hair was worn in spherical shapes by the ears.
- à **la Raphael**: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1868, a square neckline.
- à **la Titus**: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. A woman’s hairstyle resembling the hair of a person condemned to the guillotine. It was often worn with a red ribbon tied snugly around the neck.
- à **la Victime**: *See* à la Titus.
- à **la vielle**: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Form of quilling.
- à **l’espignole**: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Fan that folded at the joint.
- A line**: (20th century). Triangular or A-shaped dress worn belted or unbelted. *See also* trapeze.
- à **l’innocence reconnue**: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. In 1770s, a skirt fashion popularized from trial of a cook-maid.
- a tsi’kin**: United States of America. Blackfoot Indians’ moccasins.
- a ‘ula**: United States of America. Hawaii. Reddish; brownish.
- a-a**: Borneo. Open slit.
- ‘a‘a **lole**: United States of America. Hawaii. European cloth.
- ‘a‘a **moni**: United States of America. Hawaii. A purse.
- ‘a‘a **niu**: United States of America. Hawaii. Coconut cloth.



à la George V

- 'a'a puhaka:** United States of America. Hawaii. Girdle; belt.
- 'a'a'a:** United States of America. Hawaii. Coconut cloth.
- aaca:** India. Sari border.
- 'a'ahu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Generic term for clothing.
- 'a'ahu a po'o:** United States of America. Hawaii. A helmet.
- 'a'ahu ali'i:** United States of America. Hawaii. A type of colored tapa worn by people of rank.
- 'a'ahu makaloa:** United States of America. Hawaii. A long malo.
- 'a'ahu 'oihana piha:** United States of America. Hawaii. A dress uniform.
- 'a'ahu pawehe:** United States of America. Hawaii. A garment made from a patterned mat.
- aal:** India. Red dye used in fabric painting. It was made from the roots of *Morinda tinctoria* and *Morinda trifolia*.
- 'a'amo'o:** United States of America. Hawaii. Gauze; snakeskin.
- aar:** India. An awl used in embroidery.
- 'abā:** *See cogā.*
- aba:** 1. Palestine. A robe in the shape of a folded rectangle that is left unseamed at the sides and is held in position by cords or ties under the arms. Worn by both sexes, it is four feet long and five feet wide. It is commonly made of woven camel or goat hair or coarse woolen in dark solids or stripes. *See also* abayah. 2. *See* zibun. 3. Portugal. Skirt. 4. *See* chuga.
- abaaya:** Palestine and United Arab Emirates. A woman's black wool cloak which envelopes the body. It may be elaborately embroidered down the front, on the side gores, and at the hem.
- abaca:** Philippine Islands. Manila hemp from trunk of abaca plant, *Musa textilis*, used to make straw hats.
- abaissé:** France. Lowered, as a hem or waistline.
- abalone:** United States of America. Mollusk shell lined with mother-of-pearl and used to make buttons, beads, and ornaments.
- aba-posztó:** Hungary. Coarse woolen fabric.
- abarenoshi:** Japan. Wild abalone strips.
- abayah:** 1. Palestine. Man's cloak. 2. Egypt. Cloak.
- abb:** Term used by weavers to indicate the warp yarn or the inferior part of the fleece at the edge.
- abba:** *See* aba.
- ábbasi:** India. Cloth dyed magenta.
- abbé cape:** Tiered shoulder cape.
- abbot's cloth:** Rough, canvaslike cotton fabric woven in basket weave; similar to monk's cloth.
- abe:** Nigeria. Ikat.
- abenet:** Long sash worn by Jewish high priest.
- abgar:** Bulgaria. Cotton cloth pouch worn on a cord over the shoulder.
- ab-i-hawa:** India. Literally "woven air," a kind of muslin.
- ab-i-rawan:** India. Literally "running water," a kind of muslin.
- abillement:** *See* biliment.
- abiti:** *See* vestiti.
- abito da pantalone:** Italy. Pantaloons.
- abiyad:** Palestine. White.
- abla:** Pakistan. Tiny mirrors attached with embroidery to the fabric.
- abnet:** Jewish. Long, linen or wool embroidered scarf or sash worn by a high priest or officer.
- Abocchnai:** India. A wedding shawl embroidered in silk or cotton with motifs of flowering bushes.
- abolla:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Red, rectangular military cloak made of linen or silk and worn fastened at neck; similar to the Greek chlamys.
- abougedid:** Abyssinia. Cotton sheeting.
- abrasam:** India. A generic term for silk fabrics.
- abrigo:** Spain. Coat.
- abrigo cruzado:** Spain. Double-breasted coat.
- abrigo en forma de capa:** Spain. Dolman coat.
- abrigo polo:** Spain. Polo coat.
- abrigo raglan:** Spain. Raglan coat.
- abrigo trinchera:** Spain. Trench coat.
- absinthe:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1871, a greenish gray color.
- abu hizz ahmar:** Palestine. Fabric with linen weft and silk warp.
- abu miten:** Palestine. Fabric with narrow purple stripe between wider red pink stripes.
- abu sab'in:** Palestine. Fabric with narrow red pink stripe between wider white stripes.
- ac:** Romania. Needle.
- ac cu gămălie:** Romania. Pin.
- Academician:** (1950–1960 C.E.). Man's hairstyle with high side part.
- acajou:** France. Mahogany color.
- acala cotton:** United States of America. Cotton variety grown extensively in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas. Staple length is 1-1/16 inches.
- acanalado:** Spain. Crepoline.
- acanthus:** A foliage design based on the Mediterranean plant, *Acanthus spinosus*.
- acca:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Silk fabric with gold threads woven in. Believed to have been made in Acre, a Syrian seaport.
- accollé:** France. To be entwined around the neck; collared. *See also* accollé.
- accordion pleats:** Narrow pleats resembling an accordion.
- accroche-coeur:** France. Little flat curl of hair worn at the temple.
- ačē attāmitō:** Ethiopia. King's gold ring worn on the right hand.
- ačē gumbō:** Ethiopia. King's silver staff with gold wire wound around it.

ačē kéčō: Ethiopia. King's gold armlet worn on the right forearm.

ačē saččō: Ethiopia. King's gold necklace.

Acele: Trade name by DuPont for rayon made using the acetate process.

acessório: Portugal. Accessory.

aceta: Cellulose acetate rayon.

acetaat: Holland. Acetate.

acetate: (1920–1930 C.E.). United States of America. One of the first man-made fibers. Patented in 1925 by Celanese Corporation.

acetato: Portugal and Spain. Acetate.

acetato de celulosa: Spain. Cellulose acetate.

acetinado: Portugal. Satiny; silky.

ach: *See al.*

achates: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Agate.

achchhadanaka: India. Short shoulder wrap.

achkan: India. Man's high-collared coat. *See also* sherwani.

acid dye: Type of dye used on animal fibers that requires acid and heat as assist. It works particularly well on protein fibers.

acier: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1883, a steel gray color.

ackhan: India. A long, flowing coat.

ačō: Ethiopia. Gold.

acock: To be turned up at an angle.

acollé: France. To be entwined or encircling the neck. *See also* accollé.

acordonado Bedford: Spain. Bedford cord.

acorn: 1. Small military motif representing rank and corps. 2. Ornamental knob on men's hat cords.

acrilan: Liquid derivative of natural gas and air used in creating challis and other fibers.

Acrlon: Trade name for fabric made from acrylic fiber.

acrobatic shoe: Lightweight leather shoe with a buckskin sole.

acroc: Hook or clasp.

acrylic: Light, but bulky, man-made fiber.

acter: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, a steel gray color.

acton: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Jacket worn under the armor. *See also* gambeson.

acus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Hairpin or bodkin of copper, bone, or silver.

ada: Lithuania. Leather.

Ada canvas: Square mesh canvas used for needle work.

adaabo: Ghana. Royal breastplate of gold.

adaftō: Ethiopia. Silver earrings.

adagan: Ireland. Gaelic word for a little hat or a cap.

adai: India. A jacquard-like device used in Kanchipuram.

adamas: 1. Very hard precious stone; a diamond. 2. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Diamond.

adana: India. An imported stuff from Aden.

adanudo cloth: High grade cotton, silk, or rayon fabric.

adarque: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Heart-shaped buckler.

adata: Lithuania. Needle.

adati: India. Fine, light cotton fabric from Bengal, India.

addhacina: India. A gauzelike silk cloth.

ade: Yoruba beaded crown with a veil of rope beads.

adelaide: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. A steel blue color.

Adelaide blue: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). A steel blue color.

Adelaide boot:

R o m a n t i c
(1815–1840 C.E.).
United King-
dom. Popular
from 1830 to
1865, an ankle-
high, side-laced
boot with pat-
ent leather toe
and heel. It was



Adelaide boot

sometimes fringed or fur trimmed at the top. Named for Adelaide of Saxe-Coburg.

Adelaide wool: Fine merino wool from Adelaide, Australia.

Adèle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In April 1856, a woman's moiré scarf en tablier trimmed with a puff of ribbon and a deep fringe. 2. In May 1856, a woman's light mantle with three flounces. It was intended for wear at watering place.

adhivasa: India. Outer garment.

adhivikartana: India. A divided skirt.

adhotari: India. A fine cotton dupatta.

adhranga: India. Deep blue.

adinkra cloth: Ghana. Fabric stumped with abstract designs.

adire cloth: Nigeria. Fabric created using batik.

adire eleko: Nigeria. Process of using starch paste as a resist on fabric.

adjabba beads: Ghana. Beads made of pulverized European glass bottles and beads.

Admiralty cloth: United Kingdom. Melton cloth.

Adonis wig: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Very fashionable, very expensive wig of fine gray or white hair.

adonize: To dress up; to dandify.

adoucir: France. To soften.

adrianople: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1876, an unglazed cotton lining fabric. In 1880, the term applied to a red calico fabric printed with arabesques.

adriatic green: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1873, a bluish green color.

adrienne: *See* sack gown.

adzalotí: Greece. Counted or measured stitch.

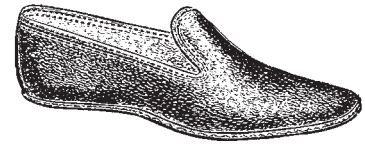
aegis: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Animal skin that was worn with the head of the animal resting on the chest of the wearer.

- aegyptium:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Perfume made from almond oil, cinnamon, honey, orange blossoms, and henna.
- aeolian:** Lightweight fabric with cotton warp and silk weft. *See also* eolienne.
- aerdhaite:** Ireland. Gaelic word for being sky colored.
- aerophane:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1820, a fine crimped crepe.
- aeroplane umbrella:** (1910–1920 C.E.). Umbrella with French-carved ivory handle cut to resemble aviators. Two of the six ribs were shorter, creating an airplane-wing shape.
- aetherial:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. A sky blue color.
- afe:** Samoa. A hem.
- afef:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Stylized fly amulet.
- Affe:** Germany. Monkey fur.
- Affenpeltz:** Germany. Monkey fur.
- affiquet:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Brooch pinned to the upturned hat brim.
- afia:** Nigeria. A Tiv man's ceremonial hat.
- afrikin:** Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew man's breeches.
- afshan:** India. A spangle.
- afterwelt:** In women's stockings, the intermediate part of the stocking top between the leg and the welt.
- agaat:** Holland. Agate.
- agabanee:** Syria. Cotton fabric embroidered in silk.
- agait:** Ireland. Gaelic word for agate.
- agal:** Palestine. Fillet of thick wool or goat's hair cords which wraps around the head, holding in place the kaffiyeh. It is often wrapped in gold and silver threads. *See also* 'aqal.
- agala:** India. A deep brown stuff.
- agamid:** Philippine Islands. Strong inner bark of plant used to make cloth and rope.
- agate:** Chalcedony used to make jewelry. It is most commonly gray or white.
- Agatha robe:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1800, a soft muslin dress held closed with clasps on the shoulders and worn open on the left over the skirt. It had snug-fitting short sleeves.
- agave:** Mexico. Fleshy leaved plant used to create cordage.
- agbada:** 1. Yoruba man's heavyweight gown worn over the buba. It is also called *gbariye*. 2. Nigeria. Man's cape of brilliantly colored cotton with printed motifs. It is worn with loose trousers.
- agemaki:** Meizi (1867–1912 C.E.). Japan. Literally "rolled-up locks," a woman's formal hairstyle.
- aghetto:** *See* punta.
- agihila:** *See* agala.
- Agilon:** Trademarked stretch nylon yarn.
- aglet:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) and Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Point or metal piece that capped a string used to attach two pieces of the garment together, i.e., sleeve and bodice.
- agneau:** France. Lamb fur.
- agneau du Tibet:** France. Tibet lamb fur.
- agneau karakul:** France. Breitschwanz fur.
- agnelin:** France. Lambskin with wool left on.
- agnellino de Persia:** Italy. Persian lamb.
- agnello:** Italy. Lamb.
- Agnes Sorel bodice:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1861, a square-necked day bodice with bishop sleeves.
- Agnes Sorel corsage:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1851 to 1867, the bodice of a pelisse-robe with a square neckline and bishop sleeves.
- Agnes Sorel style:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1861, the princess line.
- ago:** Italy. Needle.
- ago duku:** Ashanti. Velvet cloth.
- Agra gauze:** Very fine, plain weave silk gauze with a stiff finish.
- agrafe:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. A hook, clasp, or buckle used as a fastening for clothing.
- agrafes de centure:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In imitation of ancient jewelry, a three-chain trim; the middle chain for a watch, and the others for a key and seal.
- agraffe:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Fastening consisting of lever and eyelet and used to close armor.
- agrafka:** Poland. Safety pin.
- agrandir:** France. To enlarge.
- agreements:** France. Trimmings or ornaments.
- águamarinha:** Portugal. Aquamarine, the gemstone.
- agugello:** *See* punta.
- aguja:** Spain. Needle.
- agulha de tricô:** Portugal. Knitting needle.
- agulhade:** *See* pennbazzh.
- agun-pat sari:** India. Flame colored sari.
- ahaddha:** India. A strapped shoe.
- 'ahapí'i:** United States of America. Hawaii. Worn by chiefs, a tapa dyed with kukui bark.
- ahata tantrika:** *See* anahata.
- 'ahiehie:** United States of America. Hawaii. A silvery gray color.
- 'ahina:** United States of America. Hawaii. 1. Blue denim. 2. Blue dye.
- ahinvala:** India. A silk fabric from Anahilwada.
- aho:** Maori. The woof of fabric.
- ah'ta qua o weh:** United States of America. Iroquois moccasins.
- 'ahu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Generic term for an upper body garment.
- 'ahu hinano:** United States of America. Hawaii. A soft mat garment plaited from pandanus flowers.
- ahuasca:** Bolivia. Warp faced cloth.
- ahuaska:** *See* avaska.

- ahuayo:** Bolivia. Woman's mantle.
- 'ahuna:** United States of America. Hawaii. Coat; garment.
- 'ahunali'i:** United States of America. Hawaii. A red striped tapa worn by chiefs.
- 'ahuua:** United States of America. Hawaii. A raincoat made of dried ti leaves tied to a net.
- 'ahu'ula:** United States of America. Hawaii. A feather cape, formerly worn by high chiefs and kings.
- ái:** China. The color snow white.
- ai:** Samoa. Sew; seam.
- 'a'i:** United States of America. Hawaii. Neck of a garment.
- 'a'i kala:** United States of America. Hawaii. Collar.
- ai ling:** (1900–1910 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a woman's three-quarter-inch-high collar.
- Aida canvas:** Square mesh canvas used for needlework.
- aigeallan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a breast pin, jewel, or earring.
- aigilean:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a tassel or earring.
- aiglet:** *See* aglet.
- aigrette:** France. Feather or plume from an egret or heron.
- aiguille:** France. Needle.
- aiguille a reprises:** France. Darning needle.
- aiguille a tricoter:** France. Knitting needle.
- aiguillette:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Bow of ribbon that was worn on the right shoulder of a man's coat. It was the decorative remnant of the ties that once held up the sword belt.
- ailanthus silk:** Wild silk from the *Attacus atlas* moth.
- ailbheag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a ring.
- ailbheag cluais:** Ireland. Gaelic word for an earring.
- ailbheagan airgid:** Ireland. Gaelic word for silver rings.
- aile:** France. Wing.
- aile de pigeon:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Popular in 1750s and 1760s, a man's pigeon-winged wig with two stiff horizontal rolls of hair above the ears (pigeon wings) and smooth on the top and sides.
- 'a'ilepe:** United States of America. Hawaii. Ruffles or folds around the neck.
- ailérons:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Short, floating sleeves.
- ailette:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Protective forged iron or steel shoulder plate in armor; the forerunner of the epaulet.
- àilleag:** Ireland. Jewel.
- 'ainakini:** United States of America. Hawaii. Navy blue cotton cloth.
- aincis:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a skin or hide.
- áinne:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for finger ring.
- ainyi:** Burma. Double-breasted blouse or jacket.
- airmchríos:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a military shoulder belt.
- airplane cloth:** Plain weave, water-repellent fabric used on airplanes. Presently used in shirts.
- aision:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a diadem.
- aizome momen:** Japan. Indigo-dyed cotton.
- 'ajami:** Palestine. Woman's brightly colored girdle.
- ajarakh:** India. A predominantly indigo colored cloth with block printing. It is worn by Muslim men as turbans and/or lungis.
- ajári:** Greece. Inferior silver.
- ajina:** India. Generic term for an animal skin.
- ajina yajnopavita:** India. A deerskin worn over the left shoulder by Hindu ascetics.
- Ajorstick:** Germany. Hem stitch.
- ajour:** *See* à jour.
- ajrak:** Pakistan. Hand-blocked wrapping shawl.
- ajsu:** Bolivia. Often worn over a wool dress (*almilla*), an overskirt worn fastened at the waist with a belt.
- ajuar:** Spain. Trousseau.
- akaaka:** United States of America. Hawaii. White, very thin tapa.
- akaka:** *See* akaaka.
- 'akala:** United States of America. Hawaii. Pink; pink tapa.
- akalpa:** India. A generic term for clothes.
- akambo:** Ghana. Face marking (disfiguring).
- akane:** Japan. The red dye made from madder.
- akanjo:** Madagascar. Shirt or smock.
- akanjobe:** *See* akanjo.
- akathorasbhagarvakomala:** India. Very soft fabric.
- aka-ume-zome:** Japan. A red plum color.
- akcha watana:** Ecuador. Tape used for winding women's hair.
- akcha watarina:** Ecuador. Quichua term for a band worn woven around a woman's hair.
- akertjes:** Holland. Tassels.
- aketon:** *See* acton.
- akhi laj:** India. Literally "complete shame," the veil worn over the face, down to the waist and covering the arms, allowing no part of the body to be visible.
- 'aki:** United States of America. Hawaii. Hair switch.
- ákna:** Greece. Red dye for the hair.
- akoko:** Nigeria. Yoruba woman's one-yard-wide cloth made in Igbomina Province.
- akome:** Japan. The inner robe of the *sokutai* costume.
- akongo:** Tiv. Worn by women, broad strip of openwork joined to a narrow strip of cloth.
- akpwem:** Tiv. All white cloth worn only by men.
- aksamit:** Poland. Velvet.
- aksamitka:** Slovakia. Velvet hat band worn by married men.
- aksu:** Bolivia. Incan woman's dress.
- aksun:** India. A fine, painted Chinese silk.
- akwaba doll:** Ghana. Doll worn tied at waist by young girls as a sign that the wearer is unmarried.
- al:** India. *Morindin*, a dye, from the roots of Indian mulberry.
- al hilel:** United Arab Emirates. Needle.

ala: Spain. Brim.
alaballee: *See* alliballi.
alabaster: White.
alabere: Nigeria. Adire where the pattern is stitched with needle and thread.
alacha: Lightweight Oriental silk or cotton fabric.
aladire: Nigeria. Skilled dyer of adire.
aladzás: Greece. Cotton material.
alajah: *See* aleejah.
alaka: India. Curled locks of hair.
alaménes: Greece. Women with their festival costume.
ālamgīrī: India. Decorated fabric.
ālamjarī: India. Decorated fabric.
alamode: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). A lightweight silk.
Alampasand: India. Literally “world pleasing,” a hat style created by Wajid ‘Ali Shah (r. 1837–1857 C.E.), the last king of Oudh. It was a cardboard base covered in satin that rose straight up from the forehead with a muslin or net bag which hung over the back of the neck.
alan dangi: Turkmenistan. Woman’s circular diadem worn tilted back on the head. It is worn with the yaluk.
ala-niho: United States of America. Hawaii. Long tattoo stripe.
alankara: India. A generic term for jewelry.
‘alapaka: United States of America. Hawaii. Alpaca.
alapine: *See* alepine.
al-aqrāq al-zarrariyya: Arabia. Sandals with gilded laces native to Bijāya.
alari: Nigeria and Yorube. Silk fiber dyed deep red woven into strips that are then sewn into wrappers.
alas: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Wings.
alaska: 1. Overshoe. 2. Yarn of cotton and wool.
Alaska sable: Misnomer for skunk fur.
alaulau: United States of America. Hawaii. Generic term for clothes.
alb: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). White linen tunic with fitted sleeves worn by priests as the second vestment in Mass.
alba velvet: *See* jacquard velvet.
albagcā: India. Waistcoat worn over the coat.
albangala: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) Piece goods from India for export to United Kingdom.
Albanian hat: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Popularized by Henri IV, a high-crowned hat decorated with a feather.
Albanian robe: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular from 1840 to 1870, a flounced garment that had colored stripes woven into edging.
albatross: Lightweight, soft, wool, plain weave fabric. Named for the albatross bird because of its downy breast.
albe: Holland. Alb.
alberoce: Morocco. Jewish man’s burnouse of black wool.

Albert boots: Crinoline (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1840 to 1870, side-laced boots with a fabric top and patent leather toes. They frequently had mother-of-pearl buttons down the front.
Albert cape: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man’s driving cape with a seamless back.
Albert cloth: Double-sided wool fabric with a different pattern on each side; used for overcoats.
Albert collar: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man’s separate standing, starched white linen collar introduced around 1850. It fastened at the back to button on the shirt.
Albert crepe: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, a fine, black silk crepe worn for mourning.
Albert driving-cape: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1860, very loose Chesterfield made without a seam down the center back.
Albert jacket: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular around 1848, a man’s very short, single-breasted, skirted coat without a breast pocket.
Albert overcoat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man’s loose, mid-calf length, fly front overcoat with small shoulder cape, a long back vent, and vertical breast pockets.
Albert pot: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1844, a military shako named for Prince Albert.
Albert riding coat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1841, man’s single-breasted, full-skirted coat with wide collar, narrow lapels, and hip pockets.
Albert shoe: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Named for Prince Albert, a man’s slipper with a vamp that formed a tongue on the instep.



Albert shoe
 Dover Publications

Albert top frock: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 1900. United Kingdom. Popular from 1860s to 1890, man’s overcoat cut like frock coat with three-inch-wide velvet collar, short waist, long skirts, and flap hip pockets. In 1893, it became a double-breasted, very long, close-fitting coat.
Albert watch-chain: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced around 1870, a heavy chain worn by men that reached across the front of the vest from one welted pocket to the other.
albói: *See* touca.
Alboni: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1853, a rich, one-piece mantilla that was slightly gathered at the shoulders and had a small hood with an ornate tassel at the point. 2. In 1855, a scarf-like mantilla cut in a narrow crescent shape. It had a gathered tulle border

- and was trimmed with ornamental gimp or braid on tulle. 3. In 1856, a woman's velvet cloak with a border of moire antique trimmed with looped and tasseled fringe. The hood was lined with velvet and trimmed with a bow.
- alborno:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Hooded cape that is worn with a marlota. 2. Spain. Bathrobe.
- Albuera:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, a square-fronted silk mantilla with a wide neckline, scalloped hem, and bow at the front of the neck. It was embroidered and trimmed with fringe.
- albusado:** Spain. Blousing.
- alcah:** India. To be striped.
- Alcamina:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, a woman's muslin summer scarf with a scalloped edge embroidered with polka dots and two volants edged in the same way.
- alceste:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, a woman's white silk bonnet covered in white crepe and trimmed with black lace and white feathers. The inside of the bonnet was trimmed with lobelia blue velvet and black lace.
- alchah:** India. Corded silk fabric.
- alcorque:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Cork-soled shoe.
- aleejah:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Corded silk fabric from Turkestan.
- Alençon lace:** France. Floral design on fine net ground; referred to as queen of French handmade needlepoint laces. The original handmade Alençon was a fine needlepoint lace made of linen thread. It was made in Alençon, France.
- Alençon point:** Two thread lace, forming octagons and squares.
- alepin:** 1. United States of America. Turkish-Syrian fabric imported into the Southwest via Mexico. 2. Spain. Bombazine.
- alepine:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Silk and wool or mohair and cotton blend fabric often worn for mourning.
- alesan:** Cafe au lait color.
- Alesjo:** Africa. Tuareg man's headcloth.
- allessandrino:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Violet blue fabric or color.
- alexander:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Striped silk fabric.
- alexander twill:** Twill weave alpaca lining fabric.
- Alexandra collar:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, a lady's collar with a Prince of Wales feather stitched on in colored cotton.
- Alexandra jacket:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1863, a woman's postilioned day jacket made with small revers and collar. The sleeves had epaulettes and small cuffs.
- Alexandra petticoat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1863, a woman's poplin day petticoat with a wide plaid border at the hem.
- Alexandrine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, a woman's scarf en tablier trimmed with a full puff of ribbon and deep fringe.
- alezan:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, a dark reddish brown color.
- alfaiate:** Portugal. Tailor.
- alfi:** India. A grass green color.
- alfiler:** Spain. Pin.
- alfinete:** Portugal. Pin; tie pin.
- alforja:** Bolivia and Peru. Woven saddle bag.
- alforje:** Portugal. Pannier.
- Algerian purse:** (20th century). Purse made from Algerian leather; often tooled and embossed with gold.
- Algerian stripe:** Rough, knotted cotton and silk blend fabric in alternating stripes on a cream ground.
- algerienne:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, a kind of poil de chevre.
- algerine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1840, a twilled shot silk in green and poppy or blue and gold.
- algibeira:** Portugal. Pocket.
- algodão:** Portugal. Cotton.
- algodón:** Ecuador, Guatemala, and Spain. Cotton.
- alhaya:** See joya.
- aliança:** Portugal. Wedding ring.
- alicante:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1882, a golden brown color.
- Alice blue:** (1930–1949 C.E.). United States of America. Medium light blue color favored by Alice Roosevelt when she lived in the White House.
- Alice mantle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, a woman's cloak that was fitted in front like a vest and was loose in the back like a mantle. It was heavily embroidered and had heavy twisted fringe.
- Alice Maud:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, a woman's heavy carriage mantle pleated onto a square yoke. The mantle was trimmed with galloon and fringe.
- alricula:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Traveler's cloak with sleeves and cowl, often red in color. It was worn over the tunica.
- álises:** Greece. Rows of chains used for ornamentation.
- alizarin:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). First introduced in 1831, a purplish red dye made from madder root. In 1869, a synthetic method for producing dye was developed; the first synthetic dye.
- alizarina:** Spain. Alizarine; madder.
- aljófár:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Seed pearls.
- aljuba:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Marlota.
- alkhalak:** India. A knee-length frock coat worn by the army.
- alkhaliq:** India. A close-fitting coat.

alkilla: Hausa. Black and white checked fabric.

all: Ireland. Gaelic word for white or foreign.

allapeen: *See* alepine.

alleja: *See* aleejah.

alli churana: Ecuador. Literally “good clothing,” a generic term for synthetic clothing.

alliance: France. Wedding ring.

alliballi: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). India. Muslin.

allieballie: *See* alliballi.

alligator: Tanned hide of alligator used for shoes, handbags, luggage, and other accessories.



all-in-one

See also photospread (Undergarments).

all-in-one: 1. (1920–1930 C.E.). Combination brassiere and corselet for larger women. 2. (1930–1939 C.E.). Combination brassiere and corselet made from lastex, a two-way stretch fabric. It was made without stays.

allongé: France. To be lengthened, elongated, or stretched.

alloutienne: France. Sturdy silk with slight slub used for evening gloves.

allover: Pattern or design that is repeated over the entire surface of the fabric.

all-rounder: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1854, a man’s stiff shirt collar that completely encircled the neck.

alluciolati: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Silk velvet with shiny loops of silver or gold that rise above the pile.

allura mai-kai: Nigeria. Pin for woman’s headcloth.

alma: Silk twill weave fabric.

Alma: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In March 1855, a woman’s velvet cloak with elbow-length yoke and skirt box-pleated in back and flat in the front. It was trimmed with ostrich feathers. 2. In May 1855, a mantilla with a box-pleated flounce and trimmed with satin ribbon. 3. In November 1855, a cloak with a quilted taffeta lining. The cloak was trimmed with velvet fringe on the false yoke and sleeves.

alma brown: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Copper brown.

Alma Escharpe: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, a shawl with a vandyked flounce. The shawl was trimmed with checkered galloon.

almain coat: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Man’s short, snug, jacket with flared skirts and long hanging sleeves.

almain hose: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Men’s very loose, paned hose with large pullings-out.

almain rivet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Suit of light half armor made with breast and back split.

almayne rivet: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Suit of light half armor.

almenadas: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Battlemented edges.

almerian: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, a woman’s heavy black silk shawl edged in six rows of ruffles around the outer edge and trimmed with ruching down the center front.

almete: Spain. A tilting helm.

almilla: Bolivia. Woman’s wool dress.

almizclera: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Muskrat.

almoner: *See* aumoniere.

almuce: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Fur or fur-lined hood worn in severe weather.

almuzi: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Italy. Men’s hoods that were worn around the head with a wide collar on the shoulders.

alnage: United Kingdom. Former measurement of cloth, roughly equal to 45 inches. *See also* aune; ell.

alner: *See* aumoniere.

aloe hemp: The agave, a plant which produces fiber similar to hemp.

aloe lace: Delicate lace made from aloe fibers.

aloha shirt: (1930–1940 C.E. and after). Brightly printed silk shirt in imitation of a Hawaiian man’s garment. It is generally worn outside the trousers.

alpaca: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). 1. Long hair of Peruvian alpaca, a type of llama. 2. Fine soft wool fabric, often with cotton warp.

alpaga: France. Alpaca.

alpagas: Italy. Alpaca.

alpago: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1843, a strong satin delaine.

Alpaka: Germany. Alpaca.

alpargata: Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Sandal of woven hemp or rope with shaped sole and straps. *See also* espadrille.

alpine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, a young lady’s traveling suit comprised of shirt, jacket, and skirt. The skirt was trimmed with two rows of velvet from the front waist center to the hem and on each side of the center seam. The center strip was one inch wide and the outer strips were one-half inch wide. A row of black velvet buttons ran inside the outer rows of velvet. On the skirt waist were two tabs trimmed in velvet. The jacket was closed in front, short and cutaway to the hips on the sides; trimmed in velvet and buttons. The sleeves were wide and pleated at the shoulders with two pleats. The fullness at the bottom of the jacket sleeves was contained

with velvet edged lozenge shaped tabs.

alpine hat: Man's soft felt hat with low crown.

alpine jacket: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1876, a man's double-breasted jacket with a center back pleat and vertical side pockets.

Alsatian: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Plain black beaver mantle for mourning, trimmed with bands of rep.

Alsatian bow: Large, flat bow with a loose knot, used in millinery.

alta costura: Spain. Haute couture.

alta moda: Italy. Haute couture.

altibajo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Figured velvet.

altita: Romania. Embroidered part of upper portion of woman's sleeve.

alto e basso: Velvet with two pile heights.

aluta luxor: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Heavy leather boots that were softened with alum.

amabejhu: Rhodesia. Ndebele man's everyday garment consisting of two skins tied around the waist and hanging down in front and in back.

amadis: 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Snug sleeve that fastened at the wrist. 2. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's long, full sleeve with puffs at intervals down the arm.

amadis sleeve: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Introduced in 1684 by Mlle le Rochois, actress, a snug sleeve that continued onto the back of the hand. It was fashionable again in 1830s and 1850s.

amageta: Japan. Rainy weather sandals with high wooden cleats and protective toe covers.

amalia: Greece. Woman's national costume of an embroidered chemise that shows at the neck of a low-cut silk dress. It is worn with a fitted, embroidered, waist-length, velvet jacket.

amanqonqo: Rhodesia. Ndebele. Large beads used on a woman's waistband.

amant: Greenland. Hood on woman's jacket. The hood is large enough to be used to carry a baby.

amanyatelo: Rhodesia. Ndebele term for sandals.

amaranth: Purple color tinged with red.

amaranthus color: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Very fashionable in 1802, a soft pinkish purple color.

amarelo: Portugal. Yellow color.

amarillo: Spain. Yellow color.

amaua: Tiv. Entirely black fabric worn by both men and women.

amautik: Quilted parka worn by the Inuit.

amazon: Wool fabric in satin or twill weave with a raised nap.

amazon collar: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's standing

collar with a gap in the center front. It was particularly popular on blouses when finished off with a black ribbon necktie.

amazon corsage: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular for informal attire in 1840s, a plain buttoned bodice with a small white cambric collar and cuffs.

amazon corset: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Horsewoman's corset with elastic lacings.

amazon plume: Long, soft ostrich feather with the end curled inward to cover the stem.

amazone: France. Riding habit.

amazones: *See* pleureuses.

âmbar: Portugal. Amber.

ambara: *See* amsuka.

ambaram: *See* amsuyam.

ambari: *See* qatifah-i-purbi.

amber: Fossil resin that may be cloudy, opaque, or transparent and may be reddish brown, yellow, honey colored, or even black.

amberggris: Waxy substance used in the manufacture of perfume.

ambo: Spain. Two-piece suit.

ambohai: India. A mango green color.

'ameki: United States of America. Hawaii. Amethyst.

amelie: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Azure color.

amelle: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. A blue color.

amen: Romantic (1840–1865 C.E.). Fine figured lasting.

American: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Color of mistletoe.

American badger: Rough, long-haired, white fur with a black band just below the tip.

American blade: (20th century). United States of America. Coat with broad shoulders and with extra fullness at upper arm and center back to prevent seam strain.

American broadtail: Pelts of South American lamb, aged one day to nine months, that are sheared very close and processed to resemble broadtail.

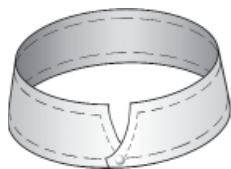
American cloth: British name for American oilcloth.

American green: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United States of America. A green color. *See also* forester's green.

American shoulders: (20th century). Characteristic broad, straight, padded shoulders of American men's coats before World War II. *See also* epaules Americaines.

American trousers: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. From 1857, men's trousers with the fabric gathered onto a narrow waistband that buckled in the rear.

American vest: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from the 1860s on, a man's single-breasted collarless vest that buttoned high. *See also* French vest.



amazon collar

americana: Spain. Jacket.

amess: *See* almuce.

amethyst: Holland. Amethyst.

amethyst: Quartz ranging in color from violet to purple. It is commonly used in jewelry. The darker the hue, the more valuable it is.

amethystus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Amethyst, a gemstone.

ameti: *See* 'ameki.

ametist: Ireland. Gaelic word for amethyst.

ametista: Portugal. Amethyst.

amhcha: Ireland. Gaelic word for a cravat.

amice: Linen strip that is laid hood-like over the head and then dropped to the shoulders and tied into position around the body. It is the first liturgical vestment to be put on by priests for Mass. It developed from Roman neckcloth.

amictorium: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Wrapped garment.

amictus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Generic term referring to all draped outer garments.

amido: Portugal. Starch.

amigaut: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Slit at the neck of a woman's surcoat.

amincir: France. To make thin; to look slender.

Amish dress: Characteristic plain dark dress of Christian Mennonites or "Plain People" consisting of garments that fasten with hooks and eyes, having no buttons or other form of decoration. Because of their use of hooks and eyes, the Mennonites were once referred to as hookers.

amlag: Ireland. Gaelic word for a curl or ringlet.

amma: India. A large wound turban worn by Muslims.

amônières sarrasinoises: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Literally "Saracen almsbags," the term referred to bags that hung from the girdle to carry coins for the poor.

amortir: France. To fade, as a color.

amphibole: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, a green gray color.

amphimalla: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Cloth unshorn on both sides.

amphitapa: *See* amphimalla.



amplificateur

amplificateur: (1900–1910 C.E.). Camisole with several heavy frills sewn around the bust.

ampyz: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's diadem.

amsuka: India. 1. A smooth, shining veil. 2. A generic term for clothing. *See also* vastra.

amsu-patta: India. Fine silk.

amsuyam: India. A generic term for cloth.

amulet: Object worn as protection against bad luck or evil.

amuleto: Portugal. Amulet.

amusse: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Small cape with hood worn by nobility and monks.

amuva: India. Bright green.

Amy Robsart satin: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1836, a satin fabric with a white ground with white flowers traced in gold thread or plain colored flowers traced in silver thread.

amyan ikondo: Tiv. Man's dark blue cloth with red checks.

amys: *See* almuce.

an nouveau desire: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Trim with interlacings of ermine or striped gauze. The name derived from the son hoped for in the pregnancy of Marie Antoinette in 1778.

anabas: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Cheap cotton fabric.

anacholus: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Undertunic.

anacu: 1. Peru. Woman's wrap skirt. 2. Peru. Long, full, cotton tunic.

anadem: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Chaplet or wreath of flowers for head.

anaglyph: Low relief ornament, as a cameo.

anágua: Portugal. Petticoat.

anahata: India. Any uncalendered fabric.

anaku: Ecuador and Guatemala. Inca term for a woman's pleated, wrapped skirt.

analabos: Cloak decorated by crosses and worn by monks in Eastern Church.

analav: Kerchief with symbols worn by nuns in Russian Church.

anamite: 1. Color of string or the color of unbleached muslin. 2. Natural, unbleached, neutral color.

ananas: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1882, a pineapple color.

anantu hwinie: Ashanti. Garters worn below the knee.

anaranjado: Spain. Orange color.

anart garbh: Ireland. Gaelic word for coarse linen.

Anasazi stripe twill: United States of America. Self-patterned twill cloth distinguished by black or brown, red, and white weft bands.

Anatolian silk: Turkey. Fair quality silk.

Anatolian wool: Turkey. Long, medium fine wool used in making carpets.

anbijāniyya: Arabia. Simple woolen cloak.

Andaluse cape: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1846, a woman's outdoor silk cape trimmed in volants of crepe lisse.

Andalusia: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, a woman's embroidered velvet cloak that was trimmed at the yoke with three strand tassels. The sleeves were cut in reverse scallops. The skirt was box pleated to the yoke.

andalusian: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1825, a fine open washing silk with broché pattern.

Andalusian: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1856, a poult de soie mantilla with the back cut in gores. The flounce was pleated in reverse folds. The mantilla was trimmed with gimp, rosettes, and looped fringe. 2. In 1857, a woman's talma with a deep lace bertha and rich passementerie. 3. In 1858, a lace mantilla with a deep flounce that ended in scallops.

andalusian casaque: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1809, a woman's evening wear tunic that fastened down the center front and sloped away to below the knees in back.

andrienne: *See* sack gown.

androsame: Switzerland. Swiss military hat that resembles a bicorne with a spout-like crease in the center front. In France, the androsmane; in United Kingdom and the United States, the kevenhuller.

androsman: *See* androsame.



androsame

androsmane: *See* androsame.

anelace: *See* anlace.

Aneline shawl: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, a square shawl of silk, crepe, or grenadine, plain or embroidered. It was trimmed with a flounce of lace.

anello: Italy. Finger ring.

anga: India. Ankle-length dress with tight-fitting long sleeves.

angada: India. Armlet.

angadh: Ireland. Gaelic word for a shirt gusset.

angarkha: India. A tunic with a side fastening.

angarkhi: India. Garment that closes with a tie on the right shoulder.

angavastra: *See* pachedī.

angel overskirt: (1890–1899 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's day short upper skirt made with two long points, one on each side.



angel sleeve
Dover Publications

angel skin: Waxy, smooth, dull finish applied to satin.

angel sleeve: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1889, the name applied to long square panels on some mantles that reached from the shoulder to the ground.

angelus cap: Type of peasant handkerchief cap.

anger: Tiv. Man's cloth of alternating strips of blue and white.

angi: India. A blouse.

angia: India. Light, waist-

length jacket with elbow-length sleeves.

anglaise: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Used from 1840 on, the term applied to the collar and its fold on a waistcoat.

angle-fronted coat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1870 to 1880, a variation of the man's single-breasted morning coat in which the front was cut away to expose the waistcoat beneath. The bottom corners of the coat were cut at obtuse angles rather than curves.

Anglesea: Trade name for curve in men's hat brims.

angleterre: Small needlepoint loops worked on an edge.

Anglo-Greek bodice: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in the 1820s, a woman's bodice with wide lapels that were often edged in lace.

anglo-merino: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced around 1810, a very fine fabric made from George III's merino flock.

Anglo-Saxon embroidery: Old-style embroidery with the design outlined in long stitches and couched in metal thread.

angora: Turkey. Twill weave, soft, woolly fabric made of angora cat, angora rabbit, or angora goat fur.

Angora goat: Wiry, lustrous, strong fur of angora goat; usually white. The fibers are four to seven inches in length.

Angora rabbit: 1. Very fine, silky hair from specific breed of rabbit. It is very lightweight and warm. 2. Soft, woolly fur of angora rabbit. The fur is clipped or plucked from the animal.

Angoulême bonnet: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Ladies' bonnet with a high crown, commonly worn tied at the side.

Angoulême hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Popular from 1800 to 1870, a narrow brimmed hat with a high fluted crown. It was named for the daughter of Marie Antoinette.

Angouleme spencer: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United States of America. New spencer style introduced in 1815.

Angoulême tippet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States. Popular from 1800 to 1870, a satin tippet trimmed in swansdown.

angrakhâs: India. Jewish man's turban.

angulia: India. Finger ring.

anguliya: India. Finger ring.

anguliyaka: India. Finger ring.

anguri: India. Light canary yellow.

angusti clavi: *See* clavi.

angūthī: India. Small finger ring with precious stones.

anhaho: India. A variegated or patterned headscarf.

añil: Spain. Indigo.

aniline: Dye derived from aniline or any organic dye.

- anima:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Armor made with back and breast of horizontal lames.
- anime:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. A coat of plates that were joined together with sliding rivets.
- anjong'in:** Korea. Safety pin.
- ankanjo:** Madagascar. A Western-style dress.
- ankh:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Decorative symbol of life in the shape of a cross.
- ankle-breeches:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Colloquialism for Spanish breeches or Spanish hose.
- ankle-jacks:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1840s, men's short boots that were fitted to the ankles and closed with five eyelets on the outside of the foot.
- anlace:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Short sword or dagger.
- anlet:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Ring in mailed armor.
- Anne Boleyn mob:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Name for fashionable dress cap in 1807.
- annelet:** *See* anlet.
- Annette Kellerman:** (1920–1930 C.E.). United States of America. Mass produced by Jantzen in 1920, a woman's one-piece sleeveless swimsuit that ended about two inches above the knee. It was named for the famous swimmer who wore this style as early as 1909.
- annulet:** *See* anlet.
- anorak:** Hip-length, hooded jacket for Arctic wear.
- anserine:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Silk and wool blend fabric first introduced for the funeral of Prince George I of Denmark in 1708.
- antaravasaka:** India. Robe.
- antariya:** India. Woman's lower garment.
- antelope:** Soft, velvety leather from the flesh side of the skin of the antelope gazelle of Africa. It is usually brownish or silver tan in color.
- anteojos:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Eye-glasses.
- anteri:** 1. Balkans. Short white undervest worn by both genders. 2. Turkey. Long robe.
- anterí:** *See* kaváđi.
- anterne:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Wool and silk or mohair and cotton blend fabric.
- antery:** Turkey. Man's vest that often reaches to below the knee.
- anthrax:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Garnet, a gemstone.
- antigropolis:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in the 1850s, a man's high leather gaiter that fastened at the side.
- antique bodice:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1836 to 1849, a woman's long-waisted bodice that ended in a long, sharp point in the center front.
- antique finish:** Weathered or satin finish on leather created through the application of wax and oil.
- antique lace:** Darned bobbin lace.
- antique satin:** Heavy, dull-faced satin.
- antique taffeta:** Taffeta made with slubbed yarn.
- Antoinette:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, a mantle with a fitted body. The mantle was trimmed with wide tartan ribbon and had a double pelerine.
- Antwerp lace:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Rare bobbin lace with basket motif.
- Antwerp pot lace:** Rare bobbin lace with a pot of flowers in the design.
- anuenu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Scallop-like design on tapa.
- ānulus:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Finger ring.
- anyam:** Borneo. To weave.
- ao:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Han woman's semi-formal, elaborately decorated, upper garment of silk damask with a curved front with a toggle closure. The informal ao had narrower, plainer borders and was made of cotton.
- áo:** Vietnam. Generic term for clothes.
- áo bà-ba:** Vietnam. Loose blouse.
- áo bađò-suy:** Vietnam. Pardessus.
- áo bành-tô:** Vietnam. Suit coat; jacket.
- áo bò:** Vietnam. Denim jacket.
- áo bông:** Vietnam. Quilted dress.
- áo cam-bào:** Vietnam. Imperial robe made from brocade.
- áo cánh:** Vietnam. Blouse.
- áo cà-sa:** Vietnam. Monk's robe.
- áo choàng:** Vietnam. Cloak; mantle.
- áo côc:** Vietnam. Blouse; shirt.
- áo cut:** Vietnam. Blouse; shirt.
- áo da:** Vietnam. Woolen dress.
- áo dài:** Vietnam. Vietnamese dress.
- áo đai-trào:** Vietnam. Formal dress.
- áo da-le:** Vietnam. Mess jacket.
- áo đăn:** Vietnam. Sweater.
- áo dẫu:** Vietnam. Soldier's uniform.
- áo ði mura:** Vietnam. Raincoat.
- áo ðuôi-tôm:** Vietnam. Tailcoat.
- áo giáp:** Vietnam. Armor.
- áo gi-lê:** Vietnam. Waistcoat.
- áo kếp:** Vietnam. Lined dress.
- áo lan:** Vietnam. Diving suit.
- áo lạnh lót vải bông:** Vietnam. Parka.
- áo len:** Vietnam. Sweater.
- áo lông:** Vietnam. Fur coat.
- áo lót:** Vietnam. Undergarment.
- áo lót mình:** Vietnam. Undershirt.
- áo mảo:** Vietnam. Mandarin's bonnet and gown.
- áo muta:** Vietnam. Raincoat.
- áo ngù:** Vietnam. Bathrobe.
- áo nit:** Vietnam. Undershirt.

- áo njt:** Vietnam. Undershirt.
- áo tam:** Vietnam. Swimsuit.
- áo thầy-tu:** Vietnam. Priest's robe.
- áo thung:** Vietnam. Academic gown.
- áo toi:** Vietnam. Raincoat; poncho.
- áo vét-tông:** Vietnam. Suit coat; jacket.
- áo xiêm:** Vietnam. Clothes.
- áo xống:** Vietnam. Clothes.
- aodach solus:** Ireland. Gaelic word for white or light colored clothing.
- aodach tiusail:** Ireland. Gaelic word for comfortable clothing.
- aoerfóni:** Greece. The overlapping opening of a skirt.
- aoidai:** Vietnam. A woman's long fitted sheath with side slits to the waist. It is worn over long trousers.
- ao-iro:** Japan. Yellowish green color.
- aozuri:** Japan. A fabric rubbed with a blue dye.
- áp long-bào:** Vietnam. Imperial robe with a dragon design.
- 'apa memea:** Samoa. Brass or copper.
- 'apamemea:** Samoa. Copper.
- aparan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for an apron.
- aparsaig:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a knapsack.
- apavartaka:** India. Pearl necklace with alternating gold globules.
- apch'ima:** Korea. Apron.
- apg'erbt:** Lithuania. To clothe or dress.
- apikaklé:** Lithuania. Collar.
- apkakle:** Lithuania. Collar.
- aplatir:** France. To flatten.
- apo Ifa:** Yoruba diviner's beaded bag.
- apo kula:** United States of America. Hawaii. Gold bracelet.
- apo lima:** United States of America. Hawaii. Bracelet.
- apo papale:** United States of America. Hawaii. Hatband.
- apodesme:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Wool, linen, or chamois leather band worn as a brassiere.
- Apollo:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Bright gold color.
- Apollo corset:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn by either gender, a whalebone corset.
- Apollo knot:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1824 to 1838, plait of false hair looped and wired on top of a woman's coiffure.
- apotygma:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Overfold on chiton.
- apparel:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Strips or square of embroidery.
- appas postiches:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. False breasts.
- Appenzell embroidery:** Switzerland. Very fine drawn work on white linen or lawn. This embroidery originated in the Swiss canton of Appenzell.
- appicciolato:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Damask silk.
- appilion:** Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew word for pallium.
- apple green:** Vivid yellow green color.
- applebloom:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fabric similar in shade to apple blossoms.
- appleblue:** *See* applebloom.
- applicazione:** Italy. Tuck embroidery.
- applique:** a piecing process using small cutouts of fabric sewn onto a background fabric.
- aprapadina:** India. 1. Woman's lower garment. 2. A long robe that reaches to the toes.
- apredyti:** *See* apvilkti.
- aprenti:** *See* apvilkti.
- apricot:** Pale tint of orange.
- apron:** Length of fabric hemmed at the bottom edge, gathered or pleated to a waistband, and tied in the center back. It may or may not have a bib. It is worn for both utilitarian and decorative purposes.
- apron front:** Boot or a shoe with oval-shaped apron, similar to that on a moccasin.
- apron tunic:** (20th century). Tunic with an overskirt that is cut away in back, giving the illusion of an apron.
- aprun:** Ireland. Apron.
- apruoce:** Lithuania. Bracelet.
- apsiustas:** Lithuania. Cloak.
- ápvilkti:** Lithuania. To clothe or to dress. Also called apredyti and aprenti.
- 'aqal:** Palestine. Man's headrope, most commonly black, sometimes white. It is made of wool, camel hair, or cotton. *See also* agal.
- 'aqal mqassab:** Palestine. Man's ornamental headropes.
- 'aqd anbar:** *See* qladet 'anbar.
- 'aqd wazari:** Palestine. Necklace of flat figure-eight pieces of silver.
- aqrāq:** Arabia. Cork-soled sandals.
- aquamarine:** Semi-precious stone of light blue to blue green color.
- aquatic shirt:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1830 on, a man's cotton striped or checked shirt decorated with sporting designs.
- aquerne:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fur of squirrel.
- ara:** *See* tirschha.
- arabesque:** Ornamental geometrically balanced pattern.
- Arabian embroidery:** Elaborate Oriental embroidery.
- Aragonese bonnet:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1834, a silk bonnet with an arched front brim and pyramid-shaped crown.
- araignée méditant un crime:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Shade of gray.
- arak-chin:** India. Worn by the Brahmins of Sind, a white or colored cotton cap much like a smoking cap.
- aralac:** Casein base fiber similar to wool.
- araluck:** India. Waistcoat with elbow-length sleeves.
- Aramis mantelet:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850s, a mantelet with loose hanging sleeves. The mantelet was cut round in back and came to a point in front.

Aran Isle sweater: V or round necked sweater knit in traditional Irish design.

araneous: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Embroidery.

aranzel: *See* fustao.

arápis: Greece. Apron ornament.

'araqiyeh: Palestine. Married woman's skull-cap.

aratae: Japan. A rough cloth.

aratóbocskor: Hungary. Moccasins made from worn out boots.

'arayjeh: *See* menajel.

arba kanphoth: Hebrew. Rectangle of fabric, usually wool, about three feet long and one foot wide. It has an opening for the head and tassels at all four corners.

arcari: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In late 1830s, a woman's half cap worn back on the head. It was often tied under the chin with a ribbon. The half cap was made of lace, ribbon, and rosebuds.

arched collar: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1814, a high collar that was curved to fit the throat and turned slightly under beneath the chin.

arc'henad: *See* botez.

arc'henad-kambr: France. Breton for slipper.

Arctic: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, a velvet talma covered with netting that ended in tassels. The talma was fringed on the lower edge.

arctic hare: Russia. Long-haired rabbit with blue fur with white, tan, or bluish gray guard hairs.

arctics: (20th century). Rubberized overshoes.

ardhaguchchha: India. Necklace of 24 strings of pearls.

ardhamanavaka: India. Necklace of 10 strings of pearls.

ardhi laj: India. Literally "half shame," a veil worn over the face and down to the waist. It is worn in the presence of the senior relative in the home.

ardhoruka: India. Upper body garment; long coat.

Ardil: Trade name for protein fiber made from peanuts.

ardilla: Spain. Squirrel.

ardilla gris: Spain. Petit-gris.

ardilla parda: Spain. Imitation sable.

ardoise: France. Slate color.

arfanítica: Greece. Chemise.

argaman: Hebrew. Red purple.

argent: France. Silver.

Argentan lace: France. Edging, insertion, or band of lace. It was originally a French needlepoint lace made of fine linen thread.

argentine: Silvery substance made from fish scales and used to make fake pearls.

Argentine cloth: Glazed tarlatan or open weave cheese-cloth.

argênteo: Portugal. Silvery.

argentería: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Silver gilt.

arghwani: India. A deep red color.

argile: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, the color of potter's clay.

argolas: Portugal. Earrings.

argübō: Ethiopia. Kafa large white cloak.

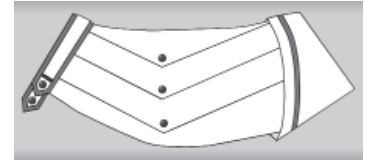
argyle: Multicolored diamond pattern. Argyll is the name of a Scottish clan after which this pattern is named.

arhi: *See* aar.

ari: India. A small awl with a notch used to embroider a chain stitch.

Ariadne sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, a small bishop sleeve with a pointed cap.

Aridex: DuPont's name for the water repellent wax emulsion used on cotton, rayon, and wool fabrics.



Ariadne sleeve

Arimatsu shibori: Japan. A coarse tie-dye done on cotton in Arimatsu.

ario: Samoa. Silver.

arisard: Scotland. Woman's mantle or plaid that reached from head to feet and was worn draped at the waist.

arkhalukh: Caucasus. Woman's outer garment worn belted at the waist. The sleeves were trimmed with silver buttons or chain links.

armadura: Portugal. Armor.

armadura del busto: *See* corazza.

armatura: Italy. Armor.

armazine: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Strong corded silk fabric used for women's gowns and men's waistcoats.

armbaand: Denmark. Bracelet.

armband: Holland and Sweden. Bracelet.

Armband: Germany. Bracelet.

Ärmel: Germany. Sleeve.

Ärmelaufschlag: Germany. Cuffs.

Armenian cloak: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fashionable in 1850s and 1860s, a man's overcoat cut in one piece except for the velvet collar.

Armenian lace: A fine, needle-made, knotted hand-made edging lace.

Armenian mantle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular 1847–1850, a woman's cloak with lace or gimp trim.

Armenian rat: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Ermine.

Armenian toque: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1817, a small tulle and satin turban trimmed with feathers and spangled with silver.

armes à l'épreuve: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Pistol-proof armor.

armet: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Small iron or steel helmet with movable visor in front and a brim in back. 2.



armet

Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Round helmet worn by horsemen in the tiltyard.

armil: *See* armilla.

armilausea: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Short cloak or cape worn over armor.

armilla: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Bracelets.

armillae: *See* brachiāle.

arming bolster: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Padding worn at the waist under armor.

arming doublet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Padded leather garment worn under armor.

arming points: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Point-tipped strong pieces of twine that held mail gussets in place beneath the armpits, in the elbows, and in the knees.



arming-bonett

arming-bonett: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Padded cap worn under the helmet.

arming-hose: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Long hose worn under leg armor.

arminho: Portugal. Ermine.

armiño: Spain. Ermine.

armoie: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1880, a very thick corded silk.

armoisin: France. Silk taffeta fabric used for linings.

armozeau: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1820s, a silk similar to lute string but not as thick.

armozeen: *See* armazine.

armozine: *See* armazine.

Armspange: *See* Armband.

armure: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fabric with a woven pattern resembling chain link armor. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1850, a rich silk and wool fabric with an almost invisible pattern resembling chain or triangles. 3. Stiff, rich fabric of silk, cotton, rayon, wool, or blends. It is patterned in small designs to suggest chain armor.

armure cannelée: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Fluted armor.

armure satinee: Silk fabric with fine twill armure face and satin back.

armure-laine: Heavy corded or ribbed fabric with silk warp and wool weft.

armurette: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1874, a very soft, silky mohair.

army green: (1950–1960 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1954, a new color for uniforms.

Arnel: Trademark name for synthetic fabric made from cellulose triacetate.

arokah: India. Brilliants.

aronui: New Zealand. Maori. A fine cloak of the best quality flax worn only by the leading chiefs. The body of the cloak is made of unbleached flax and the borders were of black, white, and red flax.

arpillera: Spain. Burlap.

arqalix: Iran. Woman's short, tight jacket.

arracadas: Mexico. Crescent-shaped earrings.

Arragon: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, a woman's checked, two-thirds circle pardessus with a flounce and a bias cut hood. The hood was trimmed with three large tassels.

Arragonese: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1854, a yoked velvet cloak. The skirt was box-pleated in front. The cloak was embroidered and had a narrow collar. 2. In February 1860, a black silk pardessus with unusual bagged sleeves, bertha trim, and crocheted fringe.

arras: France. Tapestry, originally designed in Arras, France.

Arras lace: France. Bobbin lace originating in Arras.

Arrasene embroidery: Embroidery done with chenille cord creating a velvet appearance.

arrêter: France. To fasten.

arricciatura: Italy. 1. Trim of lace and ribbons fastened in small folds around a handkerchief hem. 2. Curliness.

arrondir: France. To round; to shape into a circle.

arrowhead: Embroidered triangle at the ends of seams on tailored garments.

arroxeado: Portugal. Purplish.

arruivado: Portugal. Reddish, especially pertaining to hair.

arsi: India. A thumb ring set with a mirror.

artificial silk: (1910–1920 C.E.). United States of America. In 1910, American Viscose Company began commercial development of a fabric similar to pure silk; produced from wood pulp, corn protein, and chemical compounds. It was named rayon. Rayon first appeared in garments in a 1915 line by Gabrielle Chanel.

artificial wool: (1920–1929 C.E.). Introduced in United States of America in 1926, short lengths of rayon filaments, crimped, spun and woven or knitted.

artois: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular with both genders, a long coat topped with three or four short capes. It was named for Count of Artois, brother of Louis XVI (later Charles X of France). It became fashionable again from 1824 to 1830.

artois buckle: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fashionable from 1775 to 1788, a man's very large shoe buckle.

as: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Prince's lock; the plait worn by a prince down one side of the head.

asagi: Japan. Light blue color.

asanoha: Japan. An allover hemp leaf design.

asargado: Spain. Twill.

asaweri: Palestine. Cotton and silk fabric.

asawir 'iradh: Palestine. Wide silver bracelets.

asayib: United Arab Emirates. Circllet used to hold a burga in place.

asbeh ruwaysiyeh: Palestine. Headband.

Asbestall: Trade name for fabric made of asbestos and nylon yarns.

asbestos: Known to cause cancer, a fireproof fabric of long, straight fibers.

ascanta: Ecuador and Guatemala. Man's felt sombrero with a broad brim.

ascot tie: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Man's scarf with horizontal ends worn tied in a knot and then crossed diagonally, usually held in place with stick pin.

ashantee: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, a new gray color.

ashasana: India. Decorative border or fabric.

ashida: Japan. High clogs to wear in the rain.

ashifuki: Japan. Foot towel.

ashigappa: United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "leg covering," pants.

ashi-maki: Japan. The cords that tie some trousers at the ankles.

ashinaka-zori: Japan. Straw sandals.

ashira: Tiv. Man's cloth of a white strip edged in blue.

ashish: Tiv. Red openwork cloth worn only by women.

ashrafi: Arabia. Cotton textile.

asi-ebi: Nigeria. Literally "family cloth," aso-oke worn by all members of a family.

asimójórdano: Greece. Neck ornament.

ásimozúnaro: Greece. Belt of chains from which hangs the knife.

asinan: *See* okana.

asisa: Ibo. Blue and white cloth with openwork.

asli: India. A honey color.

asmani: India. Sky blue.

asmar: Palestine. Dark blue color.

asmodée: (1890–1899 C.E.). Black etamine striped with one-inch old rose silk bands.

aso-alake: Nigeria. Wrapper of ikat.

aso-oke: Nigeria. Yoruba handwoven cloth.

asooch: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Term meaning that garment was worn diagonally across the body instead of in the normal position.

asparsanumeya: India. Thin, transparent fabric.

áspri: Greece. Festival and bridal costumes.

asprocéndi: Greece. Embroidery made with white thread.

assam cotton: East India. Rough, short staple cotton.

assili cotton: Egypt. Cotton with a golden yellow, strong 1-1/4-inch staple.

assisi embroidery: Form of cross-stitch.

astar: India. A generic term for any kind of silk lining.

astracán: Spain. Persian lamb fur.

Astracan de laine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, a new rough textured trim.

astrakan: 1. Hide of the karakul lamb from Central Asia. *See also* Persian lamb. 2. France and Italy. Astrakhan fur.

Astrakan: Germany. Astrakan fur.

astrakhan: Made in Astrakan, Russia, a woven fabric with loops or curls on face. The pile is mohair or wool and the ground is wool or cotton.

Asturian: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, a woman's cloth or velvet cloak trimmed with a network of passementerie and mini-tassels. The cloak also had a beaded fringe.

aswashka: Ecuador and Guatemala. Woven textile.

'at'a': Navajo. Feather.

ata: 1. Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Band with gold or silver thread sewn on neck edge of tallith. 2. India. The tucking of the sari.

atataakoro: Ghana. White cloth with indigo blue stripes.

atef: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Double crown of Egypt consisting of both the red wicker crown of Lower Egypt and the white felt crown of Upper Egypt.

ati: *See* ata.

atigi: Caribou fur parka worn by Inuit with the fur toward the inside. The fur around the hood is wol-verine.

atka: India. Man's long, close-fitting cloak made in a bright color and embroidered with gold thread.

Atlas: Germany. Satin.

atlas: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). India. Smooth silk fabric. 2. Turkey. Lightweight silk satin.

atlas khasu: India. A generic term for satin.

atlas silk: India. Silk from *Attacus atlas* moth. *See also* ailanthus silk.

atole: Guatemala. Sizing.

atrocelado: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Trimmed.

atshi: India. Deep red.

atsuita: Japan. Stiff brocaded silk.

attaby: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Silk fabric. *See also* tabby.

attāmitō: Ethiopia. Men's earrings; women's finger rings.

attiffet: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Woman's head-dress that created an arc across the top of the head that was surmounted by a veil that fell to a point on the brow.

attigra: Nigeria. A man's elaborate, heavy velvet gown embroidered with metallic threads. It is worn for ceremonial and special occasions.

attila: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Hungary. Tunic.

attush: Japan. Worn by the Ainu, long tunics made from the inner bark of the elm tree.

au dekls: Lithuania. Linen cloth.

au globe fixé: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. In 1778, a woman's hairstyle.

aubergine: (1890–1899 C.E.). Rich reddish brown color.

auburn: Reddish brown color.

aubusson stitch: Vertical canvas stitch.

audeklas: Lithuania. Linen.

- Audobon plumage law:** (1900–1910 C.E.). Law passed to prevent the extinction of various native birds and to prevent the importation or sales of various feathers.
- Aufschlag:** Germany. Lapel.
- Augsburg checks:** Germany. Small check gingham fabric made for export.
- Augusta:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Fustian.
- Augusta cloth:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Fabric made in Augusta, Georgia.
- 'auli:** Samoa. Clothes iron.
- aulmoniere:** *See* aumoniere.
- aumoniere:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Embroidered silk pouch that hung from the girdle or belt.
- aumuce:** *See* almuce.
- aune:** France. Old fabric measure of 45 inches.
- aupakaksiki:** India. A 27-inch square of cloth worn tied over the chest and anchored on the left shoulder.
- aupakasaki:** India. Woman's bodice worn tied on the left shoulder.
- Âu-phuc:** Vietnam. Western clothes.
- aurifère:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Fawn color with a tint of gold.
- aurifrisium:** *See* opus phrygium.
- urna:** India. Woolen cloth.
- 'auro:** Samoa. Gold.
- aurora:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Shell pink.
- aurum filatum cyprense:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Gold thread.
- aurum tractitium:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Gold thread made from gold wire.
- Ausstattung:** Germany. Trousseau.
- Australian wool:** Australia. Fine quality wool from Spanish merino sheep.
- Austrian belt:** Leather-clad metal belt worn around the waist. The belt features screws that, when tightened, render the waist a perfect circle.
- Austrian knot:** Heavy, black silk braid ornament applied on military uniforms in loops.
- Austrian shade cloth:** Austria. Cotton shade fabric with wide stripes of crinkled surface.
- Austurian:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, a woman's circular cloth wrap with a bertha. The wrap was gathered on a string at the waist and trimmed with black velvet on a taffeta ground.
- Author:** (1950–1960 C.E.). Man's hairstyle.
- automobile veil:** Large protective veil worn by women in early days of cars.
- âu-trang:** Vietnam. Western clothes.
- autruche:** France. Ostrich.
- autui:** Maori. Four-inch cloak pins of whalebone or boars' tusks.
- autumn tea brown:** China. Yuan dynasty. Shade of brown.
- 'ava:** Samoa. Beard.
- ava cotton:** India. Cotton.
- 'avaaluga:** Samoa. Moustache.
- avaghataka:** India. Pearl necklace.
- avagraha:** India. Woman's lower garment worn to cover genitalia.
- avagunthana:** India. Worn by women, a long fabric piece worn over the head and sometimes over a part of the face.
- avampiés:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Gaiters.
- avasakthika:** *See* paryastika.
- avaska:** Peru. Naturally colored llama wool or cotton fabric.
- Ave Maria lace:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Variation on Val lace made in Dieppe, France.
- aventail:** Portugal. Apron.
- aventurine:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Murrey color.
- avignon:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Silk taffeta for coat linings.
- avika:** India. Sheep's wool or fabric from sheep's wool.
- aviver:** France. To brighten; to polish.
- avocado:** Greenish yellow color.
- avondcape:** *See* sortie.
- avonet:** Persia. Rug wool from three-year-old sheep.
- avqueton:** *See* hoqueton.
- avve:** Norway. Waistband.
- awakipa:** *See* ribete.
- awana:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Backstrap loom.
- awarua:** Australia. Maori dogskin cloak with alternating strips of black and white.
- awase-bodokko:** Japan. A simple lined garment.
- awasqa:** Inca. A rough cloth for domestic use.
- awayu:** Bolivia and Peru. Woman's shawl.
- awning:** Heavy, brightly colored, sometimes striped canvas.
- awondwa:** Ghana. The color yellow.
- aya:** Japan. A patterned silk with a simple geometric motif on a twilled ground.
- Aylesham:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fine linen made in Aylesham, Norfolk.
- aymilla:** Bolivia. Dress with a very full skirt that reaches to below the knees. The lower edge is trimmed with machine embroidery.
- Ayrshire:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Scotland. Introduced in Scotland c1814, a dainty white embroidery on linen and cotton. It became a major home industry until the middle of the 19th century.
- Ayrshire work:** *See* Ayrshire.
- azafra:** Spain. Saffron color.
- Azetat:** Germany. Acetate.
- azr:** *See* izar.
- azufar:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Bleaching (of the hair).
- azul:** Ecuador, Guatemala, and Portugal. Blue.

azulado: Portugal. Azure.

azulmarinho: Portugal. Navy blue.

azur: 1. Hungary. Black or white felt greatcoat with full-length broad lapels and enormous sleeves. It was generally worn like a cloak, without the arms in the sleeves. It was elaborately decorated with applique.
2. France. Azure.

azure: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Sky blue color.

azuren: *See* hemelsblauw.

azurline: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, a new bright blue color.

azuur: *See* hemelsblauw.

azzurro: Italy. Azure.

B

baalto: *See* zibun.

babador: Portugal. Bib.

babadu: Ashanti. Weft designed silk cloth.

babag: Ireland. Gaelic word for tassel or fringe.

baban: Ireland. Gaelic word for bobbin.

babero: Spain. Bib; pinafore.

babet bonnet: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1839, woman's small tulle evening bonnet that sat at the back of the head and covered the ears. It was trimmed with lace and small roses.

babet cap: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular from 1836 to the 1840s, woman's muslin morning cap with small caul, trimmed with ribbon.

bahaid: Ireland. Gaelic word for tassel.

babiche: Algonquin. Cord or thong of rawhide or sinew.

babouche: Muslim. Old style heel-less slipper, often of embroidered leather.

baboutcha: *See* kheaya el kebira.

babushka: (1930–1940 C.E.). United States of America. Brightly printed scarf worn around the head and tied under the chin. Named for the Russian word for grandmother.

baby blue: Pastel blue.

baby bodice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's square-necked day bodice with vertical pleats down the center front and a large basque. In 1897, the neck had a threaded ribbon to draw it and was worn with a wide side sash.

baby cap: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular woman's coif.

baby delaine: *See* delaine wool.

baby doll pajama: (1950–1960 C.E. to present). United States of America. Woman's popular sleepwear set consisting of a loose sleeveless or short-sleeved, flared top and very short bloomers.

baby doll shoe: Shoe with short, wide, round toe.

baby flannel: Plain weave, lightweight cotton fabric used to make children's underwear and clothes.

baby French heel: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1850 to 1867, small, low heel with an inward curve.

baby lace: *See* Valenciennes lace.

baby Louis heel: (1900–1910 C.E.). Low heel with an inward curve.

baby pink: Pastel pink.

baby pins: Tiny gold bar pins, commonly worn in pairs.

baby ribbon: Extremely narrow white or pastel ribbon.

baby Stuart cap: 1. Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to present. Woman's small cap similar to baby's bonnet. 2. Child's decoratively edged lace cap.

Babylonian work: Babylonia. Embroidery worn on linen or wool with a rosette design.

babylonica stromata: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Tapestries depicting animals from Oriental lore and mythology.

babysokje: Holland. Baby bootie.

bacello di piselli: Italy. Peascod.

bachante: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, red purple.

bachetta: Italy. Walking stick.

bachelik: *See* bachlik.

bachelor shoes: *See* brogans.

bachlik: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Short hooded cape ending in a large tassel.

bach-ngoc: Vietnam. White jade.

bacinet: *See* bascinet.

backlik: *See* bachlik.

backsters: United Kingdom. Dyke makers' leather boots on wood platforms.

backstitch: Horizontal stitches moving right to left.

back-strap shoe: Sling pump.

baço: Portugal. Dark brown.



back-strap shoe
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

badami: India. An almond color.

badan: India. Short, double-breasted, narrow-sleeved jacket.

badana: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Sheepskin.

badara: India. A variety of silk.

Baden hemp: Excellent quality hemp.

badger: Fur of the badger; a coarse, durable, black hair mixed with white, gray, or tan.

badger whiskers: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Fashion prescribed for the U.S. Navy in 1841 by honorable George E. Badger, Secretary of the Navy. Consisted of whiskers no lower than one inch below the ear and even with the mouth.

badhani: India. From 300 B.C.E. to 700 C.E., a tie-dyed cloth.

badine: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's fashionable version of shepherdess's crook.

badiyān: *See* badan.

bādīlā: *See* kāmdānī.

badshah pasand: India. Lavender color.

badstof: Holland. Terry cloth.

baende: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Band of metal or gold-embroidered fabric. Possibly for the head.

baeta: Portugal. Baize.

bafota: Madagascar. Plain white cotton cloth.

bafota malandy: Madagascar. New white cotton cloth.

baft: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Coarse cotton fabric in natural or red and blue.

bafta: 1. India. A kind of calico, made especially at Baroch. 2. India. Silk fabric. 3. Kenya. Glazed bleached calico.

bag bodice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1883, woman's day blouse with pouch front.

bag bonnet: Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.). From 1800 to 1810, woman's day bonnet with a loosely gathered crown.

bag cap: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Man's turban-like cap with a fur band and an ornament.

bag Holland: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Fine quality linen.

bag plastron: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1884, plastron for a day bodice that sagged in the front, forming a bag.

bag sheeting: Closely woven even weave cotton fabric used for salt and sugar bags.



bag wig

bag wig: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Worn early in the period for informal wear and fashionable on formal occasions with the younger set after 1730 C.E., man's wig with a ponytail at the back and the front hair brushed into a foretop which often included the man's natural hair. A bag, usually black, covered

the ponytail. The bag was usually tied with strings to a black bow at the nape of the neck.

bagalbandi: India. A short fitted coat with a double flap in front. It has tapering full sleeves. *See also* mirjai.

bagazia: *See* muszuj.

bagdad: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). 1. Introduced in 1872, striped Eastern silk. 2. Introduced in 1886, pinkish brick dust color.

bagdad wool: Iran. Black or brownish carpet wool.

bagging: Coarse fabric of jute, cotton used for making bags.

bagging shoe: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Man's loose shoe for country wear.

bagh: 1. India. A Punjabi woman's shawl worn to weddings. It is embroidered in silk floss. 2. Pakistan. Woman's heavily embroidered head shawl worn for ceremonial occasions.

bagheera: Fine, uncut pile velvet that is rough and resistant to crushing.

bagnolette: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's small hooded cap that fastened at the neck and gathered around the feet.

bagpipe sleeve: *See* bellows sleeve.

bags: *See* unmentionables.

bague: France. Finger ring.

baguette: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Lappet of mail.

bag-waistcoat: *See* bag plastron.

bahia sheeting: Brazil. Cotton fabric.

bahirivasani: India. Woman's ankle-length sari-like garment worn belted.

bahu: India. An armllet.

bahut: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Masquerade dress or domino.

bai na yi: China. Ming dynasty. Richly patched shui tian yi.

bài ngá: Vietnam. Ivory badge of office.

bai shou yi: China. Type of burial dress.

bai tong: China. White copper alloy popular with the Han in the Qing dynasty (1644–1700 C.E.).

baiberek: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Russia. Silk fabric.

baibù: China. Plain white fabric.

baigneuse: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular 1775–1790, large, tucked negligee cap worn while bathing.

bainbergs: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Shin guard in a suit of armor.

bàin-dearg: Ireland. Flesh colored.

bainin: Ireland. Handwoven woolen fabric.

bairam: *See* beiramee.

bairami: India. A high-quality muslin.

bairēad: Ireland. 1. Phrygian cap. 2. *See* caipīn.

báisè: China. 1. White color. 2. *See* baize.

baiseuse: France. Patch worn at the corner of the mouth; the "kiss" patch.



baigneuse

- baishan:** China. Man's sleeveless coat worn as everyday dress.
- baisser:** France. To lower.
- baiya:** Timbuktu. Gold spiral nose ring.
- baize:** 1. China. Under the Zhengde emperor (r. 1505–1521 C.E.), sixth and seventh rank of embroidery on a gown; animal with a two-horned dragon's head and a scaly lion's body. Also called baise. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Thick woolen fabric. 3. Thin serge.
- baizi:** India. Light indigo color.
- bajera:** *See* enagua.
- baju:** 1. Malaysia. Short, loose, short-sleeved white cotton jacket. 2. Indonesia. Shirt and sarong combination making the traditional dress. 3. India. An armband for the upper arm. 4. Indonesia. Woman's short jacket made from single piece of fabric. 5. Borneo. Coat.
- baju bodo:** Celebes. A blouse.
- baju kurung:** Indonesia. Full upper garment.
- baju panjang:** Indonesia. A long sleeved garment worn over the kain or the sarong.
- baka:** India. A fop.
- bakar:** Bosnia. Copper.
- Bakelite:** (1900–1910 C.E.). Plastic patented by Leo Baekeland in 1907. Used to create dress accessories like buttons, buckles, etc.
- bakhrama:** India. Crested turban.
- bakkebaarden:** Holland. Side whiskers.
- bakku:** Sikkim. Long-sleeved coat that fastens at neck and on one side.
- bakou:** *See* baku.
- baku:** Ceylon. Fine, lightweight straw.
- bakwala:** Nigeria. Round cap.
- bal:** Woman's low-heeled ankle boot worn for bicycling.
- bála:** Greece. Forehead.
- balaba:** India. Persian cape.
- bālābandī:** India. Short-waisted jacket.
- balaclava:** (1910s to present). Heavy wool helmet-like crocheted or knitted hat. First worn in World War I by soldiers and derives its name from the Balaclava coast of Russia.
- balagnie cloak:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. Elegant cape with a deep collar that was held in place with cords around the collar. It could be worn over one or both shoulders.
- Balaklava:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, gros d'Afrique mantilla with box-pleated flounce. Trimmed with pearl-edged braid on an insertion lace.
- balandran:** *See* caban.
- balandrana:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Traveler's cloak with hood and large sleeves.
- balantine:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's handbag that hung free from the belt. *See also* reticule; ridicule.
- balaq:** Turkmenistan. Woman's trousers that taper to the ankle. Upper part is made of plain fabric and legs of an embroidered fabric.
- balayeuse:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Ruffle on the inside hem of woman's skirt to protect it from the ground.
- balbriggan:** Ireland. Unbleached cotton fabric with a fleecy back. Popular for men's winter undergarments, called balbriggans.
- baldachin:** Rich, embroidered or brocaded silk fabric woven with silk or gold threads.
- baldekin:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Silk fabric like brocade woven with gold thread.
- baldrés:** *See* badana.
- baldrick:** *See* baldrick.
- baldrick:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Band of fabric, ribbon, or leather used to hold the sword; later worn for decorative purposes.
- baleen:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Tough substance in upper jaw of a whale. Used for armor and later for stays under the name whalebone.
- balein:** Holland. Baleen.
- baleinage:** France. Boning.
- baleine:** 1. *See* baleen. 2. France. To bone.
- balerino:** *See* balayeuse.
- balernos:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, soft, silky mohair fabric.
- balesses:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Rose pink spinel.
- balg:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a leather bag.
- balga:** Timbuktu. Slipper.
- balgan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for wallet or satchel.
- balg-bannaig:** Ireland. Gaelic word for bannock bag.
- balg-thional:** Ireland. Gaelic word for wallet.
- balli:** India. A ring-type earring with a pearl strung on it.
- ballibuntal:** *See* ballibuntl.
- balíla:** China. Paris green.
- baline:** 1. Rough wool or cotton fabric. 2. Jute or hemp.
- Balkan blouse:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Woman's long-waisted bodice cut full at the bottom edge with a belt at the hips. Long full sleeves that gathered onto wristbands. Made from linen, lawn, or voile. Often colorfully cross-stitched.
- ball:** Ireland. Gaelic word for any part of the male or female dress.
- ballantine:** *See* reticule.
- ballerina dress:** Mid-calf-length dress for dinner or evening.
- ballet-skirt:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1883, tulle evening skirt on a silk or satin base. Top layer of tulle commonly spotted with stars, pearls, or beetle wings to sparkle. Often worn with a velvet or satin bodice.
- ballibuntal:** *See* ballibuntl.
- ballibuntl:** Philippine Islands. Fine, shiny, smooth straw similar to baku straw.

balloon cloth: Closely woven, fine cotton fabric originally used for balloons and dirigibles.

balloon hat: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular from 1783 to 1785, woman's gauze hat with a huge balloon-shaped crown and a wide brim. Celebration of Lunardi and the balloon.

balloon skirt: Voluminous skirt.

balloon sleeve: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Woman's sleeve cut full to elbow, fitted in the forearm.

ballpark blue: Pastel blue color.

ballroom neckcloth: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1830s, man's white starched neckcloth worn with the end held crossing in the front with a pin.

ball-serice: Ireland. Gaelic word for beauty spot.

balmacaan: (20th century). Loose-fitting overcoat, fuller at the bottom than the top, usually with raglan sleeves. Originated in Scotland.

balmoral: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced by Prince Albert around 1853, laced shoe or half-boot. Later in 1890s, a tennis shoe. 2. United Kingdom. Strong, heavy twill weave fabric with stripes of red, blue, and black. 3. Kind of woman's cheap petticoat.



balmoral

See also photospread (Foot and Legwear).

balmoral bodice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1867, postillion corsage with short basques.

balmoral cap: Flat tam-o'-shanter.

balmoral cloak: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1852, woman's sleeveless, hooded, short cloak.

balmoral cloth: United Kingdom. Twill weave fabric striped in red, gray, blue, or black.

balmoral crape: (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1895.

balmoral jacket: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, woman's jacket cut like a waistcoat and buttoning to the throat. In 1870, more tailored version with belt and cuffs.

balmoral mantle: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1866, woman's cashmere, cloth, or velvet cape.

balmoral petticoat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Red and black wool petticoat. Popularly worn under a long dress looped up for walking from 1860 to 1870s.

balneari: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Bath clothes.

balneri: Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's bath clothes.

balones: Ecuador and Guatemala. Very full knee breeches.

balt: 1. Ireland. Gaelic word for the welt of a shoe; a belt or the selvage of fabric. 2. Romania. Narrow belt with brass ornaments.

baltaich: Ireland. Gaelic word for a welt, belt, or border.

bälte: Sweden. Belt.

balteum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Pair of belts.

balteum militare: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Military belt.

balteus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Baldric or leather girdle. *See also cinctus.*

baltion: Greek (3000 B.C.E.–100 B.C.E.). Pair of belts.

baluchar: Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). India. A silk brocade sari made with supplementary weft motifs of diagonal rows of small flowers.

balusu: Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja armband of white shelkl.

Balz: Germany. Old High German term for belt.

balza: 1. *See* balzana. 2. Italy. Flounce.

balzana: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Trim around the hem of a gown.

balzarine: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in the 1830s, cotton and worsted fabric.

balzerine: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1889, narrow striped grenadine overlaid with wide silk crepe stripes.

balzo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Large, round headdress that hid the wearer's head.

bamagia: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Linen or cotton fabric used for interfacing.

bambak: Armenia. Cotton.

bamberg: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Armor for the shin. *See also* bainbergs.

bambino hat: (1930–1940 C.E.). Wide-brimmed hat that framed the face like a halo. Named for the paintings of the Christ Child by Luca della Robbia.

bambulo: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1885, coarse, translucent canvas.

bamkyinie: Ashanti. Umbrella used for state occasions.

bams: Sailors' leather gaiters.

bàn: Ireland. White.

bàn chài quan áo: Vietnam. Clothes brush.

ban hi: China. Tang dynasty. Woman's upper garment.

bana: India. Robes.

banador: Spain. Bathing suit.

banafsai: India. Purple.

banat: India. Silken lace embroidered with gold or silver wire.

banco: Ecuador and Guatemala. Base of a spinning wheel.

band: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Turned-down collar. 2. *See* lint.

band strings: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Laces or strings used to tie the band or ruff together.

banda arricciata: Italy. Flounce; ruffle.

bandanna: Red or blue cotton handkerchief distinguished by its white or colored paisley-shaped ornaments.

Banddurchzug: Germany. Trimming insertion.

bandeau: 1. Narrow brassiere. 2. Narrow filet for the head.



bandeau beehive crown hat

shoes with more than three fasteners.

bandhani: India. The resist technique used in tie-dye.

bandhej: *See* bandhani.

bandi: India. A sleeveless bagalbundi.

bāndiā angarkhā: India. Short, fitted, long-sleeved coat that fastens with tapes on the chest or at the side.

bandileer: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Leather baldric popularized by musketeers who wore them over the left shoulder.

banditti: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Small, decorative bunch of feathers worn on women's bonnets.

bandle: 1. Ireland. Homespun, coarse linen that is woven two feet wide. 2. Scotland, United Kingdom. Old fabric measurement two feet wide.

bandle linen: Ireland. Homemade linen.

bandleg brief: Woman's panty style with strip of ribbing around leg opening.

bandolier: *See* bandileer.

bandolier cloth: United States. Bed sheeting dyed olive drab and used in army and navy as belts for carrying cartridges.

bandore: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's mourning headdress with black veil.

bandore peak: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's mourning black bonnet that curved to a point over the center of the forehead.

bandvai gujarati: India. Saris from Gujarat.

bane: Borneo. A necklace.

Bangalore cap: India. A black felt fez-shaped cap.

bangbangan: Java. Red on white color combination used in fabric.

bàn-gheal: Ireland. Milk white color.

bangkok: Fine, light straw.

bangle: India. Bracelet of colored glass.

bangle bracelet: Round, rigid bracelet.

bành-tô: Vietnam. Topcoat.

banker's blue: (1950–1960 C.E.). Dark blue color.

bandeau beehive crown hat: (1910–1920 C.E.). Woman's velvet turban-shaped hat with ostrich plumes. Worn very low on the head.

bandekin: *See* baldekin.

bandelet: Filet.

bandelette: *See* bandelet.

bandera: Bolivia. Bright, multicolored poncho with even-width stripes.

band-gale-kā-coat: India. Short coat with fitted neck.

bandhana-krtsna: India. Worn from 300 to 700 C.E.,

bankuo: Ashanti. Weft-designed cotton cloth.

Banlon: Patented crimped knit yarn.

bann-amh'cha: Ireland. Gaelic word for neckband of a shirt.

bann-bhràghad: Ireland. 1. Cravat. 2. Front band of a woolen or cotton shirt.

bann-bhràighe: Ireland. Cape.

bann-dùirn léine: Ireland. Shirt wristband.

bann-muineal: Ireland. Gaelic word for collar.

bannockburn: Scotland. Tweed fabric made in Bannock. Used in suits and topcoats.

baño reservado: Ecuador and Guatemala. Indigo.

bante: Nigeria. Triangular loincloth.

banyan: 1. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's dressing gown cut like coat of the period. Often made of Indian linen, silk, or velvet. In 1780s, worn outdoors in the country. 2. India. Undershirt, originally of muslin, now made from blends.

banzhi: China. Thumb ring.

ba'o barit: Borneo. Printed beads.

ba'o bata': *See* let.

bao bó: Vietnam. Sackcloth.

ba'o burur: Borneo. Heavy cornelian beads.

ba'o rawir: Borneo. Small elongated orange beads.

bao táo: Vietnam. Sackcloth.

bao tou: China. Rectangular scarf of black cotton or gummed silk held on the head with a woven band.

baori: Japan. A style of hat.

báosha zhiwù: China. Muslin.

Bär: Germany. Bear fur.

bar pin: Three-inch-long, narrow breast pin of platinum or gold, often set with row of gems.

bar shoe: Shoe with bar or buckle across the instep.

barani: India. A type of upper coat.

baranice: Slovakia. Plain lamb-skin cap with earflaps.

barasi: India. Vedic period. Cloth from the fibers of the red-flowered rhododendron.

baratea: Spain. Baratheia.

barathea: Silk and cotton blend fabric with pebbly weave resembling chain armor.

barba: Portugal. Beard or whiskers.

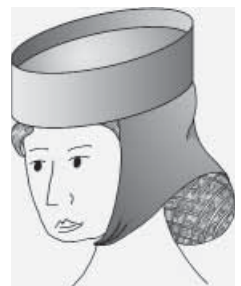
barbante: Portugal. Thread.

barbe: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Piece of fabric, often linen, worn under the chin. Commonly worn by widows or persons in mourning. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Hood supported by wire that dipped low over the forehead into a point.



bar shoe

See also photospread (Foot and Legwear).



barbe

barbel: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1827, pompadour blue.

barber's apron: Plastic circular cape worn to protect clothes during haircut. Fastens at nape of neck.

barbette: *See* barbe.

barbichet: Woman's headdress made like poke bonnet but with lappets.

barboteuse: France. Rompers.

Barbour jacket: United Kingdom. Country all-weather coat made of waterproof waxed cotton.

barbui: Romania. Fan-shaped pleats.

barbúli: Greece. Fine red kerchief worn like a turban.



barbut



Barcelona

barbute: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Helmet of Italian origin that covered most of the face. Allegedly worn by Joan of Arc.

barcelona: Spain. Kerchief or twilled silk worn around the neck or head.

Barcelona: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Name given to various forms of women's outerwear.

Barcelona scarf: Denmark. Woman's scarf of patterned silk.

Barchent: Germany. Fustian.

barclod: *See* ffedog.

bard: India. A large wrapper.

barège: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1819, translucent silk and wool blend fabric.

barège Anglais: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Summer weight dress fabric.

barège de laine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woolen and cotton fabric.

barège de Pyrenees: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in

1850, barege printed with flowers.

barège-grenadine: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1877, cotton and jute blend barege.

baret: Holland. Biretta.

Barett: *See* barrette.

baréza: Greece. Woolen winter veil.

Bargello stitch: Upright canvas stitch.

bari: India. Bengal cotton.

barito: Romania. Cloth foot wraps.

barjura: *See* svechchhitika.

bark cloth: 1. Fabric made of soaked inner bark of tree and then dyed or ornamented. 2. Modern fabric imitating appearance of tree bark.

bark crepe: Rough crepe fabric imitating tree bark.

barkit: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Slang term for dirt hardened onto the hair.

barleycorn: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) Figured fabric with small regular design. 2. Basket weave with floats.

barleycorns: *See* wheat ears.

barlingham: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). United Kingdom. Taffeta woven in Barlingham.

barmcloth: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Leather apron worn by workmen.

barmecloth: *See* barmcloth.

barmfell: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Workman's leather apron.

barmillion: United Kingdom. Fustian made in Manchester.

barmskin: *See* barmfell.

barn-door britches: United States of America. Front-fall trousers.

baro: Philippine Islands. Woman's wide sleeved blouse.

baronduki: Russia. Misspelling of burunduki, a chipmunk.

Baronette: Trade name for rayon.

barong tagalong: Philippine Islands. Shirt or blouse worn instead of dinner jacket.

barouche: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Snug, three-quarter-length coat with full sleeves. Closed down the front with gold buttons and belted at the waist.

barpour: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1847, twilled silk and wool blend fabric.

barraca: Portugal. Big umbrella.

barracan: 1. Palestine. Length of cloth worn wrapped around body and drawn over head and shoulders. Worn as cloak, mantle, or coat. Originally made of coarse camlet. 2. Fabric of goat or camel hair.

barracano: Coarse Bedouin cloth blanket.

barragan: *See* barracan.

barraighin: Ireland. Gaelic word for miter.

barras: Holland. Canvas or linen for neckcloths.

barratee: *See* barathea.

barratine: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Popular from 1697 to 1800, silk fabric used for petticoats and stomachers.

barre: Silk fabric striped selvage to selvage.

barrel hose: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Men's full breeches.

barrel purse: Cylindrical bag with two handles that connect on the flat sides of the barrel. Commonly opens on one side with a flap.

barrel sash: Worn by hussars, a sash with a large number of cords that passed through tubes.

barret: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Flat cap commonly slashed, puffed, and embroidered.

barrete: Portugal. Barret.



barrette

- barrette:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. A flat, four-cornered velvet cap worn by men. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Hat similar to biretta but with stiff, turned up brim. Lining of brim was generally different color than rest of hat and was often embroidered, trimmed, slashed, or puffed. Varied greatly in size. In Germany, called the Baret.
- barrettino:** Italy. Long, knitted red or black stocking cap favored by fishermen and farmers.
- barrie:** *See* barry.
- barros miudas:** India. A Portuguese term for colored opaque beads.
- barrow coat:** Baby bunting or flannel wrap used to wrap up baby. Usually bag shaped with attached cap.
- barry:** Slang for underskirt or petticoat.
- baršun:** *See* samt.
- barthaube:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Chin guard of plate.
- barvell:** United States of America. Coarse leather apron.
- bas:** France. Literally “stocking.”
- bas à cotes:** France. Ribbed or openwork stockings.
- bas à jour:** *See* bas à cotes.
- bas de laine:** France. Wool stockings.
- bas de soie:** France. Silk stockings.
- bas de soy:** *See* bas de soie.
- basane:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Strip of woven bronze lace.
- bas:** 1. Ireland. Gaelic word for the color red. 2. *See* muince.
- baschina:** Italy. Basque.
- bascinet:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Round, pointed helmet without a visor or throat piece.
- basco:** Italy. Beret.
- base coat:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Man’s jerkin with pleated, knee-length skirt, short sleeves, and square neckline.
- baselard:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Ornamental dagger.
- basen:** *See* bazan.
- bases:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Cartridge-pleated, knee-length skirts of rich material worn by men.
- bashlik:** Russia. Hood.
- bashlyk:** 1. (1950–1959 C.E.). Fitted cloth hood worn covering the ears. 2. India. A Scythian pointed felt cap.
- bashōfu:** Japan. A fabric made from the banana plantain fiber.
- basil:** Tanned sheepskin used for shoe linings.
- basin de laine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1855, thick, wool dimity ribbed on one side.
- basinet:** *See* bascinet.
- basing:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Rectangular cloak of fur worn by men.
- basket weave:** Plain weave using paired threads.
- basma:** 1. *See* batistă. 2. Turkey. Printed cloth.
- basmak:** 1. *See* sapog. 2. Turkey. Shoe; sandal.
- basque:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Short, skirt-like ending of woman’s bodice.
- basque belt:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Corset-like garment worn by many men in 1830s and 1840s to create the slim-waisted look.
- basque beret:** France. Round, flat, soft wool cap worn by Basque peasants.
- basque shirt:** Knitted woolen jersey shirt woven in contrasting horizontal stripes.
- basque waistband:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, woman’s bodice with five vandyked tabs as basque.
- basque-habit:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Woman’s bodice with square basques.
- basquin body:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman’s bodice cut with basque in one with bodice.
- basquina:** Spain. Overskirt.
- basquine:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Restraining underbodice of heavy material. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Boned, hip-length bodice similar to corset.
- Basquine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman’s unlined cloak with wide, loose sleeves.
- basquine a l’espagnole:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman’s silk or satin jacket with basque cut in deep scallops edged with silk braid and lace. Sleeves trimmed like basque. Lappets around neck imitating collar.
- basta cloth:** Indonesia. Fabric with yellow ground and red motif.
- bastão:** Portugal. Walking stick; cane.
- baston con anima:** Italy. Gadget cane.
- bata:** Portugal. Dressing gown.
- bata corta:** Spain. Smock.
- bata de casa:** Spain. Housedress.
- bata de mañana:** Spain. Dressing gown.
- batakari:** Ghana. Smock.
- batas:** Lithuania. Boot.
- batavia:** Twill.
- batavia cloth:** Philippine Islands. Straw and cotton or silk fabric used for drapery.
- bateau neckline:** 1. Boat-shaped neckline. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Wide, low neckline on women’s garments.
- bath-throid:** Ireland. Gaelic word for helmet.
- bâti:** France. The outlining thread couched on a lace pattern.
- baticol:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Burnished steel breeches.
- batik:** Indonesia. Method of resist dyeing developed in Java. Wax is used as resist, leaving slight streaking in pattern where dye permeates cracks in resist.
- batilla:** Ecuador. A shoulder wrap.
- batín:** Spain. Smoking jacket.
- batina:** Portugal. Cassock.
- Batist:** Germany. Batiste.

- batist:** Germany and Holland. Batiste; cambric.
- batistă:** Romania. Handkerchief.
- batista:** Italy and Spain. Batiste.
- batiste:** France. Sheer, finely woven, plain weave, cotton fabric named for inventor Baptiste Chambrai, French weaver in the 13th century.
- batiste de laine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, new fabric.
- batiste de soie:** Silk batiste.
- batom:** Portugal. Lipstick.
- batswing:** Soft wool or cotton fabric, usually taupe in color.
- Battenburg jacket:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Woman's short outdoor jacket.
- Battenburg lace:** Rough form of Renaissance lace used for dresses and draperies. *See also* Renaissance lace.
- Battist:** Germany. Cambric.
- battle jacket:** (1910–1920 and 1940–1950 C.E.). Single-breasted, waist-length man's jacket worn during World War I.
- batts:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Woman's popular black leather shoe with medium heel that fastened with latchet or buckle.
- batuz work:** Embroidery with attached metal plates.
- batwat:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Small padded cap worn under helmet.
- batwing:** (20th century). Sleeve with deep armseye.
- batyst:** Poland. Batiste.
- batz:** Guatemala. Cotton thread.
- baudekin:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Brocade of silk and gold.
- baudekyn:** *See* baudekin.
- baudricke:** *See* baldrick.
- baugr:** Norway. Old Norse word for bracelet.
- baum marten:** Soft, durable fur of the European brown marten.
- Baumwolle:** Germany. Cotton.
- Baumwollsamt:** Germany. Velveteen.
- bauson skin:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Skin of badger.
- bautta:** Italy. Black cloak with hood deep enough to cover face of wearer.
- bavaglio:** Italy. Bib.
- bavalla:** Italy. Fabric woven from silk waste and combings.
- bavarel:** France. Woman's corset cut straight in front and reaching high point in back where it fastened. Worn outside dress.
- bavarette:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Child's bib.
- Bavarian dress-style:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1826, carriage dress trimmed with rows of bands down front of the garment.
- Bavarian lace:** Simple bobbin lace of linen or cotton thread.
- Bavarian pelisse robe:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular from 1815 to 1835, dress trimmed with two rows reaching from shoulder to hem.
- bavette:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Bib of an apron.
- bavlna:** Czechoslovakia. Cotton.
- bavlnka:** Slovakia. Girl's skirt, white with wide red stripes, that is worn to indicate that she is of marriageable age.
- bavolet:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Woman's headdress made of strip of linen that descended from top of the head to the shoulders. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Flounce. 3. Ruffle at back edge of woman's bonnet.
- bawdrech:** Baldrick or necklace.
- bawdric:** *See* baldrick.
- bawelna:** Poland. Cotton.
- bayadère:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1869, striped silk and wool fabric made in plain or twill weave.
- bayadère poplin:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, poplin with narrow silver stripe.
- bayeta:** 1. Ecuador and Guatemala. Plain-weave woolen fabric. 2. Bolivia. Coarse woolen fabric. 3. Spain. An English red cloth.
- bayeta de lishtas:** Ecuador. A woman's shoulder wrap.
- bayō:** Ethiopia. Pointed leather cap.
- bayonnaise:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1879, similar to tamise cloth.
- bays:** *See* baize.
- bayt al-sham:** Palestine. Plain white cotton used for underdresses.
- bazan:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Sheepskin tanned in oak or birch bark.
- bazayl:** Palestine. Flannelette for men's nightwear and women's dresses.
- Bazna:** Algeria. Woman's silk sash.
- bāzūband:** India. Armlet with folding bands.
- bēabhar:** Ireland. Gaelic word for beaver.
- beach coat:** (20th century). Short, loose coat of terry cloth or toweling used for beachwear.
- bead lace:** Strip of black tulle with beads sewn on in motifs.
- beading stitch:** A line of small overcast holes.
- bēag:** United Kingdom. Old English word for bracelet.
- beah:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ring for the finger, arm, neck, or head.
- beanie:** (1940–1950 C.E.). Calotte.
- beannag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for kerchief, the corner of a plaid, skirt, linen coif, or shawl.
- bearams:** *See* beiramee.
- bearding:** In a quilt, the batting fibers that migrate to the surface of the quilt top.
- bearing cloth:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Robe or large square of heavy silk cloth used to carry a child to his/her baptism.

bearm-clap: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Apron.



bear's paw

See also *photospread*
(Foot and Legwear).

bear's paw: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Padded shoes.

bearskin: A grenadier cap covered in fur.

bearskin pants: Greenland. Men's white bearskin pants.

beatelle: See *betteela*.

beatilla: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Hood of sheer material that reached to the back and the chest.

Beatrice: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced 1860, nine-flounced

spring dress.

Beatrice parasol: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular parasol of the 1860s named for the youngest daughter of Queen Victoria.

Beatrice twill: United Kingdom. Twill weave fabric, usually cotton, but sometimes a worsted or alpaca blend.

beattillia: See *betteela*.

beau-catcher: 1. Curl worn in middle of woman's forehead. Also called spit curl. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1866, long ribbon tied at back of bonnet.

baudoy: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Worsted fabric used for stockings.

beaupers: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Linen.

beauty patches: Roman to modern times. Small, black velvet shapes worn on the face, throat, and breast.

beauty spot veil: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Veiling with sparsely powdered velvet spots.

beauvais embroidery: France. Tapestry-like form of embroidery.

beaver: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Moveable face guard on helmet. 2. Hat made of beaver fur or imitation fur. 3. Short-haired, durable fur with dense pile from the *Castor canadensis*.

beaver cloth: Heavyweight, woolen fabric with soft finish and thick nap used to make overcoats.

beaver fustian: See *beaverteen*.

beaverteen: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Cotton twilled fabric with warp drawn up into loops.

bebed: Java. A rectangular textile worn wrapped around men's hips.

bebedi: See *pheta*.

beche-cashmere: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1848, soft wool fabric thicker than flannel.

beck: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Beak shaped portion of hood worn in 1500–1525.

bed jacket: (20th century). Short jacket worn when resting in bed.

bedelarmband: Holland. Charm bracelet.

bedford cloth: Sturdy fabric with lengthwise ribs made from wool, silk, cotton, synthetics, or blends. See also *Bedford cord*.

Bedford cord: United States of America. Worsted, ribbed fabric used for riding habits, livery, suits, and children's clothes.

Bedfordshire Maltese lace: Black silk or cream cotton bobbin lace.

Bedfordshire plaited lace: A bobbin lace in which the ground is formed of wheat ears in a square formation.

bedla: Egypt. Woman's floor length A-line gown with full sleeves.

bedong: Borneo. Woman's waistband.

bedrukt katoen: Holland. Calico.

bedrukte katoenen stof: Holland. Cotton print.

bee chaha'ohí: Navajo. Umbrella.

beech marten: See *baum marten*.

beefeater: Brimmed black hat with flat, high crown.

bee-gum hat: Popular term for high silk hat.

beehive bonnet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Hive-shaped bonnet of straw that tied under chin with ribbon.

beehive coiffure: (1950–1960 C.E.). Woman's hairstyle built on back combed base.

beehive hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) and 1910–1914. Large, beehive-shaped hat that came down far over the head. Popular from 1910 to 1914.

beenwindsel: Holland. Puttee.

beer jacket: (1920–1930 and 1930–1940 C.E.). Simple cotton or linen flannel jacket popular with male college students.

beetling: Lustrous treatment for cotton and linen fabrics.

beffschen: Switzerland. Plain neck band.

beg: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for bracelet.

begadim levanim: Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's white clothes.

beggar's lace: See *Bavarian lace*.

beguin: 1. Byzantine (400–1200 C.E.). Introduced in 12th century, three-piece fine linen cap. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Felt or velvet cap. 3. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Linen cap worn under the wig.

bei xin: China. Sleeveless waistcoat worn by boys.

bei yen: China. In the Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.), long drop ornament hung from back of *chao zhu*.

bei ze: China. In the Ming dynasty (1368–1644 C.E.), a narrow robe which met in the center front and tied at the chest. It was worn for informal wear or as an underrobe.

bei zi: China. Ming dynasty. Narrow sleeved or sleeveless dress with front opening.

beidài: China. Suspenders.

bèifú: China. Army clothing.

beige: 1. Natural or undyed fabric. 2. Cotton, worsted, or rayon twill weave fabric. 3. Light tan or ecru color. 4. *See grege.* 5. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1874, coffee colored wool vicuna fabric.

beige damasse: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, loose, light woolen tissue.

beiramee: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) India. Cotton fabric for export. *See also bairami.*

bekatapu: Borneo. Wearing a war cap.

bekecs: *See kodmon.*

bekengkang: Borneo. To be striped.

beksis: Lithuania. Trousers.

béla: Greece. Nickname for a blonde woman.

belcher: Blue kerchief with white spots with blue centers. Popularized by Jim Belcher, English pugilist.

béledzík: Greece. Bracelet.

bellette: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Jewel or ornament.

Belgian lace: Pillow lace from Belgium.

Belgian linen: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1879, thick, damask-like, cream colored linen with colored pattern.

Belgian split straw: Narrow straw plaiting.

Belgium Venice: A needle lace made to imitate 17th-century Venetian raised lace.

Belgrave shoe: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). A woman's calf-skin, low-heeled evening shoe. The back of the shoe extended up behind the ankle, gladiator-style. The tongue-less shoe laced from the ball of the foot to the top of the ankle.



Belgrave shoe

Trousers with wide, flaring bottoms.

bell hoop: *See cupola coat.*



bell suit

See also photospread (Women's Wear). Dover Publications

beli potouri: Bulgaria. White wool trousers worn over futsami gashti.

bell bottoms: (1960–1970 C.E.).

bell suit: (1950–1959 C.E.). Woman's skirted suit where the jacket is nipped in at the waist and has a padded bell-shaped hipline.

bellboy hat: (1910–1920 C.E.). United States of America. Late in decade, woman's high-crowned, small visored hat with plume or bow in the front.

Belle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, silk mantilla with deep collar trimmed with a border of silk folds and deep fringe.

bellings: Norway. Hide from the legs of a reindeer.

Belliz: Germany. Fur.

bellotas: Peru. Woolen pompons often used as trim on hats.

bellows pocket: Pocket on man's sporting coat cut with large inward pleat, allowing great expansion.

bellows sleeve: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Gathered sleeve with cuff and long vertical slit through which arm passed.

belodreshnik: Bulgaria. Men's "white dress": narrow trousers and Slavic top.

belongkon: Java. Intricately folded turban sewn from an ikat.

belti: *See lindi.*

Belvidera: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, shawl-shaped lace net scarf with Greek applique.

Bemberg: United States of America. Trademark name for a rayon made by American Bemberg Corporation.

ben'an: China. Aniline.

benares: India. Silk and metal tissue fabric.

benayeq: Israel. Side panels in woman's gown.

benayiq: Palestine. Side panels of woman's gown.

bend: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Headband.

benda: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Length of veiling used to wrap around and through the hair.

bendera: Kenya. Red cotton fabric.

bendigo: Poor man's skin cap.

bend-leather: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Leather from back and flanks of an animal used to make jack boots.

benerica: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Scallop shell pattern.

benevretsi: Bulgaria. Trousers with tight-fitting legs that are worn low on pelvis and fastened with belt of string.

bengal: India. Striped cotton gingham made in Bengal, India.

bengal stripes: India. Cheap cotton fabric with stripes on white ground.

bengalina: Spain. Bengaline.

bengaline: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to present. Introduced in 1869, very light mohair in solid color or brocaded with small flowers and corded.

bengaline constellation: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a bengaline with two sized spots resembling moons and stars.

bengaline de soie: Silk, plain weave, corded fabric.

bengaline poplin: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1865, poplin with thick cord.

bengaline russe: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1892, shot wool and silk blend.

beni: Japan. Red; deep red.

benjamin: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Man's close-fitting overcoat.

benjy: Slang term for waistcoat.

benn: Scotland. Colored silk sash.

benoiton chains: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Popular in 1866, chains of metal or jet that hung from the chignon to the bosom.

bents: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Support for stays made from bunches of hollow stemmed reeds. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Strips of whalebone or rushes used to create the shape of bum rolls and farthingales.

berquin: France. Plain white linen cap named for Be-guines, order of nuns.

beram: *See* beiramee.

beramen: Palestine. Woman's extra-long gown. The excess fabric is pulled up and draped over a belt (shuwayhiyyeh).

berber: Light satin fabric.

berdash: Wide cravat.

beret: Round wool or felt cap made from circle with edge drawn up with string to fit head. Believed to date to Ancient Greece. Today cap is made in sized felt and tiny tail (tontarra) is sewn on to cover eye of cap.

beret basque: France. Beret.

beret de marin: France. Cap ribbon.

beret sleeve: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Short sleeve made from wide circle of fabric and stiffened with muslin; similar to beret.

beretta: Medium-large draped beret.

berettino: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Shade of gray, bordering on black. Favored by Isabella d'Este.

berger: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Curl of hair at nape of neck that hung to shoulder.

bergere hat: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Direc-toire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Large straw hat with flexible brim and low crown.

Beringt: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Ringed mail.

Berlin canvas: Coarse, square mesh embroidery fabric.

Berlin gloves: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to present. Knitted cotton gloves.

Berlin wool: Embroidery yarn of merino wool.

Berlin work: Embroidery done on Berlin canvas, usu-ally form of cross-stitch.

Berlins: Germany. Gloves similar to Woodstock gloves.

bermejo: Spain. Vermillion.

bermellon: Spain. Vermillion.

Bermuda fagoting: Fagoting on wrong side of fabric.

bermuda shorts: Pair of shorts that end just above the knee. Made of drill or cotton.

bernec: Romania. Woolen braid used to fasten skirt at waist.

Bernhardt mantle: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Short outdoor cape named for actress Sarah Bernhardt.

bernia: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Cloak of shaggy woolen cloth.

beronis: *See* beiramee.

berretino: Italy. Skull-cap worn by cardinals.

berretto: Italy. Cap.

berretto alla marinara: Italy. Hat ribbon.

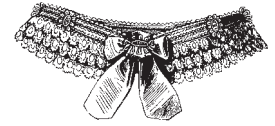
bersagliere: Italy. Black glazed felt hat with plume

worn by Italian army rifle corps.

bersaña: Greece. Small chains with coins worn as part of the bridal headdress.

berta: Italy. Bertha.

bertha: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Wide collar popular on women's gowns. Ac-cented dropped shoulder line. Often made of lace.



bertha

Berthe: Germany. Bertha.

bertita: Romania. Narrow embroidered band on wrist of shirt.

berundjuk: Turkey. Woman's at-home white silk che-mise.

beryl: Semiprecious stone colored blue green, yellow, pink, and white.

beryllus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Aquamarine, a gemstone.

besague: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Knight's horn-like staff. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Small plates to protect the armpits.

beshmet: Russia. Military quilted jacket.

Bessarabian lamb: Coarse type of Persian lamb.

besshe: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). An animal fur, probably squirrel.

bestickt: Germany. To be quilted.

bete: Romania. Three to four meter long braid of dyed wool worn by women as sash.

beteele: East India. Muslin once used for petticoats.

beten: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Embroidery on garments.

Bethlehem headdress: 1. Muslim. Woman's tarboosh in red or green on which were sewn coins to represent her dowry. When woman was married, white veil was worn over hat. 2. (1920–1930 C.E.). Hat shaped like a truncated cone and trimmed with veil or coins.

Betsie: Directoire and First Em-pire (1790–1815 C.E.). Multi-tiered lace collar named for Queen Elizabeth I. By 1807, collar could have as many as seven falls of lace.



Betsie

betteela: India. Kind of muslin.

betúnici: Greece. Festival costume of a newly married woman.

betweens: Small, thin needles used to quilt.

beuk: Holland. Woman's upper body garment.

beul-a-theach: Ireland. Gaelic word for band on a pair of trousers.

beur: India. Bodice.

beurs: Holland. Purse.

bevor: *See* beaver.

bewar: *See* beur.

bewdley cap: *See* Monmouth cap.

bez: *See* platno.

béza: Greece. Head kerchiefs.

bezelikia: *See* bezelitsa.

bezelitsa: Greece. Wide bracelets.

bezulánky: Slovakia. Green woolen skirts that are worn in winter.

bhaga: India. A cloth woven from the fiber of the bhag tree.

bhagawān: India. Loincloth.

bhagela: India. A modern term for bhaga.

bhairnavasani: India. The earliest form of skirt; a tubular cloth held up in gathers around the waist by a girdle.

Bhayyā-cap: India. White cap.

bhrameraka: India. Lock of hair on forehead.

bhurra: United Kingdom. English plain weave cotton fabric with basket weave border used for African native clothes.

bi xi: China. Long narrow panel on front of a robe, through which belt is drawn.

biàn: China. 1. Man's cap. 2. Braid of hair.

biancherie dammaschinate: Italy. Damask linen.

bianchetto: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. White cloth, maybe wool.

bianco: Italy. White.

biànxié: China. Slippers.

bias: The diagonal of the fabric weave.

bib blouse: High-necked, back-buttoned blouse with plastron front.

bib-cravat: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man's bib-like cravat.

bibe: Portugal. Pinafore; child's apron.

Biber: Germany. Beaver.



bibi capote



bicorne

Biberhaar: Germany. Beaver hair.

bibi bonnet: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's bonnet with sides tilted upward.

bibi capote: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular in 1830s, any capote with projecting brim. Shaped like baby's bonnet.

bibila: Turkey. A form of open, knotted needle lace.

bibíla: Greece. Fine lace.

bibizári: Greece. Fine silk fabric used for the wedding chemise.

bice: *See* besshe.

bích-không: Vietnam. Azure blue.

bich-ngoc: Vietnam. Emerald.

bicoquet: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Steel hood with pointed top that left face uncovered.

bicorne: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Developed from Swiss military hat, had flaps in front and

back with highest point being in center front, or side to side with highest point in center. Worn by men.

bicycle bal: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Low-heeled, lace-up leather or canvas shoe worn for bicycling.

bicycle clip: (1950–1960 C.E.). Simple velvet or satin band worn in hair for evening.

bidang: 1. Borneo. Woman's short tubular skirt decorated with ikat. 2. Borneo. Woman's knee-length petticoat. 3. Malaysia. Woman's short wrapped skirt of handwoven cotton.

bidémña: Greece. Fine, twisted wool or silk thread for embroidery.

biec: Vietnam. Green colored.

biedermeier: Germany. Style of dress similar to French crinoline.

bielizna: Poland. Underwear.

bietle: Native American. Deerskin jacket worn by Apache women.

bietta: Bright red cloth.

biézhen: China. Safety pin or brooch.

bifid beard: Saxon's beard, parted in the center.

Big Look: (1970–1980 C.E.). Fashion for oversized tops, frequently paired with tight pants or leggings.

bigarré: France. Checkered.

bigdai tsivonim: Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's colored clothes.

bigean: Ireland. Gaelic word for cap.

biggen: *See* beguin.

biggin: 1. *See* beguin. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Baby's bonnet.

biggon: *See* beguin.

biggonet: Woman's cap, often with earpieces.

bigio: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Gray.

bignere: Married Hamar woman's torque with penis-shaped decoration.

bigotera: Spain. Metal contrivance worn overnight in the moustaches to give them a cockleshell twist.

bigouden: France. Jackets worn by both sexes and trimmed in red bold silk designs copied from Celts.

bihari: India. A high quality muslin from Bihar Sharif.

bijel: Bosnia. White colored.

biji: China. Serge.

bijou: France. Jewel.

Bijou: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's mantua silk mantle shaped at waist with four box-pleats. Trimmed with bretelles, fancy galloon, and heavy fringe.



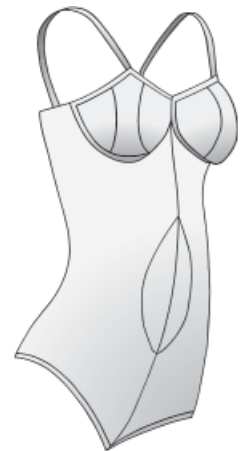
Big Look
See also photospread
(Women's Wear).
Dover Publications

bijouterie: France. Gold or fancy jewelry.
bijoutier: See joaillier.
bikini: (1940–1950 C.E.). Originally created by the House of Heim, Paris, woman’s two-piece bathing dress.
bikini chain belt: (1960–1969 C.E.). Narrow gold chain worn with bikini or hip-huggers.
bikla: Hungary. Characteristic white skirt of tulle, fine linen, or cambric. Five or six could be worn at one time.
bil: Dress worn by the Navajo women that is made from two rectangular handwoven pieces of fabric tied at one shoulder and belted at the waist.
bilán: China. Dark blue.
bilbo: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Sword made in Bilbao, famed for its fine steel blades.
bilboquets: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Small rolls of pipe cleaners used to set wigs.
bili javali: India. A white cloth.
biliment: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Woman’s elaborate, delicate headdress made of lace with gold threads, beads, jewels, gauze, and a feather.
bill: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Military pole made from staff about six feet long and spiked axe blade.
billicock: United Kingdom. Hard felt hat with round crown. Examples include the derby, the bowler, or the melon.
billiment: 1. See biliment. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Decorative border, often of gold and jewels, used on the upper edge of a French hood.
billment: See biliment.
billycock: See billicock.
bilqusak: Turkmenistan. Striped silk scarf worn by unmarried women tied around hip.
bilù: China. Dark green.
bím: Vietnam. Lock or tress of hair.
bina: India. A star-shaped forehead ornament.
binary chiton: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Robe formed from two rectangles that joined at shoulders with pins or ties.
binche lace: Flemish. Bobbin lace with floral scrolls on net ground. Originally a handmade bobbin lace of linen thread made in a town in Belgium.
binde: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Headband, typically worn by secular married women. 2. See kupkeh.
binder: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Band of flannel worn by babies to support back.
bindi: India. A forehead ornament; a spangle.
binette: See full bottomed wig.
bingata: 1. Japan. Okinawan paste-resistant dyeing technique. 2. Japan. Stenciled and dyed Okinawan textiles.
bingle: Hair cut short enough to be above nape of neck.
binh-phuc: Vietnam. Military uniform.
binnogue: Ireland. Woman’s peasant headdress.

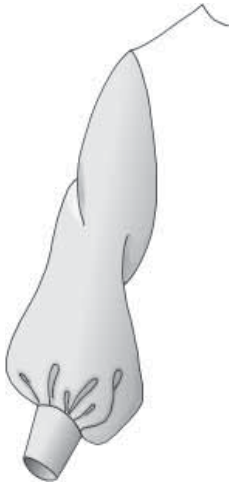
biodag: Scotland. Dirk.
biorán: Ireland. Pin.
biorraid: Ireland. Gaelic word for helmet or cap with a scoop on it.
birawō: Ethiopia. Silver
birbála: Greece. Fine, golden lace kerchief worn at the waist.
bird of paradise: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Straw color.
birda: Egypt. A 1-1/2-by-4-meter rectangle worn as wrap.
birdseye: Small geometric diaper pattern woven into fabric with dot in middle to resemble bird’s eye.
birdseye pique: Pique fabric with birdseye pattern.
biretta: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Non-liturgical cap worn by Catholic officials consisting of stiff square cap with three or four projections rising above crown.
biretz: Reversible wool or wool blend fabric with twill weave on one side and cord on other.
birinji: India. Brass colored.
birisi: Ghana. 1. Native woven black fabric worn by chief when in mourning. 2. The color indigo blue.
birisii: See birisi.
birnetsi: Bulgaria. Men’s full-bottomed trousers with fitted legs trimmed with black braid on seams.
birodo: Japan. Velvet.
biron: Java. Blue on white color combination used in fabric.
birritta: Sardinia. Long stocking hat of orbace wool or felt.
birrus: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Thick hooded red cloak.
birthday suit: A woman’s one-piece undergarment that is bra, girdle, and panties in one piece. So called because it prevents the wearer from having panty lines, suggesting that the wearer is in her “birthday suit,” i.e., naked under her clothing.
Bisamratte: Germany. Muskrat.
Biscayan: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman’s pardessus trimmed with black lace and cord. It had mousquetaire sleeves.
bise: See besshe.
biser: Bosnia. Pearl.
bisette: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Coarse bobbin lace.
bìsha: China. Black armband.
bishop: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Horsehair bustle.
bishop cotton: See bishop’s lawn.



biretta
 See also photospread
 (Headwear).



birthday suit



bishop sleeve

bishop sleeve: (1900 to present). Woman's long, full sleeve gathered onto the wristband.

bishop's blue: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1809, purplish blue.

bishop's knot: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular from 1836 to 1849, two ends of ribbon which fell from bonnet to shoulder.

bishop's lawn: Fine lawn.

bishop's mantle: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Germany. Worn by the Landsknechts, a deep mail cape, often with a standing collar. It was worn over the armor.

bisht: 1. United Arab Emirates. A man's large cloak worn draped from the shoulders. 2. Palestine. A woman's sleeveless coat.

bisshe: *See* besshe.

bister: *See* bistre.

bistre: Dark brown.

bi-swing: A man's sportswear jacket with a pleat in the center back to allow extra movement.

bít-tât: Vietnam. Socks; stockings.

bít-tât tay: Vietnam. Gloves.

bitug: Philippine Islands. Amulet.

bitusca: Romania. Shepherd's sheepskin coat.

bivertina: Spain. Beaverteen.

bivouac mantle: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1814, woman's loose, ankle-length mantle with high collar. Frequently scarlet in color and lined with ermine.

bizou: France. Breton for finger ring.

bizuteria: Poland. Jewelry.

bla lome: Sierra Leone. A gown presented to the father of the bride as part of the bride price.

black bear: Durable, fine, dark brown fur from black bear of North America.

black lace: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Black lace made in Bayeaux, France, and popularized by Spanish Infanta.

black turquoise: Jet.

black-a-lyre: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Black cloth from Brabant.

blackerybond: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Long narrow ribbons of black-a-lyre.

blackwork: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Of Spanish origin, black counted embroidery on white linen.

blaireau: France. Badger fur.

blană: Romania. Fur.

blanc: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1886, blue white. 2. France. White.

blanc haubert: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Coat of mail.

blancard: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Strong linen fabric.

blanchet: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Doublet, generally white, sometimes fur lined.

blanco: Ecuador, Guatemala, and Spain. White.

blanco cremoso: Spain. Off white.

blangkön: Indonesia. Man's turban-like headdress.

blanket cloth: Heavy reversible fabric made in two-color jacquard weave.

blanket coat: *See* Hudson Bay coat.

blatta: Purple.

blau: Germany. Blue.

blaukappe: *See* spitzkappe.

blaunchmer: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). A fur, animal unknown, presumably white in color.

blaundemer: *See* blaunchmer.

blaundever: *See* blaunchmer.

blauer: *See* blaunchmer.

blauw: Holland. Blue.

blauwe duffel: Holland. Pilot cloth.

blazer: Bustle (1860–1890 C.E.). Man's lightweight jacket.

blazer cloth: A striped flannel.

blé de Turquie: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, rich shade of yellow.

blé mur: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, color of ripe wheat.

blé vert: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, color of half-ripe wheat.

bleu: France. Blue.

bleu Anglais: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, Gordon blue.

bleuté: France. Bluish.

blezer: Poland. Blazer.

bliand: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Early version of chemise, cut full or slit on sides.

bliant: *See* bliand.

bliant: *See* bliand.

bliaus: *See* bliand.

blistering: Slashing.

block: Mold used to shape a hat.

bloerja: Norway. Veil.

blonda: Spain. Lace trim.

blonde: Lightweight, shiny, unbleached silk lace made with varying sizes of yarn.

blonde lace: Fine silk bobbin lace, originally white.

blonde net: Washable cotton net.

blonder: Norway. Metallic woven ribbon.

blondes de Caen: France. A bobbin lace made in Caen.

blondine: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Pale nut shade.

bloomers: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Loose trousers for women, influenced by Oriental styles. Popularized by Amelia Bloomer in 1851. 2. (1900–1910 C.E.). Women's loose underdrawers, frequently gathered below knee.

blousant: France. Blousing.
blouse polonaise: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1873, double-breasted polonaise.
blouse suit: *See* Russian suit.
blousette: Sleeveless blouse.
blucher: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Laced shoe invented by Field Marshall von Blucher, commander of the Prussian forces at Waterloo. Quarters of shoe reached up and met over instep where laced together.
blue fox: Fox fur with mixture of gray, brown, and misty blue hairs.
blue john: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. A corruption of the French word *bleu-jaune*; a semiprecious stone used in jewelry.
bluebonnet: Scotland. Traditional cap of shepherd, soldier, and gentleman, a one-piece, woven cap of dark blue wool with blue or red tuft on top. May be decorated with ribbon cockade, sprig of evergreen, and/or feather to signify rank within clan.
bluet: Plain blue fabric, usually cotton or wool.
bluey: Australia. Bushman's shirt, usually blue.
bluff edge: Hand-felled edge of cloth coat bound with braid.
Blumenkränzchen: Germany. Garland.
blusa: 1. Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Blouse. 2. Guatemala. Blouse of foreign inspiration.
blusa de operário: *See* camisa de mulher.
blusante: Italy. Blousing.
blusão: Portugal. Windbreaker.
Blusig: Germany. Blousing.
bluska: Poland. Blouse.
bluza: Bosnia. Blouse.
bó: China. Silks.
bô cánn: Vietnam. Suit; dress.
boa: Long neck scarf of fur, feathers, tulle, or lace. It was six to eight feet long in the late 19th century. It was revived in the 1930s and 1960s.
boat neck: *See* bateau neckline.
boater: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 1930s. Man's sen- nit straw sailor hat, usually shel- laced, with a very flat brim and crown.



boater



bob-wig

See also photospread (Headwear).

boban: Ireland. Gaelic word for bobbin.
bobbin lace: Lace that is worked on pillow around pins marking out design.
bobbinet: Fine, machine-made net with a hexagonal mesh.
bobina: Portugal. Bobbin.
bobó: *See* calcao.
bob-wig: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Man's wig with ends turned up or "bobbed." Gradually accepted for all classes for undress.

bocací: Spain. Buckram.
bocaran: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Buckram. *See also* bocací.
boccaccino: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Cotton or linen fabric used to line sleeves.
bocskor: Hungary. Heelless leather shoes.
bôd-da: Andaman islands. Belts made from the pandanus leaf.
bodice: Upper part of woman's dress.
bodies, pair of: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Under- bodice supported with whalebone, wood, or steel.
bodkin: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). 1. Dagger. 2. Hair ornament. 3. Something used to curl women's hair. 4. Tool used to punch holes in fabric.
bodkin cloth: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Rich silk and gold fabric.
bodkin-beard: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Eliz- abethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Man's long, pointed beard.
bodom beads: *See* adjagba beads.
body coat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Tailoring term referring to outer garment of a suit.
body shirt: (1960–1970 C.E.). Man's shirt that tapered to waist, fitting body contours.
body stichet: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Woman's rigid corset.
body stocking: (1960–1970 C.E.). United States of Amer- ica. Stretch suit consisting of leotard and stockings in one piece that reached from neck to toe.
body-stychet: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Corset.
bølte: Denmark. Belt.
boemio: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Half- length, formal cloak of taffeta or velvet, sometimes lined with fur.
boershabijt: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Peasant dress.
bofeta: Ethiopia. Cotton cloth.
bögatya: Hungary. Men's very wide trousers made from four to eight widths of 55–60 cm wide fabric and held on with drawstring (gatyamadzag).
bogazie: *See* musui.
Bohemian lace: Coarse net resembling braid.
bohémio: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Short cape. *See also* ferreruelo.
Boi: Germany. Baize.
boicinn: Ireland. Gaelic word for goat skin.
boideachan: Ireland. Gaelic word for bodkin.
boiled shirt: United States of America. Man's white shirt with starched bosom.
boiled-off silk: Silk with natural gum removed.
boina: 1. Portugal. Cap. 2. Spain. Round wool cap.
boina vasca: Spain. Beret.
boineid: 1. Ireland. Gaelic word for bonnet. 2. Scotland. Balmoral or Glengarry bonnet.

- boineid bhall-ach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for tartan bonnet.
- boineid biorach:** Ireland. Gaelic term for Glengarry bonnet.
- boineid chath-dath:** *See* boineid bhall-ach.
- bois:** Wood brown color.
- bois de rose:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1866, light red brown. 2. (1940–1949 C.E.). Grayed red orange color.
- boiseid:** Ireland. Gaelic term for belt or girdle.
- boisson:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Popular in 1780s, woman's short, hooded cloak.
- boje:** Nigeria. Wealthy man's white cotton damask trousers with a very wide drawstring waist and short, narrow legs. The trousers are embroidered.
- bokani:** India. A sequined or embroidered turban band.
- bokashi:** Japan. Color gradation or shading.
- bokasyn:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Type of fustian.
- bokshandschoen:** Holland. Boxing glove.
- bolero:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Short jacket, often having rounded corners in front.
- bolero toque:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1887, woman's small velvet, astrakhan, or fur toque with black trim.
- bolgar:** *See* bulgar.
- bolia:** Greece. A bride's long white or cream colored lightweight scarf.
- bolivar:** Lightweight, fine, wool flannel, often dyed gray.
- Bolivar hat:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Hat trimmed with tartar ribbons and violets.
- bolivia:** Soft, plush wool fabric used for women's coats.
- Bolivia cloth:** Soft, all wool, pile fabric. Tufts of pile usually in diagonal or vertical rows.
- boliviano:** *See* bandera.
- bollinger:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1858 to 1860s, man's hat with bowler crown and narrow brim and knob in middle of crown. Originally worn by cab drivers. *See* also hemispherical hat.
- Bologna crape:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). A lightweight silk mourning crape.
- boloya:** India. Ivory bangles worn by married women.
- bolsicón:** Ecuador. Spanish style skirt with horizontal pleats at the hem and gathered on a waistband.
- bolsillo:** Spain. Pocket.
- bolso:** Spain. Handbag.
- boltrachan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for perfume.
- bò-lu:** Vietnam. Smock blouse.
- bò-lu-dông:** Vietnam. Jacket; lumber jacket; wind-breaker.
- bolzegin:** Loose, baggy boots.
- bombachas:** Uruguay. Popularized by gauchos, these long, full pantaloons are gathered at ankles and worn with silver-studded leather belt.
- bombanas:** Straw fiber from bombanassa plant.
- bombards:** Loose, baggy, padded breeches.
- bombasette:** *See* bombazet.
- bombasino:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Cotton or cotton and linen fabric used to line doublets.
- bombast:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Padding of wool, flax, or hair used to fill out padded garments of period.
- bombazet:** Thin, worsted plain or twill weave fabric.
- bombazina:** Spain. Bombazine.
- bombazine:** Lightweight, lustrous, twill weave, silk, and worsted fabric used for mourning.
- bombe:** France. Rounded.
- bombe:** Kenya. Cheap lightweight cotton.
- bomber cloth:** Strong durable fabric in broken twill weave used for home furnishings.
- bombetta:** Italy. Bowler.
- bombycina:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Transparent silk textiles.
- bombycine:** Made of silk.
- bomuld:** Denmark. Cotton.
- bomull:** Sweden. Cotton.
- bōna:** *See* coilēar.
- Bonaparte helmet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's white silk bonnet that gathered onto black velvet forehead band. Trimmed with laurel leaves and ostrich feather.
- bondita:** Romania. Sleeveless sheepskin vest.
- boné:** *See* boina.
- bone lace:** *See* bobbin lace.
- boneette:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1877, wool and silk blend fabric with damask print.
- bông:** Vietnam. Cotton.
- bongos:** Zambia. Grass cloth.
- bongrace:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Woman's headdress which came to point over forehead. Made of silk, velvet, or chiffon. Sometimes had pearl or jewel in center.
- bonnaz:** Embroidery on Bonnaz sewing machine.
- bonnes grâces:** France. Border for furnishings, wider than passementeries and usually made of lace.
- bonnet à barbes:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Evening headdress of lace, ribbon, and roses.
- bonnet à flamme:** 1. France. Military hat. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Decorative border, often of gold and jewels, used on the upper edge of a French hood.
- bonnet à la crête de coq:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's cap in shape of cock's comb.
- bonnet à la laitière:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Cap in milkmaid style.
- bonnet à la moresque:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Cap in the Moorish fashion.
- bonnet à la Richard:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's hat in medieval style.
- bonnet à la victoire:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's hat decorated with laurel leaves.

bonnet assassin: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1844, a lace cap.

bonnet aux trois ordres réunis: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. In 1789, woman's gauze miter-shaped bonnet. Embroidered with olive leaves and trimmed with bands of white taffeta. Included cockade.

bonnet beehive: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Woman's straw hat with crown shaped like beehive. Trimmed with ribbon to tie under chin.

bonnet cabriolet: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Cabriolet-shaped bonnet with bows under chin.

bonnet de police: France. Policeman's forage cap.

bonnet demi-négligée: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's informal hat.

bonnet négligée: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's at-home hat.

bonnet pamela: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Tall crowned straw bonnet trimmed with daffodils and ribbons.

bonnet rond: Reign of Louis XV. Lower class woman's bonnet with two flaps that covered sides of face.

bonnet sylphide: *See* bonnet à barbes.

bonneterie: France. Hosiery.

bonneto: Jewish. Turban.

Bonnie and Clyde: (20th century). Dark gray or dark blue pin-striped suit worn with full-cut trousers. Popular with both genders.

bont: Holland. Checked cotton from the Indies.

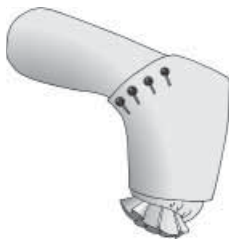
booi sum: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a vest.

book linen: Firm linen used to stiffen men's shirt collars.

boomwol: *See* katoen.

boonie hat: *See* bush hat.

boorka: Afghanistan. Ground-length cloak.



boot cuff

boot cuff: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Popular from 1727 to 1740s, very deep, turned back cuff on man's coat.

boot hose: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Decorative topped short leggings worn under boots. Decorative top edge of sheer white linen trimmed with wide lace was folded over top of the boot. Worn by men.

bootee: Boot with short leg.

bootikin: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Soft boot of wool and oiled silk. Commonly worn as cure for gout.

boquilha: Portugal. Cigar- or cigarette-holder.

borada crape cloth: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). A cheap mourning fabric.



bootee

borak: *See* burak.

boratto: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Light fabric made from silk and fine wool.

borceguí: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Buskin.

bord: France. Brim.

borda: *See* aba.

bordado: 1. Spain. Embroidery. 2. Portugal. Embroidery.

bordado a mano: Spain. Hand embroidery.

bordado con calados: Spain. Drawn work.

bordado con perlas: Spain. Beaded work.

bordado cortado: Spain. Cutout embroidery.

bordado en blanco: Spain. Household linen embroidery.

bordado plano: Spain. Satin stitch.

bordado suizo: Spain. Guipure.

bordāra pyjamā: India. Full straight-legged trousers.

borde: Spain. Hem.

bordeaux: The color claret.

borduurwol: Holland. Crewel.

boreal: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1886, shade of brown.

borgal: *See* bulgar.

Borgana: Trademark name for deep-piled fake fur used in woman's coat.

borgeon: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, light green tinged with yellow.

Borghesé: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Woman's hairstyle with back hair in heavy Grecian knot ending in braid forming bandeau. Quite short in front.

börk: Turkmenistan. Unmarried woman's embroidered skull cap with jeweled finial (qubpa).

borla: 1. Portugal. Academic cap; tassel. 2. Spain. Tassel.

borrillonnées: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. In 1852, alternating rows of Swiss insertion and puffings.

borsa: 1. Ireland. Gaelic word for purse. 2. Italy. Purse.

borsalino: Italy. Hand constructed hat of fur that was aged for three years built on felted base which is aged for four years.

borst: Holland. Stomacher.

borstplaat: Holland. Breastplate.

borstrok: Holland. Vest.

Borte: *See* Tresse.

bortspeld: *See* broche.

boscele: *See* pestelci.

bosom bottles: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Small containers of tin or glass that held small amount of water and single flower. Some bodices were constructed with pouches to hold the bottles.

bosom flowers: *See* bosom bottles.

bosom friends: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Flannel, wool, or fur chest protectors.

bosom shirt: Shirt with starched, plaited, or tucked bosom.

- bosphore green:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Sea green.
- bosses:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Decorative cauls worn by women on each side of the head to contain large braids of hair. Often worn with veil.
- Boston net:** Leno weave curtain fabric.
- bota:** Czechoslovakia, Portugal, and Spain. Boot.
- Botany:** Trademark name for fabric manufactured by Botany Mills, Inc.
- Botany wool:** Australia. Fine merino wool from Botany Bay.
- botão:** Portugal. Button.
- botas:** Wales. Boot.
- botchi:** Japan. A woman's hood common in the snowy regions of Niigata.
- bote:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for boot.
- bote cuello:** Spain. Boat neckline.
- boteh:** India. The paisley motif.
- botez:** France. Breton for boot.
- botforti:** Russia. Cuirassier boots.
- boti:** Norway. Old word for boot.
- botina:** Portugal. Half-boot.
- botinicos:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Little boots.
- botoeira:** *See* casa de botão.
- botón:** Spain. Button.
- boton suelto con espiga:** Spain. Shirt stud.
- botoun:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for button.
- botte:** France. Man's boot.
- botte à genouillere:** France. Jackboot.
- bottekin:** Small boot.
- bottime:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1836, woman's beige gored boot with leather tip and elastic inserts. Invented for Queen Victoria. *See also* Jemima. 2. France. General term referring to woman's boot.
- bottle-green:** Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Dark blue green, popular from 1800 to 1860.
- bottoni:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Buttons. Used as important decorative detail. Sometimes of silk or silver or gilt.
- bòtuinn:** Ireland. Boot.
- botwm:** Wales. Button.
- boubou:** Wodaabe man's long, loose, sleeveless robe.
- Bouc:** Germany. Bracelet.
- bouche:** Plain weave, undyed, wool or wool and cotton blend fabric used for shirts by clergy in southern Europe.
- bouchette:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Buckle that fastened lower part of breastplate to upper part.
- bouchons de carafe:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Earrings made of diamonds the size of decorative bottle stoppers.
- bouclé:** France. Rough textured, soft knitted fabric used in making sportswear and sweaters.
- boucle d'oreille:** France. Earring.
- boucle d'oreille à la guillotine:** Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Earring style representing small guillotine topped with red cap and with pendant decapitated crowned head.
- boudoir cap:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Woman's lace-edged cap worn over undressed hair.
- bouffant mecanique:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1828, spring reaching from top of corset to outer edge of sleeve to support its extreme size.
- bouffante sleeve:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Puffed sleeve.
- bouffette:** France. Ribbon bow or tassel.
- bouffon:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1893, a shade darker than eau de nil.
- bouffron:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a light tan.
- Boug:** Germany. Old High German word for bracelet.
- bouillion:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Puffed trim popular on women's garments.
- bouillioné:** France. To be shirred or gathered.
- boukrania:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Cow-shaped amulet with curved lyre-shaped horns.
- boulangier:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, bright red.
- boulangier umbrella:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular in 1880s, umbrella with sabre hilt shaped handle, named for French general.
- bouleau:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, birch color.
- boulevard:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Worn from 1450 to 1500, unfashionable short hose that covered only groin and upper thighs. Tied to belt.
- boumwolle:** *See* Kattün.
- bouquet de corsage:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Corsage worn at waist.
- bouracan:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1867, ribbed poplin.
- bourbon cotton:** Cotton with extra-long, silky fiber.
- bourbon hat:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Woman's blue satin hat trimmed with fleur-de-lis of pearls. Fashionably worn to celebrate return of royal family to Paris.
- bourbon lace:** Lace made with cording on net ground.
- bourdalou:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to present. Fine grosgrain ribbon used around crown of hat.
- bourdon:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Five-foot-long pilgrim's staff with iron spike at bottom to assist in climbing. Had pierced knob on top that held palm branch, the symbol of pilgrims, and unscrewed to hold relics.
- bourdon lace:** Net lace with corded edge.

bourette: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1877, twill weave wool fabric with colored blubs.

bourette mousse: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1877, woven fabric with looped face.



bourguignotte

bourguignotte: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Iron helmet with cheek pieces and sometimes nosepiece.

bournoise: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Hooded knee-length mantle, often fringed. Worn by women. Also spelled burnous.

bourré: To be stuffed or wadded.

bourette: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Padded roll, part of woman's headdress. 2. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Padded head cap worn by very young to protect head from injury.

bourse: France. Purse.

bourserie en lisse: France. Type of bag or purse woven on a loom.

boutis: France. A type of embroidery from Marseilles and maritime Provence.

bouton: France. Button.

bouton d'or: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, golden yellow.

boutonnage: France. Closing.

boutonnière: 1. (20th century). Real or artificial flower worn in buttonhole of left lapel of man's coat. 2. France. Buttonhole.

bouton-pression: France. Snap fastener.

boutons d'oreille: Small drop earrings.

bouwen: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.). Holland. Overskirts.

bovelna: *See* medvilnė.

bow blouse: Blouse with jabot-bow formed from collar.

bow shoes: China. Ming dynasty. Worn by women with bound feet, shoes with high soles of camphor wood.

bowler: *See* derby.

box cloth: Tightly woven, woolen overcoating pulled and shrunk to resemble felt. Mostly waterproof.

box coat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced around 1830, straight, loose, beige coat worn by coachmen. Sometimes had cape.

box pleat: Pair of pleats where outer edges face opposite directions.

boxers: Men's undergarments made like shorts.

bõ-y: Vietnam. Cotton underpants.

boyang: Band worn by laborers around trouser leg below knee to restrain it.

bozal: Ecuador. A closed double chain stitch.

brabant: France. Sturdy linen fabric.

bracach: Ireland. Gaelic word for being grayish.

bracaille: Ireland. Gaelic word for bracelet.

bracan: Ireland. Gaelic word for glove.

braccae: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Trousers.

braccas: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Trousers. *See also* braccae.

braccialetto: Italy. Bracelet.

bracco: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Semi-close-fitting leg covering worn over hose; may be worn with or without cross gartering.

bracconiere: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Armored hip-length skirt made of overlapping steel plates.

bracecloth: *See* paño berbi.

bracelet cuff: Cuff of metal, lace, ribbon, or other material, wider than average bracelet.

bracelet sleeve: Sleeve reaching below elbow.

bracelet tie: Ankle strap shoe.

bracelete: Portugal. Bracelet.

bracer: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. A set of complete armor for the arms.

braces: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Suspenders, usually elastic, crossing shoulders and used to support trousers. Worn by men.

brachiāle: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Bracelet.

bracken: Scotland. Type of tartan plaid.

braconniere: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Hip-length skirt of steel that hinged on one side and fastened with buckles on the other. Disappeared from use in armor by 17th century.

bractiates: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Pins used to fasten garments closed.

braecce: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Trousers.

Braganza: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's velvet carriage mantle with point in front and round in back. Trimmed with figured velvet plush and broad lace flounce.

bragas: Spain. Wide, loose trousers.

bragetto: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Codpiece.

bragoenen: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Padded wheels worn around armseye.

bragon braz: Spain. Full trousers.

bragou: France. Breton for trousers.

bragou-braz: France. Popularized by Breton peasant men, dark blue linen, full cut trousers gathered onto self-belt and ending in knee cuffs.

bragueta: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Codpiece.

braguette: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). 1. France. Armor equivalent to codpiece. 2. *See* brayette.

braguilha: Portugal. The fly on a pair of trousers.

brahón: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Armseye trim.

braiel: *See* breech-girdle.

braies: *See* bracco.

bräislēad: Ireland. Bracelet.

- bràist:** Ireland. 1. Brooch. 2. Bracelet.
- bràisteachan:** Ireland. Little brooch.
- braistich:** Ireland. Gaelic word for brooch.
- brakan:** *See* breakan.
- branc:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Woman’s smock.
- branched velvet:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Figured velvet.
- brandenbours:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular from 1836 to 1849, a number of cords and tassels used to trim women’s clothing in military style.
- Brandenburg:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Man’s loose-fitting overcoat.
- Brandenburg fringe:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1812, twisted silk fringe.
- brandestoc:** United Kingdom. Walking stick with a hidden sword.
- brandistocchi:** Italy. Walking stick with a hidden sword.
- brangenybė:** Lithuania. Jewel.
- brangus akmuo:** *See* brangenybė.
- brannamh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for coat of mail.
- branquidão:** Portugal. White color.
- Branscombe point:** A form of tape lace.
- bransoletka:** Poland. Bracelet. *See also* naramiennik.
- braoig:** France. Breton for jewel.
- bras-fhalt:** Ireland. Gaelic word for head hair.
- bras-ghruag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for curled hair.
- braslet’:** Russia. Bracelet.
- brassard:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Armor for arm. 2. Black or white armband worn for mourning. 3. White ribbon worn on arm of first communicants in Roman Catholic Church.
- brasserole:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Young girl’s camisole. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Man’s quilted jacket.
- brassière:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Small bolero-like garment of black silk or velvet that was worn by women under robe.
- brat:** Ireland. Worn by both sexes, a large, semi-circular, woolen mantle.
- brăţară:** Romania. Bracelet.
- brat-dhearg:** Ireland. Gaelic word for being red veiled or covered in red.
- bratt:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloak.
- braun:** Germany. Brown.
- brayer:** *See* breech-girdle.
- brayes:** Ireland. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Drawers.
- brayette:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Armored skirt of overlapping bands. 2. Steel petticoat, similar to a baguette.
- brazalete:** Spain. Bracelet.
- Brazilian corded sarcenet:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1820, colored sarcenet with thick, white cotton cord running through it.
- brazowy:** Poland. Brown.
- breaban-deiridh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for heel-piece for a shoe.
- breaban-toisich:** Ireland. Gaelic word for the fore-sole of a shoe.
- breacán:** *See* breakan.
- breacan-feile:** Scotland. Traditional Highland dress, piece of tartan, usually two yards wide and four to six feet long, doubled, wrapped around waist, belted, and drawn up over head.
- breacan-guaille:** Scotland. The plaid.
- breac-liath:** Ireland. Gaelic word for being grayish.
- breadeen:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Ireland. Home-spun fabric.
- breakan:** Ireland. Woolen fabric.
- breast hook:** *See* stay hook.
- breast knot:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Small bow of colored ribbon worn on bosom of woman’s dress.
- breathnas:** Ireland. Gaelic for the tongue of a buckle.
- brec:** *See* broc.
- brēc:** United Kingdom. Old English word for trousers.
- brech:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for trousers.
- brec-hraegl:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Trousers.
- brede:** Obsolete term for braid or embroidery.
- bredon:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Fabric pieces which hung from backs of armseye, perhaps the waist.
- bredzon:** Switzerland. Man’s thick twill smock with short, puffed sleeves.
- breeches:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Leg coverings made in one piece, either cut from fabric or knitted.
- breech-girdle:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Running string that drew in pair of breeches at waist.
- breichled:** Wales. Bracelet.
- bréid:** *See* éadach.
- bréid:** Ireland. Married woman’s square linen head kerchief that is fastened with silk cords or metal pins.
- bréid geal:** Ireland. White headdress.
- bréid-bronn:** Ireland. Apron.
- bréidín:** *See* breadeen.
- bréid-uchd:** Ireland. 1. Stomacher. 2. Bib.
- bréit:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for cloth.
- breitschwantz:** France and Spain. Broadtail fur.
- Breitschwantz:** 1. Hides from the naturally aborted fetuses of the karakul lamb (*Ovis aries platyura*). 2. Germany. Broadtail fur.
- breloque:** Ornament which hangs from man’s watch chain.
- breost-lin:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Linen band to bind breast or wrap for corpse.

- breost-rocc:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Garment covering the chest.
- bretonne:** Decorative suspender, common in European national peasant dress styles.
- bretonne lace:** *See* Bretonne lace.
- brethyn:** Wales. Cloth.
- breton:** Woman's hat style based on Brittany peasant hat with flat crown and rolled back brim.
- Bretonne lace:** Thick colored-thread embroidery on net ground. It is used to trim lingerie, dress accessories and fancy linens.
- breug-chiabh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a wig or peruke.
- brewer's cap:** Knitted stocking cap.
- brezarau:** Romania. Twisted hemp cord used as drawstring on women's smocks.
- brezekouki:** Greece. A woman's deep red silk belt.
- brezikúci:** Greece. Red silk bridal belt.
- brial:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Dress.
- brichette:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Armor for loins and hips.
- bridal lace:** Type of reticella lace.
- bride:** 1. Loop, bar, or tie in needlework. 2. Slender thread connecting parts of design in lace. 3. Bonnet string.
- bride lace:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Blue ribbon tied around rosemary and given as wedding favor. Commonly worn on hats of wedding guests.
- brides:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wide ribbon ties on women's bonnets.
- bridgewater:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Broadcloth.
- bridle-gauntlet:** An elbow-length gauntlet worn on the left hand.
- brigandine:** 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Armored corset of overlapping metal plates sewn between layers of canvas. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Velvet jacket lined with canvas and small overlapping plates of steel.
- Brighton nap:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Wool fabric with knots on face.
- bril:** Holland. Spectacles.
- brilhante:** Portugal. Diamond.
- brillantes:** Bolivia. Chemical aniline dyes.
- brilliantette:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Glazed wool fabric in stripes and flowers. *See also* calamanco.
- brillante:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1851, fabric like jaconet with tiny raised figures. 2. Ecuador. Clear plastic bead.
- brilliantine:** Lustrous, plain or twill weave cotton and mohair blend fabric used for jacket linings.
- brilliant:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1863, silk fabric with white ground patterned in damask.
- brim:** Palestine. Cotton or cotton and linen blend fabric, undyed or dyed blue.
- brim caqui:** Portugal. Khaki.
- brin:** 1. Stout linen fabric. 2. One of sticks in a fan.
- brinco:** Portugal. Earring; pendant.
- briquette:** Pear- or oval-shaped stone.
- briosaid:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a belt or girdle.
- brissimi:** Greece. Dark red or purple silk.
- brīste:** Ireland. Trousers.
- Bristol red:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Red fabric.
- British warm:** (1940–1950 C.E.). United Kingdom. Short coat of thick blue wool that closed with wooden toggles and cloth loops. Originally naval surplus. Officially called "duffer" and later called "duffle coat."
- Brittany:** France. Cotton or cotton and linen blend fabric.
- Brittany cloth:** *See* Brittany.
- Brittany work:** France. Embroidery of Breton peasant.
- brīu:** Romania. A 10 to 35 cm wide, 3 to 4 m long woolen sash worn by men and women.
- briuki-dudochki:** (1960–1970 C.E.). Russia. Straight-legged pants.
- brium:** Ireland. Gaelic word for helmet.
- brk:** Bosnia. Moustache.
- broadcloth:** Tightly woven, plain weave cotton fabric.
- broadtail lamb:** Fragile fur with a moiré-like surface. Usually black in color.
- broc:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's short trousers. By 13th century, also applied to woman's garment. The plural is *brec*. 2. Ireland. Gaelic word for gray.
- brōc:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for trousers.
- brocade:** Rich, elegant fabric decorated with embroidery or fabric in a jacquard weave.
- brocado:** Spain. Brocade.
- brocado raso de pelo:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Brocaded satin velvet.
- brocantine:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1898, fine wool fabric brocaded with silk.
- brocart:** France. Brocade.
- brocatel:** Spain. Brocatelle.
- brocatelle:** 1. Small patterned brocade. 2. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Italy. Gold or silk brocade fabric.
- brocatine:** Fabric with raised patterns woven to imitate embroidery.
- brocato:** Spain. Brocade.
- broccato:** Italy. Brocade.
- broche:** 1. Holland. Brooch. 2. France. Spindle. 3. Silk or cotton fabric with a satin pattern.
- broché:** To be woven with a raised figure or to be embossed.
- broché shawl:** Paisley shawl woven in different colored strips.
- broché silk serge:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, soft, thick, twilled silk with black background and colored figures.
- brochetta:** *See* fermaglio.
- brochette:** France. Small brooch.

- brodé:** France. Embroidered.
- brodekin:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man’s calf-high boot.
- brodequin:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular in 1830s, women’s boots of velvet or satin that were trimmed with fringe around upper edge. 2. France. Child’s boot.
- broderie:** France. Embroidery.
- broderie anglaise:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Bold embroidery of different shaped eyelets arranged to form a pattern. Used on women’s and children’s clothing and accessories. 2. (1910–1920 C.E.). Openwork embroidery on cambric or linen. 3. (1920–1930 C.E.). Cheruit design gown with lampshade sleeves, crepe underskirt trimmed with chiffon overpanels.
- broderie en blanc:** France. Household linen embroidery.
- broderie en jais:** France. Embroidery in which glass cylindrical beads are inserted on the embroidery yarn.
- broderie perse:** Literally “Persian embroidery,” an applique cut from a printed fabric picture.
- broek:** Holland. Trousers.
- brøekr:** Norway. Old word for trousers.
- broekrok:** Holland. Culottes.
- broella:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Rough fabric worn by peasants and monks.
- brōg:** Ireland. Shoe.
- brogan tionndaidh:** Scotland. Ghillie-style shoe.
- brogans:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Shoes with wooden or thick leather soles that were pegged to a sturdy leather upper. They were often studded at the toe with brass tacks.
- bròg-bhréid:** Ireland. Sandal.
- bròg-chalpach:** Ireland. Boot.
- brogetie:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Coarse brocade.
- bròg-fhiodha:** Ireland. Sabot.
- broglio-broglio:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Camlet.
- brogs:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Ireland. Men’s long breeches.
- brogues:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Scotland. Rough shoes of undressed leather.
- broigne:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). France. Long tunic of skin or canvas with metal rings sewn on it. Worn by cavalymen as form of defensive armor.
- broith:** Ireland. Gaelic word for carnation color.
- broithdheanta:** Ireland. Gaelic word for flesh colored.
- broiudneireachd:** Ireland. Gaelic word for embroidery.
- brok:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Ireland. Hose or trews. 2. Macedonia. Madder used as a dye.
- brokaat:** Holland. Brocade.
- Brokat:** Germany. Brocade.
- broolly:** United Kingdom. Slang for umbrella.
- bròn:** Ireland. Mourning dress.
- bronnach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for belt or girdle.
- bronze:** Dark brown color with tint of green.
- broom skirt:** Full skirt given wavy plait by drying around handle of broom.
- broszka:** Poland. Brooch.
- brown Holland:** Unbleached or partially bleached linen fabric.
- brown linen:** Unbleached linen.
- brown sheeting:** Unbleached sheeting.
- broz:** France. Breton for skirt.
- brucag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for eyelet.
- Bruch:** Germany. Old High German word for trousers.
- brud:** Norway. Woman’s bridal coronet.
- Bruges lace:** Belgium. Bobbin lace similar to guipure tape.
- bruin:** Holland. Brown.
- bruinneadach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for apron.
- bruki:** Russia. Breeches.
- brumánika:** Greece. Pleated dickey.
- brummagem:** United Kingdom. Costume jewelry made in Birmingham.
- Brummel:** (1920–1930 C.E.). United Kingdom. A dandy.
- Brummel bodice:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Man’s corset worn in imitation of Beau Brummel.
- brun:** France. Brown.
- brunatny:** *See* brazowy.
- brune:** France. Brunette.
- brunete:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Wool fabric dyed and used for tunics and stockings.
- bruno:** Italy. Brown.
- Brunswick:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Germany. Woman’s fitted riding coat.
- Brunswick cloth:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Linen fabric.
- Bruoch:** Germany. Trousers.
- bruschino:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Dark red.
- brushed rayon:** Napped rayon fabric.
- brushed wool:** Knit fabric with a nap. Usually contains mohair.
- Brussels bobbin lace:** A fine part lace grounded with drochel net.
- Brussels camlet:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Poplin used for riding habits.
- Brussels edging:** Lace formed by series of buttonhole stitches, leaving small loop on surface.
- Brussels ground:** Six sided mesh for lace.
- Brussels lace:** Belgium. Any lace made in Brussels.
- Brussels needle lace:** A flat tape lace made with very fine thread.
- Brussels net:** A machine-made net.
- Brussels point:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Lace with pattern of sprigs.
- Brussels wire-ground:** Silk mesh for lace.
- brustfleck:** Austria. Man’s vest without front opening. Strings cross in back and tie in front.

Brustharnisch: Germany. Cuirasse.

bruststück: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Breastplate.

brusttuch: Poland. Jewish woman's ornamented plastron.

Brutus cut: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Man's hairstyle with hair combed forward over forehead, long sideburns, and hair reaching over top of collar.

Brutus head wig: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Man's cropped wig with disheveled appearance.

bryczesy: Poland. Breeches.

bù: China. Fabric.

buac: Ireland. Gaelic word for unbleached linen.

buicean: Ireland. Gaelic word for veil.

buatais: Ireland. Boot.

buba: West Africa. 1. Overblouse with set-in sleeves, straight sides, and straight, elbow-length sleeves. 2. Yoruba man's narrow, tunic-like skirt.

bùbó: China. Cotton and silk fabric.

bubou: Romania. Fleece coat.

bubu: Africa. An oversized shirt.

bubúces: Greece. Embroidery on the hem of the chemise.

bucaran: Spain. Buckram.

buchai: Borneo. Fringe.

Buchanan: (1920–1930 C.E.). United States of America. In 1924, a dandy. Named for the English stage star, Jack Buchanan.

bucket-top boot: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Boots that are very wide at top. Often boot top is folded over to form a large cuff. Worn by men.



bucket-top boot

Buckingham lace: Common lace, similar to Alencon.

Buckinghamshire lace: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to present.

Fine bobbin lace with simple design.

buckled wig: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Man's wig with tight curls (buckles) worn above ears.

buckler: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Small shield of metal or wood with metal spike in center and strap across back.

buckram: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to present. Coarse open weave linen or cotton fabric sized with glue. Used for bombasting, shaping garments and hats.

bucksain: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man's padded greatcoat with wide sleeves.

buckskin: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). 1. Popular name for tan leather riding gaiter. 2. Fine, stretchy leather.

Buddun khas: India. A muslin.

budge: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Lambskin worn with wool on outside.

bufanda: 1. Spain. Muffler; scarf. 2. Ecuador. A warp-resistant patterned scarf.

buff: 1. Light, brownish yellow. 2. Buffalo skin. 3. Coat of buff leather.

buff jerkin: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Military jacket of leather or hide.

buffalo cloth: Heavy, twilled fabric with long nap. Used to make wool lap robes.

buffin: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Form of camlet.

buffon: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular in the 1780s, a large, often starched handkerchief, worn bunched in the center front of a gown.

buffonts: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Gauze scarf worn to fill in neckline of décolleté gown. Worn puffed out in "pouter pigeon" line.

bufle: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Coat of buff leather.

bughma: Turkey. Choker necklace.

bughmeh: Palestine. Choker necklace.

bugis: United Kingdom. Colored fabrics woven with border on only one side and made for export.

bugle: Tube-shaped ornament.

buhl: Form of elaborate decoration using tortoiseshell, ivory, and colored metals.

búi tó: Vietnam. Bun; chignon.

búi tóc: *See* búi tó.

bui-bui: 1. Madagascar. Moroni woman's wide black robe. 2. Swahili. Woman's hooded black cloak.

buidhe: Ireland. Gaelic word for yellow colored or golden colored.

buidhe-bhan: Ireland. Gaelic word for buff colored.

buidhe-dhonn: Ireland. Gaelic colored auburn colored.

buidhe-ruadh: Ireland. Gaelic word for bay colored.

buidhe-shoilleir: Ireland. Gaelic word for amber colored.

buidh-liath: Ireland. Gaelic word for pale yellow colored.

builg: *See* balg.

buill: *See* ball.

buis: Holland. Jacket. *See also* rok. During the Elizabethan era in English-speaking countries, it was called the jerkin.

bujka: Hungary. Blue cloth jacket.

bukhani: India. A scarf or sash worn by bridegrooms in Kutch and Saurashtra.

bukser: Denmark. Trousers.

bukskin: Holland. Buckskin cloth.

bul: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Early in 11th century, woman's ornament or brooch.

bulavka: Russia. Pin.

bulbulchasm: India. Heavy silk with nightingale eye-shaped embroidery.

búles: Greece. Embroidery for the everyday chemise.

bulgar: India. Russian leather.

bulgara cira: India. A silk or velvet from Bulgaria.

- bulgare pleat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1875, double box pleat on women's skirts that was narrower at waist than at hem. Held in place with elastic strips on inside.
- Bulgarian cloth:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1883, cream colored satin with silver and colored threads worked into it.
- Bulgarian embroidery:** Brightly colored embroidery on coarse linen.
- bulger:** *See* bulgar.
- bulgha:** Egypt and United Arab Emirates. Soft, yellow leather slippers favored by peasants.
- bulghar:** *See* bulgar.
- bulla:** Greek. Locket with charm inside. Given to child at nine days of age and worn by girls until marriage and by boys until manhood (age 16).
- bulldog toe:** (20th century). Shoe toe that is rounded and blunt.
- bullet-hole lace:** A patterned machine lace with rows of large, round holes.
- bullgarry:** *See* bulgar.
- bullion embroidery:** Embroidery done with gold wires.
- bullion hose:** *See* French hose.
- bullion lace:** Heavy lace made with gold or silver threads.
- bull's head fringe:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Woman's hairstyle with large forehead curls.
- bullycock:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Type of bowler.
- búloma:** Greece. Red, turban-like kerchief worn on the face by a bride.
- bumbac:** Romania. Cotton.
- bum-barrel:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Padded roll used to extend hipline.
- bum-freezer:** (1920–1930 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term referring to the shorter lengths of men's coats.
- bumper:** Netherlands. Silk cap with thick roll of black yarn covering top and sides of head. Provides protection for delicate bones of small child.
- bunda:** Hungary. Long, sleeveless, embroidered sheepskin coat or cloak lined with fur. Made from 3-1/2 to 15 skins.
- bundi:** India. Man's sleeveless shirt.
- bunga bau:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja light yellow bead.
- buningr:** *See* klœði.
- bunny suit:** Fitted, footed, one-piece pajamas.
- buntal:** Fine, white straw fiber.
- bunte Sportjacke:** Germany. Blazer.
- buntes Kopftuch:** Germany. Bandanna.
- bunting:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1881, coarse form of nun's cloth. 2. Colored cotton fabric similar to cheesecloth.
- bur'a':** Egypt. Face veil of crocheted silk yarn.
- burak:** 1. Borneo. White. 2. Palestine. Plain white cotton used for underdresses.
- burano lace:** Italy. Needlepoint lace on a square mesh.
- buratto:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Handwoven canvas with needlepoint pattern worked on top.
- buratto lace:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to present. Italy. Filet lace.
- burausu:** Japan. A blouse.
- burberry cloth:** Waterproof cloth.
- burchanka:** *See* koshoulya.
- burchena riza:** Bulgaria. Smock gathered to neck and with triangular shoulder gores.
- burdash:** *See* berdash.
- burdeos:** Spain. Claret.
- bure:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1874, coarse wool fabric with wide diagonal rib. 2. France. Drugget.
- bureau:** Coarse heavy fabric.
- burel:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Coarse dark red wool fabric.
- burga:** United Arab Emirates. Woman's full face veil.
- burganet:** *See* bourguignotte.
- burgonet:** *See* bourguignotte.
- burgoyne:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1879, shade of plum brown.
- burgundy:** Bluish red color.
- burial blanket:** United States of America. Southwestern blanket with figures woven in black or another somber color on a white ground.
- burian:** *See* bureau.
- buridan:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1836, horizontally striped silk.
- buriel:** Peru. Undyed, demi-colored wool.
- buriti:** Leaf of Brazilian palm used to make straw hats.
- burka:** 1. Enveloping garment worn by Mohammedan women covering them from head to toe with eye-holes or strips of lace for eyes. 2. Caucasus. Thick, trapezoidal cloak or sheepskin or astrakhan that doubles as tent.
- burlap:** Coarse, heavy, plain weave jute, hemp, or cotton fabric. *See also* hessian.
- burlet:** Coif or hood.
- burnet:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). 1. Light brown fabric. 2. Dark brown.
- burnley:** United Kingdom. Gray cotton fabric.
- burnous:** 1. *See* bournouse. 2. United Arab Emirates. Hooded mantle.
- burnouse:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Cloak in imitation of Moorish mantle.
- burnsides:** Side whiskers so named for General A. E. Burnside. *See also* sideburns.
- buros:** Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's cloak with attached cape.
- burqa:** Egypt. Face veil.
- burqah:** Afghanistan. Woman's dark cloak.
- burqo:** Palestine. Woman's harness-like face veil.
- burqu:** Turkey. Woman's face veil.
- burqu':** United Arab Emirates. Woman's face veil.

burrah: Striped, plain weave, cotton fabric worn by African natives.

burraill collar: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular in 1832, man's greatcoat collar that could be worn standing or flat.

bursa: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Purse.

buruncek: Turkey. Blouse.

burunduki: Fur of Siberian chipmunk.

burung hook: Java. The phoenix symbol.

burzighino: Sardinia. White linen trousers worn gathered into black gaiters or leggings.

busby: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Tall fur shako.

busc: *See* busk.

bush hat: (1960–1970 C.E.). United States of America. A soft Army hat with a round crown and a wide brim.

bush jacket: *See* safari jacket.

bush: Palestine. A black and white or red and white striped woolen fabric used for men's cloaks.

busk: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Stiff piece of wood, metal, or whalebone set in stomacher to help give flat fronted look of period in women's garments.

busk point: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Lacing to hold busk in place.

buske: *See* busk.

buskins: 1. *See* brodekin. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Short, loose stocking of expensive fabric worn by pope. 3. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Calf-high, laced boot based on the style of the cothurnes.

busq: *See* busk.

busque: *See* busk.

busserull: Norway. Man's workshirt.

bust bodice: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). White coutil breast support worn above corset. Laced in front and back.

bust forms: (1930–1940 C.E.). Molded foam rubber pads worn in brassiere to firm up small bosom.



bust improver
Dover Publications

bust improver: *See* bust forms.

bustehouder: Holland. Brassiere.

Buster Brown collar: (1900–1910 C.E.). United States of America. Wide, round, starched collar usually worn with Windsor tie. Named for character Buster Brown.

Buster Brown suit: (1910–1920 C.E.). United States of America. Boy's suit consisting of double breasted tunic-shirt with stiff, detachable, white Peter Pan collar, large bow tie, and short bloomer trousers.

bustian: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Coarse fabric.

bustier: Strapless, waist-length, long-line bra. Frequently closes in front.

bústos: Greece. A kind of vest.

but: Poland. Boot.

buta: India. A textile pattern of a large floral cone.

butcher boy blouse: Loose smock-like blouse.

butcher's linen: Rough linen used for butcher's aprons and jackets.

buti: India. A textile pattern of a small floral cone.

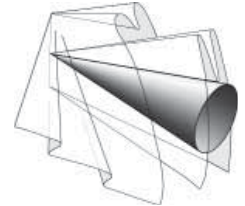
butter cloth: *See* cheesecloth.

butterfly bow sleeve: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1895, a woman's evening sleeve with deep pleats that were suggestive of wings.

butterfly bun: China. Woman's hairstyle.

butterfly cap: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular in 1750s and 1760s, woman's small lace cap that was wired in shape of butterfly. Worn on top of head.

butterfly headdress: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Worn over tall hennin; made of semitransparent linen and draped and wired to resemble butterfly.



butterfly headdress

butternut: Homespun, twill weave, cotton fabric and dyed brown with dye from butternut tree.

buttery cotton: Cotton fabric creamy or light brown in color.

butti: India. The flower design used in textiles.

button: Small solid object with eye at base or two eyes through object used as decoration or fastening.

butung: Philippine Islands. Man's pouch-like cloth bag worn hung from the belt.

buty turystyczne: Poland. Walking boots.

buzaña: Greece. Embroidery on the siguni.

buzu: Iran. Handwoven wool fabric.

buzunar: Romania. A purse.

bwoom: Zaire. Helmet-style mask.

byal ruchenik: Bulgaria. White kerchief worn over cherven ruchenik by bride for first 40 days of marriage.

byala houta: Bulgaria. Second apron worn over primary apron.

byatilha: *See* betteela.

bycocket: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). High crowned, wide brimmed hat with point in center front or back.

bycocket: *See* bycocket.

byramee: *See* beiramee.

byrampaut: *See* beiramee.

byrams: *See* beiramee.

byramy: *See* beiramee.

Byrd cloth: (20th century). Lightweight, strong, water repellent, wind resistant cotton fabric designed to replace fur parka on polar expeditions of Richard E. Byrd.

byrnie: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Coat of chain or linked mail.

Byron collar: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Unstarched collar left open at throat. Often combined with loosely tied scarf.

byrrus: *See* birrus.

byssine: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fine fabric.

byssus: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Yellowish flax used to create linen for mummy wrappings.

byxor: Sweden. Trousers.

byzantine: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1881, dull, semitransparent silk and wool blend fabric.

byzantine embroidery: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Appliqué work combined with heavy stitches.

byzantine granité: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1869, dark brown wool fabric with a few gold threads woven into it.

bzima: Berber pin or fibula.

C

- cabaan:** United Arab Emirates. White fabric scarf.
- cabachon:** Decorative trim of ribbon that has been pleated or twisted and then mounted on button or piece of cardboard.
- caballeras postizas:** Spain. False hair.
- caballeros:** Fine Spanish wool popular in United Kingdom.
- caban:** 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to present. Wide sleeved coat that is not sewn on sides. Worn belted.
2. France. Gabardine.
- cabaset:** *See* cabasset.
- cabasset:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Round, high crowned, narrow brimmed steel helmet.
- çabat:** Persia. Bast shoe.
- cabbage:** United Kingdom. Tailor’s clippings.
- cabbage shoestring:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man’s large shoe rose.
- cabbage-ruff:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Large ruff in soft folds.
- cabeca:** East Indies. Fine silk.
- cabeleira:** Portugal. Wig.
- cabeleira postiça:** *See* peruca.
- cabeleirerio:** Portugal. Hairdresser; wigmaker.
- cabesa:** Spain. Raw wool from Estramadura.
- cabestrillo:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Thick gold chain worn draped over one shoulder and under opposite shoulder.
- cabin boy breeches:** (20th century). Short, snug knee pants that laced at knee.
- cable cord:** Soft, twisted cotton cord used for pipings, shirrings, etc. *See also* constitution cord.
- cable knit:** Knit with heavy cord in raised loped stripe.
- cable net:** Heavy cotton yarn net with large mesh. Used for curtains and draperies.
- cabos:** *See* clavos.
- cabot:** Gray, plain weave, cotton webbing.
- cabra de China:** Spain. Chinese goat.
- cabretta leather:** Skin of cabretta, hairy sheep; used in gloves and shoes.
- cabriole:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular from 1755 to 1757, carriage-shaped ornament worn in hair.
- cabriolet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Carriage-shaped hat with silk trimmings.
- cabrito:** Spain. Dankal goat.
- cabron:** France. Kid leather.
- çabut:** Turkmenistan. Woman’s short-sleeved coat.
- cacci:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Shoe made with separate top and sole. Laced over instep and tied around ankle. When worn by patricians, they were leather and encrusted with gold or silver ornaments and pearls.
- caceres:** Spain. Medium quality wool.
- cache corset:** Camisole.
- cachecol:** Portugal. Neckerchief; stole.
- cache-folies:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Small wigs worn by women to hide cropped hair popularized during Revolution.
- cachelaid:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. Literally “hide-ugly,” small black velvet masks.
- cachemira:** *See* cahemir.
- cachemire:** 1. France. Cashmere. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1876, fine wool and silk fabric with Eastern patterns.
- cachemire de soie:** Fine twilled silk fabric with cashmere-like finish.
- cachemire marguerite:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Italy. In 1883, medium-weight durable silk made in Genoa.
- cachemire royal:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1889, fabric resembling cashmere with silk back.
- cache-peigne:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Popular from 1850 to 1967, head-dress of net and ribbon that held hair in back of head.
- cachimira:** Ecuador. Fine wool.
- cachou:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Dead leaf brown.
- caciula:** Romania. Red felt fez.
- cack:** Infant’s shoe with soft leather sole and no heel.
- cactli:** Mexico. Aztec sandals.

cadach: Wales. Handkerchief.

cadadh: Ireland. Gaelic word for a tartan or a fabric used to make hose.

cadanette: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Lovelock worn over one shoulder and tied with ribbon or string. Worn by both genders.

cādar: India. Veil.

cadās: *See* canach.

caddice: *See* caddis leather.

caddice garter: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Servant's garter of rough silk.

caddie: Slouch hat.

caddis leather: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Leather from Cadis.

caddow: Ireland. Woolen mantle.

caddy: *See* caddie.

cadena: *See* puntada limeña.

cademat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Piece of jewelry intended to hold hair.

cadeneta: Guatemala and Mexico. Machine-made chain stitch.

cadenette: *See* cadanette.

cadenilla: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. A stitch like the chain stitch.

cademas postizas: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Padded false hips.

cadet blue: Dark grayish blue color.

cadet cloth: Sturdy bluish gray, blue, gray, or indigo and white fabric used for uniforms in boys' military schools, like West Point. Heavyweight and durable.

cadet gray: Grayed blue color.

cadet jacket: *See* Nehru jacket.

cadge: To bind edge of garment.

cadogan: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's wig with wide, flat braid that was folded up on itself and then tied. Named for first Earl of Cadogan (1674–1726).

cadows: *See* caddow.

čadu: Ethiopia. Dime girl's pubic covering made of ivory cylinders engraved with black dots and held by a leather belt to the waist.

caefing: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Hairpin or head ornament for women.

caeles: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Sock.

caen: France. Woolen serge.

caeppe: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cap, hood, or hooded cloak. Possibly only for ecclesiastical use.

cafe: Spain. Brown.

cafe au lait: Light, creamy brown color.

cafe claro amarillento: Spain. Tan.

cafe rojizo: Spain. Sorrel color.

caffa: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration

(1660–1700 C.E.). A rich silk fabric.

caffoy: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Fabric similar to damask.

caftan: Loose coat-like robe with very long sleeves worn tied around waist. Usually of silk and cotton blend.

cake: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Nickname for artificial crinoline; petticoat with whalebone hoops, wire, or watch-string.

cake Americaine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Petticoat in which only bottom half was covered with fabric, upper half only boning.

cake empire: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular from 1861 to 1869, slightly trained petticoat made of 30 steel hoops that increased in size as they approached the ground.

cajoule: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Hooded, semicircular cape of cloth or fur. Worn by peasants. 2. France. Balaclava.

cahemir: Spain. Cashmere.

cahouk: Egypt. A red, yellow, or green, low, cylindrical, shako-like hat.

caí: Vietnam. Parasol.

cai-ao: Annam. Long chemise with long, fitted sleeves.

caichóu: China. Colored silk fabric.

caicmhe: Ireland. Gaelic word for a neck ornament.

caille: Ireland. Gaelic word for a hood, veil, or a cowl.

caillouté: France. Pebbled.

cailmhion: Ireland. Gaelic word for light helmet.

cailmleid: Ireland. Gaelic word for camlet.

caimmse: *See* lēne.

càin: Ireland. White.

cainb: Ireland. Gaelic word for sackcloth.

cainb-aodach: Ireland. Gaelic word for canvas.

cainsil: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Very fine fabric of simple weave.

caipīn: Ireland. Cap.

càiqing: China. Dark grayish green color.

caiquan: Annam. Long trousers; white for men, black for women.

cairel: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Passementerie.

cairtidh: Ireland. Gaelic word for bark colored.

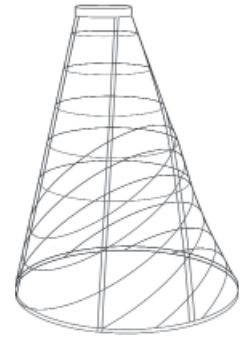
caisbheart: Ireland. Gaelic word for footwear.

cais-chiabh: Ireland. Gaelic word for curl or ringlet.

caisean-feusaig: Ireland. Gaelic word for moustache.

caisreag: Ireland. Gaelic word for curl or ringlet.

caissia: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Headdress; style unknown.

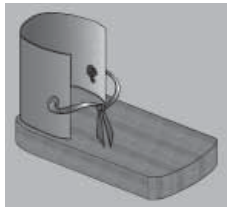


cake

See also photospread (Undergarments).

caita: Romania. Thin cloth cap.

caite: Guatemala. Sandal with leather back and wood or hide sole. The sandal is held in place with leather thongs.



caite

See also *photospread*
(Foot and Legwear).

cake hat: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Man's soft felt, low-crowned hat similar to alpine hat.

cakresvari: India. Silk from Chakrabari.

caksire: See *hlace*.

calaber: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Fur of gray squirrel.

calais val: Heavy version of Valenciennes lace.

calamanco: Satin weave wool fabric that is plain, striped, or checked. See also *brilliantette*.

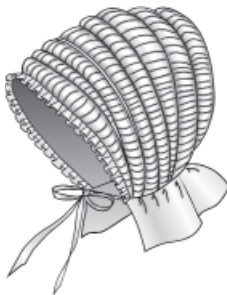
calamatta: Italy. Ungummed silk.

calamistrum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Curling iron.

calanaka: See *candataka*.

calani: See *candataka*.

calanika: India. An antariya worn in between the legs and then wrapped around the hips.



calash

calash: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's hat made to cover wigs with top that folded back like the top of carriage. Hoops were made of reed or whalebone.

calasiris: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Semitransparent tunic worn with knotted belt.

calata: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Italy. Closed helmet that hid the face.

calavia: India. An extremely light stuff.

calbhthas: Ireland. Gaelic word for half boot or bulskin.

calc: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's simple sandal.

calçado: See *sapata*.

calção: Portugal. Pantaloon.

calção de banho: Portugal. Bathing trunks.

calção de montaria: Portugal. Riding breeches.

calcarapedes: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1860s, men's rubber galoshes.

calças: Portugal. Trousers.

calças de couro: Portugal. Buckskins.

calce: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Long tight stockings with gusset in back to add movement.

calceolus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Light form of calceus for women.

calcetería: Spain. Hosiery.

calcetin: Spain. Hose.

calcetines: Spain. Long socks.

calceus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Shoe or half-boot reaching up to calf.

calceus patricius: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Low shoe with straps that laced up leg. Worn only by senators.

calcheña llijlla: Bolivia. Llijlla with black bands.

caldron: Reddish copper or brown color.

cale: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Bag, often of black velvet, worn in combination with gabled headdress or French hood to conceal hair.

calêche: France. Hood.

caleçons: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Spain, France. Drawers. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Men's linen drawers. 3. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Women's riding garment.

Caledonian cap: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular in 1817, woman's small close-fitting cap trimmed with black feathers.

Caledonian brown: Dull reddish yellow.

Caledonian silk: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1810, fabric similar to poplin but with silkier surface.

calendering: A mechanical finishing process for fabrics that produces a surface effect, such as glazing.

calfskin: Strong, supple leather.

calibri: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1868, shot velvet.

calico: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to present. Plain weave, lightweight, printed cotton fabric originally imported from India.

calicó: Portugal. Calico.

calico china button: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Early mass produced buttons designed to coordinate with China calico fabrics.

California: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Intense yellow color. Originally called bouton d'or.

Californian embroidery: Pre-Spanish embroidery done with animal cords and fishbone needles.

caliga: 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Enclosed shoe with thick nailed sole worn by soldiers and centurions. 2. Stocking worn by bishops.

caligula: See *caliga*.

calimanco: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Glazed fabric.

call: Ireland. Gaelic word for veil.

callaid: Ireland. Gaelic word for a cap or a wig.

calmuc: Loose, twill weave woolen fabric with nap.

calotte: Plain skull-cap often having tab on center top. In China, worn by men. Married men have red tab and wear white tab when in mourning.

calpac: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to present. Russian Cossack officer's high astrakhan cap.

calque: France. Pricked paper pattern used for tracing.



caliga

See also *photospread*
(Foot and Legwear).

- calton:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Coarse fabric similar to frieze.
- calum labrada:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Decorated or embroidered fabric, possibly calico.
- calva:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Skull or bowl of helmet.
- calypso chemise:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular in 1790s, a woman's colored muslin, round gown worn with loose over robe.
- calyptra:** Byzantine (400–1200 C.E.). Headdress of emperor in shape of polygon.
- calza:** Italy. Short breeches.
- calzado:** Spain. Footwear. *See also* zapato.
- calzamaglia:** Italy. Leotards.
- calzas conpies:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Footed hose.
- calzas enteras:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Long hose.
- calzas largas:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Long hose.
- calzatura:** Italy. Shoe.
- calzaz de aguja:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Knit hose.
- calzettoni:** Italy. Long socks.
- calzón:** Ecuador, Guatemala, and Mexico. Men's full-length, full-cut trousers.
- calzón bombacho:** Spain. Panties.
- calzoncillo:** Mexico. 1. Pair of trousers traditionally made of homespun. Cut varies widely in different regions. 2. Women's long drawers.
- calzoneras:** Mexico. Trousers that button on each side.
- calzoni:** Italy. Breeches.
- camaca:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Rich, heavy, silk or silk and cotton blend fabric. Often figured.
- camacaa:** *See* kamkhab.
- camada:** *See* casaco.
- camafeu:** Portugal. Cameo.
- camag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for curl or ringlet.
- camaiieu:** France. Brooch; cameo.
- camail:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Chain-mail hood. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1842, woman's waist-length or calf-length cloak with armseyes and small falling collar. Lined with silk in summer or cashmere, satin, or velvet in winter.
- camalag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for curl or ringlet.
- camall:** *See* kambala.
- camara:** Czechoslovakia. Man's tailed jacket with low standing collar, decorative braid clasps, and black silk buttons.
- cámara:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Wardrobe.
- camarera mayor:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Empress's wardrobe mistress.
- camargo:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Panniered jacket worn over waistcoat. Named for Marie Camargo, French dancer of 18th century.
- camargo hat:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1836, woman's small evening hat with brim that reached up in front.
- camargo puff:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1868, woman's puff skirt formed by looping up back of overskirt on pannier dress.
- cămașă:** Romania. Shirt.
- camauro:** Former cap of pope; ermine-trimmed, red velvet cap.
- camayeux silk:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1850, colored chiné silk.
- cambaia:** *See* comboy.
- cambali:** *See* kambala.
- câm-bào:** Vietnam. Brocade robe.
- cambay:** *See* comboy.
- cambaye:** India. Lightweight cotton fabric.
- cambelloto:** Renaissance. Wool fabric originally made of camel or goat hair.
- cambja:** *See* comboy.
- cambolim:** India and Portugal. Cloak.
- camboy:** *See* comboy.
- cambraia:** Italy and Portugal. Cambric.
- cambray:** Spain. Chambray.
- cambray liso:** Spain. Cambric.
- cambresine:** 1. France. Good quality linen and cotton fabrics that are finished to resemble linen. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Made in Cambrai, France; fine linen.
- cambric:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Manufactured in Cambrai, France, thin fine linen used for ruffs, collars, shirts, and handkerchiefs. 2. Lightweight glazed cotton fabric.
- cambridge coat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 20th century. Introduced in 1870, man's single- or double-breasted lounge coat with center back vent with four patch pockets. By 1880, single-breasted reefer.
- cambridge paletot:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1855, man's large, full-length overcoat with wide sleeves and wide turned back cuffs. Wide lapels reached to hem.
- câm-châu:** Vietnam. Pongee.
- camee:** Holland. Cameo.
- camel:** Medium light brown color.
- caméléon:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular around 1859, woman's boot with upper having small ornamental holes to reveal stockings. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1840s, silk shot in three colors. By 1850, it was called shot poplin.
- cameleon antique:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1892, a silk with changeable effect.
- cameleurion:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Hemispherical crown worn by Caesars.

camelin: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fabric of camel or goat hair.

cameline: *See* camelin.

camelite: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, reddish plum.

cameloleopard: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). French beige.

camelot: France. A tabby.

camel's hair cloth: Thick, warm, lightweight, twill weave fabric with glossy face made from camel's hair, mohair, or cow hair. Usually light tan in color.

cameo: Stone carved in relief to show woman's head, usually in white against pastel background.

camericke: *See* cambric.

camibockers: (1910–1919 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's combination undergarment of batiste, crepe de Chine, or silk. *See also* teddies; teddy-bears.

camicia: Italy. Shirt.

camicia da donna: Italy. Chemise

camicia rossa: Italy. Red shirt popularized by Garibaldi, Italian patriot.

camiciuola: Italy. Waistcoat.



cami-knickers

cami-knickers: (1920–1930 C.E.). Woman's undergarments combining bodice and panties.

Camilla mantelet: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, silk mantelet trimmed with four rows of Honiton lace at neck and same at waist.

camisa: 1. *See* chemise. 2. Ecuador and Guatemala. Tailored shirt. 3. Spain. Shirt.

camisa chaki picada: Ecuador. A woman's blouse with a scalloped hem.

camisa de baixo: Portugal. Straightjacket.

camisa de força: Portugal. Straightjacket.

camisa de homem: Portugal. Shirt.

camisa de lâ: Portugal. Jersey shirt.

camisa de la tela amarilla: Ecuador. The traditional cotton shirt that is made to look like a tunic without any shaping or sleeves. The sides of the garment are sewn to simulate armseyes.

camisa de muiher: Portugal. Smock.

camisa de rigor: Portugal. Dress shirt.

camisa de senhoras: Portugal. Chemise.

camisa polo: Spain. Polo shirt.

camise: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Loose, lightweight shirt, smock, or tunic.

camiseiro: Portugal. Shirtmaker.

camiseta: 1. Ecuador and Guatemala. Shirt. 2. Portugal and Spain. Undershirt.

camiseta con mangas cortas: Spain. T-shirt.

camiseta de mujer: Spain. Tank top.

camisola: Portugal. Nightshirt; camisole.

camisole: 1. Lace trimmed underbodice with narrow straps. 2. Woman's short negligee jacket. 3. Man's

jacket or jersey. 4. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Waistcoat.

camisole neckline: Straight horizontal neckline with shoulder straps.

camisón: Peru. Thin cotton blouse.

camlee: *See* kambala.

camlet: Mixed material fabric.

cammaka: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Expensive fabric, probably of silk and camel hair. Used for royal and ecclesiastical garments. 2. *See* kamkhab.

cammakara: India. A cobbler.

cammello: Italy. Camel.

cammocca: *See* kamkhab.

câ'm-nhung: Vietnam. Silk velvet.

camoca: *See* camaca; kamkhab.

camocas: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Rich silk fabric, often striped in gold and silver. Made in Palestine.

camocato: *See* kamkhab.

camocho: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Italy. Silk fabric.

campagus: Byzantine (400–1200 C.E.). Ankle-high shoe that laced over instep.

campaign coat: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Long military coat worn by common soldier from 1667.

campaign hat: (1910–1920 C.E.). United States of America. Broad brimmed felt hat with quartered indentations in crown, encircled by cord. Worn by World War I doughboys.

campaign wig: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Popular until 1750 C.E., powdered wig with large curls on top and long curls hanging down back. The back curls were sometimes bound or braided into two or three bunches.



campaign wig

campaigne: 1. A fringed or indented braid. 2. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). A simple, net grounded, straight lace.

Campan: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, a fitted, moire antique pelisse trimmed with tufted velvet galloon and lace flounce.

campane: *See* campaigne.

campanoni d'ori: Italy. Large buttons worn down front of doge's mantle.

campera: Spain. Windbreaker.

campos: Spain. Wool fabric.

câ'm-y: Vietnam. Brocade garment.

can: Vietnam. Cane; walking stick.

canabhas: Ireland. Gaelic word for canvas.

canach: Ireland. Cotton.

canache: Plume of feather tips, usually ostrich.

Canadian embroidery: Primitive embroidery of Canadian Indians that was done with porcupine quills and animal skin strips.

canaichean: Ireland. Gaelic word for cotton.

cañamazo doblado: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Hempen canvas.

cañari: Bolivia. Woman's wide, heavy underbelt.

canarie jaune: France. Canary yellow.

canary yellow: Bright, slightly reddish yellow.

canavaccio: Italy. Canvas.

cancan dress: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). France. Style popularized by cancan dancers in Paris, France, in 1890s. Includes basque bodice with large sleeves, long full skirt, and great number of ruffled petticoats.

cân-đai: Vietnam. Ceremonial dress.

candakanta: India. Long, loose coat with a front opening.

candanhār: India. A layered gold necklace.

candataka: India. 1. A petticoat. 2. A sewn skirt.

candlewick: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Manservants' rough material. 2. Present. Tufted cotton material.

candongas: Ecuador. Large, round earrings.

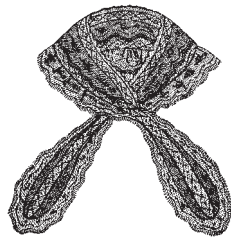
candramā: India. Moon-shaped ornament.

candys: Persia. Seventh to fourth century B.C.E. Linen or wool garment. First recorded garment with set-in sleeves.

cane color: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Yellowish white color.

canepin: France. Kidskin.

canevas: France. Canvas.



canezou

Dover Publications

canezou: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1820s as white sleeveless spencer. By the 1830s, it was short, pointed cape that did not cover arms. By 1850s, it was fancy muslin fichu with lace and ribbons that covered front and back of torso. 2. *See* corsage.

canezou spencer: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Woman's transparent, collared, sleeved, short overbodice tucked into a sash at the waist.

cang: China. Dark green color.

cangan: China. Rough cotton fabric.

canganes: China. Cloth from Kaga.

cangcang: China. Gray.

cangee: Yoke-like collar.

canghuáng: China. Greenish yellow color.

cánh dán: Vietnam. Brown.

cánh-kien: Vietnam. Purple.

cánh-phuc: Vietnam. Police uniform.

caniche: Curly tufted fabric used for jackets.

canille: Weave with stripes broken at intervals with knot, giving effect of bamboo cane.

canions: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Very tight upper

stocks. Worn by men.

canipo: Peru. Worn on the head, Incan large circular patens of gold or silver.

canne: France. Walking stick.

canne à système: France. Gadget cane.

cannelé: To be woven in flutes or creased or sewn into fluted surface.

cannellato: Italy. Crepoline.

cannequin: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). White cotton fabric from East Indies.

cannes demi-solde: France. Flat cane containing a sword.

cannes-dard: France. Cane containing a stiletto.

cannetille: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). 1. Weave forming interlocking checks. 2. Lacy braid of gold or silver thread.

cannon sleeves: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Padded, stiffened, full-cut gown sleeves that were fitted at wrist.

canoque: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1879, golden brown.

canotier: France. Straight brimmed, flat crowned hat popularized by boatmen.

cân-quac: Vietnam. Woman's handkerchief.

cantab hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1806, woman's straw day hat with narrow rectangular brim and flat crown.

cantaloon: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Another name for camlet.

canton crepe: Soft crepe fabric with bias ribs, originally made of silk in Canton, China.

canton flannel: Strong cotton, twill weave flannel with long nap on one side. Used for interlinings, infant wear, and sleepwear.

canton linen: *See* swatow grass cloth.

cantoon: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Fabric similar to fustian, but with fine cord on one side and satin face on other side.

canura: Romania. Woolen thread.

cañutillos: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Bugle beads.

canvas: 1. Heavy, strong cotton, linen, or synthetic fabric. 2. Cross-stitch fabric.

caoxié: China. Straw sandals.

cap à la Charlotte Corday: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman's soft cap with frill around face and worn tied with ribbon at neck. Named for Charlotte Corday.

cap of maintenance: United Kingdom. Symbol of rank that is carried on cushion before ruler of United Kingdom at coronation. Made of scarlet velvet and trimmed with ermine.

cap sleeve: Small sleeve, just covering shoulder.

cap tóc: Vietnam. Hairpin.

capa: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Wide, circular, hooded cloak worn by men. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Flowing evening cloak. 3. Portugal. Rain cape. 4. *See* manto.

capa corta: Spain. Cape.

capa larga: Spain. Cloak.

capa magna: Hooded cloak worn by cardinals in Roman Catholic Church.

capa morisca: Spain. Burnoose.

capacete: Portugal. Helmet.

capacete de Indias: Spain. Sun helmet.

capacho: Bolivia. Man's shoulder bag.

capadüsli: Switzerland. Woman's small gold-trimmed cap.

cap-a-pie armour: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Complete suit of armor, reaching head to toe.

capash: Greece. Flowing scarf.

cape a l'espanole: *See* capa.

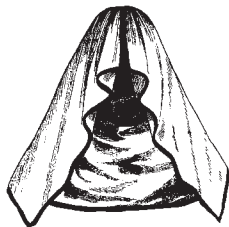
cape net: Stiff cotton net.

capela: *See* touca.

capelina: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Skull-cap of steel.



capeline (modeled)



capeline

capeline: 1. Soft brimmed hat. 2. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Metal skullcap worn by soldiers. From French word for hood. 3. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). A woman's hood, popularly worn by nuns and widows. 4. France. A woman's hood, commonly attached to a short capelet.

capellar: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Hooded cloak.

caperuza: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Hood.

careskin: Durable glove leather from skin of South African haired sheep.

capichola: Spain. Faille.

capilla: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Hood.

capillamentum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Wig.

capirote: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Cap.

capisayo: Ecuador and Guatemala. Vest; poncho.

capitonné: France. To be stuffed or padded.

capitonné embroidery: Decorative tufting on furniture.

capixaij: Guatemala. Man's long, rectangular cloak with an opening for the head. May be worn belted.

capixay: Guatemala. Man's woolen long coat.

capka: *See* cepice.

capot: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1816, woman's evening hood of cardinal red silk handkerchief.

capota: Portugal. Cap; headdress.

capote: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Woman's cap that fitted around chignon, with wide brim that framed face. 2. *See* poke bonnet. 3. Ecuador, Guatemala, and Portugal. Cloak; mantle.

capot-ribot: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Black velvet pillbox hat with black triangular curtain on back and sides. Lined in red, green, or violet.

capouch: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Monk's cowl or hood. Also hood of cloak.

cappa: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cap. Possibly only for ecclesiastical use.

cappa clausa: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Closed cope.

cappa magna: Ceremonial robe worn by cardinals and bishops.

cappa nigra: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Black choir cope.

capadine: Waste from silk cocoon remaining after silk has been removed.

cappe: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English term for a cap.

capelina: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Light steel helmet that fitted snugly to the head.

capeline: Hat blank with brim formed but body unblocked.

cappello: Italy. Hat.

cappello a cencio: Italy. Cloth hat.

cappello a cilindro: Italy. Top hat.

cappello a lobbia: Italy. Homburg.

cappello a tagliere: Italy. Broad-brimmed hat.

cappello a tesa larga: Italy. Squash hat.

cappello da uomo: Man's trilby.

cappello di paglia: Italy. Straw hat.

cappello floscio: Italy. Slouch hat.

cappuccio: Italy. Hood; cowl.

capra china: Italy. Chinese goat fur.

capri: Bluish green.

capri blue: Deep sea blue.

capri pants: Women's tapered leg pants that end just above ankle, sometimes with slit over ankle bone.

caprice: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1846, woman's loose, sleeveless evening jacket that reached down to rounded point in back.

capriole: *See* cabriolet.

capuce: *See* capuchon.

capuch: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Cloak's hood.

capucha: Portugal. Hood; bonnet.

capuche: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850s, woman's silk-lined muslin bonnet.

capuchin: 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Hooded cloak similar to those worn by Capuchin friars.

2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, red brown like cinnamon. 3. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Gray cashmere or alpaca dust cloak that was lined in red or striped surah. The cloak had a peaked hood.

capuchinho: Portugal. Small hood or cowl.

capuchon: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Hood, often with tail (known later as the liripipe), and usually attached to cape.

capucine: Canary yellow.

capulet: France. Hood worn by peasant women.

caputium: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Hood worn by scholars and ecclesiastics.

caputrock: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Austria. Overcoat.

capuz: *See* touca.

capuz de frade: Portugal. Cowl.

caqui: Spain. Khaki.

cáqui: Portugal. Khaki.

cà-rá: Vietnam. Diamond.

carabitina: Greek. Sandal worn by peasants.

caracal: Lynx fur.

caracalla: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Long sleeved, narrow, fitted garment, sometimes hooded.

caraco: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Gown à la française that ended at hip, making peasant-style jacket.

caraco á la française: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Caraco with watteau pleats.

caraco á la polonaise: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Caraco with lower front edge curving around to back.

caraco ácoqueluchon: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Caraco with hood or cowl.

caraco gown: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Long basqued gown with peplum. Often trained.

caracul: Russia. Astrakhan fur.

caracul cloth: Heavy woolen fabric resembling Persian lamb.

caracul lamb: Sleek, soft fur with high luster.

caracule: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Astrakhan with wide curl in hair.

caracule material: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1894, a flannel lining fabric with crocodile mohair surface.

caradori: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman's silk summer mantle with fitted body and deep lace flounce.

caramel: Reddish yellow.

carana: India. Kilts.

carapa: Croatia and Serbia. Stocking.

čarapa: Bosnia. Stocking.

carapuça: Portugal. Funnel-shaped blue felt cap with pipe pointing up and holding sprig of rosemary. Worn by both genders before WWI and is now worn rarely, and then only by women.

caravan: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). In 1765, early version of calash.

carbunculus: *See* anthrax.

carcaille: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Flaring collar reaching to ears. Common on houppelandes and pourpoint, it was often trimmed with fur for winter wear.



carcaille

carcanet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Gold or jeweled necklace, bracelet, or hair ornament.

carda: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Cloth of unknown origin used in making surcoats.

cardado: Spain. Any shaggy uncombed wool fabric.

cardador: Ecuador and Guatemala. Person who cards fleece.

cardato: Italy. Any shaggy uncombed wool fabric.

cardigan: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to present. Knitted sweater that opened down front.

cardinal: 1. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Woman's waist-length, hoodless cloak. 2. *See* Talma cloak. 3. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1864, lady's collar ending in pleated muslin tabs. 4. First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Scarlet hooded wool cloak.

cardinal cloth: Red wool fabric used in some vestments.

cardinal pelerine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1840s, woman's deep lace evening bertha split in center.

cardinal red: Bright red, darker than scarlet.

cardinal white: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). White undyed wool homespun.

cardows: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Tasseled cords on man's ceremonial robe.

carechale: *See* marechal.

careless: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's loose overcoat with full cape and wide collar. Made without waist seam.

çargat: Iran. Woman's transparent veil.

Cariola: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman's striped burnous with pointed hood.

carkanett: Ireland. Weight of jewelry.

carkanette: *See* carcanet.

carkenet: *See* carkanett.

çârma: Algeria. Jewish woman's long, cone-shaped headdress on metal framework.

carmagnole: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Italy. Man's short-skirted coat with wide, turned down collar and rows of metal buttons. Worn by Italian workmen and later adopted by French Revolutionaries. Commonly worn with redingote, clogs, and Phrygian cap.

carmakt: *See* padukakrt.

carmeillette: 1. See capuchon. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1837, woman's short evening cloak with hood and long sleeves.

carmeline: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1870, fine wool fabric. 2. Persian wool.

carmelite: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1872, reddish-plum color. 2. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Fabric similar to thin beige but more open in weave.

carmeñola: Spain. Man's small, fitted cap.

carmezim: Portugal. Crimson.

carmin: Portugal. Carmine.

carmin: 1. Italy. Carmine. 2. Spain. Carmine.

carmine: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Bright red color popular in 1817. 2. (1940–1949 C.E.). Red color with blue tint.

carminio: Italy. Carmine.

carnagan: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular in the 1820s, cloth commonly used for trousers.

carnation: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Flesh color.

carnaza: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Flesh side of a hide.

carnelian: 1. Variety of chalcedony used in jewelry. 2. Flesh red.

carnival: Type of reticella lace.

carolina beaver: Beaver fur imported from Carolina. Inferior to Canadian fur.

caroline: 1. France. Twill weave, woolen dress fabric. 2. Stovepipe hat.

caroline corsage: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in the 1830s, woman's evening corsage with narrow lace fall in deep V shape.

caroline hat: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Man's hat of Carolina beaver, commonly worn by servants.

caroline sleeve: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular in 1830s, woman's day dress sleeve that was very full to elbow and then fitted to wrist.

caroline spencer: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Spencer with pelerine cape that was made of white kerseymere and trimmed with light blue satin cut on bias.

caroubier: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, new color.

carpenter's apron: Fabric or leather half apron with pouch-like pockets to carry small tools, screws, etc. Worn on a belt.

carpet slippers: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 20th century. United Kingdom. Worn from around 1840, men's bedroom slippers with uppers made of German wool woven like carpet.

carpmeal: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Coarse cloth used for linings.

carpmeal white: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Fabric used for hose linings.

carpote: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's small hat worn with ties beneath chin.

carranes: 1. Ireland. Leather footwear. 2. Isle of Man. Rough calfskin shoes made with hair still on. Laced with leather thongs.

carreau: France. Check or square design.

carreau amazone: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, a dark blue and light sky blue check fabric.

carrel: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Silk and homespun fabric.

carrez de gaze: France. A type of needlework lace.

carriage boot: Woman's protective outer boot.

carriages: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Straps that hung from belt and were used to support sword.

carrick: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 20th century. Long woman's dust cloak with three capes.

carrickmacross: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 1890s. Cut muslin work.

carrickmacross lace: Ireland. Lace with applied motifs connected by knotted hexagonal lace.

carrodary: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Original name of cherryderry.

carrot color: Red yellow.

çarsof: Turkey. Woman's outer garment consisting of large rectangle with drawstring at waist. Worn draped over head and falls to feet.

carthage cymar: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1809, fancy net scarf with gold embossed border that was worn attached to one shoulder and hanging down back to knees.

carthage: Long staple West Indian cotton.

cartisane: Parchment strip wrapped in silk or metal thread and used in lace to give raised effect.

cartola: Portugal. Top hat.

cartoose collar: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Standing collar with pickadils on upper edge.

cartridge pleat: Round pleat shaped as if to hold a cartridge.

cartwheel: Flat, wide, low-crowned, stiff-brimmed, straw or felt hat.

casa de botão: Portugal. Button-hole.

casaca: Portugal. Dress coat; frock coat; tail coat.

casaco: Portugal. Coat.

casaco de peles: Portugal. Fur coat.

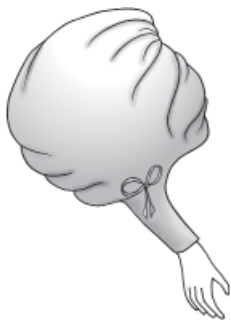
casaco esportiva: Portugal. Blazer.

casaco para uso caseiro: Portugal. Housecoat.

casag: Ireland. Gaelic word for long coat.

casag-mharcachd: Ireland. Gaelic word for riding coat.

casair: Ireland. Gaelic word for buckle.



caroline sleeve



cartwheel

- casaque:** 1. Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Greatcoat with large sleeves with reversed cuffs. Usually three-quarter length. 2. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Surcoat. 3. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's fitted jacket that had a deep basque and buttoned to neck.
- casaque bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1873, woman's fitted bodice with deep front basque.
- casaquin:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's at-home dressing gown.
- casaquin bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Woman's tailed fitted day bodice that buttoned down front. Worn with untraced skirt that was two inches off ground.
- casaquin en juste:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's short, fitted, hip-length jacket.
- casaweck:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular from 1836 to around 1850, woman's short, quilted, sleeved mantle with velvet, silk, or satin collar. Trimmed in fur, velvet, or lace.
- casbans:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to 1890s. Heavy cotton fabric used for linings.
- cascade:** Jabot.
- cascade waistband:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's waistband that was fringed in jet pendants.
- casco:** 1. Italy. Crash helmet. 2. Spain. Helmet; crash helmet.
- casco coloniale:** Italy. Sun helmet.
- caseac:** Romania. Woman's triangular kerchief with tassels.
- cased body:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's sleeveless jerkin worn over doublet. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Woman's bodice with rows of horizontal pleats across chest.
- cased sleeve:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's long sleeve with horizontal bands of insertion.
- casement cloth:** Sheer drapery fabric of silk, rayon, cotton, or blend in light colors.
- casemira:** Portugal. Cashmere.
- casentino:** Italy. Red coachman's coat lined in green.
- cash:** Soft wool fabric, similar to flannel, used for dresses, blouses, and coats.
- cashmere:** Very fine, soft wool from undercoat of cashmere goats. Naturally white, gray, tan, or blend. Used to make high quality fabric.
- cashmere de baize:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Silk and worsted fabric used for travelling dresses.
- cashmere shawl:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to 20th century. Square or oblong shawl either woven or embroidered. Woven version was woven in sections and more costly. Best quality shawls were 3.5 yards by 1.5 yards. Characteristic pattern was cone design.
- cashmere syrien:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Very fine, soft twill weave cashmere.
- cashmere twill:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Cotton fabric imitating French cashmere.
- cashmere work:** India. Embroidery done on cashmere, often including inlaid applique.
- cashmerette:** Lightweight, twill weave cotton fabric with slight nap.
- cashmerienne:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1880, fine wool fabric with twill on both sides.
- cashmire de bège:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, new fabric.
- casimir:** France, Spain. Cassimere. *See also* kerseymere.
- casimir de soie:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1853, silk and wool blend fabric that looked like shot silk.
- casimira:** Portugal. Kerseymere.
- casimiro:** Italy. Cassimere.
- casket cloth:** Cotton warp and wool, silk, or rayon weft fabric.
- casög:** Ireland. Coat.
- caspian:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1897, a dull green.
- casque:** 1. *See* helm. 2. France. Crash helmet.
- casque à la Tarleton:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Peaked leather helmet with bearskin crest.
- casque colonial:** France. Sun helmet.
- casquetel:** Small, lightweight, open helmet without visor.
- casquette:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1863–1864, woman's straw hat with low brim. Trimmed in black velvet and ostrich feathers. 2. France. Hat.
- cassenet:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Summer dress fabric.
- cassimere:** Medium weight, woolen fabric made in twill, plain, and fancy weaves.
- cassimerette:** Cheap grade of cassimere used for boys' suit.
- cassinette:** Fabric with cotton warp and wool or wool blend weft.
- cassis:** 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Italy. Small, fitted metal helmet. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, black currant color with slight hint of blue.
- cassock:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man's doublet which from 1650 to 1670 was lengthened sometimes to knee. Worn belted or beltless. Later became daily wear of Roman Catholic and Church of United Kingdom clergy.
- cassock mantle:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1880s, woman's short sleeved, knee-length cloak that gathered on shoulders and down center back.

cassock vest: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1850s by Tractorian High Church officials, clerical waistcoat that buttoned on shoulder.

castagnino: Italy. Nut brown.

castanho: Portugal. Brown. *See also* cor.

castaño: Spain. Hazel.

castellan delaine: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, new fabric.

Castiglione: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman's cloth cloak with deep collar. Trimmed with strips of arabesque plush and buttons.



Castilian

Castilian: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1853, cloak made from 5-1/2 widths of velvet 36 inches long and lined with silk. Removable hood. 2. In 1857, woman's woolen talma with bertha and lower edge trimmed with fringe. Talma was trimmed with 10 rows of passementerie. 3. In 1859, summer burnous trimmed with quilled ribbon and chenille tassels.

castillian red: Bright, intense,

slightly yellowish red.

castle: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Variety of helmet.

castle hat: (1910–1920 C.E.). In 1913, a woman's hat with crushed crown with assymetric brim and trimmed with feather bunch on one side.

castor: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Beaver hat. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1872, brownish gray. 3. *See* beaver cloth. 4. France and Spain. Beaver fur.

castor gray: Yellow green.

castorina: Spain. Beaver cloth.

castorino: Italy. Nutria.

castoro: Italy. Beaver fur.

casul: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloak or chasuble. Possibly only an ecclesiastical term.

casulo: Portugal. Chasuble.

cas-urladh: Ireland. Gaelic word for curled lock.

catagan: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular from 1870 to 1875, chignon of ringlet or braids worn at base of back of head and tied with ribbon.

catagan head-dress: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1889, woman's hairstyle with hair braided in back and tied up with ribbon. Popular with older schoolgirls.

catagan net: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular in 1870s, woman's hairnet worn over catagan.

cataloon: *See* catalowne.

catalowne: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Inferior camlet.

catalpha: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Silk fabric.

cater-cap: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man's four-cornered cap worn by academicians.

catgut: Plain weave fabric made from hardspun linen yarn.

Catgut lace: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Trade name for type of lace, not really from catgut.

cathedral beard: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). American. Wide, square cut beard worn by dignitaries of Church.

Catherine wheel farthingale: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1580 to around 1620, woman's farthingale in tub shape. *See also* wheel farthingale.

cati: France. Gloss; luster.

catirole: France. Marriage coif.

cát-két: Vietnam. Visored cap.

çatma: Turkey. Fine, tightly woven, lustrous velvet made in Bursa from late 15th century on.

catogan: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular from 1760 to late 1790s, man's wig with wide, flat queue that folded up and tied with black ribbon.

catrinta: Romania. Woman's apron. Vertical stripes and designs.

catrintoi: Romania. Woman's apron worn behind. Horizontal stripes and designs.

catskin: Silk hat of inferior quality.

catto: India. A veil.

catula: India. A pendant.

caubagalā: *See* badan.

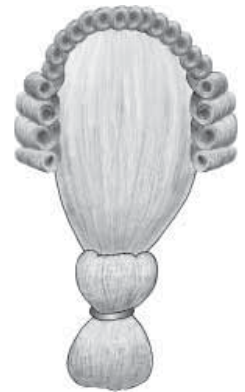
caubeen: Ireland. Slang term for any hat, particularly old ones.

caucho pargate: Ecuador. Sandals made from rubber tires.

caudebec hat: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's beaver felt hat, originally from Caudebec, Normandy.

caul: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Close-fitting hairnet worn by women of upper class. 2. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.). Trellis-work cap of silk thread or gold. Sometimes lined with silk or worn with veil. 3. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Net on which a wig was constructed. 4. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Soft crown of woman's cap.

cauliflower wig: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's curled bob-wig worn by coachmen.



catogan

- caungeantries:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Fabric with worsted warp and silk weft.
- caurimauri:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Coarse fabric.
- caushets:** Obsolete term for corsets.
- causia:** Greek. Thessalonian traveling hat. Worn by actors to suggest having been traveling.
- cavalier boot:** 1. High boot with flaring cuff. 2. Man's house slipper.
- cavalier cuff:** Deep gauntlet cuff.
- cavalier sleeve:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Common in 1830s, woman's day sleeve that was full to elbow and then tight to wrist. Tied along outside edge with ribbons.
- cavallino:** Italy. Pony.
- Cavalry:** Germany. Cavalry twill.
- cavalry:** France, Italy, and Spain. Cavalry twill.
- cavalry twill:** Double twill weave worsted, cotton, or rayon fabric.
- cavanhaque:** Portugal. Goatee.
- ca-vát:** Vietnam. Necktie.
- cawdebink:** *See* caudebec hat.
- caxon:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's tie-wig worn for undress. Generally white or light colored.
- cayenne:** France. Unbleached linen.
- cazapo:** Italy. Spanish rabbit fur much used for men's hats.
- cazavacka:** France. Sacque.
- cazenou:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's short, sleeveless jacket.
- cahua:** *See* unku.
- cahuas:** Bolivia. Tunics.
- cchipas:** India. Person who prints fabric with hand-blocks.
- cchok:** Korea. Married woman's fist-sized bun held in place with twitkkoji.
- ceabet:** Norway. Standing collar.
- ceadach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for coarse fabric; veil or mantle.
- cealt:** Ireland. Gaelic word for apparel.
- cealtar:** Ireland. Gaelic word for thick, gray broadcloth.
- ceanna-bhrat:** Ireland. Gaelic word for headdress.
- ceann-aodach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for headdress; miter or turban.
- ceann-bhàrr:** Ireland. Any male headdress.
- ceann-bhàrr eas-buig:** Ireland. Bishop's miter.
- ceann-bheart:** Ireland. Gaelic word for helmet.
- ceann-éideadh:** Ireland. 1. Headdress. 2. Turban. 3. Miter.
- ceapsâ:** Romania. Woman's bonnet.
- ceara:** Ireland. Gaelic word for red colored.
- čebatas:** *See* batas.
- cebolão:** Portugal. Silver watch.
- cebot:** Russia. Boot.
- cebtí:** Spain. Renaissance. In 1493, a popular silk fabric.
- Cebu hemp:** *See* abaca.
- ceimhleag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for fillet.
- ceimh-mhileach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for hair bodkin.
- ceimh-phion:** *See* ceimh-mhileach.
- ceint:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Sash, girdle, or belt.
- ceinture:** France. Girdle.
- ceinture dragonne:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, waistband resembling corselet in front. Closed in back with tabs and buttons. Made in two contrasting colors such as black and violet or white and mauve.
- céire:** Ireland. 1. Dark gray. 2. Drab brown.
- cela:** *See* amsuka.
- celada de engole:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Ridged helmet with a serrated comb and a pointed visor.
- celadon:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, new color.
- Celadon green:** Light, soft gray green.
- celam:** *See* amsuyam.
- Celanese:** Trade name for synthetic fiber made using acetate process.
- Celastic:** Fabric impregnated with plastic.
- celeste:** 1. France. To be celestial. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, blue color.
- celestial:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Sky blue.
- cellular cloth:** Leno weave, porous fabric used for underwear.
- celluloid:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Plastic invented in 1883.
- celtic weave:** Basket weave.
- cemes:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Male child's shirt.
- cendal:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Silk fabric similar to taffeta.
- cendré:** France. Ash color.
- ceudre de rose:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1872, gray color with pink cast.
- cendryn:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Gray fabric.
- cenojil:** *See* liga.
- cento:** Garment made of patches.
- centre de Cedra:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, ashy gray.
- centro:** Ecuador. A Spanish style skirt that is gathered or pleated onto a waistband.
- centro de lana:** Peru. Plain woolen skirt that is gathered at the waist.
- ceòis:** *See* cias.
- cepec:** 1. Russia. Hood. 2. Slovakia. Cap worn by married women.
- cepice:** Czechoslovakia. Cap.
- cepken:** Turkey. Man's bolero-like, sleeveless, elaborately embroidered jacket.

- cepök:** Hungary. Low boot that laces on side.
- cepure:** Lithuania. Hat; hood.
- cerata:** Portugal. Oilcloth.
- cereja:** Portugal. Cherry red.
- Cerevis:** Germany. Small, brimless, round cap similar to pillbox.
- cereza:** Spain. Cerise.
- cerise:** Cherry-like color.
- cermuk:** Indonesia. Small mirror pieces embroidered onto fabric.
- ceroulas:** Portugal. Drawers; long Johns.
- cerrada:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Center back.
- cerulea:** Portugal. Cerulean.
- cerulean blue:** *See* cyan blue.
- ceruse:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Cosmetic used to whiten face, once made of white lead.
- cervelière:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fitted steel cap.
- cervelliera:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Italy. Fitted steel cap.
- ceryphalos:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Bandage-like fillet.
- cerzideira:** Portugal. Seamstress.
- cestus:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's girdle, either simple cord or wide, fancy belt.
- cetim:** Portugal. Satin.
- cetrino:** Spain. Chartreuse.
- cettelle:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Kirtle.
- ceylon:** United Kingdom. Plain weave, cotton shirting fabric.
- ceylonette:** United Kingdom. All cotton fabric.
- chachal:** Guatemala. Woman's necklace of beads and silver coins.
- chach'im':** *See* panul.
- chaconada:** Spain. Jaconet.
- chaconne:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Ribbon that wrapped around neck and fell to chest, forming narrow cravat.
- chaddar:** Iran. Shawl or mantle.
- chadder:** India. Hand spun, handwoven fabric.
- chadidāra sādi:** *See* dadiyā.
- chadoc:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). East Indian printed cotton or cotton blend fabric.
- chadri:** *See* burqa.
- chaetpit:** Korea. Gray.
- chaffers:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Embroidered lapels of gabled hood.
- chagae:** Korea. Mother of pearl.
- chagrín:** Silk fabric with pebbled face resembling leather.
- chai:** China. Woman's hairpin.
- chai-chieh-p'ai:** *See* zhaijiepai.
- chaila:** India. Printed saris worn by unmarried girls.
- chain buckle:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Curled wig.
- chain lace:** An openwork braid.
- chain stitch:** A stitch made of interlocking flat links.
- chaîne de forçat:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Heavy gold chain attached to watch or monocle.
- chain-hole:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 20th century. Hole for watch-chain sewn between two buttonholes on waistcoat.
- chainse:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). France. Full, ankle-length garment with long straight sleeves. Worn belted under the b্লাউড.
- chainsil:** *See* cainsil.
- chaisel:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Fine linen used for smocks.
- chajutbit:** Korea. Purple.
- chakchiri:** Russia. Hussar breeches worn with boots.
- chak'et:** Korea. Jacket.
- chakva chir:** India. Fine shawls trimmed with golden lace.
- chakvidar:** India. Muslim turban.
- chal:** Spain. Shawl; collar.
- chalana:** India. Loose or close-fitting trouser.
- chalanika:** India. Women's mid-thigh-length under-shorts.
- chalcedony:** Wax-like quartz used in jewelry.
- chalchihuitl:** Mexico. Jade.
- chaldera:** Spain. Copper color.
- châle:** France. Shawl. *See also* manta.
- châle de brodie:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, large shawl trimmed with deep fringe.
- chaleco:** Ecuador and Spain. Vest.
- chalet:** Turkestan. Kandys-type garment, often quilted or padded.
- chalina:** 1. Ecuador. Shawl. 2. Peru. Single man's rectangular shawl with fringes on the ends. 3. Spain. Scarf.
- chalinet:** *See* challis.
- chalk stripe:** Light stripe in suiting fabrics.
- challapata:** Bolivia. Special poncho worn by the local chieftain.
- challie:** *See* challis.
- challis:** Soft, lightweight, plain weave fabric.
- chalmyeon:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Long narrow chlamys for women.
- chalong phra ong long raja:** Thailand. Sua yarn worn by a member of the court.
- chalwar:** Turkey. Women's ankle-length, red silk trousers worn at home.
- châm:** Vietnam. Indigo.
- châm:** Vietnam. Pin; needle.
- chaman:** Chile and Peru. Woman's jacket that is embroidered at cuffs and borders.
- chamarre:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Large square of fabric with T-shaped opening for neck. Collar was attached to crosspiece of T and neck opening reversed back. Sleeves cut full at top that were often lined with fur.

- chambangi:** Korea. Farmer's knee breeches.
- chambard mantle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's three-quarter-length, sleeved, hooded mantle with deep pleats in back.
- chambergo:** Spain. Squash hat.
- chambertine:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1872, wool and linen blend fabric for light dress.
- chambery gauze:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1869, very thin fabric.
- chamblette:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Plain weave, silk fabric.
- chambord:** Ribbed woolen fabric.
- chambray:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1880s, thick, strong zephyr. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Cotton gingham used for bonnets. 3. Plain weave cotton fabric made with colored warp and white weft.
- chameau:** France. Camel.
- chameleon:** Changeable fabric created by having warp and weft threads of different colors.
- chamelia:** India. Golden yellow.
- chamford mantle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. First appearing in 1850, velvet or satin hooded cloak, similar to shawl, with deep fold in back.
- chamlet:** Camlet.
- chamma:** 1. Abyssinia. Worn by both men and women, a three yard long, two to four yard wide piece of fabric worn draped around the shoulders. 2. Ethiopia. Traditional outer garment made from one piece of cotton. Woman's version may be embroidered.
- chammarros:** Mexico. Cloak in Chiapas.
- chammer:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's rich, sleeved gown worn open.
- chamois:** Suede-finished undersplit of lamb or sheep skins.
- chamois cloth:** Knitted or woven cotton fabric napped to resemble chamois.
- chamoisette:** Fine knitted cotton fabric used for gloves.
- chamoisuede:** Fine knitted cotton fabric for gloves.
- chamot:** Korea. Nightgown.
- champ:** France. Refers to the ground of a lace.
- champagne:** Light, pale gold.
- champai:** India. Saffron yellow.
- champaigne cloth:** See champeyn.
- champeyn:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Fine linen fabric.
- chana-chani:** India. A hempen cloth.
- chanbagala:** India. A man's vest with four fastenings.
- chancellor:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's wig, style unknown.
- chanchanko:** Japan. A sleeveless kimono jacket for toddlers.
- chanclas:** Guatemala and Mexico. Plastic or rubber thong sandals.
- chandail:** 1. Spencer sweater. 2. France. Sweater.
- chandal:** Spain. Sweatshirt.
- chandarvo:** India. Canopy cloth.
- chandataka:** India. Woman's undergarment; petticoat.
- chandlo:** India. Vermillion caste mark on a woman's forehead.
- chandtara:** India. Muslin with floral embroidery.
- Chanel suit:** (1920–1930 C.E.). United States of America. Woman's day suit consisting of severely straight skirt and jacket. Almost a uniform.
- cháng:** China. 1. Cloak. 2. Skirt worn in ancient times.
- chang fu:** China. Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to 1910s. Man's basic long robe with standing collar.
- chang guan:** China. Green bamboo bark headdress worn by civil officials while making sacrifices.
- chang shan:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Han man's side-fastening ordinary gown. Curved front opening with loop and toggle closures. Long tapering sleeves.
- changalli:** Ecuador. A kind of apron.
- changeable taffeta:** Taffeta woven with warp of one color and weft of another. Appears to change color as light hits it from various angles.
- changgap:** Korea. Pairs of gloves or mittens.
- changhwa:** Korea. Top boots.
- chángkù:** China. Trousers.
- chang-ot:** Korea. Woman's full-sleeved cloak worn with draped skirt.
- chángpáo:** China. Long gown or robe.
- chángshan:** China. Long, unlined gown.
- chàngtongwà:** China. Stockings.
- chaniyo:** India. Long, gathered silk skirt.
- channavira:** India. Crossbelt on the chest.
- channon cloth:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Worsted fabric.
- chantilly:** A dainty, machine-made bobbin lace of silk made with a fine hexagonal mesh ground and pattern. Originally it was a bobbin lace of raw silk. Later the term referred to a black version of the lace.
- chao dai:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Man's woven silk girdle.
- ch'ao fu:** China. Manchu imperial robe for formal court functions.
- chao gua:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Woman's court vest with deep armeyes and sloping shoulder seams.
- chao guan:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Winter hat worn by emperor, male members of imperial family and high officials. Red floss silk padded crown and brim of sable or fox fur.
- chao pao:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Man's court robe. Short, side-fastening jacket connected to skirt with pleated aprons.
- chao zhu:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Necklace of 108 small beads separated with four larger

- beads. Both ornamental and served as abacus. Female version had two extra necklaces, worn crossed from shoulder to opposite underarm.
- ch'aokua:** China. Ch'ing dynasty. Full-length vest worn by Manchu women.
- chapan:** Afghanistan. Folded over coat or robe.
- chaparajos:** Worn by cowboys to protect their legs from brush and thorns, strong leather breeches that covered only front of legs.
- chape:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Cape, sometimes slit at sides, with cap sleeves or long, loose sleeves. 2. Piece that holds buckle to strap.
- chape à aige:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Rain cape.
- chapeau:** France. Hat.
- chapeau à borne:** Switzerland. Grape pickers' large straw hat.
- chapeau à la Basile:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's headdress named for character in *The Marriage of Figaro*.
- chapeau à la Cérés:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's hat trimmed with wheat, symbol of Ceres, Roman goddess of harvest.
- chapeau à la Charlotte:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's headdress in style of one worn by Queen Charlotte of United Kingdom.
- chapeau à la Chérubin:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's hat named for character Cherubino in *The Marriage of Figaro*.
- chapeau à la Colonne:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's hat named for French Minister of Finance, Charles-Alexandre de Calonne.
- chapeau à la Devonshire:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. French version of English style hat.
- chapeau à la Grenade:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Hat with pomegranate button to hold feathers in place. Named for French conquest of island in Caribbean.
- chapeau à la turque:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Hat of unclear description.
- chapeau à l'égyptienne:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Puffed handkerchief with lace edge that was worn as cap and was held on with aigrette of two heron feathers.
- chapeau à l'italienne:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's cap in style of those worn during Italian Renaissance.
- chapeau à plumes:** France. Hat with plumes.
- chapeau au bateau renversé:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's large bonnet with white gauze veil that reached to waist.
- chapeau claque:** France. Gibus.
- chapeau de Cardinal:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. In 1776, woman's straw hat bound with red ribbon. Popular during trial of Cardinal de Rohan.
- chapeau de paille:** France. Straw hat.
- chapeau d'homme:** France. Man's trilby.
- chapeau jockey:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Hat in style of those worn by jockeys.
- chapeau melon:** See bowler hat.
- chapeau mou:** France. Squash hat.
- chapeau souple:** France. Slouch hat.
- chapeau-bras:** 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Small false hat shaped like tricorne, but flat. Carried by dandies under arm, rather than wearing hat which might disarrange hair. 2. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's crush bonnet introduced in 1814 by Mrs. Bell, London dressmaker.
- chapel d'acier:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Steel war-hat.
- chapel de Montauban:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Steel war-hat made at Montauban.
- chapel-de-fer:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Iron skull-cap, sometimes with brim.
- chapeleiro:** Portugal. Hatmaker.
- chappelle-de-fer:** See chapel-de-fer.
- chapeo:** Spain. Parasol.
- chaperone:** 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Caped hood with long liripipe which was sometimes worn draped around shoulders. Later worn with face opening over top of head and cape drooping decoratively over side. 2. Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.). Woman's soft, informal hood worn tied under chin.
- chapéu cardinalício:** Portugal. Cardinal's scarlet hat.
- chapiron:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. French hood.
- chapkan:** See balaba.
- chaplet:** Wreath or garland worn like fillet, often worn as symbol of honor.
- chappals:** India. Sandals.
- chaps:** Shortened form of chaparajos.
- chapska:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Poland. Fur-trimmed cap with square crown.
- chaqué:** Spain. Morning coat.
- chaqueta:** Spain. Heavy fabric or leather jacket worn by cowboys.
- chaqueta corta de marino:** Spain. Reefer.
- chaqueta corta y gruesa:** Spain. Lumberjack's jacket.
- chaqueta deportiva:** Spain. Blazer.
- chaqueta para casa:** Spain. Smoking jacket.
- chaquira:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Decorative beads.
- charahuilla:** Chile. Men's very wide trousers worn tied at ankles.
- charak:** Korea. Skirt.
- charan dharan:** India. Shoes.
- charanalankara:** India. Ordinary anklet or toe ring.
- chargat:** Turkmenistan. Woman's triangular shawl worn over alan dangi and yaluk.

charicari: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Leather, chamois, buckskin, or suede cavalry overalls that were sewn in the instep and had buttoned up sides on scalloped outer seam.

chariwari: *See* esquavar.

charka: India. A hand-powered floor spinning wheel.

charkha: *See* charka.

charlotte: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's wide, tightly gathered hat on brim with wide flounce. Named for Queen Charlotte of United Kingdom.

Charlotte Corday bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's outdoor hat with tall, soft crown gathered to narrow brim with frill. Wide ribbon covered place where crown and brim met. Pendant strings.

Charlotte Corday cap: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Named for Charlotte Corday, a heroine of the French Revolution known for being the murderer of Jean-Paul Marat. A lingerie cap designed as a variation of the mob cap worn during the French Revolution and trimmed with ribbons, flounces, lace, and flowers.

charm: *See* chatelaine.

charm bracelet: Bracelet with pendant charms.

charm ring: Talisman ring.

charm string: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular in 1880s, woman's necklace of small buttons of various styles.

charmè: Mexico. Silk velvet.

charmeen: Fine worsted fabric with twill.

charmeline: Fabric with twill back.

charmés: Spain. Charmeuse.

charmeuse: (20th century). Satin formal dress fabric with dull back and shiny face.

charmeuse felt: Soft, lightweight felt with lustrous face.

charol: Spain. Patent leather.

charoul: Egypt. A man's very full, ankle-length trousers.

charretera: Spain. Epaulet.

chartreuse: Yellow green.

charuot: Korea. Sack dress.

charvet: France. Elegant silk fabric in irregular twill weave.

charvet et fils de Paris: *See* charvet.

charwa: China. Worn by Yi women, woolen felt cape with square shoulders. Usually of black fabric and piped in a color.

chásè: China. Dark brown.

ch'aska: *See* t'ikita.

chasseur: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, hunter's green.

chasu: Korea. Embroidery.

chasuble: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Circular outer garment with head opening. 2. Silk or metallic fabric T-shaped cape worn in the Catholic Church. 3. France. Jumper.

chasujong: Korea. Amethyst, a gem.

châtain: France. Nut brown.

chatelaine: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to 20th century. Long metal chain that fastened around woman's waist, pinned to skirt. Had a variety of attachments, including keys, mirror, scent box, pincushion. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Small ring attached to watch chain. From it hung small fobs.

chatelaine bag: (20th century). Small bag attached to belt. Worn by women.

chatiagne: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, dark oak color.

chaton: France. Setting of gem.

chatoyante: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1847, thin wool fabric with gray ground having wide check.

chatta: India. Umbrella.

chattra: India. An umbrella, the symbol of royalty.

chau: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a crude fabric that is one-third cotton and two-thirds silk.

châu báu: Vietnam. Generic term for precious pearls.

chau fu: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Man's court dress consisting of chao pao, pi ling, hat, girdle, necklace, and boots.

chāubwalī jootī: India. Close-fitting embroidered slippers with pointed toes.

chaudron: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1882, copper red.

chaugoshia: India. A cap made of four panels which meet in a point at the top of the crown. In the 19th century, it was worn informally at court.

chaulari: India. A four-stringed necklace.

chaume: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, new color.

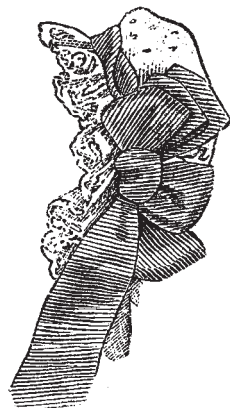
chauri: India. A fly whisk made from an ox tail.

chausettes: France. Socks.

chause: *See* epitoga.

chassembles: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Nobility's hose with leather soles. Were sometimes worn without other shoes.

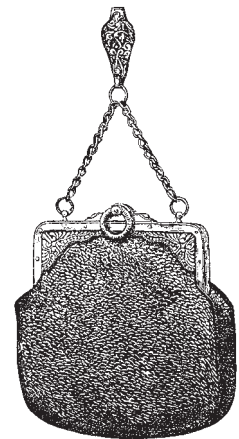
chasses: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Leg coverings of fabric, stitched to fit.



Charlotte Corday cap
(early Crinoline)
Dover Publications



Charlotte Corday cap
(late Crinoline)



chatelaine bag
Dover Publications

chausses en bourses: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Breeches that were full at bottom.

chausses larges à l'antique: France. Galligaskins.

chausses semellées: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Footed tights.

chaussette: *See* chaussettes.

chaussette montant: France. Long socks.

chaussons: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Trews or breeches of chain mail.

chaussure: France. Shoe.

chaussures à cric: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Heeled shoes.

chaussures à pont-levis: *See* chaussures à cric.

chayazome: Japan. Summer kimono.

cheater's cloth: A fabric printed with an all-over quilt design, intended to look like a pieced quilt top.

cheats: 1. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Men's waistcoats with front made from elaborate fabric and back from cheap fabric. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Man's shirt with collar attached already.

chechia: 1. Arabia. Cylindrical skullcap with tuft on top. 2. Tall hat similar to fez.

chechias: Tunisia. Tight-fitting round felt hat.

cheesecloth: Loosely woven, plain weave, lightweight cotton fabric. Thin and very flimsy. Originally used to wrap around pressed cheese.

chef's apron: One-piece apron of canvas, terry, or other heavy fabric.

cheklaton: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Scarlet or gold fabric.

chekmak: Turkey. Silk and cotton blend fabric with gold threads woven into it.

chela: India. Woman's upper garment.

chele: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fur from marten's throat.

chelsea: Flat collar with pointed ends that meet in front in deep V.



Chelsea boot

See also photospread (Foot and Legwear).

Chelsea boot: (1960–1970 C.E.). Man's ankle-high boot with elastic gores on sides.

Chelsea collar: (1960–1970 C.E.). Long-pointed man's collar.

chelum: Borneo. Black.

chemical lace: A form of machine embroidery with the pattern worked in a vegetable fiber on a silk ground.

chemiloon: Woman's one-piece combination of chemise and drawers.

chemise: 1. Byzantine (400–1200 C.E.). Long-sleeved undergarment that showed beneath sleeves of women's garments. 2. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) By this time, sometimes colored. 3. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Linen, homespun, or cotton knee-length gar-

ment with square neck. 4. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, pleated gussets were introduced to assist in shaping bust. In 1880s, elaborately trimmed. By 1890, replaced with combinations. 5. France. Shirt.

chemise à la greque: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. High-waisted gown with small puffed sleeves and slightly gathered skirt.

chemise à la Reine: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Popularized by Marie Antoinette, a loose, unfitted gown with deep décolletage worn sashed at waist.

chemise à l'anglaise: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Lingerie gown with crushed satin sash. Worn in winter and summer.

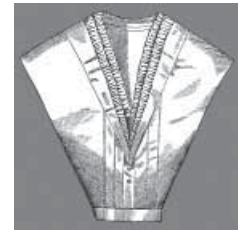
chemise de nuit: France. Nightgown.

chemise d'homme: France. Shirt.

chemise dress: Dress that hangs straight from shoulders.

chemise gown: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Muslin gown with sleeves cut full at shoulder and fitted at wrist. Fitted at waist where it tied with sash.

chemisette: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Prussia. Cuirassier's waistcoat. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). White muslin or cambric wrap to fill décolletage of gown.



chemisette

chemisier: France. Shirtwaist.

chèn bù: China. Lining fabric.

cheney: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Wool or worsted fabric. Possibly nickname for Philip and Cheney.

chéng: China. Orange.

chenille: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to 20th century. 1. Fringed ribbon used as trim. 2. Caterpillar-shaped ornament on carabineer helmet. 3. Fabric with tufted, velvety pile.

chenille blonde: A silk or other light thread lace with chenille used to outline the geometric pattern.

chenille embroidery: Velvety embroidery of fine chenille.

chenille lace: France. Bobbin lace with silk honeycomb ground filled in with thick stitches and outlined in white chenille.

chèn kù: China. Underpants.

chèn qún: China. Underskirt or petticoat.

chèn shan: China. Shirt.

chèn yí: China. Underclothes.

cheo: Afghanistan. Woman's long black cotton robe worn pulled up into pouch at waist.



cheongsam

See also *photospread*
(*Women's Wear*).

cheongsam: American. Oriental style gown ending four to five inches above knee with side slit of eight to ten inches.

chepeneag: Hungary and Romania. Overcoat.

Cherbourg: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, silk walking dress en tablier with checked trim of velvet ribbon. It had velvet buttons.

cherkeska: 1. Russia. Circassian long-waisted outer garment. 2. Caucasus. Fitted, front-opening jacket with full skirt and standing collar. Reaches to mid-thigh.

chermisi: See *chermisino*.

chermisino: Italy. Crimson.

chernodreshnik: Bulgaria. Men's black dress; trousers that are full at hips and fitted at knee with waist-length jacket.

cherry: Bright red color, yellowish red in hue.

cherryderry: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). India. Cotton fabric similar to gingham.

cherusque: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Lace border on neck of women's décolleté gowns or starched lace collarettes of court costume.

cherusse: See *cherusque*.

cherven ruchenik: Bulgaria. Red kerchief worn by newly married woman for first 40 days of marriage.

Chesterfield overcoat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Man's fitted overcoat with hidden buttons and velvet collar.

chestnut: Brown with yellowish tint.

cheval de frise: France. Crisscross dress trim.

Chevalier bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1870s, bonnet made completely of jet beads.

chevaux de frise: See *cheval de frise*.

cheveril: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Very flexible kid leather.

chevesaille: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Decorative border on neck of garment.

Cheviot: Germany. Cheviot.

cheviot: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1880, soft, shaggy faced, twill weave, wool fabric in tiny stripes and checks. Originally made from Cheviot sheep. 2. Striped or checked cotton shirting.

cheviot tweed: Tweed fabric with diagonally twilled or chevron pattern.

chevre: France. Goatskin.

chèvre de Chine: France. Chinese goat fur.

chèvre de Mongolie: France. Mongolia fur.

chevreau: France. Goatskin.

chevrette: France. Thin goatskin.

chevron: Originally a heraldic device, but in the early 19th century this inverted V motif began to be used as part of military ranking notation.

chevron de laine: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Germany. Introduced in 1878, fine twill weave fabric with every other line being reverse twill.

cheyne lace: See *chain lace*.

cheyney: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Worsted or woolen fabric with pattern printed on prior to weaving, creating shadow design.

chhint: India. Chintz.

chi: China. A foot (35 cm).

chi fu: China. Manchu imperial robe with a diaper pattern.

chí hong: Vietnam. Pink thread, the symbol of marriage.

chianetta: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Helmet.

chiang chau: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a raw silk and cotton fabric with a shiny black surface. It was thinner than sang chau.

chicken: India. Embroidery.

chicken skin glove: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Glove made of chicken skin and worn by women to soften and whiten their hands while they slept.

chickenwalla: India. Itinerant dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs, petticoats, etc.

chicon: India. Fine white embroidered sari fabric.

chicoree: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Material cut with edge left raw.

chiffon: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) to present. Delicate silk barege or grenadine. Now, a very light, sheer, open mesh, plain weave fabric.

chiffon batiste: Very lightweight, sheer batiste.

chiffon crepe: Sheer, light crepe.

chiffon lace: Chiffon embroidered in silk yarn.

chiffon net: High quality, black silk net.

chiffon taffeta: Quality, lightweight, sheer taffeta that is soft and lustrous.

chiffon velvet: Very soft, lightweight silk pile velvet.

chifón: Spain. Chiffon.

chifón terciopelo: Spain. Chiffon velvet.

chigap: Korea. Purse.

chignon: Knot or mass of hair on back of head.

chignon flottant: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's hairstyle incorporating ringlets or curls hanging over back of neck.

chignon strap: Band that loops beneath hair in back to hold woman's hat in place.

chihèsè: China. Russet color.

chihóng: China. Crimson.

chiiwaun: Thailand. Buddhist monk's upper garment.

chijimi: Japan. Crepe.

chikan: India. Whitework.

chikara-age: Japan. Shoulder pleat giving uplifting effect.

ch'ilbo norigae: Korea. Cloisonné pendants.

child's pudding: Child's small round hat that hides padding to protect their skulls.

Chilkat blankets: Canada. Goat hair blankets made by Chilkat Tlingit women.

chillo: India. Brightly colored cotton fabric.

chillu: See utcu.

chilum: See chelum.

ch'ima: Korea. Skirt part of national costume.

chimere: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Long, sleeveless ecclesiastical gown in black satin or silk that opened down center front.

chimi: Bolivia. Two colors blended together.

chimir: Romania. A 15–25 cm wide leather belt.



chimney pot hat

chimney pot hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Tall top hat with almost no brim. Worn by men.

chimpato: Peru. Colored woolen cords worn woven in a woman's hair.

chimphullani: India. A woman's short skirt.

chimpita: Peru. Narrow chumpi.

chin stays: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular in late 1820s to late 1830s, frills of tulle or lace on some bonnet strings that made frill around chin when tied.

China calico: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Fashionable and affordable fabric imported from Calcutta, India.

china cola: India. Sleeveless, metal armor, probably of Chinese origin.

China cotton: China. Cotton used for comforters and quilts.

China damask: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1879, two-color cotton damask with palm pattern.

China gauze: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1878, light colored gauze sprinkled with tufts of silk floss.

China grass: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1870, plain weave fabric of China grass used for summer waistcoats.

china patta: India. Chinese silk of a golden color.

China ribbon: Narrow, inexpensive ribbon.

China silk: Thin, transparent, plain weave, silk or silk blend fabric. Sometimes colored and figured.

chinacholaka: India. Royal person's outer garment.

Chinaseide: Germany. China silk.

Chinaziege: Germany. Chinese goat fur.

chinbunhongui: Korea. Cherry colored.

chinchilla: France and Spain. Blue gray fur of South American rodent, the *Chinchilla brevicaudata*.

chinchilla: Italy. Chinchilla fur.

Chinchilla: Germany. Chinchilla fur.

chinchilla cloth: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Thick woolen velvet overcoating fabric. 2. Heavy, tufted fabric, usually of wool.

chin-clout: Elizabeth (1550–1625 C.E.). Large square of fabric worn over the chin by country women.

chiné: Fabric in which warp is dyed before weaving, creating mottled appearance.

chinela: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Mule.

Chinese badger: China. Long-haired fur of badger.

chinese green: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Malachite green.

Chinese mink: China. Light yellowish fur of animal similar to mink.

chinese spenser: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1808, woman's very short jacket or spencer that had two long points in front.

Chinese Venice: Venetian lace made in China.

chingmul: Korea. Generic term for cloth.

chinhongsaek: Korea. Scarlet.

chinius: Romania. Man's sleeveless, drugget coat.

chinju: Korea. Pearl.

chino: Twill weave cotton fabric, mercerized and Sanforized.

chinó: Portugal. Chignon; wig.

chint: United States of America. Native American term for chintz.

chintes: Chintz.

chintz: Plain weave, brightly colored printed and wax-glazed linen.

chip hat: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's hat woven from thin wooden strips.

chipana: Peru. Incan wristlets and armlets of gold or silver.

chip'angi: Korea. Walking stick; cane.

chiquetades: See slashings.

chirimen: Japan. Dull luster silk crepe used for blouses, dresses, and kimonos.

chirinka: Russia. Square of silk or muslin embroidered in metallic thread or edged in gold fringe or tassels.

chiripá: Argentina. Worn into 20th century. Skirt formed by wrapping square woolen blanket around hips. It was held up by sturdy elaborate silver belt.

chisamus: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fur of unknown origin.

chita: Portugal. Calico.

chitão: Portugal. Printed cotton; chintz.

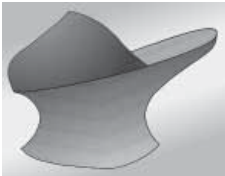
chite: 1. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). India. Painted linen. 2. Romania. Long fringes of colored wool.

chitika: See ruchika.

chiton: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Tunic, usually undergarment, held in position by fibula.

chitra: Sanskrit word for variegated.

chitragupita: India. A veil.
chitta: 1. Iran. Speckled or multicolored cloth. 2. Sanskrit word for spotted cloth.
chitterlings: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Linen or lace frills on front of men's shirts.
chivaret: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Wool fabric.
chivarras: Mexico. Leggings.
chivarros: *See* chivarras.
chiveret: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular woolen fabric.
chlaine: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Wool cloak worn by shepherds and warriors.
chlamus: Greek (3000 B.C.E.–100 B.C.E.). Cloak.
chlamydon: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Short wrap worn from right shoulder under left arm. Worn mostly by women.
chlamys: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Short, light, trapeze-shaped garment worn draped in various ways.
chloene: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Coarse wool garment worn hooked on one shoulder and wrapped under opposite arm.
chlopok: Russia. Cotton.
chobawi: Korea. Woman's silk hat worn in winter.
choclos: Peru. Silver earrings.
chocolat au lait: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1864, brown color.
chocolate: Dark reddish brown.
choga: India. Man's long sleeved, long skirted cloak that opened down front and fastened above waist.
choggā: India. Fan-shaped gold jewelry worn on turbans.
choggi: Korea. Waistcoat.
chogon: Korea. Jacket part of national costume.
chogori: Korea. Jacket.
choi-ngon: Vietnam. Crown.
choker: 1. High necklace. 2. High stiff neckcloth.
chokki: Korea. Man's vest.
choksaek: Korea. Red.
chokturi: Korea. Bride's delicate crown that is beaded and decorated with flowers and small pendants.
chol: Korea. Hair bow.
chola derby: Bolivia. Woman's brown, black, or beige bowler hat.
cholaka: India. Woman's transparent, ankle-length, white silk garment. *See also* choli.
cholana: India. Dhoti worn as shorts.
cholee: *See* choli.
choli: India. Short-sleeved, low cut bodice, usually of cotton.
ch'olmo: Korea. Helmet.
Cholo coat: Trade name for short sports coat.
cholst: Russia. Coarse linen cloth.
chompas: Ecuador. Sweaters.

ch'on: Korea. Cloth.
chonbok: Korea. Sleeveless out coat worn by scholars.
chong er: China. Pearl or piece of jade hung by an ear of mian guan.
chong kra ben: Laos and Thailand. Manner of draping fabric around the loins like an Indian dhoti.
chongbok: Korea. Formal dress.
chongjagwan: Korea. Scholar's three tiered hat. Named for Northern Sung Neo-Confucian scholar, Cheng I (1033–1103).
ch'ongsak: Korea. Blue.
chope: India. A phulkari shawl made by the maternal grandmother of a bride for presentation at the wedding. It is embroidered with a double darning stitch so the pattern is identical on both sides of the shawl.
chopines: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Usually made of cork or wood and covered with velvet or leather, high clogs worn to keep one's shoes out of muck and mire. Originally worn in the Middle East by women.

chopines
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).
Chorhemd: Germany. Surplice.
chorni: India. Pantaloons that are tight from the knee down.
ch'oroksaekui: Korea. Green.
chorrock: *See* Messrock.
chou: France. Soft rosette or knot of velvet, satin, ribbon, or lace and used as trim on women's dresses.
chóu: China. Silk fabric.
chou hat: France. Hat with soft, crushed crown.
chóuduàn: China. Silks and satins.
chouquette: France. Crocheted straw hat.
choux: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman's chignon.
chóuzi: China. Silk fabric.
chrisom: Child's baptismal gown.
chrome leather: Leather tanned in mineral process.
chromo embroidery: Embroidery done over colored paper pattern.
chrysogaitana: Greek. Type of surface embroidery, usually in gold.
chrysolithus: *See* topazon.
chrysoprase: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1869, popular pale green gemstone.
chu: China. Red.
chuàn: China. Bracelet.
chuandài: China. General term for apparel or dress.
chuanzhuó: China. General term for apparel or dress.
chubut wool: Argentina. Fine quality merino wool.
chuca: Peru. Very ordinary fabric.
chu-chu: China. Long chain of 108 stones.
chucu: Bolivia. Conical cap.
chuda: India. Man's hair-lock worn on top of head. *See also* kesapasa.

- chudamani:** India. Crown ornament with pearls.
- chudan:** Korea. Silks and satins.
- chuddah:** *See* chuddar.
- chuddar:** India. Mantle or shawl made from strip of cotton cloth three yards long. Worn by men only.
- chudder:** *See* chuddar.
- chuõi hat trai:** Vietnam. Pearl necklace.
- chuga:** India. A knee-length kurta.
- chugata:** Japan. Allover stenciled pattern.
- chugha:** India. Coat worn over a tunic by the Kushans.
- chukka boot:** (1930–1940 C.E.). United States of America. Popular for sportswear, almost ankle-high, heavy soled boot that tied high on instep.
- chukker shirt:** Short sleeved, open necked polo shirt.
- chuku:** *See* ñañaña.
- chulja:** Korea. Tape measure.
- chulla cara:** Ecuador. Monochrome poncho.
- chullo:** 1. Long stocking cap, as long as 18 inches. 2. Bolivia. Pointed knit cap with earflaps.
- ch’ullu:** Bolivia and Peru. Knitted cap.
- chullu:** *See* shukina.
- chumbi:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Incan belt.
- chumbi banderilla:** Ecuador. Belt used to tie the anaku.
- chumpi:** 1. Peru. Sash. 2. Bolivia and Peru. Belt.
- chun sam:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a long sleeved tunic of dark material that opened down the front and fastened with six coral buttons whose heads were made of hard black rubber. It had a tight collar worn flapped down.
- chunadi:** India. Kind of odhni.
- chunari:** India. Cotton and silk blend fabric that is tie-dyed.
- chundadi:** India. A veil-cloth.
- chungch’imak:** Korea. Long-sleeved robe worn by scholars.
- chungjolmo:** Korea. Soft hat; felt hat.
- chungsanmo:** Korea. Derby.
- chunnat:** India. The front pleats of the dhoti.
- chunzhuang:** China. Spring clothes.
- chuo:** *See* zhuo.
- chuo:** Vietnam. Necklace.
- chupa:** 1. Spain. Waistcoat. 2. Tibet. Long, surplice-front robe.
- chupetes:** *See* choclos.
- chupkun:** India. Long robe worn by most men.
- chuppaun:** Uzbekistan. Coat or tunic worn by Tartars.
- churajuna:** Ecuador. Quichua traditional dress.
- churna-kuntala:** India. Curled ringlets of hair.
- churridah:** India. Woman’s silk or cotton leggings.
- chusi:** Peru. Very thick and coarse fabric.
- chuspa:** Peru. Shoulder bag. *See also* alforja.
- ch’uspa:** Bolivia. Incan coca bag.
- ch’úspsa:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Incan small bag for carrying coca leaves.
- chusta:** Poland. Linen cloth.
- chusteczka:** Poland. Handkerchief.
- chustka:** Poland. Kerchief.
- chutki:** India. Twisted lace overlaid with tiny glass beads.
- chya mun bo:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a crude cotton fabric with a twill weave.
- chymer:** *See* chammer.
- chyrry:** Turkey. Women’s cloaks.
- ciabhag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for small ringlet or whisker.
- ciabh-chasta:** Ireland. Gaelic word for curled lock of hair.
- cialdini apron:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, decorative apron made from gores of gray chiné moire. It had a velvet plastron in the center with cutouts of horizontal diamonds revealing moire beneath. It was trimmed in black lace and buttons.
- ciarpa de’ Scozzesi:** Italy. Plaid.
- ciarsūr:** Ireland. Handkerchief.
- cias:** Ireland. Gaelic word for skirt.
- ciasan:** *See* cias.
- cilian cloth:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Basket weave mohair, very soft and drapable.
- cicimus:** *See* chisamus.
- cicisbeo:** Bow or knot of ribbon used to trim accessories.
- ciclaton:** *See* cheklaton.
- ciclatoun:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Very rich woven fabric of unknown origin.
- cicuilli:** Aztec. Sleeveless jacket.
- cidaris:** 1. Jewish priest’s tiara. 2. Crown of ancient Persian kings.
- ciel blue:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1869, palest sky tint with silver shimmer.
- ciemne okulary:** Poland. Tinted glasses.
- cifatten:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Ghana. Robes made from Turkish or Indian cut silk.
- ciferšlus:** *See* rajferšlus.
- cifraszür:** Hungary. Decorated szür.
- cihrai:** India. Flesh colored.
- cilice:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Commonly brown or black, hair shirt worn by monks.
- cillāwālī:** India. Turban made from two different pieces of fabrics.
- cimarosa:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, woman’s bonnet with brim of rose silk, crown of figured illusion, and neck cape of white blonde. It was trimmed in rose ribbons and black lace.
- cimds:** Lithuania. Glove.
- cimeira:** Portugal. Crest of a helmet.
- cimier:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Ornament on top of helmet. Also referred to the helmet itself.
- cina:** India. A silk from China.
- cinamsuka:** India. Silk from China.
- cinch belt:** (1940–1949 to 1950–1959 C.E.). Wide belt of elastic or cloth, worn very tight.

- cīnctus:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Man’s belt. *See also* balteus.
- cinctus gabinus:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Garment for solemn occasions.
- cinde kenanga:** Java. A batik pattern.
- cinde parang:** Java. A batik pattern.
- cinde wilis:** Java. A batik pattern.
- cīnduse:** Romania. Woman’s low-necked, black woolen frock.
- cineflone:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Slave who used a curling iron on women’s heads.
- cineraire:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Red purple.
- cingătoare:** Romania. Belt.
- cingillum:** Roman (53 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Woman’s belt.
- cingle:** Girdle; sash; belt.
- cingulum:** 1. *See* cīnctus. 2. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Band or belt worn by women under their breasts or by men to tuck up skirt for exercise.
- cingulum militare:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Man’s broad hip belt of metal plaquettes that were jointed or mounted on leather. Sword worn suspended from this belt.
- cingulum militiae:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Military waist-belt. Term rarely used before third century C.E.
- cini:** India. Chinese blue.
- cinnamon:** Grayish brown.
- cinnteagan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for coarse cloth.
- cinta:** 1. Spain. Ribbon. 2. Spain. Hat band. 3. Ecuador. Band worn woven around a woman’s hair. 4. Portugal. Girdle; sash.
- cintaliga:** Portugal. Garter belt.
- cinto:** 1. Spain. Waistband. 2. Portugal. Girdle.
- cintura:** Italy. Girdle.
- cinturão:** Portugal. Wide sash or belt.
- cinturón:** Spain. Belt.
- cinzento:** Portugal. Gray.
- cioda:** Croatia and Serbia. Pin.
- ciolar:** Ireland. Gaelic word for linsey-woolsey.
- ciondolino:** *See* orecchino.
- cioppa:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Full over-gown with hanging sleeves which were often lined with fur or silk. It often had rich fur around facings.
- ciorap:** Romania. Stocking.
- ciotag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for little scarf.
- cipcic:** Romania. Woman’s small cap.
- cipela:** 1. *See* obuca. 2. Poland. Shoe.
- cipka:** Croatia and Serbia. Lace.
- cipky:** *See* krajky.
- çipsip:** Turkey. Woman’s indoor slippers.
- cīra:** India. Kind of odhni.
- cirb:** Ireland. Gaelic word for skirt.
- circas:** Germany. Cassimere.
- circassian:** Wool and cotton fabric with diagonal weave.
- circassian bodice:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman’s bodice in folds from shoulders and crossing waist.
- circassian hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1806, woman’s hat similar to gipsy hat but with fanciful crown.
- circassian sleeve:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn by children in 1807, short sleeve that looped up in front.
- circassian wrapper:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Similar to night chemise. Very low bodice and sleeves of stripes of alternating fabrics.
- circassians:** Twilled lining fabric originally made of mohair, later of rayon or cotton and wool.
- circassienne gown:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Variation of polonaise gown with double sleeves.
- circingle:** Girdle worn over cassock.
- circular:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Ankle-length cape lined with squirrel fur, fancy flannel, or surah silk.
- circumfolding hat:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1830s, man’s round, low-crowned dress hat that folded flat to carry under arm.
- ciré:** A heavy, lustrous lace usually sold as a wide flouncing.
- ciruela:** Spain. Plum.
- ciselé velvet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1876, fabric with satin ground and raised pattern in velvet.
- čist:** *See* bijel.
- citra-kapardaka:** India. Either a printed calico or a figured fabric.
- citravastra:** India. A patterned cloth.
- citrine:** Yellow or yellowish green color, like a lemon.
- citron:** Greenish yellow.
- cittalam:** India. A type of variegated fabric.
- ciupag:** Bulgaria. Woman’s short jacket.
- civet cat:** Hide of the *Spilogale putorius*, a member of the skunk family but with a white patterned coat.
- civette:** France. Fur of the civet cat.
- cizma:** Croatia and Serbia. Boot.
- cizmă:** Romania. Boot.
- clabaran:** Ireland. Gaelic word for patten.
- clac:** Spain. Gibus.
- clach-mhara:** Ireland. Gaelic word for an aquamarine.
- claidheamh-mor:** Scotland. Great sword.
- clair de lune:** Color ranging from pale greenish blue to lavender gray.
- clann:** Ireland. Gaelic word for lock of hair.
- clap:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Garment for both genders.
- clāp:** United Kingdom. Old English word for cloth.
- clapes:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term for clothes.
- clāpes:** United Kingdom. Old English word for clothing. *See also* rēaf.
- claque:** Collapsible hat.

clarence: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's boot with triangular gusset of soft leather and eyelets for lacing.

clarence blue: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1811, color similar to Cambridge blue.

claret: Claret wine color.

Clarissa Harlowe bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's large bonnet of leghorn straw and lined with velvet.

Clarissa Harlowe corsage: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's evening dress with off-the-shoulder neckline and short sleeves with two or three lace falls.

clavi: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Purple bands that vertically decorated tunics of Roman dignitaries.

clavos: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Aglets.

clawhammer tails: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Man's coat with straight cutaway front and very long tails in back.

Clay worsted: United Kingdom. Heavy fabric with diagonal weave.

cleachd: Ireland. Gaelic word for ringlet of hair.

cleachdag: *See* cleachd.

clearc: Ireland. Gaelic word for lock of hair or bright yellow colored.

cleòc: Ireland. Mantle or cloak.

cleòca Gaidhealach: Scotland. Inverness cape.

cleòcan: Ireland. Scarf.

cleopatra: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a magenta color.

cliabh: Ireland. Gaelic word for straightjacket.

cliabhan-ceangail: Ireland. Gaelic word for bodice.

clinquant: France. To glitter, as with gold or silver.

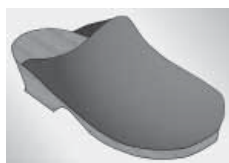
cloak: Loose outer wrap.

cloak-bag breeches: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's trousers cut very full and gathered above knee. Decorated with points or ribbon rosette or bow.

clōca: Ireland. Cloak. *See also* brat.



cloche



clog

cloche: (1920–1930 C.E.). Close-fitting, bell-shaped hat.

cloche de feutre: France. Felt cloche.

cloche de fieltro: Spain. Felt cloche.

cloche di feltro: Italy. Felt cloche.

clock: 1. Triangular insertion in garment to widen it at that point. 2. Originally, embroidery to cover seams of clock insertion; later it meant embroidery on ankles, gored or not.

clock-mutch: Holland. Cap worn by women.

clōp: *See* clāp.

clog: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to 20th century. Wooden

soled shoe or sandal with leather upper. Originally developed to protect inner shoe from elements. 2. *See* mantell.

clòimh: Ireland. Wool.

cloissoné: Form of enameling.

cloister cloth: Rough, canvaslike, basket weave drapery fabric.

cloke: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloak.

clokey: United States. Cloque.

cloky: *See* clokey.

cloqué: France. Having appearance of being blistered.

close cap: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Small cap, similar to baby cap, worn by women and children. Elderly men often wore version of linen, lace, silk, brocade, or velvet.

close-gauntlet: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). A mitten gauntlet with a latch to attach the finger-ends to the cuff so as to make the hand's grasp unbreakable.

clot: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Heavy shoe soled in iron commonly worn by laborers.

cloth of gold: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to present. Material woven with a warp of real gold thread and a weft of silk. Occasionally, both warp and weft are of gold.

cloth rash: *See* rash.

clothe: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. To clothe or dress.

clotidienne: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1833, ribbon striped satin.

cloud: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1870s, woman's long scarf worn as outdoor headdress for evening.

clouded cane: *See* Malacca cane.

clouded lustrings: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Lustring with pale patterns on it.

clove: United Kingdom. Measure of fabric, 7.7 pounds.

cluas-sheud: Ireland. Gaelic word for ear jewel.

clubwig: *See* cadogan.

cluny lace: Bobbin lace of heavy ivory linen or cotton thread in paddle or wheel pattern.

cluthachadh: Ireland. Gaelic word for clothing.

cly: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Common term for pocket.

clytie knot: Woman's hairstyle involving hair being arranged in loose knot at nape of neck, in style of bust of Clytie, Greek nymph.

cnaep: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Fastener, brooch, or button.

cnàimh-deud: Ireland. Ivory.

cnaipe: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Ireland. Button.

cnap: Ireland. Gaelic word for button.

cnapan-trusgaidh: Ireland. Gaelic word for button.
cneaball: Ireland. Gaelic word for garter of thrums worn tied around the hose.
cneap: *See* cnap.
cneap-tholl: Ireland. Gaelic word for buttonhole.
cnemides: Armor of shaped hide or bronze.
cnemis: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Leather, brass, or bronze protective leggings worn by soldiers.
cô' con: Vietnam. Detachable collar.
cô' tay: Vietnam. Cuff.
coachman's coat: Heavy double-breasted coat with large metal buttons.
coācta: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Felt.
coalman's hat: Felt hat with deep fantail in back.
coalscuttle bonnet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's bonnet with huge shovel-like brim in front.
coamery: Isle of Man. Long, circular, homespun mantle.
coat shirt: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's shirt that opened and buttoned down front. *See also* tunic shirt.



coat-dress

See also *photospread*
(Women's Wear).
Dover Publications

coat-bodice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1880s, woman's day bodice with long basques, high neck, outside pockets, and buttons down front. Pleats in back like man's frock coat.

coat-dress: (1960–1970 C.E.). Tailored dress with pockets and closures similar to those found on outerwear. It was often made of fabrics similar to those used in men's suits.

coatee: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). In 1802, short coat or spencer.

coating velvet: Silk or rayon velvet with closely woven pile, so tight that when folded no break in pile is observable.

coatlet: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1899, a woman's velvet or fur short coat with fan-shaped collar with large revers. Sometimes frogged and braided.

coat-sleeve: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's sleeve cut like the sleeve of a man's coat, i.e., straight, tubular with slight curve at elbow and narrowing at wrist. In 1870s, often worn with mouse-queue cuff.

coazzone: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Wide braid or roll of hair, sometimes with ribbon woven into it, that hung down back.

cobalt blue: Medium greenish blue color.

cobceab: Clog-like shoe.

cobhrach: Ireland. Gaelic word for foam white.

coburg: Wool and cotton twill weave fabric.

Coburg bonnet: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1816, soft crowned bonnet that tied under chin.

Coburg cap: Woman's cap with high crown of silver tissue. Popular at opera.

cobweb lawn: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Around 1600, very fine transparent lawn.

cocar: Portugal. Rosette.

cocarde: France. Rosette or ornament of ribbon worn on hat. In French Revolution, became national party symbol called cockade.

coccarda: Italy. Cockade.

coccum: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). 1. The color scarlet. 2. Scarlet fabric.

cochall: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Ireland. Elbow-length, closely cowled or hooded mantle made from many pieces of fabric.

cochineal: 1. Red dye made from bodies of insects. 2. Bright yellowish red.

cochinilla: Ecuador. Quichua word for cochineal.

cochl: *See* mantell.

cochlach: Ireland. Gaelic word for hairlace.

cochull: Ireland. Gaelic word for cowl.

cockade: *See* cocarde.

cockers: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). 1. Rough knee-high boot worn by laborers, shepherds, and countrymen. 2. Leggings that buckle or button and strap under foot.

cockle: 1. Shell worn by pilgrims on travels. 2. Ringlet or curl.

cockle hat: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Hat with scallop shell on it to symbolize pilgrimage to shrine of St. James of Compostella in Spain.

cocktail apron: Decorative half apron of purely decorative nature.

cocktail dress: (20th century). Party dress for late afternoon.

cocoa: Dark brown, slightly lighter than chocolate.

cocrez: *See* cockers.

cocuzzolo o cupola: Italy. Hat crown.

coda: India. A cadar.

codiarite: Guatemala. Man's long wool tunic.

codini: Italy. Large carved bead of coral used in jewelry.

Codovec: Trade name for beaver hat.

codpiece: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.). Stuffed fabric appendage at front opening of men's hose.

cod-placket: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Term meaning front opening in men's breeches.

codrington: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's single- or double-breasted wrapper or loose overcoat resembling Chesterfield.

- coeffes:** France. Coifs.
- cœppe:** *See* hoett.
- cœur de melon:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, color of the inside of a melon.
- coffer headdress:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Woman’s box-shaped headdress worn with hair braided on each side of head.
- cofia:** Spain. Coif.
- cofia de tranzado:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Woman’s headdress consisting of a tube worn over the braid and attached to the cap.
- cofta:** Romania. Skirt.
- cogā:** India. Angaraklh that reaches to below the knees.
- coggers:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Men’s stiff leather gaiters that buttoned up side and had strap under instep.
- cogware:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Coarse fabric similar to frieze.
- čoha:** Croatia. Richly embroidered, long coat of light, pulled woolen white wool. It had tapered sleeves and a hemline widened with gores. It was worn over the shoulders. It fastened on the chest with leather straps.
- coif:** Small fitted cap worn by both genders.
- coif cooil corran:** Isle of Man. Sickle-shaped coif worn by older women.
- coif-de-mailles:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Coif of mail.
- coiffe:** France. Headdress.
- coiffette:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Skull-cap of iron worn by soldiers.
- coiffure à la Ceres:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, diadem of small flowers.
- coiffure à la Chinoise:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman’s hairstyle with hair drawn to topknot. Loose curls hung on each side of the face.
- coiffure à la conseillère:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Hairstyle in which top is curled and rest falls straight in back and in large curls on sides. Unpowdered and left its natural color.
- coiffure à la Dauphine:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Hairstyle with four large curls at sides to frame back hair. Named for wig style worn by Dauphin.
- coiffure à la Eurydice:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle.
- coiffure à la Flore:** 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, crown of brightly colored flowers.
- coiffure à la herisson:** *See* hedgehog haindo.
- coiffure à la Junon:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle.
- coiffure à la moutonne:** France. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman’s hairstyle with bangs and bobbed and crimped hair on the sides.
- coiffure à la Ninon:** France. Elizabethan (1500–1625 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle with short ringlet bangs, shoulder curls, and back knot. Named for Ninon l’Eclou, Parisian leader of fashion.
- coiffure à la Pomone:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, diadem headdress of fruits and leaves.
- coiffure à la qu’es aco:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. In 1774, woman’s hair fashion that included three plumes at back of the head.
- coiffure à la Reine:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle.
- coiffure à la zazzera:** France. Man’s hairstyle with ends curled under.
- coiffure à l’Agnes Sorel:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Popular from 1836 to 1849, woman’s hairstyle with bangs in front and a knot on back.
- coiffure à l’anglomane:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle arranged in exaggerated English style.
- coiffure à l’enfant:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle.
- coiffure à l’indisposition:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman’s fancy cap made of lace and muslin worn around 1812.
- coiffure au chien couchant:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Literally, “like a recumbent dog,” a hairstyle with two large curls on sides that reached down to the shoulders.
- coiffure Egyptienne:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman’s headdress made from two bandeaux of groseille colored velvet embroidered with gold. Had lotus flower on one side and bow on other, decorated with hieroglyphics.
- coiffure en bouffons:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle with tufts of crimped hair over temples and fringe (garçette) over forehead.
- coiffure en cadettes:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Hairstyle worn by both genders with lock of hair wound in ribbons that fell on either side of face. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Man’s hairstyle in which two long locks were held in back with ribbon.
- coiffure en chien couchant:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle.
- coiffure en moulin à vent:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle.
- coiffure en parterre galant:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman’s hairstyle.
- coiffure en raquette:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Supported by a hoop, a woman’s hairstyle with hair swept up around the face and puffed over temples.
- coiffure Eugenie:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. In 1860, green velvet foliage diadem trimmed with daisies and ornaments of gold.
- coiffure Louis Trieze:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.).

- France. In 1860, mauve velvet toque trimmed with amethyst and white ostrich feather.
- coiffure Maintenon:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, touffet of short curls atop the head, ringlets behind ears, back hair in bow or puffs.
- coiffure Zouave:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1860, green velvet and gold trim on bandeau of white ostrich feathers.
- coiléar:** Ireland. Collar.
- coileir:** Ireland. Gaelic word for collar or necklace.
- coilichin:** Ireland. Gaelic word for large cravat or muffler.
- coin de feu:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1848, woman's wide sleeved short coat that closed at neck. Made of velvet, cashmere, or silk and worn indoors.
- cointise:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. To be extreme or unusual in fashion.
- coire:** Ireland. Gaelic word for ring or girdle.
- cōirighim:** Ireland. To clothe or to dress.
- cojin para hacer puntilla:** Spain. Lace-pillow.
- cokar:** India. Close-fitting gold necklace with pearls on it.
- coke:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Nickname for the bowler, so called for William Coke who first commissioned the hat.
- cokers:** *See* cockers.
- col:** France. Collar.
- cola:** India. A young girl's tunic.
- colaka:** *See* cola.
- colan:** Romania. Woman's belt.
- colar:** Portugal. Necklace.
- colar de pérolas:** Portugal. String of pearls.
- colbac:** Spain. Busby.
- colbacco:** Italy. Busby.
- colback:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Drum-shaped military hat covered in fur with laced crown. Often had plume in front.
- Colbert embroidery:** France. Embroidery with worked background outlining unworked designs.
- colberteén:** *See* colbertine.
- colbertine:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Coarse French lace named for J.B. Colbert, Minister of Finance. Unpopular by mid-18th century.
- colcha de renda:** Portugal. Bertha.
- colchete:** Portugal. Hook and eye.
- coler:** 1. Wales. Collar. 2. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for collar or necklace.
- colera:** Mexico. Man's open-front vest made from two widths of red and white striped fabric. Embroidered and fringed.
- colête:** Portugal. Waistcoat.
- coli:** India. Short jacket.
- colier:** Romania. Necklace. *See also* ghiordan.
- collana:** Italy. Necklace.
- collar:** Spain. Necklace.
- collar à la Vandyke:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Guipere lace collar worn tied close at throat.
- collar canvas:** Fabric used in theatrical corset.
- collar of esses:** Decorative collar made of interlocking S designs.
- collar velvet:** Thick velvet with short pile used for velvet collars on overcoats.
- collare:** *See* collo.
- Colleen Bawn cloak:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular from 1850 to 1867, white grenadine cloak with large cape that was supported by rosettes in back.
- collerette:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Ruff of lace or cotton, part of historical revival movement.
- collet:** *See* col; guleron.
- collet monte:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. Linen collar with card or tin base. *See also* rotonde.
- colletin:** 1. Vestment cloth worn around neck by priests in Catholic Church. 2. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Piece of plate armor worn over shoulders and around neck.
- colletto:** *See* collo.
- colley-westonward:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term meaning gone awry, referring to fashion of wearing mandilion sideways on the body.
- collier:** 1. France. Collar-like necklace. 2. *See* halsketting.
- collier de chien:** Dog collar-style necklace.
- collo:** Italy. Collar.
- collodion silk:** *See* artificial silk.
- colmar:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Fan fashionable during reign of Queen Anne (1702–1714 C.E.).
- colobium:** 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Sleeveless tunic. 2. Byzantine (400–1200 C.E.). Similar to Greek kolobus, made of linen or wool and sewn on sides and at the shoulder. Occasionally it was sewn all in one piece.
- colonial pump:** (1900–1910 C.E.). New name for the Molière.
- color aceitung:** Spain. Olive.
- colorado:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Red. 2. Ecuador and Guatemala. Red.
- colorante acido:** Spain. Acid dye.
- colori corozoso:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Mourning colors which were dull dark colors, shades of mulberry, blue, green, brown, and black.
- Colson:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1859, poile de chevre dress with plain, round corsage and plain, very full skirt.

coltrui: Holland. Polo necked sweater.

Columbine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, richly embroidered mantilla trimmed with seven inch netted fringe. It was trimmed down center front with double row of silk puffing and had a waist knot. Collar and cuffs were of embroidered cambric and edged in tatting.

comadreja: Spain. Weasel.

comadreja de Siberia: Spain. Kolinsky fur.

combed helmet: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloth-covered cork helmet with a raised spine running from the top down the back. It had a lightly curved brim like a bowler.



combinations

combinations: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Several varieties of woman's underwear made in one piece were so called: chemise-drawers-pantaloon (1892), pantaloons-petticoat (1897), and bodice-pantaloons-petticoat (1898).

comboy: 1. Ceylon. Long, wrapped, colorful skirt worn by both men and women as part of national dress. 2. India. Skirt or kilt of white calico.

comforter: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1840s, man's wool scarf worn wrapped around neck in cold weather.

comforts: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1800, double soled sandals.

còmhdach: Ireland. Generic term for clothing.

comh-dhualadh: Ireland. Gaelic word for embroidery.

com-le: Vietnam. Suit of clothes.

comley: See kambala.

commode: See fontanges.

common dress: See undress.

common gingham: Coarse gingham.

comperes: France. Small false front on the front of bodice suggesting a waistcoat.

cô'n bàu: Vietnam. Imperial robe.

concertina cloth: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a corded silk fabric with silk shot through it.

conch: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Full-length wrap with wired standing collar. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Shell-shaped, gauze or crepe hat built on a tin frame worn primarily by widows.

conch hat: Hat of palmetto leaves.

concha: Belt worn by both Navajo men and women. Made of silver ornaments on leather strap.

conchiglie cipree: Italy. Cowries.

conciu: Romania. 1. Woman's finely embroidered head-dress. 2. Knot of plaited hair worn on crown of head. 3. Band around which woman's hair is gathered.

condra: Hungary. Man's jacket of homespun fabric.

conejo: Spain. Rabbit fur.

coney: Nickname for rabbit fur.

confezione: Italy. Tailored clothing.

confidents: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). 1. Small curls of hair by the ears. 2. Silk hood that tied under the chin.

congбай: China. Very light blue.

conglù: China. Pale yellowish green.

congo: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1883, a rich burnished coppery gold.

Congo cloth: Trade name for all rayon fabric.

congo red: First direct cotton colors, discovered in 1884 by Boettigen.

congress gaiter: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Ankle-high boot with leather or cloth top and elastic gusset in the sides instead of laces.

congress shoe: See congress gaiter.

connaught: Cotton foundation fabric used for embroidery.

conque: See conch.

considerations: See panniers.

Constance: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. In May, 1860, seven flounced spring dress.

constitution cord: Very heavy corded cotton fabric. See also cable cord.

constitutionals: See constitution cord.

contado: Mexico. Zoque Indian counted embroidery.

Continental: (1950–1960 C.E.). Man's hairstyle.

continental hat: See androsame.

contoushe: See kontush.

convent cloth: Solid color, plain weave woolen fabric once used for nun's apparel.

conversation bonnet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fashionable in 1807, chip bonnet with flaring brim. Usually lined with silk that matched the ribbon trim which went around crown and tied in bow on top of the bonnet.

conversation hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Fashionable in 1803, woman's hat similar to the conversation bonnet but with brim wrapping around entire hat.

convertible collar: Straight collar, made to be worn up or down.

convertible jumper: Sleeveless dress worn in different ways: with sweater for casual wear, with blouse for day wear, and alone for evening.

convolvulus: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) In 1895, a shade of purple.

cony: Rabbit skin.

cool gown: China. Song dynasty. Gown used as everyday dress by officials; later a mourning gown.

cool pants: See hot pants.



coolie hat

coolie hat: Usually made of woven straw, a round, widely conical hat.

coomassie: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, new gray color.

coothay: India. Striped satin fabric.

copa: 1. Sides of crown of hat. 2. Spain. Hat crown.

copatain: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Hat with high conical crown.

cope: Liturgical vestment in Catholic Church; embroidered or brocaded semicircular cape that fastens across chest with wide ornamental band. Vestigial hood in back.

Copenhagen blue: Medium light grayish blue.

cophia: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Coif of mail.

copitank: *See* copitain.

copotain: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Woman's hat with high crown and small brim. Revived 1640–1665 as sugarloaf.

copper: Brown with yellowish red tint.

coppo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Skull of a helm or helmet.

copricappa: Sardinia. Cape.

coq: *See* coque.

coquard: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Worn by Swiss and German knights, satin cap with plumes.

coque: France. 1. Loop or looped bow of ribbon used as trim. 2. Long, iridescent, black and green feathers of rooster used as trim on hats.

coquearde: Tuft of rooster feathers.

coquelicot: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, blood red.

coqueluche: France. Hood or cowl.

coquette: Decorative patch worn on lips.

coquillage: France. Trim resembling shells.

coquille: France. Edging or ruching in shell shape.

coquillicot feathers: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States. Stiff bunch of rooster feathers used as hat trim in 1802.

cor: Portugal. Brown. *See also* castanho.

cor de laranja: Portugal. Orange.

cor de rosa: Portugal. The color rose.

Cora mantle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In October, 1859, silk or poplin mantle made in imitation of the toga.

coracinus color: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Black wool.

coraco Eugenie: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, lightweight fabric jacket.

coral: Medium bright red orange.

coral currant button: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Used after 1845, currant-shaped, coral button used on men's waistcoats.

Coralie: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, woman's crocheted basket-shaped purse.

Coraline: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In November, 1859, highly decorated mantle of black cloth with square sleeves.

coramo: India. Pajama.

coranā: India. Narrow trousers.

corano: India. Trousers cut loose to the knee and fitted below the knee.

corazza: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Worn after 1845, man's cambric or cotton fitted shirt that buttoned down back. 2. Italy. Cuirass. 3. *See* pettabotta.

corbata: Spain. Necklace; necktie.

corbata ascot: Spain. Ascot.

corbeau: France. Very dark green, almost black in color.

corchete: Spain. Hook and eye; hook.

corcuir: Ireland. Gaelic word for red color or purple colored.

corcur: Ireland. Gaelic word for scarlet.

corcurachd: Ireland. Gaelic word for purple.

corde du Roi: France. Corduroy.

cordeliere: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Long chain which hung from girdle and held small items. Worn by women. Also, knotted girdle worn by Franciscan friars. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1846, silk and wool blend fabric.

cordellate: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Grogam. 2. Peru. Coarse wool fabric used for trousers and blankets.

cordero: Spain. Lamb.

cordero del Rusia: Karakul.

cordero del Tibet: Spain. Tibet lamb.

cordero mongoliano: Spain. Mongolia fur.

cordey cap: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1795 to 1799, woman's large crowned hat with wide lace brim that was trimmed with cockades or ribbon bows.

cordobán: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Goatskin.

cordoban leather: Goatskin, tanned simply.

cordões de sapatos: Portugal. Shoelace.

cordon: Decorative cord, lace, or braid used as a fastening or to indicate rank.

cordon de soulier: France. Shoelace.

cordon de zapatos: Spain. Shoelace.

cordoncillo con alma: Spain. Gimp.

cordonero: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Passementerie maker.

cordoni: Greece. A woman's chest ornament of multiple chains from which hang medallions, coins, and ornaments.

cordonnet: Raised edge of military braid.

cordouan: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Black or colored soft leather.

cordovan: Dark reddish brown.

Cordovan: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's cloth cloak with velvet passementerie and buttons of same.

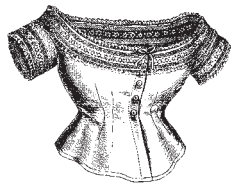
- corduroy:** Plain or twill weave, cut pile fabric with wide or narrow wales.
- cordwain:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Cordovan or Spanish leather.
- cordy:** Felt hat.
- cordyback hat:** *See* caudebec hat.
- corinna:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1837, richly flowered silk fabric.
- corinth blue:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Color of calamine.
- corinthe green:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Light green.
- corium:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). 1. Leather. 2. Upper body leather made of overlapping scales or flaps of leather.
- cork rump:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's bustle made from pad stuffed with cork.
- corked shoes:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Women's shoes with wedge-shaped cork heels.
- corcking pins:** Large pins used to hold hair in place.
- cornalia:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Jewish woman's pointed veil. *See also* cornu.
- corned shoe:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wide-toed shoe.
- corner cap:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Cap with three or four corners worn with academic or ecclesiastical dress.
- cornet:** 1. Long point of a hood. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Woman's cap with point on top. 3. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's linen headdress.
- cornet hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's hat with gathered crown and narrow brim.
- cornet skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1892, a woman's day skirt with slightly gored front section measuring 40 inches at hem and darted at waist. Back was cut on bias and trained in semicircle.
- cornette:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Long pendant strips of fabric like English liripipe and tippet. 2. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman's bonnet with gathered crown and brim worn turned down. Worn tied under chin with small ribbon bow.
- cornette à la Diane:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Worn in 1815, small bonnet with crescent-shaped front.
- cornflower:** Medium purplish blue.
- corno:** Italy. Tall conical felt hat worn by Venetian doges.
- cornu:** Italy. Venetian doge's brocade, satin, or velvet cap. *See also* cornalia.
- coroa:** Portugal. Crown; wreath.
- corolla:** Dainty folds in front of nun's hat.
- coron:** Ireland. Gaelic word for crown or coronet.
- coron Muire:** Ireland. Gaelic word for rosary of beads.
- coron oir:** Ireland. Crown of gold.
- corona:** 1. Circlet or fillet, often of gold, worn as part of ecclesiastical vestments. 2. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Crown or garland awarded for distinguished service.
- corona etrusca:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Wreath of gold leaves, set with jewels and tied with ribbons that was held over the head of a general when making his triumphal entry into Rome.
- corona muralis:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Band of gold with turreted upper edge awarded for bravery in siege.
- corona navalis:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Gold band decorated with ship prows awarded for naval service to the Empire.
- corona radiata:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Headdress of divinity suggesting rays of the sun.
- coronal:** Coronet; crown.
- coronation braid:** Filled cotton cord.
- coronet:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Ornamental circlet worn on head.
- corozoso:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Dark mourning colors of mulberry, blue, brown, green, and black.
- corp a baleine:** *See* corps piqué.
- corpetto:** Italy. Bodice.
- corpiño:** 1. Peru. Sleeveless vest. 2. Spain. Bodice.
- corps piqué:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Fitted quilted camisole with busk of varnished wood to stiffen it. In 17th and 18th centuries, whaleboned underbodice that laced and was held in position with shoulder straps. Replaced in late 18th century by a corset.
- corredo:** Italy. Trousseau.
- correia articulada:** Portugal. Chain belt.
- corr-léine:** Ireland. Shirt of armor.
- corsage:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Snug, sleeveless jacket worn over bliaut. Resembles a corset. Worn by women. 2. Small bouquet of flowers worn pinned on woman's bosom. 3. France. Woman's jacket.
- corsage à la Maintenon:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Worn from 1836 to 1849, shaped bodice with ribbon knots down center front.
- corsage à la vierge:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Austro-Hungarian Empire. Term for berth.
- corsage en corset:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Worn from 1836 to 1849, fitted evening bodice with seams similar to those in corset.
- corsage en Fourreau:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to present. Style of cutting the bodice in one with the skirt by a central panel at the back.

corse: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Snug, sleeveless jacket made of leather or metal disks. Worn over man's tunic or bliaut. 2. Spain. Corset. 3. Italy. Corset.

corselet: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Piece of armor covering torso.

corset: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Long or short sleeveless surcoat worn by men. 2. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Woman's gown that laced in front and was fur lined for winter. 3. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Bodice, with or without sleeves, supported by two busks. 4. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to 20th century. Boned bodice whose shape varied depending on vagaries of fashion.

corset batiste: Stout, plain weave fabric, sometimes containing an elastic weft.



corset cover
Dover Publications

corset cover: Garment worn to cover corset.

corset dress: Fetish dress laced like a corset. It hobbles the wearer.

corset frock: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's dress with corset-shaped bodice with three gores on each side of the breast, short sleeves,

and short skirt. Laced up the back with white silk cord.

corset lace: Narrow tape used for lacing corsets.

corset waist: United States of America. Long-line bra.

corsetka: Ukraine. Woman's three-quarter-length, fitted, sleeveless jacket that fastens to one side.

Corsican tie: See Napoleon necktie.

corso: India. Type of odhni.

corte: Guatemala. Wraparound skirt; skirt length.

cós: Portugal. Waistband of a garment.

cosar: Ireland. Gaelic word for coat or mantle.

cosetto: See corse.

cosh-boy: (1950–1960 C.E.). Teddy boy.

cosack cap: Russia. Tall, brimless, cur or lamb's wool cap worn by Cossacks.

cosack hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1812, woman's hat with helmet-shaped crown, turned back brim edged in pearls, and small bunch of feathers on one side.

cosack trousers: Very full trousers worn by various mounted troops.

cosacks: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1814 to around 1850, men's trousers that pleated onto a waistband and tied around ankles with ribbon drawstring. Initially baggy, but by 1820 no longer needed drawstrings. In 1830, double instep

straps were added, and in 1840, single instep strap remained.

cosass: India. Plain cotton fabric.

costeleta: Portugal. Sideburns.

costume á la Constitution: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Dress of red, white, and blue striped or flowered fine lawn or muslin. Worn with red sash and helmet-shaped cap.

costume au grand Figaro: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's short jacket cut in man's style and waistcoat-like bodice worn with sash.

costureira: Portugal. Dressmaker.

costureiro: Portugal. Ladies' tailor.

cot: 1. Guatemala. Huipil; blouse or tunic. 2. Wales. Coat.

cota: See casaco.

còta: Ireland. Petticoat.

còta biorach dubh: Ireland. Black, tailed coat; morning coat.

còta coirí: Ireland. Bride's red petticoat. Worn on special occasions throughout her life.

còta de chadadh nam ball: Ireland. Coat of spotted tartan.

còta-ban: Ireland. Flannel petticoat.

còta-bhioran: Ireland. Knitted petticoat.

còta-cathdath: Ireland. Tartan coat.

còta-craicinn: Ireland. Skin coat.

còta-fada: Ireland. Frock coat.

còta-gearr: Ireland. Short, tartan or scarlet coat with short cutaway tail.

còta-glas: Ireland. Gray coat.

còta-goirid: Ireland. Jacket.

còta-uisge: Ireland. Waterproof coat.

cotan: Ireland. Cotton.

còtan: Ireland. 1. Little petticoat. 2. Little coat.

cote: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Long tunic with sleeve cut in one with garment. Length varied from calf to foot.

cote à armer: France. Surcoat.

cote de Cheval: France. Corded fabric with characteristic warp rib used to make riding costumes.

cote de Genève: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, light rep.

cotehardie: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Long gown that opened in front with full-cut sleeves, sometimes hanging sleeves. Also referred to as dressing gown.

còtelé: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1865, thick ribbed silk. 2. Spain. Corduroy.

cotelé fino: Spain. Pin corduroy.

cotelette: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1881, stocking-woven wool without stretch.

cotelettes: See cotellae.

coteline: 1. Thin white fabric, often corded. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1886, faille and wool blend in black.

- cotellae:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Sideless gown.
- coteron:** Little coat.
- coturnes:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Calf-high boot favored by huntsmen; a shoe with very thick cork sole worn by actors to make them appear taller.
- cotillion:** Black and white striped fabric.
- còt'-iochdair:** Ireland. 1. Undercoat. 2. Under petticoat.
- cotla-gearr:** Scotland. Highlander's single-breasted, cut-away jacket worn with or without vest. Day version of tweed or worsted.
- cotón:** 1. Mexico. Sleeved shirt or tunic. 2. France. Cotton. 3. Peru. Woman's large, long back smock with long sleeves. 4. *See* cotoun.
- cotone:** Italy. Cotton.
- cô-tông:** Vietnam. Cotton.
- cotonia:** *See* kuttan.
- cotorina:** Mexico. Man's front-opening, sleeveless, wool vest.
- cotoun:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cotton.
- cotswold:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). High quality wool from Cotswold sheep.
- cotta:** *See* cote.
- cotta de maglia:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Coat of mail.
- cotta d'ecclesiastico:** Italy. Surplice.
- cottage bonnet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). In 1808, woman's straw bonnet with wide brim.
- cottage cloak:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Cloak with hood or cap that tied beneath chin.
- cottage front:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1800 to 1820, woman's day bodice with space in front showing blouse over which front laced together.
- cotte:** *See* cote.
- cotte d'armes:** France. Tabard.
- cottereau:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Overskirt for riding.
- cotton:** Fiber from cotton plant. Fibers range in length from 1/2 inch to 2-1/2 inches.
- cotton back satin:** Satin made with silk or rayon warp and cotton weft.
- cotton cambric:** *See* cambric.
- cotton crepe:** Lightweight cotton fabric with crepe face used for dresses, gowns, spreads, etc.
- cotton flannel:** Plain or twill weave cotton fabric with soft nap on one or both sides.
- cotton foulard:** Cotton fabric made to imitate silk foulard.
- cotton pongee:** Soft, lustrous, silky, plain weave cotton fabric.
- cotton taffeta:** Plain weave fabric of cotton and mercerized yarns, usually in woven stripe.
- cotton velvet:** *See* velvet.
- cottonade:** Stout, twill weave, cotton fabric used for trousers and cheap suiting.
- cottonette:** Cotton and wool blend fabric.
- còt'-uachdair:** Ireland. Overcoat.
- cotun:** Ireland. Gaelic word for coat of mail.
- coturno:** Portugal. Buskin.
- cotwm:** Wales. Cotton.
- couching stitch:** Straight or slanted tight stitch used to achieve raised effect.
- couchouc:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1820s, India rubber used for garters and stays.
- coudières:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Long hanging tab on cotehardie sleeves.
- couleur-de-roi:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Tawny color.
- countenances:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. In 1550, very first muffs to be carried by women.
- coups de vent:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Man's hairstyle with loose bangs.
- couraça:** Portugal. Cuirasse.
- coureur:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Very fitted caraco with short basques.
- couroncon:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, melon green.
- couronne:** France. Ornamental loop on cordonnet edging point lace.
- couronne Ristori:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, wreath headdress of silk oak-leaves and acorns.
- courreges:** (1950–1960 C.E.). France. Lined and fur-topped goulashes. Usually white real or imitation leather.
- court habit:** *See* habit.
- court plaster:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Beauty patches.
- court sleeve cuff:** *See* manchette de cour.
- court tie:** Oxford tie.
- Courtauld crape:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. A crimped, dull, black mourning crape.
- Courtauld's new silk crepe:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) In 1894, a silk crepe almost as thin and soft as chiffon.
- courtesy:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Very short overgarment usually with high collar. Often particolored or embroidered.
- courtepye:** *See* courtesy.
- couter:** Elbow piece of armor.
- couters:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). The disc-shaped plates attached to the elbows of a hauberk.
- coutil:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 20th century. France. Introduced in the 1840s, lightweight jean. 2. Strong, tightly woven, herringbone twill weave cotton fabric made from medium weight yarns.
- couvre-chef:** France. White muslin headscarf.

couvrechef: France. Woman's headdress, veil, or headscarf.

couvre-oreille: France. Earmuff.

cover: Spain. Cover coat.

cover coat: Coarse wool Batavia twill with pronounced diagonal wales.

Covercoat: Germany. Cover coat.

coverslut: Garment, like apron, worn to cover other clothes.

covert: Diagonal twill weave, durable, medium-weight fabric in variety of blends.

cowbandi: India. Waist-length, sleeveless, fitted jacket.



cowboy boots
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

cowboy boots: High-heeled riding boots with fancy stitching on top.

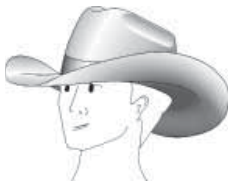
cowboy hat: Brimmed felt hat with creased crown.

cowes: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's evening jacket without tails. Popularized by the Prince of Wales for semi-formal evening dress. Later called dinner jacket.

cowichan sweater: (20th century). Canada. Sweater with American Indian pattern in black and white or black and gray.

cowl: 1. Monk's hood. 2. Scotland. Nightcap. 3. Soft fold or drape of material in neckline.

cowl collar: 1. (1930–1940 C.E.). Large, shoulder-length, circular collar. 2. (1980–1989 C.E.). Draped turtleneck collar.



cowboy hat

coxa: Iran. Mantle.

coxcorn: Cap with strip of notched red cloth, once worn by licensed court jesters.

coxcorns: See wheat ears.

coyoichcatl: Mexico. Aztec term for coyote-colored cotton.

crackle net: Net with mesh of crackle designs.

crackow shoes: See pigaches.

cracow: See pigaches.

crà-gheal: Ireland. Light red.

crakow: Shoe with long pointed toe.

crambaid: Ireland. Gaelic word for buckle.

cramignole: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Man's cap with turned-up brim. In late 15th century, made of velvet; by early 17th century, of lighter stuff.

cramoisi: France. Crimson.

cran: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1830s, V-shaped gap in man's suit coat collar.

crane color: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Grayish white.

cranky checks: United Kingdom. Check fabric with colors woven in, most commonly blue and white check.

crants: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Chaplet of flowers or gold and gems.

crapand: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). In 1745, ribbon used to tie man's hair in ponytail at back of head.

crapaud: See bag wig.

crapaud mort d'amour: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Light green.

crapaud saisi: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Medium green.

crape: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). 1. To make one's hair curly or frizzy. 2. Mourning gauze of black silk.

craponne: Cheap, stout guipere.

cracqué net: Firm net woven in zigzag pattern giving appearance of cracked glass.

crash: Coarse, cotton, linen, rayon, or blend, plain weave fabric with rough irregular face.

Cravanette: Trade name for waterproof finish.

cravat: Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.) to 20th century. Loose, ornamental neckwear favored by men. Generally included band around the neck secured in variety of styles.

cravat cocodes: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, lady's large riding cravat worn tied in knot.

cravat strings: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1665 to 1680s, colored ribbon worn around cravat ends and tied in bow under the chin. More formal version appeared later.

cravate: 1. France. Necktie; cravat. 2. France. Provençal little white cap of ribbon or lace.

cravate à la Bergami: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Similar to cravate a la Byron.

cravate cocodes: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Fashionable in 1863, woman's large bow cravat worn with habit shirt and standing collar.

cravate de bureaucrate: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. High, tight, black cravat that was stiffened with whalebone and stuffed with horsehair.

cravate mathématique: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Cravat with folds all horizontal forming two acute angles.

cravatta: Italy. Necktie; cravat.

cravenette: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) In 1899, the process which made fibers water resistant.

crea: Spain. Linen or cotton fabric.

crèach: Ireland. Gray.

cream: Very light yellow.

creedmore: Cheap, heavy, blucher-cut shoe favored by workmen.

crema: Spain. Cream color.

cremallera: Spain. Zipper.

cremallera separable: Spain. Separating zipper.

creme de cachemire lace: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, ecru or cream colored lace of fine cashmere wool.

cremesino: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Deep crimson dye made from tiny insects brought in from India.

cremisi: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Premium quality red.

Cremona cravat: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Worn in 1702, plain ribbon decorated with gathers on each edge.

cremorne: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1872, faint reddish brown.

cremyll: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Cotton openwork or lace.

creoles: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Worn by both genders, loop earrings.

crêpe: Any of number of fabrics with characteristic crinkled or puckered surface.

crepe aerophane: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, new fabric.

crepe anglaise: (20th century). United Kingdom. French term for English black and white mourning crape.

crepe back satin: Heavy, drapable fabric with satin face and crepe back, commonly made from rayon.

crepe charmeuse: Soft, dull luster silk used for dresses, evening wear, and some linings.

crepe de Chine: Very lightweight, fine, plain weave silk fabric.

crepe de laine: Fine, lightweight, plain weave woolen fabric.

crêpe de Suisse: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1860, dress fabric.

crepe georgette: Silk, silk and rayon, or silk and cotton highly creped fabric.

crepe imperial: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. A wool crape.

crepe lisse: Thin, smooth, glossy silk fabric that feels like crepe.

crepe maretz: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, new fabric.

crepe marocain: Heavy, plain weave silk, cotton, rayon, or blend fabric.

crepe meteor: Fine, lightweight silk crepe with satin face on one side.

crepe myosotis: (1930–1940 C.E.). Crimped silk mourning crepe with soft finish.

crepe plissé: Thin, lightweight cotton crepe with puckered stripes in direction of warp.

crepe poplin: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1871, silk and wool blend fabric, crinkly like crepe.

crepe royal: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1889, transparent crepe de Chine.

crepe rubber: Rubber with creped surface used in soles of shoes.

crepe-de-china: Portugal. Crepe de Chine.

crepeline: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular in 1870s, cheap substitute for crepe de Chine.

crepelle: (1900–1910 C.E.). France. A cheap silk and wool mourning fabric.

crepida: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Half shoe or sandal with leather or fabric sole that enclosed heel and sides of foot and fastened across instep with laces through eyelets.



crepida

See also photospread (Foot and Legwear).

crepine: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Trim

of very long knotted fringes. 2. French silk dress fabric.

crepoline: Wool dress fabric.

crepon: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to present. 1. Introduced in 1866, China crepe with soft, silky surface. 2. Introduced in 1882, wool, silk, or blend fabric like very heavy crepe. 3. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Popular in 1890s, woolen fabric creped to appear puffed between stripes of squares.

crepon milleraye: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). France. In 1896, a finely striped crepon.

crepon Persian: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). France. In 1896, a crepon with oriental patterns.

crep-satén: Spain. Satin crepe.

crespe: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France and Italy. A lightweight crimped type of gauze used for mourning dress.

crespine: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Open-weave net worn over women's hair with barrette and filet.

crespo: Italy. Crepe.

crespón: Spain. Crepe.

crespón arena: Spain. Sand crepe.

crespón de Cantón: Spain. Canton crepe.

Crespón de China: Spain. Crepe de Chine.

crespón de lana: Spain. Wool crepe.

crespón georgette: Spain. Georgette.

crespón marroqui: Spain. Marocain.

crespón musgo: Spain. Crepe mousse.

crespón romano: Spain. Crepe romaine.

cress cloth: *See* crest cloth.

crest cloth: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Type of linen used for linings.

cresta: *See* touca.

Crete lace: Greece. Colored flax lace made on Crete.

cretinta: *See* pastura.

cretona: Spain. Cretonne.

cretonne: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to present. Introduced in 1867, a twill weave, unglazed cotton fabric printed in colors.

creve-coeur: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Curled hair worn by women at nape of neck.

creves: *See* slashings.

crevette: France. Pinkish color of shrimp.

crew neckline: (20th century). Close-fitting, round neckline without collar.

crewel work: Any embroidery made with lightly twisted, two-ply worsted yarn.

criardes: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Early panier made of underskirts of gummed linen.

cricket: *See* tellex.

cricket sweater: Tennis sweater.

cridhachan: Ireland. Gaelic word for small brooch or buckle worn at the breast.

Crimea: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1854, woman's satin cloak, lined with taffeta. It had an 18-inch cape with 14-inch skirt box-pleated on. It was trimmed with noeuds of black velvet ribbon. 2. In 1856, woman's moire antique carriage cloak trimmed with satin galloon and lined with silk.

crimson: Deep red with hint of blue.

crinc: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Shoe, possibly not fitted, but laced.

crinkle cloth: *See* seersucker.

crinoletta: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Whalebone or steel bustle covered in flounces.

crinolette: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Worn from 1868 to around 1873, small cage crinoline hoop in back only.

crinolette petticoat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Worn in 1870 and revived in 1883, petticoat cut flat in front and with half circle steel hoops in back and flounces on bottom back.

crinolina: Italy and Spain. Crinoline.

crinoline: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Originally horsehair cloth used for officers' collars. Later used for women's underskirts to support skirts. Around 1850, replaced by many petticoats, starched and boned. Around 1856, light metal cage was developed.

crios: Ireland. Gaelic word for belt or girdle.

criosan: Ireland. Gaelic word for a small belt or apron.

criosan biodag: Scotland. Dirk belt. Wide belt (2-1/2 to 3 inches) of black morocco or patent leather with ornamented silver buckle. Dirk worn suspended from belt.

crios-ceangail: Ireland. Gaelic word for belt.

crios-claidheimh: Ireland. Gaelic word for sword belt.

crioslachan: Ireland. Gaelic word for a bag worn hung from the girdle.

crios-muineil: Ireland. Gaelic word for a necklace or a neckband.

crios-phailear: Ireland. Gaelic word for bandolier.

crios-tarsainn: Ireland. Gaelic word for shoulder belt.

crisp: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). 1. Lawn. 2. Woman's head veil. 3. Curl of hair.

crispin: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. Introduced in 1826, collarless coat used by actresses to keep them warm when waiting in wings. 2. Introduced in 1839, man's evening cloak with very large sleeves. Silk lined, wadded, and quilted. 3. Introduced in 1842, woman's short

mantle of cashmere, satin, or velvet with short cape that fitted snugly around neck. Cut on bias and often wadded.

crispin cloche: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1842, woman's bell-shaped, knee-length crispin.

crispine: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Headdress made of gold net and pearls.

crispinette: *See* crispine.

criss: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Man's girdle. 2. Isle of Man. Man's girdle made of two- to three-inch-wide knitted band of brightly colored wool. Worn wrapped twice around waist and then tied. 3. Ireland. Gaelic word for girdle.

cristygrey: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Fur taken from animal's head or crest.

crn: Poland. Black colored.

crnac: Poland. The color black.

crò snàthaid: Ireland. Eye of a needle.

cròchach: Ireland. Saffron colored.

crochag: Ireland. Gaelic word for ear pendant.

croché: Portugal. Crochet work.

crocking: To rub off unfixed dye or paint from fabric.

crocodile: Alligator leather.

crocus: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Coarse linen fabric worn by slaves and common folk.

crò-dhearg: Ireland. 1. The color saffron. 2. Red.

croiméal: Ireland. Moustache worn without beard.

croise cloth: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, lightly twilled wool fabric in unbleached shades.

croisgileid: Ireland. Gaelic word for a triangle of fabric worn tied around an infant's head.

croitor: Romania. Tailor.

croizette blue: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, new color.

Cromwell collar: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1880s, woman's deep turned over collar worn with morning dress.

Cromwell shoe: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1869 to 1889, tongued shoe with buckle similar to those worn during mid-1600s. 2. (20th century). Beginning in the 1920s, a shorter toed version of the mid-1600s shoe popularly worn by women.



*Cromwell shoe
(Bustle period)
Dover Publications*



*Cromwell shoe
(20th century)*

cronnt: Ireland. Gaelic word for green or gray.

crook and flail: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Royal insignia carried by a pharaoh consisting of a crook, similar to a shepherd's hook, possibly symbolic of the pharaoh as the shepherd of his people, and

a flail, possibly symbolic of a shepherd's whip or a fly-whisk. Together they denote the authority and power of the leader.

crop: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Short hairstyle worn as prevention against tax on hair-powder.

croppes: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Fur made from pieces cut from rump of animal.

croquet boots: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1865, woman's boot of morocco leather often with fancy toe-caps. Top edge had tassels in front and back and it laced up.

croquis: France. Fashion sketch.

cross aigrette: Short feathers from under wings of egret.

cross fox: Fox fur that is mix of black or silver and red fox. Black cross over shoulders and down back.



cross gartering
See also *photospread*
(Foot and Legwear).

cross gartering: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Bands, ribbons, or strips of fabric or leather worn crisscrossed below knees. Worn by men.

cross pocket: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Pocket with horizontal opening.

cross-cloth: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Band of fabric worn across forehead in connection with coif. Also worn at night as wrinkle preventative.

cross-stitch: Cross formed by two slanted stitches.

crootalia: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Women's earrings made of pear-shaped beads that rattled like castanets with any movement.

crottin: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1888, blonde color.

Crown pearl: (1930–1940 C.E.). A new color.

crubhas: Ireland. Gaelic word for crimson.

crubhasg: Ireland. Gaelic word for crimson.

cruches: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Women's small forehead curls.

cruinneacan: Ireland. Gaelic word for coronet.

crumenal: Obsolete term for purse.

crùn: Ireland. 1. Crown. 2. Garland of flowers.

crùn-easbuig: Ireland. Bishop's miter.

crusene: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's fur or skin garment.

crushed strawberry: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, a new color; shade of red.

crushed velvet: Velvet with irregular surface.

cruth-lachd: Ireland. Gaelic word for sword girdle.

cruz churuku: Ecuador. A rough diamond-shaped weave.

crven: Poland. Red colored.

crvena boja: Poland. Red.

crys: Wales. Shirt.

crystallus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Rock crystal.

csakora cut: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Austro-Hungarian Empire. Popular style of tailoring involving diagonally cut piece of fabric overlapping front area of the dolman below the waist.

csespez: Hungary. Married woman's black frilled bonnet.

csispkèsköttö: Hungary. Green apron with lace trim.

csizma: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Austro-Hungarian Empire. Boot.

cuach-chiabh: Ireland. Gaelic word for ringlet.

cuach-fhalt: Ireland. Gaelic word for curled hair.

cuaran: 1. Ireland. Gaelic word for sock; brogue of untanned skin; sandal; buskin or slipper. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Scotland. Highlander's knee-high boot.

Cuban heel: Heel with straight sides.

cubhrag: Ireland. Gaelic word for infant's flannel shawl.

cubica: 1. Fine, worsted shalloon used for linings. 2. Spain. A fabric.

cubital: Sleeve covering arm from wrist to elbow.

cubitière: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Piece of plate armor for elbow.

cubù: China. Coarse fabric.

cuculla: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Oblong piece of fabric with opening for head used by all classes as protection from weather. Later became part of dress for Benedictine monks as form of scapular.

cucullus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Hood on working clothes.

cudamani: India. A lotus-shaped hair ornament.

cudari: See badhani.

cūdidār: India. Trousers cut loose at the waist and fitted at the ankle.

cūdō: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Skin helmet.

cudon: Italy. Leather skull cap held on with a chin strap.

cue de Paris: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Bustle padded with horsehair.

cuecas: Portugal. Shorts.

cueitl: Mexico. Aztec woman's ankle-length, wrap-around skirt.

cuello: Spain. Collar.

cuello bebés: Spain. Baby collar.

cuello bote: Spain. Boat collar.

cuello burberry: Spain. Burberry collar.

cuello capuchon: Spain. Cowl neckline.

cuello chal: Spain. Shawl collar.

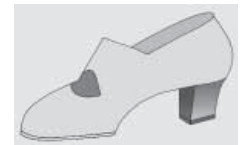
cuello chino: Spain. Mao collar.

cuello de pajarita: Spain. Wing collar.

cuello eton: Spain. Eton collar.

cuello mandarín: Spain. Mandarin collar.

cuenta: Ecuador and Guatemala. Bead.



Cuban heel

cuerbully: *See* cuir-bouilli.
cuero: Spain. Leather.
cuero de ante: Spain. Chamois.
cuero de cerdo: Spain. Pigskin.
cuero de cocodrilo: Spain. Alligator leather.
cuero de marroqui: Spain. Morocco leather.
cuero napa: Spain. Nappa leather.
cuerpo: Ecuador. Body of a blouse.
cuerpo baxo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Quilted, boned, sleeveless bodice worn with basquine.
cufaica: Romania. Blouse.
cuff link: Fastening device that connects the two sides of a cuff.
cuff strings: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Thin ties used to hold cuff in place.
cuffia: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Late 10th-century women's headdress. 2. Italy. Bonnet.
cuffie: *See* cuffia.
çuga: Iran. Short jacket.
cuha: Hungary and Turkey. Woven woolen fabric.
cui: China. 1. Pure white. 2. Emerald green.
cuille: Ireland. Gaelic word for black fabric.
cuilù: China. Emerald green.
cuir: 1. France. Leather. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, new shade of brown; literally, "leather."
cuirass tunic: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1874, woman's plain, fitted tunic worn with cuirasse bodice.



cuirasse bodice
 Dover Publications

cuirasse bodice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1874, woman's long, fitted and boned day bodice that reached below hips. Often made of different fabric than the dress. Sleeves matched trim.
cuirasse tunic: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). From 1874 to 1878, woman's masculine cut tunic.
cuir-bouilli: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Hard, boiled leather used of armor.
cuircinn: Ireland. Gaelic word for woman's headdress.
cuirie: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Armored mittens.
cùirnean: Ireland. Brooch.
cuish: *See* cuisse.
cuissard: *See* cuisse.

cuissart: *See* cuisse.
cuisse: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Plate armor piece for front of the thighs.
cuivre: France. Copper color.
cukar: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Side pieces of

woman's horned headdress.
cul de crin: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). In 1788, woman's bustle.
cul de Paris: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). In 1680s, woman's bustle.
cul postiche: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). False bums or rumps.
culaidh-aodaich: Ireland. Gaelic word for suit of clothes.
culaidh-bainnse: Ireland. Gaelic word for wedding suit.
culan: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Ireland. Man's hairstyle where front was shaved and hair remained in back. Forbidden in 1297.
culeco: Peru. Large shirt of white cotton embroidered with colored threads.
culet: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Defensive armor that covered buttocks.
culgah: *See* culgee.
culgee: 1. India. Jeweled plume worn on turban. 2. India. Figured silk fabric.
culok: Russia. Sock.
culot: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Men's very short and tight breeches.
culote: Portugal. Riding breeches.
culotte: 1. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Men's breeches that tied below knee. 2. France. Breeches.
culotte courte: France. Knee breeches.
culpait: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Ireland. Large collar.
cumábù: China. Burlap.
cumáoyàng: China. Coarse wool.
cumbe: Ecuador and Guatemala. Fine fabric, usually a double faced tapestry.
cumbe camentera: Ecuador and Guatemala. Incan fine cloth decorated with brightly colored feathers.
Cumberland corset: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1815 to 1820s, man's corset worn by dandies.
Cumberland hat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1830s, man's tall hat with eight inch crown that tapered toward top and narrow brim turned up on sides.
cumbi: 1. Bolivia. Tapestry cloth. 2. *See* cumpi.
cumbly: *See* kambala.
cumhais: Ireland. Gaelic word for selvedge.
cumly: *See* kambala.
cummerbund: Wide, pleated sash belt, usually in satin. Worn by men with formal wear and by women more casually.
cummul: *See* kambala.
cumpi: Peru. Fine fabric of vicuna or cotton.
cūndad: India. Tie-dyed red scarf.
cunnī: India. Scarf.
cunua: Romania. Bride's wreath of cardboard, paper, flowers, beads, and small mirrors.
cuoio: Italy. Leather.

cuoroncou: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, medium yellow green.

cupola coat: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Worn from around 1710 to 1780, popular term for domed petticoat of whalebone or cane hoops.

cuppalum: India. A freshly dyed fabric.

cuprius: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Copper.

curace: Cuirass.

cùrainn: Ireland. Coarse woolen fabric or flannel.

cùrainn-chneas: Ireland. Flannel.

curch: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Plain, close-fitting cap worn by women.

curchef: *See* curch.

curea: *See* cingătoare.

curi: Peru. Tribal woman's disc that is worn hanging from a pierced lower lip.

curled silk: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1814, new fabric for bonnets.

curling: Trim of lace and ribbons stitched in tight fold on handkerchief hem.

curling-cloud crown: China. Song dynasty. Emperor's blue crown made with 24 one-inch-long beams.

curls à la Greque: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn after 1801, waving curls close to face.

curóugé: China. Rough-tanned leather.

currac: Ireland. Gaelic word for woman's cap.

curracag: Ireland. Gaelic word for hood.

curricle cloak: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1801 to 1806, woman's half or three-quarter length cloak that was fitted at waist. Front borders curved away from waist. Edged in lace or fur.

curricle coat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1820s, woman's long coat with lapels.

curricle dress: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1794 to 1803,



curricle drapery
Dover Publications

woman's gown with over-tunic or half robe of net. Short sleeved and opened down front. Sometimes worn with habit shirt.

curricle pelisse: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1820s, woman's pelisse with three capes.

cursey cloth: *See* kersey.

curtain drapery: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). North America. Term for pannier folds. *See also* hip bags.

cushion headdress: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Term for padded roll worn in Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) era.

cushion work: *See* opus pulvinarium.

cushionet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.). Woman's bustle worn with farthingale to lift it in back.

cushma: 1. *See* kushma. 2. Peru. Tribal man's long, wide tunic.

cusma: Romania. Old-fashioned fur cap.

cut linen work: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Form of embroidery where groups of threads are removed by cutting.

cut velvet: Fine, knife-cut silk velvet.

cutar: India. A plain white calico.

cutaveica: Romania. Blouse.

cutaway: Man's one-button formal coat with skirt cut away in front, forming tails in back.

cut-fingered gloves: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Women's gloves with tips of fingers removed.

cut-fingered pumps: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's shoes that were slashed over toes.



cut-fingered pumps
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

cuth-bhàrr: Ireland. Helmet.

cuth-bharran: Ireland. Gaelic word for hood.

cutlets: *See* dundrearys.

cutout embroidery: Buttonhole stitch with interior cut out.

cuttane: Elizabethan (1550–1625

C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). East Indian linen used for shirts, cravats.

cutwork: Embroidery from which parts of the ground are cut away.

cutworks: *See* wheat ears.

cuyuscate: Guatemala. Brown cotton.

cuzhi xianwéi: China. Acetate fiber.

cyan blue: Strong blue color with green tint.

cyanus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Lapis lazuli.

cyclamen: Dull blue red.

cyclas: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Cut in one piece, this overgarment had hole in center for head. Sometimes lined with fur or silk.

cymar: Woman's loose garment or scarf.

cynara: Heavy, sheer rayon crepe similar to romaine.

cypress: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Dark green.

Cyprian gold: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Italy. White linen thread sheathed in gold.

cyprus: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Fine, black silk crepe worn as mourning veil or for hatbands. Made in Cyprus.

cyrtel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's tunic or woman's gown. Originally short. Of wool or fur.

czapka: Poland. Cap or caul. *See also* kall.

czapska: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Poland. Military cap with square top and visor in

front. Worn first by Polish troops in French service under Napoleon.

czarina: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, woman's wrap with caped yoke and box-pleated skirt. Had arm slits and scalloped lower edge and was embroidered.

czarny: Poland. Black colored.

czarny jak smola: Poland. Jet black.

czechoslovakian embroidery: Brightly colored geometric shapes on linen.

czepek: Poland. Bonnet.

czepesz: Romania. Woman's starched lace bonnet.

czzerwony: Poland. Red.

czółka: Poland. Stiff tiara with ribbons and bunch of flowers and feathers on one side.

D

- da:** Vietnam. Wool; felt.
- da boc-can:** Vietnam. Box calf leather.
- da dai:** China. Zhuong dynasty. Women's silk girdle.
- da láng:** Vietnam. Patent leather.
- da linh:** Vietnam. Chamois.
- da lon:** Vietnam. Pigskin.
- dáábali:** Navajo. Shawl.
- dabao:** China. Long, broad girdle.
- dacca muslin:** One of very earliest textiles, made in Dacca, India, from locally grown cotton.
- dacca silk:** Embroidery silk.
- dàchang:** China. Outer garment.
- Dachs:** Germany. Badger fur.
- Dacron:** DuPont's trade name for its polyester fiber.
- dadhikali:** India. A very white wrapper with an indented decoration on the borders.
- dadiyā:** India. Sari with a zigzag pattern.
- dadong:** Borneo. Shawl.
- dagba gulai:** Sierra Leone. Literally "nursing dress," cloth presented to the mother of the bride as part of the bride price.
- dagged:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). 1. Appliqué of petal-shaped pieces of material. 2. Snipped edges on garment.
- daglā:** *See cogā.*
- Dagmor blue:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, very rich deep blue.
- dagswain:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Very coarse fabric.
- dàguà:** China. Unlined long gown.
- dàhóng:** China. Bright red.
- dai fong chau:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a soft, processed silk with a thick texture.
- dai kou:** China. Literally "pocket mouths," patch pockets inside jacket.
- dai seong siu kwun:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for pantaloons.
- daikou:** China. Ming belt buckle.
- dàilù:** China. Dark green.
- daimana:** *See kaimana.*
- daimon:** Japan. Literally "big crest," a square cut coat emblazoned with large family crests.
- daishi:** China. Ming belt plaque.
- daisy belle:** Solid color cotton fabric.
- Daisy cloth:** Trade name for twill weave outing flannel.
- daku:** Hungary. Embroidered sheepskin waistcoat. Worn by women and some men.
- dalahany:** Madagascar. Finest silk cloth.
- dalc:** *See dalk.*
- dalephuc:** Vietnam. Evening dress.
- dali dali:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja pendant.
- dalian:** China. Layered jacket worn by wrestlers.
- dalk:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Term usually refers to a pin, but it may also mean brooch, clasp, or buckle. *See also prëon.*
- dalkr:** Norway. Old word for pin.
- dalmatic:** *See dalmatica.*
- dalmatica:** 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Long, T-shaped garment made of white Dalmatian wool and trimmed with vertical purple bands. Considered effeminate garment. 2. Byzantine (400–1200 C.E.). T-shaped garment worn by both genders, decorated with two vertical stripes reaching from shoulder to hem. One of most important garments of period. 3. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Mass vestment of rich fabric. Bishop's version was fringed on both sleeves and sides and worn under chasuble. Deacon's was fringed only on left side and sleeves. Never worn under cope.
- dalmatikon:** Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew word for dalmatica.
- dalmonas:** *See kišené.*
- dam boo lau:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a cloth vendor.

- damas:** France. Damask. Also damassé.
- damas lisere:** Silk damask in which jacquard is outlined in gold.
- Damascene lace:** Imitation Honiton lace of sprigs and braids joined with corded bars.
- damascening:** *See* damasking.
- damaschino:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Monochrome damask with satin ground and sateen pattern.
- damasco:** 1. Italy. Damask. 2. Portugal. Damask. 3. Spain. Damask.
- damascus:** *See* damask.
- damasellours:** *See* damasin.
- damasin:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Silk brocaded with metal threads.
- damask:** Silk, linen, cotton, rayon, or blend fabric in jacquard weave, originally from Damascus, patterned with self-colored foliage and animals. May be all white, piece dyed, or woven in colors.
- damaskin:** Brocatelle or damask with gold or silver flower patterns.
- damasking:** Sword blade inlaid with gold or silver.
- damassé:** To be woven like damask.
- damassin:** 1. *See* damaskin. 2. Damask or brocade fabric with floral patterns woven in gold or silver threads.
- Damast:** Germany. Damask.
- damast:** Holland. Damask.
- damer:** Palestine. Man's broadcloth jacket.
- dameslarrje:** Holland. Woman's bootee.
- damesmantel:** Holland. Pelisse.
- Damhirschfell:** Germany. Doeskin.
- damier:** France. Check pattern.
- dam-thanh:** Vietnam. Light green.
- đan:** Vietnam. Red.
- dan garagai:** Nigeria. Wealthy man's rainy season sandals with raised wooden soles.
- dan kura:** Nigeria. Wealthy man's handspun indigo cotton turban. The cotton has a glossy surface.
- Danakillisches Böcklein:** Germany. Dankal goat fur.
- dancing clog:** Shoe with thin wooden sole for tap dancing.
- dancing phoenix bun:** China. Woman's hairstyle.
- danda:** India. A mace, the emblem of power or the eternal order.
- dandaprakara:** India. A striped silk fabric.
- dandine:** (1920–1930 C.E.). France. Man's black Shetland wool morning coat worn with striped trousers. Not a popular fashion.
- dandizette:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Female dandy of 1816–1820 who stood in Grecian bend.
- dandy collar:** Deep pointed shirt collar.
- dang:** China. Crotch of trousers.
- dangdong:** 1. Borneo. Men's cotton ceremonial shawl. 2. Sarawak. Shawl.
- d'Angri:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman's moire basquine with square berth.
- đang-ten:** Vietnam. Lace.
- Danish embroidery:** Embroidery from Denmark.
- Danish trousers:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1870s, open-legged trouser popular with boys that reached just below the knee. Worn with jacket.
- daniyu:** India. Studded gold collar.
- Danjuro cha:** Japan. A bright brown tea color named for actor Ichikawa Danjuro.
- dankalia capretto della:** Italy. Dankal goat fur.
- dankalie:** France. Ermine fur.
- da-n-katanga:** Hausa. Cotton cloth with small amounts of red and black.
- dannocks:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Heavy gloves.
- danpiàn yanjìng:** China. Monocle.
- dànqing:** China. Light greenish blue.
- danshichi-goshi:** Japan. White and rust checkered pattern.
- dansiki:** Nigeria. Yoruba man's sleeveless tunic with large armholes and a round neckline.
- dantelă:** Romania. Lace.
- dantelez:** France. Breton for lace.
- danyi:** China. Unlined garment.
- dàoguàjìnzhuōng:** China. Fuchsia.
- darázsolás:** Hungary. Smocking.
- dārgums:** Lithuania. Jewel.
- darned lace:** Lace with pattern filled in with needlework.
- daróc:** *See* condra.
- darpana:** India. The mirror, the emblem of wisdom and illusion.
- darpe:** Iran. Women's voluminous trousers.
- Darro:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1855, mantilla with box-pleated ruffle. Trimmed with ruches of pink taffeta. 2. In 1857, woman's taffeta mantilla with double tabs in front and point in back. The hood had large tassel. It was trimmed with needlework embroidery.
- dart:** Tapering; stitched tuck in garment.
- darzi:** India. A tailor.
- das:** Holland. Cravat; necktie.
- dasa:** India. A border.
- dashiki:** Long, loose robe with slit neckline and full sleeves. Derived from Saharan styles.
- dasko:** Norway. Man's small purse.
- dastar:** India. Turban of fine muslin worn by Delhi nobles.
- dastar boongga:** India. Indigo blue turban worn by the warrior class Sikhs.
- dastar khana:** India. Floorspread.
- dastmal:** Iran. Unmarried woman's large triangular veil worn over klaw-i jnan. Ends are tied loosely and thrown over shoulders.
- date-eri:** Japan. Under-collar worn instead of underkimono.

date-gera: Japan. A straw coat.

datemaki: Japan. An undersash used for a kimono and its undergarment.

datil: Coconut palm whose leaves are used to make rope hats.

datilado: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Date colored.

dauni: India. Chaplet of gold or silver.

dauphiness: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States. Style of women's mantle.

Davao hemp: *See* abaca.

Davy Crockett cap: (1950–1960 C.E.). Coonskin cap with tail in back.

dây bang: Vietnam. Ribbon.

dây giầy: Vietnam. Shoelace.

de Berri: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Light blue.

de caracolillo: Mexico. Spanish word for purple skirts.

de France: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Blue.

de frivolité: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. To be touched with frivolity or whimsy.

de lazo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. With lacing.

de Roi: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Light blue.

de todo lazo: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Completely laced.

decaid: Ireland. Gaelic word for jacket; waistcoat or bodice.

dead Spaniard: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Pale grayish tan.

dead white: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1894, a white with hint of blue.

dealg: *See* biorán.

dealg-fhuil: Ireland. Gaelic word for hairpin.

dealg-gualainn: Ireland. Gaelic word for the pin that holds the plaid on the left shoulder.

dearg: Ireland. Gaelic word for crimson.

deargan: Ireland. Gaelic word for red dye.

death lace: Czechoslovakia. Black lace with white outline with three white points in each scallop.

death's head button: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Domed button with thread or metal twist.

debajero: Ecuador. Pleated skirt.

deboan: *See* lasoa.

debrum: Portugal. Hem; edging; border.

debutante slouch: (1910–1920 C.E.). Fashionable stance for young women involving hands being placed on hips with pelvis thrown forward, de-emphasizing bustline.

décolletage: Low-cut or décolleté neckline or yoke.

dedo: Nigeria. Tanned sheepskin worn by Wodaabe men as a loincloth.

deerskin: Skin of deer.

deerstalker hat: Tweed hat with peak in front and in back.

defrise: France. To be uncurled.

degenkoppel: Holland. Sword belt.

degenstok: Holland. Sword cane.

deguisement: France. Fancy dress.

degummed silk: Silk from which gum has been removed in hot soap solution.

dehri: India. A disc-shaped earring.

deiji'éeé': Navajo. Shirt.

deirge: Ireland. Gaelic word for the color red.



deerstalker hat
See also *photospread*
(*Headwear*).

deise: Ireland. Gaelic word for a suit of clothes.

deise-mharcachd: Ireland. Gaelic word for a riding habit.

dekmantel: *See* schoudermantel.

del: Mongolia. Calf-length, surplice-front, belted robe.

delaine: Lightweight, plain weave dress fabric.

delaine wool: From the French, literally "of wool." Originally a high-quality woolen for women's clothing, the term now applies to any plain weave, compactly woven woolen fabric.

delantal: Spain. Apron.

delantal de cintura: Spain. Half apron.

delft blue: Soft medium blue.

delg: Ireland. Old Gaelic word for pin.

Delhi work: India. Embroidery in chain and satin stitches with metal and silk threads.

delinere: Medium quality linen popular in Europe.

delmonas: *See* kišené.

demerara: Raw cotton from Guiana.

demi-castor: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Beaver hat made partly of coney.

demicaul: *See* bonnet à barbes.

demiceint: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Worn by women, second belt of hinged metal plaques worn down on hips.

demi-converti: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Man's outercoat with tall, folded-down collar, sleeves cut full at shoulder, narrow knee-length tails, and cutaway to waist in front. It could be worn with the fronts buttoned back or buttoned up double breasted.

demi-gown: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Man's short gown worn when riding.

demijambe: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Armor piece for front of leg.

demi-manche: Half sleeve.

demi-mousseline: France. Very lightweight cotton or linen fabric.

dempauldron: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Piece of armor for shoulder, used to join body and arm pieces.

demiplume: Medium- or half-length ostrich plume.

demi-surtout: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1818, man's lightweight fitted overcoat.

demi-tablier: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Short apron.

demi-tunique: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman's three-quarter length, short-sleeved summer jacket.

demi-turban: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Soft muslin or gauze scarf worn tied around head in soft bow. Fashionable from 1800 to 1812.

demivambrace: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Piece of protective armor worn on forearm on top of mail.

demob: (1940–1949 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's simple single-breasted, three-pocket jacket.

de-mob suit: (1940–1950 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ready-made suit issued to soldiers who had been demobilized.

demysent: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Half girdle worn by women with only front half decorated.

demy-teste: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Steel skull-cap.

đen lánh: Vietnam. Shining black.

dendeki: Palestine. Rusty-red cotton used for women's headdresses.

dengue: Spain. Cape.

dengxinróng: China. Corduroy.

denim: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to 20th century. Stout, twill weave, cotton fabric with white fill and navy warp. Name shortened from serge de Nimes.

denkuro-zome: Japan. A fabric with a pattern of balls inside diamonds.

Denmark cock: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's tricorne hat with brim cocked up in back and down in front.

Denmark satin: Satin twill weave fabric.

dentalium: A mollusk with a thinly pointed shell. It is used to make beads.

dentelle: *See* passemente.

dentelle Angletterre: France. A cheap tape lace made mainly in Austria.

dentelle Arabe: Tunisia. Edging lace.

dentelle aux fuseaux: France. Bobbin lace.

dentelle cachmire: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, Cluny-style lace woven of brightly colored wool.

dentelle d'application: France. Lace where decoration is sewn to foundation.

dentelle de Cambrai: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Silk lace made in Cambrai.

dentelle de fil: France. Thread lace.

dentelle de la vierge: France. Wide Dieppe point lace.

dentelle de laine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Worsted lace.

dentelle renaissance: France. A form of tape lace.

dentelle torchon: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, linen lace forming geometric designs.

dentes de loup: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Pointed, serrated trim.

deogir: India. A famous muslin from Deogir.

deraa: Morocco. Man's long, loose shirt of blue cotton with a big pocket.

derby: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to today. United States of America. Traditionally made from felt, a rigid, dome-shaped hat with a short curled brim. In the United Kingdom, it is referred to as a bowler or bowler hat.

Derby shoe: Boot or shoe with eyelet tabs stitched on top of vamp.

đerđan: Croatia and Serbia. Neck-lace.

derekas ing: Hungary. Man's short shirt.

deriband: India. Thin fabric.

derrara: Africa. Man's long, loose blue shirt with large front pocket.

derries: India. Cotton dress good made from colored yarns, mostly blue and brown.

dervish tulle: Coarse, shiny, stiff tulle.

desborrador: Ecuador and Guatemala. Person who takes the cloth off the loom.

Desdemonia: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman's cloth cloak trimmed with fringe of jet beads.

desero: India. Thread.

deshilado: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Drawn work.

deshret: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Red Crown of Egypt; a low cylinder with a point in the center back and a spiral in the center front. It was made of red linen or leather on a frame.

desoy: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States. Rough silk fabric used for men's clothing.

desplegada: Peru. Thickly pleated skirt.

dessous: France. On a hat, area below brim.

desvadusya: India. A diba silk from Persia.

detachi: Japan. Tight trousers.

detente: Peru. Small piece of embroidered fabric of religious importance.

Dettingen cock: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Man's tricorne with brim equally cocked in front and back.

deuil: France. Mourning.

devadusa: India. A smooth fabric.

devagiru: India. A fine muslin from Devagiri.

devanga: India. A silk cloth.

devanga-cira: India. A brocaded diba silk.

devantiere: Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Woman's riding costume that was split up back.



derby



Derby shoe
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

- device:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Distinguishing emblem used to represent person or family.
- devil skin:** United Kingdom. Corduroy.
- Devonshire:** Named for the Duchess of Devonshire, to have the lower two ribs removed in order to have a smaller waist.
- Devonshire brown:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1813, rich reddish brown.
- Devonshire hat:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). In 1783, woman's very large hat with large brim and deep crown.
- Devonshire lace:** Honiton lace.
- dhablo:** India. Tie-dyed black woolen veil.
- dhammilia:** India. An elaborate hairstyle consisting of flowers, pearls, and jewels.
- dhanak:** India. Narrow silver lace.
- dhanush:** India. Bow.
- dhardi:** *See* kināri.
- dharmasastra:** India. Sanskrit religious laws that include socio-religious clothing prescriptions.
- dhautakanseya:** India. A bleached silk or raw silk fabric.
- dhautapatta:** India. A washed silk fabric.
- dhautavata:** *See* dhota-patta.
- dhile paenche:** India. Trousers with loose ankle openings.
- dhota-patta:** India. A bleached silk.
- dhotar:** *See* dhoti.
- dhotara:** *See* dhoti.
- dhotee:** *See* dhoti.
- dhoti:** 1. Iran. Long loincloth worn wrapped around loins, pulled between the legs, and tucked at the waist. 2. India. Lightweight cotton fabric used for loincloth.
- dhumani:** India. The color brown.
- dhumarai:** India. An emerald green fabric.
- dhurrie:** Thick cotton or wool rug or carpet.
- diadem:** Crown.
- diadem bonnet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1869, woman's lace and velvet headdress that formed diadem above forehead and tied with ribbon below chignon.
- diadem comb:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1830s, wide curved comb with high ornament shaped like diadem. Worn with evening dress.
- diadem fanchon bonnet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1869, one-inch-wide headdress trimmed with tulle or ruching and aigrette of feathers or flowers. It fastened beneath chin with lappets and satin bow.
- diamanté:** France. To be set with diamonds.
- Diamond dyes:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Dyes that required no mordant.
- dian:** China. Indigo blue.
- Diana Vernon bonnet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's large, low-crowned, wide-brimmed bonnet.
- Diana Vernon hat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's country shallow crowned straw hat with wide brim that curved up on one side. It tied under chin with wide ribbons.
- diaopí:** China. Fur of the marten.
- diaper:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Cloth of one color woven in ornamental pattern. 2. Allover repetitive pattern.
- diaper cloth:** Soft, absorbent, bleached cotton fabric used to make infants' diapers. May be dobby, plain, or twill weave.
- diaphane:** Thin silk or cotton fabric with transparent design.
- diaraogenn:** *See* tavancher.
- diasper:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). A silk textile woven from a glossy wool thread.
- diaspulum:** *See* diasper.
- dibahae cin:** India. Chinese brocade.
- dickey:** False shirt front.
- didjee:** *See* darzi.
- Dieppe ground:** Simple square mesh ground of twisted threads.
- Dieppe point lace:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Valenciennes type bobbin lace made in Dieppe, France.
- digitalia:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Gloves.
- dikkeh:** Palestine. 1. Drawstring used to gather sirwal. 2. Fringed band.
- dikky:** *See* tikkeh.
- dilak bedong:** Borneo. Sash.
- dilbahar:** *See* badshah pasand.
- dildo:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Sausage-shaped curl on man's wig.
- dilge:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Leg-guard for jousts.
- dilhil:** Navajo. Jet black.
- dillad:** 1. Wales. Clothing. 2. France. Breton for clothing.
- dilladu:** *See* gwisgo.
- dillat:** Ireland. Gaelic word for clothing.
- dilun:** China. Polyester fiber.
- dima:** 1. Ethiopia. Red. 2. Palestine. Striped cotton fabric used for men's coats.
- dimayah:** *See* qumbaz.
- dimie:** Romania. Homespun thick, woolen drugget used for overcoats and winter clothes.
- dimii:** Bulgaria. Men's trousers with wide legs, ending below knees. Ornamented on bottom edge.
- dimity:** India. Semi-sheer, lightweight cotton fabric first made in Damietta. Popularly used for summer dresses, aprons, and pinafores.
- din:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for satin.

- dindilliam:** India. A type of embroidered fabric.
- dinh cúc:** Vietnam. Large-head needle.
- dinner cap:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's white satin and lace cap popular in 1812.
- dinner jacket:** *See* cowes.
- diphera:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1852, fine soft kid leather used for women's bonnets.
- diphthera:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Cloak made from animal skin or thick wool.
- diplax:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's version of chloene.
- diploidion:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's chiton worn with portion above waist doubled.
- Directoire bonnet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1878 to 1880, woman's bonnet with square, high crown, brim that fitted over the ears and spread out over the forehead.
- Directoire coat:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1869 to 1889, woman's ankle-length coat cutaway in front and skirted only in back. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1888, day bodice, made single- or double-breasted and cutaway in front and skirted to ankles in back. Had tight, cuffed sleeves. Worn with habit shirt and wide folded sash.
- Directoire hat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1888, larger version of Directoire bonnet.
- Directoire jacket:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1888, day bodice similar to Directoire coat but made without the skirt.
- Directoire knickers:** (1910–1920 C.E.). Woman's fitted knickers with elastic waist and knees.
- Directoire skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) United Kingdom. In 1895, a seven gore day skirt in which the four back gores were fluted. Lined and stiffened with horsehair and measuring 13–18 feet around the hem.
- Directoire swallow-tail coat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1888, term referring to back of Directoire coat in which the tails were cut with deep center vent.
- Director:** (1950–1960 C.E.). Man's hairstyle with slight wave on crown.
- directory suit:** (20th century). Suit with high waist and short cutaway jacket, in the lines of men's suits from Directoire period.
- dirge:** *See* darzi.
- dirndl:** Very full skirt like those worn in Tyrolese festival dress.
- dirzee:** *See* darzi.
- disa:** Nigeria. A blue striped scarf.
- diseño:** Spain. Design.
- diseño a cuadro:** Spain. Checks.
- diseño a cuadros escocés:** Spain. Plaid.
- diseño a rayas:** Spain. Striped.
- diseño con lunares:** Spain. Polka dots.
- diseño raya de alfiler:** Spain. Pin striped.
- diseño tradicional de piñones:** Spain. Paisleyed.
- disfraz:** Spain. Fancy dress.
- dish dasha:** Iraq. Man's ankle-length white shirt that buttons from neck to waist.
- disissik:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja ceremonial headcloth that is placed on a corpse.
- diszmagyar:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Austro-Hungarian Empire. Jewel studded gala costume.
- ditto:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to 20th century. Term referring to man's suit being cut of one fabric.
- dival:** Turkey. Goldwork.
- dival isi:** Turkey. Embroidery formed by couching flat gold strip backwards and forwards over stiff card, giving satin-like effect.
- divided skirt:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1882 by Lady Harbeton for bicycling, short kilted skirt cut to conceal division between legs.
- divolgatore:** Italy. Blazer.
- divorce corset:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1816, padded metal triangle in woman's corset which pushed between the breasts to separate them.
- divyasudha:** India. A good quality starch.
- diyugi:** United States of America. Navajo term for serape-shaped blankets made for everyday use. Loosely woven of thick, soft yarns.
- diz:** *See* kalets.
- dizge:** Turkey. Flat textile woven as a long, narrow belt.
- djebba:** Tunisia. Summer version of the kadroun.
- djedda:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1866, poil de chevre with silk spots.
- djéli:** Greece. White embroidery along the chemise hem.
- djellaba:** Morocco. Three-quarter length cloak.
- djersa:** Woolen fabric used for jerseys.
- djonne-djonne:** Timbuktu. A woman's hairstyle with a queue in front and another in back. It is trimmed with beads and silver triangles.
- djore:** Tibet. A pendant shaped like a thunderbolt.
- djorro-marabu:** Timbuktu. A line of hair left on a man's shaven head.
- djubba:** Algeria. Jewish woman's ankle-length gown.
- dlùth:** Ireland. The warp of fabric.
- do:** Vietnam. Dark blue colored.
- dò choé:** *See* dò chóí.
- dò chóí:** Vietnam. Bright red.
- dò chót:** *See* dò chóí.
- đò orí:** Vietnam. Dark red.
- đõ sô gai:** Vietnam. Mourning clothes.
- do twarzy:** Poland. Face powder.
- dobby cloth:** Any fabric woven on a doobby loom.
- doblados todos:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Lined throughout.
- dobladura:** Spain. Fold.
- dobuku:** Japan. Outer garment worn over armor.
- dochu-gi:** Japan. Traveling cape.

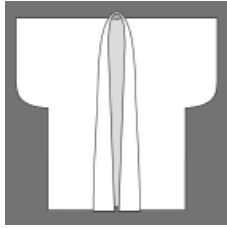
docrease: India. Striped muslin.

dodo: 1. Sudan. Woman's sarong. 2. Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja woman's skirt.

dodot: Indonesia (Java). Skirt cloth four times the size of a kain. Worn draped and folded as an overskirt by officials and members of the court.

dodowa: Ashanti. Bobbin.

doeskin: 1. Very smooth, tightly woven, fine quality woolen fabric made from merino wool. 2. Heavy-weight, twill weave cotton fabric finished with short nap on one side. 3. Suede-finished leather from sheep and lamb skins. 4. Leather made from skin of the doe.



dofuku

dofuku: Japan. Samurai's outer garment.

dog collar: Wide necklace worn snug around neck.

dogaline: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Italy. Venetian fashion featuring a straight, loose gown with wide sleeves. The lower edge of

sleeve was pinned up to the shoulder, revealing undergown sleeve.

dogi: Japan. A sleeveless coat.

dogskin: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Heavyweight sheepskin leather used for hunting or hawking gloves.

đôi bit-tât: Vietnam. Pair of socks.

đôi bông: Vietnam. Pair of earrings.

Doitsu ahina: United States of America. Hawaiian term for blue denim imported from Germany.

dolaktanka: Bulgaria. Short-sleeved coat.

dolama: Bulgaria. Long-sleeved coat that opens in front.

doll hat: (1930–1940 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1938 by Schiaparelli, tiny explosion of flowers and feathers held on the head by ribbon that tied under chin.

Dolly Varden bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1868 to 1889, woman's beaver bonnet that tied with ribbon and was trimmed with crystal and silver bird.

Dolly Varden cap: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1888, small cap of gathered lace and ribbon worn with teagown.

Dolly Varden dress: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1868 to 1889, revival version of panniered polonaise gown of Georgian periods.

Dolly Varden hat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1871 to 1875, woman's low crowned, wide brimmed, straw hat with minimal trim that was worn at forward angle and tied under chignon with ribbon.

Dolly Varden polonaise: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1871, chintz or cretonne polonaise gown worn with bright silk petticoat

that was flowered or quilted. Winter version of flannel or cashmere printed in chintz pattern. Favored by middle and lower classes.

dolman: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Austro-Hungarian Empire. Coat or jacket that was worn under mente. Cut straight from shoulder seams or fitted to waist from which it flared out. Fastened with loops and buttons.

dolman sleeve: Sleeve very wide at armseye, fitted at wrist.

dolmanette: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Crocheted dolman that tied at neck with large ribbon bow.

doloman: Russia. Hussar jacket.

Dom pedro: Brazil. Heavy work shoe.

domette: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Loosely woven flannel with cotton warp and woolen weft.

domino: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Cloak, often black, that was worn to masquerades.

donariere: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1869, woman's round hood of quilted satin with sleeved pelerine.

Doncaster riding coat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1850s, man's loose Newmarket coat.

donegal: Originally thick homespun woolen fabric from Donegal, Scotland. Now any tweed with colorful thick slubs woven in irregularly.

đông-hò đeo tay: Vietnam. Wristwatch.

đông-ho quá quít: Vietnam. Pocket watch.

Dongola kid: Sheep, goat, or kangaroo skin.

doni: Nigeria. A gown worn by the chief. It has four studs for closure.

donje rublje: Bosnia. Underwear.

donkerblauw: Holland. Mazarine blue.

donn: Ireland. Gaelic word for brown.

donn laugh-na-h-éilde: Ireland. Fawn brown.

Donna Maria: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Long sleeve that was full to elbow and fitted to wrist.

donn-ghlas: Ireland. Gaelic word for ash colored.

donn-uaine: Ireland. Gaelic word for an olive brown color.

donsu: Japan. Silk satin damask.

don't mentions: See unmentionables.

dooputty: India. Dupatta.

dootl'izh: Navajo. Blue.

dop: See knoop.

dopairi: India. Indoor cap or two half-moon shapes sewn together.

dopatta: India. Silk or muslin scarf that is often decorated with gold or silver threads.



dolman sleeve

dorado: Yellowish orange.

doramché: Bulgaria. Sleeveless clat.

doré: France. Golden.

dorea: See doriya.

dorelet: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Hairnet embroidered with jewels.

dori: India. Thread or chain stitch.

doria: 1. India. Cotton fabric with stripes of various widths. 2. Swahili. Colored muslin.



doric chiton

doric chiton: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Worn by all Greek women after sixth century B.C.E., wool chiton with upper edge folded down over breast. Folded around one side of the body, pinned at shoulders, and held in place with girdle. Often dyed indigo, madder, or saffron. In Corinth and

Attica, sewn together down side below waist.

dorina: Bosnia. Checkered cloak that covers wearer from head to toe.

doriya: India. Striped or checked fine muslin.



dormeuse

dormeuse: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Soft ladies' cap with ruffled border that fitted the head snugly, covering the cheeks. Held on with ribbon that tied on top of the head. For day, it had pinners and brim that turned up at the nape.

dormilonas: Peru. Fourteen carat gold filigree earrings.

dormouse: See dormeuse.

dornag: Ireland. Gaelic word for a glove or gauntlet.

dorneck: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Linen

fabric made in Norfolk used for servant's clothes.

dornick: 1. France. Any fabric made in Tournai. 2. Scotland. Damask-like fabric made in Dornoch.

dorn-nasq: Ireland. Gaelic word for a bracelet.

dorretteen: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Made in Norwich, silk and wool twist with thin invisible stripes introduced in 1792.

d'Orsay coat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1838, man's overcoat shaped like a pilot coat but fitted at waist with a long dart. Slashed or flapped pockets in knee-length skirts and no pleats, folds, or hip buttons. The plain sleeves trimmed with three or four horn or gambroon buttons.



d'Orsay pump

See also *photospread*
(*Foot and Legwear*).

d'Orsay pump: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1830s, shoe with cutaway sides and low, wide heel.

d'Orsay roll: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. In late 1830s, high beaver hat had full rolling brim named for Count Gabriel d'Orsay (1801–1852).

Dorset thread button: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Underwear button made on brass wire ring covered in white cotton threads that radiated out from center.

dorsetteen: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Fabric with worsted warp and silk weft.

dorso: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Back of the gauntlet.

dos: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Back-plate of a cuirass.

dosan-bantraich: Ireland. Gaelic word for a braid.

doschella: Hindu. Long shawl.

doshala: India. Pair of shawls.

doshāllā: India. Round skirted court robe that tied on the right side.

doso: Ashanti. Fiber kilt.

dosooty: See do-suti.

dossière: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. The back-piece of the cuirass.

do-suta: See do-suti.

do-suti: India. Cheap cotton woven with doubled threads.

doti: India. Coarse cotton cloth woven by Dhers.

dotted swiss: See swiss muslin.

dotted Venetian bars: Venetian bars with French knots.

dou: China. Pocket.

dou bo: China. Qing dynasty. Cape, originally made of palm fiber and hemp.

dou dou: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Han woman's cotton or silk, small triangular upper body garment. Covered the breasts and stomach. Held on with silver chain or tape. Often embroidered.

dou niu: China. Under Zhengde emperor (r. 1505–1521), first rank of embroidery on gowns; three or four clawed dragons with downward curving horns.

dou wu: China. Zhuong dynasty. Helmet.

douanier: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1879, shade of blue.

double: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. To be lined.

double bouffant sleeves: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1832 to 1836, woman's short puffed evening sleeve with horizontal band dividing it into two puffs. Revived in 1855 as day sleeve with band placed just above the elbow.

double cuff: Shirt cuff turned back to make two cuff thicknesses.

double damask: Fine linen, cotton, or rayon and cotton damask.

double ikat: Indonesia. Ikat process requiring the binding and dyeing of both warp and weft threads.

double knit: Firm, often reversible, fabric made on special loom with double set of needles.

double-face satin: Satin fabric with two warps and one weft which create satin effect on both sides of fabric.

doublet: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Variety of gambesson made in rich cloth. Began in military and later worn by civilians. Sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, standard man's garment. *See also* pourpoint.

doublure: France. Lining.

doublure du chapeau: France. Hat lining.

doudoukur: China. Child's sun suit.

doudu: China. Baby bib. Also called tou-tu.

douillette: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman's winter quilted pelisse. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). By 1830s, redingote with caped pelerine of merino, cashmere, or satin, made with wide sleeves.

douillette à la Russe: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman's cloak with warm, usually wadded, lining fashionable after 1802.

douli: China. Bamboo hat.

doupeng: China. Cape.

doupion: Silk thread made from two cocoons. Thread is irregular and thick. Used in slubbed fabrics.

douzi: China. Pocket.

dowlas: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Coarse linen from Brittany used by lower classes for shirts and smocks.

downy calves: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. False pads worn by men in appropriate places in tights to produce more attractive legs.

DPM: (1970–1980 C.E.). Scotland. Literally "disruptive pattern material," a camouflage fabric used to make military uniforms.

draad: Holland. Thread.

drab: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Thick, strong, wool fabric in dull brown or gray color.

drab style: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). From 1800 to 1810, the muted colors of pale browns, olives, and yellows that predominated women's fashion.

drabbet: United Kingdom. Coarse linen fabric in drab color.

drabužis: Lithuania. Clothing.

draft: *See* amen.

dragocennost': Russia. Jewel.

dragon's blood cane: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Man's cane made from frond stems of the Dragon Palm from Malay.

dragoonka: Russia. Dragoon cap introduced under Alexander III. The name was shortened from dragoon-skia shapka.

dragoonskia shapka: *See* dragoonka.

dragulj: Croatia and Serbia. Jewel.

drahokam: *See* klenot.

drana: *See* vadmala.

drap: 1. Soft, silky wool twill. 2. France. Cloth.

drap d'Alma: France. Twilled fabric.

drap d'Argent: France. Cloth of silver.

drap de Berry: France. Woolen fabric made in berry.

drap de billard: France. Baize.

drap de France: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1871, double twilled cashmere.

drap de Paris: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1860, very fine soft fabric.

drap de soldat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1878, very heavy cloth.

drap de velours: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1861, thick soft velvet-like fabric.

drap de Venice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1866, ribbed poplin.

drap d'été: France. Literally "cloth of summer," light twill weave woolen fabric.

drap d'or: France. Cloth of gold.

drap feutre: France. Felt cloth.

drap fourreau: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1867, thick smooth fabric with plush face on one side.

drap laitiere: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, striped woolen fabric.

drap o drapé: Italy. Drap.

drap ou drapé: France. Drap.

drap roulier: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, woolen fabric.

drapanos rubai: *See* drabuzis.

Drapé: Germany. Drap.

drape cut: (1930–1940 C.E.). United Kingdom. The broad shouldered, high belted men's suits popularized by Frederick Scholte, tailor to the Prince of Wales. This fashion was later renamed the American cut.

drapi: India. 1. Woman's embroidered coat. 2. A close-fitting embroidered vest worn by both sexes. 3. Cloak.

drapo: Italy. Silk cloth.

drappus: *See* textum.

drawboys: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Figured materials made on looms where treadles were run by boys.

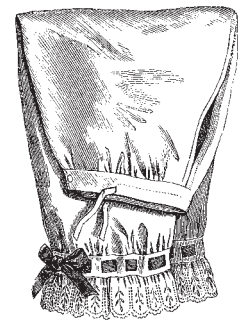
drawers: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to 20th century. Undergarments worn by both genders made from linen or hide.

drawings out: *See* pullings out.

drawn bonnet: Woman's bonnet made by gathering fabric over hoops of cane, reed, or wire.

drawn seams: Seams that have been lapped and stitched down.

drawn thread work: A technique in which threads are removed from the ground to form an open weave fabric.



drawers
Dover Publications

drawn work: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to 20th century. Form of linen decoration where threads are removed. *See also* lacis.

dreach-bhuidhe: Ireland. Gaelic word for “beautifully yellow.”

dreadnought: Heavy, unattractive, woolen fabric used for outer garments.

dreas: Ireland. Gaelic word for dress.

drebe: *See* vadmala.

drebes: Lithuania. Clothing.

drebnieks: Lithuania. Tailor.

dreieckige Faltung: Germany. Handkerchief folded so that only one corner appears out of the pocket.

Dreisnitz: Germany. Tricorn.

Dresden point lace: Germany. Drawn work made in Dresden on ground of fine linen.

Dresden silk: Silk fabric decorated with small floral effects.

Dresden work: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Muslin with drawn thread embroidery. It was stronger than lace so was used for garments in daily use.

dress clip: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1840s, metal hook was attached to waist of many women’s garments. From the hook hung a chain with clip at end to hitch up skirt when walking. Often in shape of Negro’s head.

dress elevator: *See* porte-jupe pompadour.

dress flannel: Napped woolen fabric.

dress holder: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1870s, fancy dress clip with two chains and clips.

dress improver: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Small bustle in 1880s.

dress linen: Firm, plain weave linen fabric.

dress lounge: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn after 1888, man’s informal evening jacket worn only when ladies were not present.

dress protector: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 20th century. United Kingdom. From 1840s, crescent shaped piece of fabric sewn into bottom of armseyes to prevent sweat stains.



dreumelthoelje

dress Wellington: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1830 to around 1850, man’s evening dress boot that resembled slipper and stocking made in one piece. It reached to just below knee.

dress: *See* clothe.

dreumelthoelje: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. A brimless hat similar to a fez.

drilbu: Tibet. A pendant shaped like a tiny bell.

drili: Greece. Cotton material used to make everyday clothing.

drill: Stout twill weave linen made from coarse yarns.

drillette: United Kingdom. Satin weave cotton fabric.

dríubhlach: Ireland. Gaelic word for cowl.

driving-cape: *See* Albert driving-cape.

drobé: Lithuania. Fine linen cloth.

drògaid: Ireland. 1. Drugget. 2. Linsey-woolsey. 3. Russet.

droghette: Italy. Droguet.

droguet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Coarse wool fabric with cotton, silk, or linen warp. Used formerly for coarse clothing, petticoats, and coats.

droguete: Portugal. Droguet.

droineach: Ireland. Gaelic word for a ragged garment.

Droop Snoot: *See* Flying Saucer.

drugget: *See* droguet.

druid’s cloth: Rough, basket weave fabric similar to monk’s cloth.

druin: Ireland. Gaelic word for needlework or embroidery.

drum farthingale: *See* farthingale.

Drummond: United Kingdom. Twill weave worsted.

du Barry corsage: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1850, woman’s evening dress fashion with ruching reaching from shoulders to form under-stomacher.

du Barry sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1850, woman’s large day sleeve with bouffant above elbow and one above wrist.

dual: Ireland. Gaelic word for a lock of hair.

dualadh: Ireland. Gaelic word for embroidery.

duàn: China. Satin.

duandàyi: China. Short overcoat.

duantongxue: China. Ankle boots.

duànwén: China. Satin weave.

duànzi: China. Satin.

dubbahah: Palestine. Tassel.

dubhach: Ireland. Gaelic word for black dye.

dubh-bhuidhe: Ireland. Gaelic word for a dark yellow.

dubh-ghlas: Ireland. Gaelic word for dark gray.

dubh-ghorm: Ireland. Gaelic word for dark blue.

dubh-ruadh: Ireland. Gaelic word for dark red.

ducape: Corded silk fabric.

duchess: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Ribbon bow worn on fontange.

Duchess: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, woman’s plain cloak trimmed with velvet strips.

duchesse: Heavy, soft fabric.

Duchesse: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, gilet-scarf with fitted bodice. Ended in deep knotted fringe.

duchesse lace: A lace similar in look to Honiton, it is a pillow lace made of linen thread.

duchesse pleat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1875, series of four box pleats on each side of center back of woman’s skirt.

duchesse satin: Lustrous satin weave fabric with plain back.

duchowny: Poland. Jewish scholar's fur cap.
duck: Strong, tightly woven linen or cotton, plain or rib weave fabric. Lighter and finer than canvas.
duck-billed shoes: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Slipper-like shoes with very wide, square toes.
duck-hunter: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to present. Man's short, striped linen jacket worn by waiters.
dudda: Ethiopia. Skin skirt for a Sidamo woman.
dudhai kanjai: India. Pearl gray.
dudhia khaki: India. Light slate gray.
duffel: Coarse woolen fabric.
duffer: *See* British warm.
duffle coat: *See* British warm.
dugme: *See* puce.
đui: Vietnam. Silk; shantung.
duibleid: Ireland. Gaelic word for doublet.
duikerpak: Holland. Diving suit.
duire: Ireland. Gaelic word for dirk.
dukr: *See* klœði.
dukula: India. A woven silk or white fabric.
dukulottariya: India. Upper body garment; wrapper or shawl.
dulamás: Greece. Sleeved festival vest.
dulánde: Hungary. Large white tulle veil with corner embroidered in colored crewel. Worn by brides for first few years of their marriage.
dulápi: Greece. Material that has been beaten with wooden paddles.
dulband: Iran. Local name for Muslim turban.
dulbén: Greece. White cotton kerchief worn on the head.
dulboka pazva: Bulgaria. Deep fold in smock above waist.
dullemoese: Denmark. Nightcap.
duluma: Romania. Man's folk jacket edged with braid.
dun: Dull grayish brown.
dundreary whiskers: *See* dundrearys.
dundrearys: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Very long men's side whiskers.
đung: Vietnam. Trouser crotch.
dungaree: 1. India. Coarse calico fabric. 2. Overalls.
dunkelblau: Germany. Blue black.
dunne ochtendjas: Holland. Negligee.
dunniattham: India. A woman's loincloth.
dunstable: Plated straw hat.
dunster: Early Gothic (100–1350 C.E.). United Kingdom. In early 14th century, a broadcloth made in Somersetshire, United Kingdom.
dupattā: India. Mantle or veil.
dura'ah: Palestine. Woman's plain, short-sleeved, front-opening coat. Usually made from cotton, mostly in indigo blue.
durance: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Durable wool fabric made in Norwich.
durazno: Spain. Peach color.

Durene: Trade name for woven or knitted fabrics of mercerized yarns.
Duretta: Trade name for middie twill or jean.
duretty: *See* durance.
durol bedyeli: A hairstyle worn by a widow during the last week of her mourning period.
durol bedyeli puDaaDo: Africa. A hairstyle worn by a bride during the last week of the period of seclusion before entering into marriage.
durol cakaol: Africa. A hairstyle worn by young girls and married women.
durol chuddito: Africa. A hairstyle worn by a widow during her five month period of seclusion.
durol pila dorungol: Africa. A hairstyle worn by a young mother during the week following her return to her husband with their newborn.
durol tyeli: Africa. A hairstyle worn by a mother during the three weeks following the naming ceremony of her newborn child.
durol yesool: Africa. A hairstyle worn by little girls.
duroy: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Coarse wool fabric similar to tammy.
durra'a: *See* dura'ah.
durzi: Palestine. Indigo dyed cotton fabric used for women's dresses.

dusa: India. Woolen chaddar.
dushagreia: Russia. Woman's embroidered, padded jacket of brocade or velvet.
dushegreya: Russia. Man's short, padded, and lined jacket with long sleeves. Made from scarlet damask or red velvet.
dust gown: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Outer gown worn when riding.
dust of Paris: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Ecu.
dust of ruins: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Color of a squirrel.
dust ruffle: *See* balayeuse.
duster: Long, lightweight coat.
dusya: India. A costly woolen cloth.
Dutch blue: Shade of blue lighter and brighter than navy.
Dutch bonnet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Straw bonnet fashionably worn turned up in front and back after 1802.

Dutch cap: Holland. Lace or embroidered muslin cap with point at top and wings that flare away at sides.



duster



Dutch cap

Dutch cloak: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's short cloak with wide sleeves. Often heavily trimmed with braids.

Dutch collar: Narrow, close fitting collar.

Dutch lace: A misnomer for a dense Flemish bobbin lace.

Dutch neckline: Neckline cut two inches below throat.

Dutch skeleton dress: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular fashion for young boys consisting of a high-waisted coat, ankle-length trousers, and frilled collar. There were three vertical rows of buttons on the coat.

Dutch waist: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from around 1580 to 1620, woman's bodice with square cut waist that was worn with wheel farthingale.

dutis: Spain. Dhoti.

dutty: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Fine cloth.

duvetina: Spain. Duvetyne.

duvetine: *See* duvetyn.

duvetyn: Soft, twill weave fabric with suede on one side.

Duvillier wig: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Man's long, high dress wig.

dux collar: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 20th century. United Kingdom. Worn from 1860s, man's shallow standing collar with corners turned down in front.



dux collar

dvipadi: India. Trousers.

dwete 'ka: Ashanti. Silver bangles.

Dynel: Trade name for acrylic.

dzaan: Tiv. Woman's cloth of narrow stripes alternating colors, like black and white.

dzákos: Greece. Small vest or bodice worn over the chemise.

dzep: Croatia and Serbia. Pocket.

dZi bead: Tibet. A bland and white or dark brown bead of etched or treated agate.

E

- e sa:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a thin woolen material popular with both sexes. It was rather expensive and was used for chun sams.
- 'ea malani:** United States of America. Hawaii. Light brown.
- 'ea 'ula:** United States of America. Hawaii. Wine colored.
- ebonach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for ebony colored.
- ēadach:** Ireland. Clothing.
- ēaduighim:** *See* cōirighim.
- eaglewood brown:** China. Yuan dynasty. Shade of brown.
- ear string:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Eccentricity of period, black string worn through hole in left ear and hung on shoulder.
- earcap:** Cap with tabs that cover the ears.
- eared shoe:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Square-toed shoe.
- earlet:** Obsolete name for earring.
- earlock:** Lock of hair worn by ear.
- earradh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for clothing.
- earthquake dress:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Following two earthquakes in London in March 1750, fashion developed for warm gowns to wear outside overnight in case of a third earthquake.
- Easter bonnet:** New hat worn on Easter Sunday.
- eau de veau:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Cosmetic used in 1808.
- ebbelo:** Morocco. Thin white face-veil.
- ebo:** Japan. A man's small black cap.
- ebolo:** Nigeria. Cloth used in funerals.
- ebomvu:** Rhodesia. Ndebele term for the color red.
- ebon:** Black.
- eboni:** *See* 'eponi.
- eboshi:** Japan. A nobleman's stiff black hat.
- ebosi:** *See* ebo.
- ebu:** Nigeria. A gown worn only by the king.
- eburneo:** Spain. Ivory color.
- ecaille work:** France. Decorative needlework that used quill pieces sewn on fabric to resemble scales.
- écarlate:** France. Scarlet.
- ecarlata blanches:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Pale crimson.
- ecelide:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1837, cashmere and silk blend fabric, chiné and striped.
- echancre:** France. To be slashed.
- echarpe:** France. Scarf worn wrapped around a hat.
- echelle:** France. Ladder-like motif, like lacing on a woman's bodice.
- echelon:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Worn on ladies' stomacher, these bows graduated in size from top to bottom gradually getting smaller.
- echizen:** Japan. High quality silk dress fabric.
- ecorce:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Bark color.
- ecossais:** France. Two-color fabric woven in lengthwise, alternating satin stripes and plain weave stripes.
- écoossaise hat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Scotland. Woman's hat cut higher in front than in back. Ribbon hangs down back.
- ecrouellique:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman's cravat.
- ecru:** Color of unbleached cotton.
- ecru silk:** Unbleached silk.
- ecureuil:** France. Imitation sable.
- edau:** Wales. Thread.
- eddimō:** Ethiopia. King's green cloak ornamented with gold and silver.
- Edelmarder:** Germany. Marten.
- edged Venetian bars:** Variation of Venetian bars.
- Editor:** (1950–1960 C.E.). Man's hairstyle with high side part, both sides swept up.
- Edo kanoko:** Japan. A purple painted kanoko.

- eel skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1899, a woman's day skirt that was cut on bias into five gores. All the gores except the center front had circular hems. It fastened in front or on side and was fitted over the hips and flared to ground.
- eelskin sleeve:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Woman's close fitting sleeve. Fashionable again in 1880 and 1881.
- eelskin trousers:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1880s, very tight trousers worn by dandies.
- een broek:** Holland. Pair of trousers.
- 'éétsoh 'áls'úgíí:** Navajo. Jacket.
- effronter:** France. Decorative patch worn on nose.
- 'efu 'efu:** Samoa. Gray color.
- egasuri:** Japan. A pictorial kasuri.
- egeni bitte:** Ibo. Cloth made of broad strips in various shades of blue.
- eggplant:** Bronze purple.
- eggshell:** Yellowish white.
- eglantine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, a cloak that was semi-fitted in the body. Lined with silk.
- egret:** Plume of egret or heron.
- Egyptian brown:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Brown.
- Egyptian cloth:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1866, soft silk and wool blend fabric.
- Egyptian cotton:** Egypt. Long-staple, fine, strong, brownish cotton.
- Egyptian indigo:** Indigo dye from the shrub *Cracca apollinea* in southern Europe.
- Egyptian lace:** Knotted lace, often beaded.
- eha:** Namibia. Man's back ornament of leather, metal, and beaten wire.
- éhuáng:** China. Light yellow.
- ehuatl:** Mexico. Aztec military garment covered with feathers.
- ei:** Japan. The streamer on a nobleman's hat.
- Eichhörnchen:** Germany. Squirrel fur.
- éideadh:** Ireland. Generic term for clothing.
- eiderdown:** 1. Soft down from breast and body of eider duck. 2. Lightweight fabric, knitted or woven with nap on one or both sides.
- eillets panaches:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1880, a dress where the skirt was covered with alternating narrow pleated flounces of two colors.
- eip'uron:** Korea. Apron.
- eis wool:** Fine, glossy, wiry woolen yarn used for scarves.
- Eisenhower jacket:** (1940–1949 C.E.). United States of America. Man's khaki waist-length military jacket with convertible collar, shoulder yoke, front-opening banded waist, and long, cuffed sleeves. Popularized by General Eisenhower during World War II and worn by civilians after the war.
- Eisenkappe:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Skull-cap of steel.
- ekavali:** India. Single string of pearls necklace.
- ekaveni:** India. Woman's single long braid.
- ekawa:** Japan. Painted leather.
- 'ekemau'u:** United States of America. Hawaii. Burlap.
- eko:** See lafun.
- ekpe cloth:** See ukara.
- el costal:** Mexico. Zoque Indian woman's wraparound skirt worn with a large fold (la bolsa) in front.
- elastic:** Cording, thread, or fabric woven from India rubber.
- elastic hat:** See opera hat.
- elastic net:** See flexible net.
- elastic-sided boots:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1836, shoes with gussets of elastic on each side.
- elatch:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). India. Striped silk.
- elatcha:** See elatch.
- elbas:** Palestine. Women's early pants of thick hand-woven cotton. Lower legs were richly embroidered.
- Elbert Hubbard tie:** Dark tie about nine inches wide and cut on bias that was worn tied like a Windsor tie.
- elbow cloak:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Man's short cloak.
- elbow cuff:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's turned-back cuff on elbow-length sleeves.
- elbow gauntlet:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Metal or leather glove with cuff that reached to the shoulder.
- elbow sleeve:** Sleeve reaching to or just below sleeve.
- elbow-cops:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Elbow-pieces of plate armor.
- elderberry:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1868, gray purple.
- eldergreen:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1882, dark green.
- 'ele hiwa:** United States of America. Hawaii. Jet black.
- electoral cloth:** See biretz.
- electra cloth:** Cotton or silk and synthetic blend umbrella fabric.
- electrum:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Amber, the stone.
- 'ele'ele:** United States of America. Hawaii. Black.
- 'ele'ele kanikau:** United States of America. Hawaii. Black crepe worn for mourning.
- elegant:** France. Fashionable man.
- eleganté:** France. Fashionable woman.
- 'ele'i:** United States of America. Hawaii. Shiny black.
- elek:** Bulgaria. Sleeveless jacket.
- elephant cloth:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1869, fabric made of twisted flax cord, appearing to have been woven like a basket.
- elephant pants:** Trousers with very wide legs.
- elephant sleeve:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Appearing around 1830, woman's very large day sleeve made in a light fabric. Majority of fullness hung toward cuff resembling elephant's ear. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, large cape on Moldavian mantle.

- 'eleuli:** United States of America. Hawaii. Grayish black.
- elevator shoes:** Shoes with raised inner sole.
- eleven gore ripple skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1895, a woman's 11-gore day skirt that was fitted at hips and full at bottom (up to 20 feet in circumference). Hem was lined and stiffened with horsehair.
- Eliottine silk:** Knitting silk.
- ell:** Measurement of length often applied to fabric. Varied from country to country, hence in United Kingdom it was 45 inches; in Scotland 37.2 inches; and in the Netherlands 27 inches.
- ellementes:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Worsted fabric.
- elliottine silk:** Knitting silk.
- elliptic collar:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1853, patent detachable collar with fronts reaching higher than back.
- elminetta:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Thin cotton fabric.
- elmo di giostra:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Tilting-helm.
- elysian:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Woolen fabric with diagonal nap used for overcoats.
- embozalada:** See *puntada limeña*.
- embroidered batiste:** Allover embroidered eyelet.
- 'emelala:** United States of America. Hawaii. Emerald.
- emerala:** See *'emelala*.
- emerald:** Bright green.
- emeraude:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, deep emerald green.
- Emily:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, silk mantilla trimmed with shamrock embroidered and sewing-silk fringe.
- eminence:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Color of crushed strawberry. 2. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a violet color with splash of red.
- emini:** Bulgaria. Flat, stitched leather shoes.
- empeines:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Bands over the instep of a shoe.
- emperor shirt:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1850 to 1860s, man's red flannel shirt worn by gentlemen in the country.
- empire bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1889, woman's evening bodice that gave appearance of being high waisted by a number of silk scarves being draped across front and tied on side or back.
- empire cap:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1860, woman's small bonnet that tied under the chin. It was trimmed with ribbon.
- empire jupon:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Gored petticoat with two or three steel hoops at bottom; worn from 1850 to 1867.
- empire skirt:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1888 to the 1890s, day skirt that gathered at waist and ended with gathered ruffle at hem. For evening, it was ruched at the hem and embroidered with flowers. In 1892, day version had two straight panels in front and two triangular gores on each side. Slightly trained.
- Empress:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In June 1854, silk mantelet cut low in neck. Trimmed with falls of lace and ribbon. 2. In November 1854, velvet pelerine with back box-pleated to yoke. It was elaborately embroidered.
- empress cloth:** 1. Double faced, twill weave, wool or wool and cotton blend fabric. 2. Calico with red and yellow pattern.
- Empress Eugenie hat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popularized by Empress Eugenie for riding and traveling, this hat had a flat crown and a rolled brim with ribbons trailing down the back.
- empress gauze:** Fine flowered, satin weave fabric with silk gauze ground and linen figures.
- Empress pardessus:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, cloth or velvet pardessus trimmed with fur. Particularly popular in France.
- empress petticoat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1866, woman's evening dress petticoat gored at waist, reaching eight yards in circumference at hem with yard long train. It was trimmed with deep flounce above knee and was substituted for the cage crinoline.
- en beret:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. After 1840, arrangement of woman's hair and cap.
- en Cavalier:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman's riding habit with cavalier style collar and embroidered cambric cuffs. Jacket was trimmed with buttons.
- en coeur:** France. Heart-shaped neckline.
- en colimaçon:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman's hairstyle arranged like a snail.
- en coulisse:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. After 1840, arrangement of puffs as trim.
- en dos d'ane:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). In 1780, man's hairstyle with ponytail and side pieces.
- en échelle de Jacob:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. To be trimmed in shape of Jacob's ladder.
- en fourreau lace:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. To be tightly laced to body like sheath.
- en manche:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. After 1840, to be made with cuffs.
- en Marquise:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Square neckline.
- en platitude:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Term meaning ruchings.
- en pouf:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. To be tufted.

- en pouf à la Luxembourg:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. To be worn in tufted style. Introduced in Luxembourg Gardens in Paris.
- en ravanche:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Arrangement of flowers and ribbon worn on head and tilted toward left eye.
- en tablier:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. To give apron effect.
- en tout cas:** United Kingdom. Combination umbrella and parasol. It was often brightly colored and without external trim. It had an elaborate handle and plain cover. It was an English invention with a French name that waned in popularity after 1908.
- 'ena:** Samoa. Light brown.
- 'ena'ena:** Samoa. Brown.
- 'ena'ena mumu:** Samoa. Auburn.
- enagua:** 1. Mexico. Woman's skirt gathered to waistband. Trimmed with flounces or lace. 2. Spain. Slip; petticoat. 3. Ecuador. White cotton petticoat. 4. Mexico. Made by the Zoque Indians, a handwoven huipil.
- enagua de lana:** Spain. Balmoral petticoat.
- enarme:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Attachments on back of shield by which it was held to the arm.
- enbraude:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). To be embroidered.
- encaje:** Spain. Lace.
- encaje chantilli:** Spain. Chantilly lace.
- encaje de aguja:** Spain. Needlepoint lace.
- encaje de àngel:** Spain. Angel lace.
- encaje de bolillos:** Spain. Bobbin lace.
- encaje de Lila:** Spain. Lille lace.
- encaje de Malinas:** Spain. Malines lace.
- encaje de malla cuadrada:** Spain. Filet lace.
- encaje de Milano:** Spain. Milano lace.
- encaje estrecho de algodón:** Spain. Torchon lace.
- encaje frivolité:** Spain. Tatting lace.
- encaje hecho a maquina:** Spain. Nottingham lace.
- encaje suizo:** Spain. Guipure.
- encarnado:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Reddish.
- encerado:** Portugal. Oilcloth.
- end of the day:** Glass canes so named because they were created by glass blowers at the end of the work day.
- endima:** Morocco. Jewish woman's buckled belt, embroidered with gold thread. Matches color of the dress.
- engageantes:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Lace cuffs with two or three graduated ruffles which were worn commonly on women's gowns.
- engkudu:** Borneo. Red.
- English bars:** Long Venetian bars.
- English chain:** Romantic (1840–1865 C.E.). Chatelaine.
- English cottage bonnet:** *See* bibi bonnet.
- English edging:** *See* angleterre.
- English embroidery:** Fine eyelet embroidery.
- English farthingale:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Worn from 1580s to 1620s, woman's roll farthingale without any flattening of line in front.
- English foot:** High fashioned hose with seam on each side of foot.
- English gown:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Long, simple gown of rich, simple fabric.
- English hood:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Worn from 1500 to 1540s, woman's hood and under cap combination. The hood was wired in front to form pointed arch above the forehead. The under cap completely covered hair after around 1525. The back of hood hung loosely until 1525, when it evolved into two lappets that were sometimes worn pinned up.
- English mohair:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1871, wiry cotton and wool blend suiting.
- English nightgown:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Unboned informal dress.
- English ringle:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Ringlets worn on either side of the face.
- English rosette:** Embroidery stitch.
- English scarlet:** (1930–1940 C.E.). A new color.
- English velveteen:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). New velveteen.
- English work:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Very fine Anglo-Saxon embroidery made from seventh to tenth century. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Gold thread embroidery with silk figures.
- English wrap:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1840s, man's double-breasted paletot-sac similar to loose Chesterfield.
- engreynen:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). To dye the thread before weaving.
- enjoué:** France. Decorative patch worn on fold of mouth when laughing.
- enredo:** Mexico. Aztec woman's wraparound skirt.
- enredos:** Mexico. Woman's wrap skirt.
- enseigne:** France. Pilgrim's badge.
- ensign blue:** Dark navy blue.
- ensign cloth:** Plain weave cotton or linen fabric used for bunting and flags.
- entre-deux:** France. Very narrow insertion lace used in fine lingerie.
- entretela:** 1. Portugal. Gusset. 2. Spain. Interfacing.
- entretela fusible:** Spain. Fusible interfacing.
- envelope bag:** Envelope shaped handbag.
- envelope combination:** (1910–1920 C.E.). In 1915, a woman's one piece undergarment made with ribbon shoulder straps, drawstring neckline, and button front closure.
- envuelto:** Guatemala. Wraparound skirt.
- eobhrat:** Ireland. Gaelic word for headdress.
- eolica:** Spain. Eolienne.

- eolienne:** Plain weave, silk and worsted or silk and cotton fabric with cross cord. Similar to poplin but lighter in weight. *See also* aeolian.
- eolienne diagonal:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, an eolienne with diagonal stripes.
- 'epane:** United States of America. Hawaii. Apron.
- epanechka:** Russia. Short, circular cape worn by women for visits and holidays.
- epangeline:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1868, wool rep-like material.
- epani:** *See* 'epane.
- epaules Americaines:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). French term for American shoulders.
- epaulet:** Shoulder ornament intended to widen shoulder line.
- epaulet sleeve:** Sleeve extended over shoulder.
- epauleti:** Russia. Epaulets.
- epaulette:** Shoulder strap of a corset.
- épaulière:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Shoulder piece reaching from backpiece to breastplate in armor.
- ephod:** Hebrew. Two rectangular pieces of linen roughly 30 inches by 10 inches joined over shoulder with 10-inch-long straps. Worn on top of the robe with girdle similar to those worn by Levites that wrapped around the body and tied in front. Worn by the high priest.
- epingeaau:** *See* chepeneag.
- épingle:** France. Pin brooch.
- epingle:** France. Fine, lustrous, silk fabric that is ribbed or corded.
- épingle à chevaux:** France. Hairpin.
- épingles de nourrice:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, very large gold-headed pins.
- epingline:** Silk or rayon and worsted fabric with crepe surface.
- epingline chevron soie:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, plum corded ground with watered design in black and gold.
- epingline flotté soie:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, a brown and red striped fabric with diagonal rows of black and gold.
- epingline raye:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, tissue with appearance of uncut velvet.
- epinglorie brochée:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, cotton and wool blend.
- epitoga:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Cloak worn over the toga. Later, it was a wide, unbelted robe with bell sleeves. In 13th century, it reappeared as an academic robe.
- epomine:** *See* epitoga.
- eponge:** Soft fabric made with nubby, twisted yarn.
- 'eponi:** United States of America. Hawaii. Ebony.
- equipage:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Ornamental case that hung from chatelaine and held knife, scissors, thimble, etc.
- er:** China. Jade or pearl earring.
- er dang:** China. Pearl or jade ear ornament.
- erdif:** Berber woman's square anklets.
- erhuán:** China. Earrings.
- eri:** 1. Japan. A long collar. 2. India. A type of wild silk produced mainly in Assam.
- erinoid:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced around 1897, plastic made from powdered milk.
- ermellini:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Highly valued fur, ermine. Used primarily on edges of garments like necklines and sleeves.
- ermellino:** Italy. Ermine.
- ermine:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Most valued of all furs, reserved by law for royalty. Took its name from Herminia (Armenia). 2. Hide of the *Mustela erminea*, a member of the weasel family with a white coat in winter and a beige coat in summer. The tail of the animal is black.
- ešarpa:** *See* marama.
- esawra:** *See* swar.
- escaffignons:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). In 12th century, light shoe in rich fabric. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Very tight flat shoes that were slashed on top.
- escarelle:** *See* aumoniere.
- escarlata:** Spain. Crimson; scarlet.
- escarlata subido:** Spain. Hunter's pink.
- escarlata:** Portugal. Scarlet.
- escarpins:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Heeled, pointed toed shoes of soft leather.
- eschapins:** *See* escaffignons.
- esclaud:** Holland. A wooden shoe, often referred to as a clog, worn in factories, mines, and farms.
- esclavage:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's necklace made of several gold chains that were draped across bosom. Named for resemblance to slave fetters.
- esclavina:** Spain. Bertha.
- esclavine:** *See* sclavyn.
- esclote:** *See* esclaud.
- escocés:** Spain. Tartan.
- escoffion:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Tall headdress, sometimes in shape of two horns. Commonly had veil around yard square.
- escote:** Spain. Neckline.
- escote en U:** Spain. Scoop neckline.
- escuaypiles:** Aztec. Manta and cotton fabric.
- escudete:** Spain. Gusset.
- Escorial:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, Lyons silk scarf-shawl trimmed with black velvet edged with lace.



esclaud
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

esgid: Wales. Shoe.

Eskimo cloth: Heavy napped overcoating fabric in plain colors or broad stripes.

Esmerelda: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, fitted silk pardessus trimmed with two rows of lace.

esmoquin: Spain. Tuxedo.

esmouchoir: Fly whisk or fan.

esono: Ashanti. Red dye.



espadrille

See also *photospread*
(Foot and Legwear).

espadrille: Rope-soled shoe with canvas or leather upper. See also *alpargata*.

espartilho de senhora: Portugal. Corset.

esparto: Rough fabric of esparto grass.

espèce d'ouvrage à jour: France. Rickrack.

espécie de jaqueta: Portugal. Spenser.

esprits: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Aigrettes worn upright in hair or hat; worn after 1802.

espuelas: Ecuador and Guatemala. Barberry.

espulgeata: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. De-fleaed.

espuma: Ecuador and Guatemala. Thread of synthetic material.

esquavar: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Prussia. Military closely fitted trousers. They were worn with leather breeches.

esqui: Portugal. Snowshoe.

esquilo: Portugal. Squirrel.

esquirole: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Squirrel.

estaches: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Strings that tied hose to doublet.

estameña: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Serge.

estamene: Coarse worsted, loosely woven fabric.

estameya: See *sobrepantalón rajado*.

estamine: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1876, thick serge.

estampado: Portugal. Printed cloth.

esterhazy: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Silver gray.

estofado: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Stuffed with cotton.

estofée: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Quilted.

estopa: Portugal. Lockram.

estopilla: Spain. Cheesecloth.

estrain: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Straw used for hat making.

Estramadura: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, full circle cloak trimmed with plush and velvet bands.

estrella: Plain weave, silk crepe.

estrich: See *estrith*.

estridge: See *estrith*.

estrith: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Felted material made from ostrich

feather down.

északi: See *haraszt*.

ětach: See *dillat*.

etam: Ashanti. Girl's loincloth.

etamine: Lightweight, open plain weave fabric made from variety of yarns. Made in variety of weights.

etamine broché: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). France. In 1896, a semitransparent fabric.

etapi: Namibia. Man's pleated cotton skirt. At one time, it was made of hide.

etibo: Nigeria. A man's long shirt worn with a wrapper or trousers.

ētim: Ireland. Gaelic word meaning to clothe or to dress.

ētiuth: See *dillat*.

étoffe: France. Cloth. See also *drap*.

étoffe écossaise: France. Plaid.

etoile: Lustrous satin fabric used for dresses.

étole: France. Stole.

Eton cap: United Kingdom. Fitted cap with visor similar to those worn by boys at Eton College.

Eton collar: Large, stiff, turnover collar originally worn by students at Eton College, United Kingdom.

Eton jacket: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fashionable for women, a short jacket with lapels, similar to those worn by boys at Eton College.

Etruscan cloth: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1873, rough fabric similar to terry.

etu: 1. Nigeria. Narrow band of finely woven fabric that is dyed deep blue black and used for funerals. 2. Yorube. Natural fiber black cloth speckled with white.

etui: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Term for equipage that first appeared in 1610.

Eugenie blue: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Color of a pale cornflower.

Eugenie hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Named for Empress Eugenie, a woman's small hat with brim turned up on left side or on both sides. It was worn trimmed with ostrich plumes and tilted to the right.

Eugenie purse: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, woman's small crocheted bag.

Eulalie: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, crocheted, tulip-shaped purse.

Eureka: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman's basque with deep, scalloped flounce that was removable to serve as a shawl.

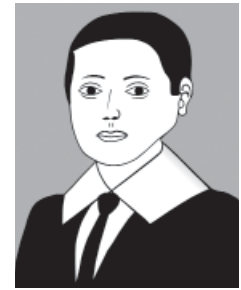
eventail: France. Fan.

eveque: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1897, purple.

everlastings: See *durance*.

ewu: Yorubu beaded garments.

exametum: See *samite*.



Eton collar

exhibition checks: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Large checked fabric used for trousers in 1851, the year of the Great Exhibition.

exomia: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Sleeveless chiton worn pinned on one shoulder by athletes and workmen. Often made of sheepskin or leather.

exomide: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Very short sleeveless tunic worn open down right side by lower classes.

express stripes: Strong, warp faced, cotton fabric with equal width stripes of white and dark blue.

external high shoes: China. Ming dynasty. Shoes with exterior wooden soles.

eyelash: Fabric with fringed surface resembling eyelashes.

eyelet doublet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Doublet of twine or thread knitted all over in eyelets or buttonholes. It resembled macramé or tatting.

eyelet embroidery: Dress fabric characterized by eyelets of other machine-embroidered figures.

ezo nisbiki: Japan. A brocade on a satin ground with the design threads floated across the back of the fabric.

ezor: Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Loincloth worn by Jewish men.

F

- fa guan:** China. Han dynasty (206 B.C.E.–7 C.E.). Judge’s headdress.
- fa’amalu:** Samoa. Umbrella.
- fa’amau:** Samoa. Button.
- fa’ataelama:** Samoa. Dark brown.
- face:** Side of fabric with better appearance.
- faces:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Flat lock of hair that outlined the face of dandies.
- fachalina:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Woman’s headcloth and shoulder wrap.
- fachalina de cabeza:** Ecuador. A headcloth.
- fachallina:** Ecuador. A shawl.
- facing silk:** Lightweight, tightly woven fabric, often imitation silk.
- facings:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). In 12th century, edging of fur on elegant garments especially when garments were lined with less expensive fur. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Long band, often decorated, that trimmed gown à la française. It was narrow on the bodice and wider on the skirt. 3. (20th century). Portion of garment that reverses to the inside to bind garment openings, such as armseams, necklines.
- facitergium:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Handkerchief for wiping the face.
- facóli:** 1. Greece. Every day. 2. Greece. White cotton band worn tied around the head by newly married women.
- faconné:** France. To be figured.
- Fadam:** Germany. Thread.
- Faden:** Germany. Thread.
- faglia:** Italy. Faille.
- fail:** Ireland. Gaelic word for ring or earring. *See also* foil.
- faileach-an:** Ireland. Gaelic word for earring.
- faille:** 1. France. Glossy, silk, rib weave fabric with light cross grain. 2. Nun’s hood, veil, or scarf that covers head and shoulders.
- faille crepe:** Crepe with pebbled surface.
- faille taffeta:** Taffeta with obvious crosswise ribs.
- faillette:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1898, a soft, rib weave, wool fabric with gloss.
- failtean:** Ireland. Headband.
- faina:** Italy. Stone marten.
- fáinne:** Ireland. Finger ring.
- fáinne-pòsaidh:** Ireland. Wedding ring.
- Fair Isle sweater:** United Kingdom. Bright, colorful sweater.
- faitheam:** Ireland. Gaelic word for hem or the border of a garment.
- faixa:** Portugal. Belt; ribbon.
- faja:** 1. Argentina. Worn by gauchos, woolen sash worn wrapped several times around the waist. 2. Ecuador and Guatemala. Cloth belt.
- faja rizada:** Spain. Shirring.
- faja-calzón:** Spain. Panty-girdle.
- fàjia:** China. Hairpin.
- fajin:** Spain. Sash.
- fakhtai:** India. Dove gray.
- falánróng:** China. Flannel.
- falbala:** 1. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). On woman’s three-quarter or elbow-length sleeve, the ruffle of lace. 2. *See* Duvillier wig.
- Falbel:** Germany. Furbelow.
- falda:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Train of a skirt. 2. Spain. Skirt.
- falda combinación:** Spain. Half-slip.
- falda con peto:** Spain. Sun suit.
- falda con tabla añadida:** Spain. Gored skirt.
- falda envuelta:** Spain. Wraparound skirt.
- falda escocesa:** Spain. Kilt.
- falda o tesa:** Italy. Brim of a hat.
- falda-pantalón:** Spain. Culottes.



falbala

- faldellin:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Peru. In the 1880s, a calf-length skirt.
- faldetta:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's colored taffeta, waist-length mantle with deep lace flounce on hem. It had wide sleeves. 2. Malta. Woman's black silk hood and cap combination. The hood is supported with whalebone, cardboard, or wire to form peak. It is black except in Zabbar and Zeitun where it is blue.
- faldia:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Linen underskirt that was supported by horizontal bands that were padded with cotton wool or linen.
- falding:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Coarse wool fabric similar to frieze.
- faldita:** Spain. Basque.
- faldrilla:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Underskirt.
- Faliero:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, woman's cloak trimmed with galloon and twisted fringe.
- Falkland Island wool:** Rough cheviot wool produced in Falkland Islands.
- fall:** 1. Ornamental cascade of lace or other fabric. 2. Wiglet. 3. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Worn with gable headdress, a black silk or velvet bag to conceal the hair. Similar to the cale. 4. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Buttoned flap on front of man's breeches or trousers. 5. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Loose back piece of woman's hood.
- falla contraama crespón:** Spain. Tissue faille.
- fallaing:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Ireland. Coarse mantle.
- fal-lal:** *See* falbala.
- fallal:** Gaudy ornament.
- falling band:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Wide, flat collar usually of sheer white fabric, with or without lace edging. 2. Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.) to present. Collar with two tabs that hang on breast. Still worn by some Protestant ministers.
- falling ruff:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Full, unsupported neck ruff.
- falluing:** Ireland. Gaelic term for a mantle or robe.
- falnis:** Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew cloak or mantle.
- falpalà:** Italy. Furbelow.
- false front:** 1. False bangs. 2. Dickey.
- false gown:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fitted bodice with gathered skirt. It had a ribbon sash that tied in back. Referred to as false gown since it was not open over fancy petticoat, but was all in one piece.
- false hips:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. From 1740s to 1760s, women wore side hoops that pre-cursed panniers.
- false sleeves:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Late 14th-century fashion, wearers began by allowing unbut-
- toned part of sleeve to hang freely. Later these narrowed to decorative panels that hung from elbow. These panels were often of contrasting fabric.
- falsies:** *See* bust forms.
- falt-dhealg:** Ireland. Gaelic word for hairpin.
- fält-teken:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Sweden. Military scarves.
- faluchos:** Spain. Cocked hat.
- falwe:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Yellow.
- famalniya:** Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's leggings.
- familla:** Oman. Sash.
- fan hoop:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Pyramid-shaped petticoat that was flat in front and back, forming fan-shaped base for the gown.
- fan parasol:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's small parasol with hinge in stick that allowed the fabric end to be tilted up and used as a fan.
- fan pleats:** Pleats radiating from central point.
- fana:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Generic term for cloth.
- fanbù:** China. Canvas.
- fanchon:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). From the 1830s, small head kerchief worn by women. Term later referred to lace trim around the ears on day caps. *See also* half handkerchief.
- fanchon cap:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's lace or tulle cap with ear lappets.
- fancies:** 1. Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1650s to 1670s, ribbon trim worn on men's breeches. Amount of trim per pair was usually 72 yards, but could be in excess of 250 yards. 2. Any fabric with patterned weave.
- fandaráca:** Greece. Embroidery design worn by older women.
- fundewai:** Sierra Leone. White cotton cloth.
- Fane:** Germany. Cloth.
- fanfreluche bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1888, woman's day bodice that gathered at neck and shoulders and sloped to a point at top of the corset.
- fangchóu:** China. Soft, plain weave, silk fabric.
- fanling:** China. Turndown collar.
- fantail hat:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Tricorn hat with fan-shaped back brim that was cocked to look like fan. Fashionable for riding with both genders.
- fantail wig:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Wig with ponytail shaped into several curls.
- fantasia:** Guatemala. Costume jewelry.
- fàqia:** China. Hairpin.
- faraguja:** Egypt. Over-robe worn by men in learned professions.
- farajiyat:** India. Robe similar to durra.

- farala:** Spain. Flounce.
- farandine:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Silk and hair or wool blend fabric.
- farba:** 1. Poland. Dye. 2. Bosnia. Dye.
- farda:** Portugal. Uniform.
- fardegaliijn:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Farthingale.
- fargal:** India. Raincoat.
- fargī:** India. Short coat worn over the jama.
- farmer's satin:** Durable cotton or cotton and rayon blend fabric in satin weave used primarily for lining.
- farmer's silk:** *See* Venetian cloth.
- farous:** Iraq. Loincloth.
- farrajyah:** Morocco. Full coat with very wide, long sleeves.
- farrukhshāhi:** India. Type of turban.
- farthingale:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Linen underskirt with wire supports which, when shaped, produced a variety of dome, bell, and oblong shapes. *See also* verdugado.
- farthingale breeches:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). From 17th to 18th centuries, men's breeches were padded out like farthingale under the theory that they would protect wearer from poniard thrusts.
- farthingale sleeves:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Large sleeves, head of which were held out with wire, reeds, or whalebone.
- fartuch:** Poland. Apron.
- fartuk:** Russia. Apron. *See also* perednik.
- fartuszek:** Poland. Pinafore.
- farwah:** United Arab Emirates. Thick sheep wool overcoat.
- Fasanerfeder:** Germany. Pheasant's feather.
- fascia:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Bands of varying widths worn tied around head, waist, arm, etc.
- fasciatrella:** Italy. Colored cloth worn over tovaglia.
- fascinator:** (20th century). Square or triangular head covering for women. Made of silk, lace, net, or other delicate fabrics.
- fasgadan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for umbrella.
- fashion waist:** (19th century). Tailoring term for length on man's coat from base of the collar to the waist seam.
- fat quarter:** One quarter of a square yard of fabric, cut 18 x 22 inches.
- fatás:** Russia. Beautiful veil of diaphanous silk or cotton. Often embroidered in gold or silver and edged with gold fringe.
- Fatima robe:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Short overgown with elbow-length sleeves that were slit up front and held together with decorative buttons. Fashionably worn over muslin gown in 1800.
- fatiota:** Portugal. Clothes.
- fato:** Portugal. Suit of clothes.
- fatumar saki:** Nigeria. Handspun cotton cap with earflaps.
- faufautu:** Samoa. Headcloth worn as protection from the weather.
- fausse montre:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Fashion for wearing second watch, a fake.
- Faust slipper:** Man's house shoe similar to the Romeo. It is high cut and has a V-shaped cut on each side.
- Fausthandschuh:** Germany. Mitten.
- Faustling:** *See* Fausthandschuh.
- fautre:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Thigh armor.
- favoris:** *See* dundrearys.
- favorite:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Lock of hair worn on temples by women.
- favours:** *See* galants.
- favourite:** *See* favorite.
- fawn:** Yellowish dark tan.
- faxiolion:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Handkerchief.
- fayi:** China. Clothes worn by Buddhist or Taoist priests at religious ceremonies.
- fazolo:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Italy. Handkerchief.
- fazzelkappe:** *See* spitzkappe.
- fazzoletto:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Silk or linen kerchief commonly worn tucked into neckline of dress.
- fearnothing:** *See* dreadnought.
- fearnothing jacket:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Man's jacket made of dreadnought worn by seafaring men, sportsmen, laborers, and apprentices.
- fearnought:** *See* dreadnought.
- feather cloth:** Fabric with fluff on surface for softness.
- featherbrush skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1898, a woman's day skirt of light material made with overlapping flounces below knee.
- featherstitch:** Decorative stitch made of blanket stitches in zigzag line.
- feather-top wig:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn by parsons and sportsmen, a man's wig with feather toupee, commonly made from drake or mallard feathers.
- feax-clap:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloth or band for hair.
- feax-net:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Hairnet.
- feax-preon:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Hairpin.
- Feder:** Germany. Feather.
- fedora:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Felt or velour man's hat with medium height crown, usually creased in middle.
- Feh:** Germany. Squirrel belly fur.
- fei:** China. Red.

fei yu: China. Under the Zhengde emperor (r. 1505–1521 C.E.), the second rank of embroidery on gowns; winged dragon with forked fishtail.

feihóng: China. Bright red.

feileadh-beag: Scotland. Little kilt worn as early as 1639. Short kilt with knife pleats.

feilt: Ireland. Felt.

feisè: China. Light pink.

fel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Full-length skin or leather garment worn by monks.

feldr: Norway. Old word for cloak.

Felix: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, collared, sleeved sacque. It had moss appliqué and guipure on lower edge.

félkabát: *See* rokk.

felon: Russia. Robe worn in religious ceremonies.

félpa: Greece. Cotton cloth with a velvety texture.

felt: Non-woven fabric of pressed fibers.

felted knitting: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Process in which knitted garment, usually made too large, is soaked, rubbed, and pounded to create felt.

feltr: France. Breton for felt.

feltro: Italy. Felt.

feluca: Italy. Cocked hat.

femina: Feathers from female ostrich.

feminalia: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Men's knee-length drawers worn by Roman troops in Northern climes.

femoralia: *See* feminalia.

fenetres d'enfer: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Arms-eyes of women's surcoat.

feng huang: China. Phoenix symbol.

fengjìng: China. Goggles.

féngmào: China. Cowl-like winter hat.

fenhóng: China. Pink.

fents: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Openings in a garment.

feòil-dhaith te: Ireland. Flesh colored.

feòil-dhath: Ireland. The color carnation.

ferace: Turkey. Long, dark coat with close-fitting, round neck and wide, elbow-length sleeves.

ferenn: Ireland. Gaelic word for sword belt.

feridge': Turkey. Woman's loose, ankle-length cloak made of silk or wool.

ferka: Egypt. Woman's large, rectangular wrap with yellow, white, and black braid.

fermaglio: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Brooch or hat pin often worn on shoulder, headdress, sleeve, or bodice. Many had a figure in relief.

fermail: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Buckle or brooch.

ferozai: India. Turquoise blue.

ferradura: *See* sapata.

ferraiuolo: Italy. Mantle.

ferreruelo: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Long or short capa with high collar. *See also* bohemio.

ferret: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Narrow silk or cotton ribbon.

ferret-silke: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Coarse silk.

ferris waist: (20th century). Brand name for fitted waist worn mainly by young girls. It had button tabs to hold the supporters.

ferroniere: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Fine chain, ribbon, or thin leather thong worn around forehead with small jewel in center of forehead.

ferrule: End cap on umbrella, cane, etc.

fers: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Metal buttons worn as decoration on dress of woman of rank.

fersing: *See* rokolya.

fertuch: Slovakia. Apron.

fessagida: Hausa. Cotton cloth with a broad band of silk.

feston: France. Buttonhole stitch.

festones: Ecuador. Horizontal pleats.

festoons: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Curved garlands of fabric or flowers worn on women's garments.

festoul: Morocco. Long, fine silk sash used to tie up Jewish woman's hair.

festracht: Austria. General term referring to festival dress.

fetel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Belt or girdle; particularly the sword belt.

fetels: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Belt or bag; possibly a purse that was suspended from girdle.

Fettschwanzschaf: Germany. Karakul.

fettuccia: *See* nastro.

Feuerwiesel: Germany. Kolinsky fur.

feur: France. Breton for fur.

feusag-bheòil: Ireland. Moustache.

feutre: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, felt gray. 2. France. Felt.

fez: Turkey. Brimless, felt cap worn with tassel.

ffedog: Wales. Apron.

ffwr: Wales. Fur.

fial: *See* caille.

fiapo: Portugal. Fine thread.

fiber lace: Lace made from aloe, banana, or pineapple fibers.

fiber silk: Artificial silk.

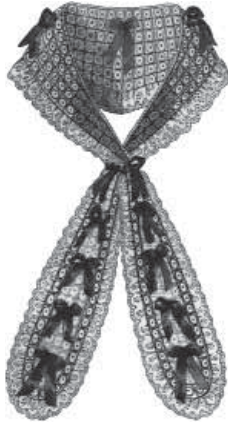
Fiberglas: Trade name for products made of glass fibers.

fibre chamoise: (1900–1910 C.E.). Stiff, paper-like fabric used to line and reinforce the fashionable balloon sleeves.



ferroniere

fibula: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Pin or brooch.
ficelle: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1882, very thick lace.
ficheall: Ireland. Gaelic word for buckle.
fichu: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Shoulder scarf of lightweight, sometimes transparent fabric, worn with different styles of gowns by women.



fichu Antoinette

fichu Antoinette: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1857, woman's summer morning fine muslin fichu that was trimmed in black lace and narrow velvet ribbon. It fastened in back with small bow and covered the shoulders like a shawl and crossed at center front waist.

fichu Corday: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1837, grenadine gauze fichu that crossed bosom, tying in back. It had a wide hem that a ribbon ran through.

fichu la Valiere: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1868, fichu worn with front edges pinned together, not crossing as usual.

fichu menteur: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's fichu that was worn draped to exaggerate figure, particularly the bust.

fichu raphael: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1867, white tulle or lace fichu that was square over shoulder. It was worn with a high-necked bodice.

fichu Ristori: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, pelerine-shaped fichu worn with ends crossed in front and tied with bows. Named for French actress Mme Ristori.

fichu-canezou: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Woman's deep collar that fell from neck of a bodice but did not cover the arms. It was sometimes made with small ruff.

fichu-pelerine: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Worn after 1825, large white fichu, often having double cape and turndown collar. The front had knee-length fichu ends that were worn under belt.

fichu-robings: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1820s, flat trim sewn to bodice to imitate fichu.

ficka: Sweden. Pocket.

field cap: Lightweight soft cloth cap of any of a number of shapes, mainly worn for military undress use.

field service cap: See field cap.

fieltro: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Three-quarter length double riding cape with button-up collar and hood. 2. Spain. Felt.

fifele: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Buckle or brooch.

fig leaf: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's small ornamental, bibless apron of black silk.

Figaro jacket: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 1890s. Worn with waistcoat, a variation of zouave jacket, it was a snug bolero-type jacket with epaulets.

figgery: Ornaments.

figgragulP: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Finger ring.

figurero: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Woolen fabric.

figuretto: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Expensive flowered fabric, perhaps woven with metallic threads.

figury: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Figured satin and velvet fabric.

fijne: Holland. Broadcloth.

fijne punt: Holland. Needlepoint.

fil: France. Thread.

fil de Chevre: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, new fabric.

fil de retour: A line of thread in a needle lace.

fil de vierge: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, tulle veil studded with pearls or blue stones.

fil tiré: France. Drawn work that is filled in with needlework.

fila ab'eti: Nigeria. Earflaps on a Yoruba man's labarikada.

filati: Greece. Thread.

filbert: Pale brown with grayish tint.

filé: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Smooth metallic thread that was wound on silk or linen core.

filead: Ireland. Gaelic word for fillet.

filemot: See phillamot.

filet: 1. Net lace with square mesh. 2. Strip or ribbon.

filet brodé: Embroidered net.

filet lace: Lace with square knotted mesh ground.

filete: Ecuador. Scallop work.

filetto: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Edge of hem, occasionally trimmed in fur.

fili tirati: Italy. Drawn-thread work.

filibeg: Scotland. Modern knee-length kilt.

filigree: Delicate ornamental openwork.

filleadh beag: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to present. Small kilt.

fillet: Narrow band or ribbon worn around head.

filo: Italy. Thread.

filozella: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Double camlet.

filozetta: See filozella.

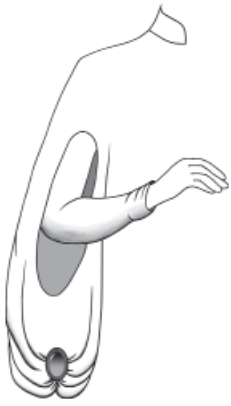
filt: Denmark and Sweden. Felt.

filum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Thread.

Filz: Germany. Felt.

Filzlocke: Germany. Felt cloche.

Filtzuch: Germany. Felt cloth.



finestrella

finger gauntlet
Dover Publications

fiocco: Italy. Bow.

fionnadh: Ireland. Fur.

fir: Romania. Thread.

firmale: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Brooch.

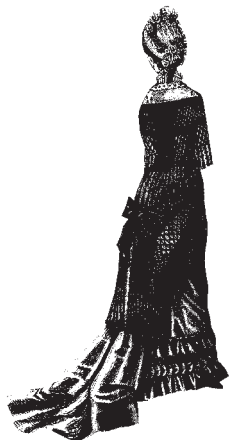
firmanent: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Filet set with gems.

firmla: Morocco. Vest that reaches below hips.

firozi: India. Turquoise color.

fish net: Net with very large mesh.

fisher: Species of American marten with rich, dark brown underhair and long, black overhairs.

fishtail
Dover Publications

fimbria: Italy. Skirt.

finestrella: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. The opening in hanging sleeve through which the arm passes.

finger gauntlet: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). A gauntlet with the fingers protected by separate lames, not in the more commonly glove shape.

fingerstall: Glove finger.

fingeroms: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Coarse serge made at Stirling.

finic: Ireland. Gaelic word for jet.

finica: Greece. Silver, egg-sized ornaments worn by a bride on her hair.

finnesko: Lapland. Treated reindeer skin boots with fur on outside.

fishtail: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). The nickname given to the narrow bustle and train popular in the later years of the period.

fishwife skirt: Full peasant skirt of striped fabric.

fistic: *See* catrinta.

fita: Portugal. Ribbon.

fitchet: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Vertical placket in gown skirt or cape.

fitelho: Portugal. Narrow ribbon.

fitili: Greece. A thick yellow cotton yarn.

Fitzherbert hat: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Introduced in

1786, modified balloon hat for women with oval brim and raised crown.

five hole lace: One of the earliest and most widespread bobbin lace grounds, it is worked with four pairs of

thread which form five small holes where they meet at intersections.

fiveva: Portugal. Buckle.

flabells: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Italy. Great circular fan used on state occasions.

Flachs: Germany. Flax.

Flahs: Germany. Flax.

flame: Brilliant scarlet.

flame embroidery: *See* Florentine embroidery.

flamme de punch: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1864, new color resembling the light from a punch bowl.

flammeum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Dark flame-colored marriage veil worn by brides. It covered wearer completely. Bridegroom removed veil after they had arrived at their home. Some matrons continued to wear it after their wedding.

flandan: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman's cap with lace-edged lappets.

Flanders serge: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worsted fabric.

flange heel: Shoe heel that flares out at bottom.

flange shoulder: Shoulder with pleat that reaches over sleeve.

flann: Ireland. Gaelic word for blood red.

flannach: Ireland. Gaelic word for purple.

flann-dhearg: Ireland. Gaelic word for purple.

flannel: Soft, lightweight, twill or plain weave, cotton fabric with slight nap on one or both sides.

flannelette: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 20th century. United States of America. Introduced in 1876, lightweight, plain weave, cotton fabric with one side twilled and other plush. *See also* kimono flannel.

flanyela: Romania. Flannel.

flashdance top: Based on designs for movie *Flashdance*. Knit shirt with short sleeves and large neckline.

flat crepe: Fine, tightly woven, lustrous crepe.

flax: Plant from which linen is made.

flaxen: Straw color.

Flaxon: Trade name for crisp finish on cotton.

flea: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Puce color.

flea-fur: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Vernacular name for marten or sable stole.

fleax: United Kingdom. Old English word for flax.

Fleckenskunk: Germany. Fur of the civet cat.

fleco: Spain. Fringe.

fleco bullion: Spain. Bullion fringe.

fleco morisco: Spain. Macramé.

fleece: Any heavy, napped, or pile fabric with fleece-like surface.

Flehtan: Germany. Braid.

Flemysse cloth: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Linen.

flesh: Tint of red orange.

- fleshings:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Flesh-colored tights.
- fleur de lis:** Conventionalized iris flower motif that is royal emblem of France.
- fleur de lys:** *See* fleur de lis.
- fleur de peche:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1860, new trim color.
- fleur de soufre:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1879, pale shade of sulfur yellow.
- fleur de thé:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1880, cotton fabric as fine as lawn.
- fleur volant:** France. Ornamental loop in point lace pattern.
- fleuron:** Ornament in shape of a flower.
- flex:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for flax.
- flexible net:** Closely woven, leno weave, millinery fabric of cotton. Made in white or cream.
- flexine:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a reddish slate color.
- flieder:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Germany. Jewish woman's pointed veil.
- fliegende Nachtkrok:** *See* volanten.
- flight boot:** (1940–1949 C.E.). United States of America. Chukka boot popularized by aircraft carrier attendants in World War II. Natural, flesh-side out leather upper with non-skid sole. It became official equipment on all carriers.
- flimsies:** Slang for women's undergarments.
- flip:** *See* krave.
- flippe:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Fold or flap on cap brim.
- Flitter:** Germany. Sequins.
- flitter braid:** Very light braid covered in sequins.
- float:** Portion of yarn in fabric that floats above two or more other threads.
- flocket:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Woman's long, loose garment.
- floconné:** France. Small, white flakes on colored ground.
- floodermuts:** Holland. Woman's loose cotton cap.
- flokati:** Greece. Slipper sock.
- floki:** *See* pofi.
- flor:** Sweden. 1. Veil. 2. Fine cloth.
- flóra:** Greece. White embroidery threads.
- Flora:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, shawl with box-pleated skirt. It trimmed with bands of glacé silk and gimp. Large ornamental bow between shoulder blades.
- floramedas:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Flowered or figured fabric.
- florence:** 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Lightweight silk taffeta. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1840s, corded barege or grenadine used for linings. 3. France. Sarsenet.
- Florence satin:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Used in 1802 and after, thin, soft satin.
- florentine:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). 1. Introduced in 1867, yellow color with bronze tint. 2. Heavy silk fabric.
- Florentine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman's taffeta shawl. Bertha trimmed with box-pleated ruffle, as was lower edge of shawl. Shawl was trimmed with passementerie and Tom Thumb fringe.
- Florentine embroidery:** Canvas embroidery where stitches are worked in zigzag pattern.
- Florentine hat:** Italy. Large straw hat.
- Florentine leather:** Italy. Fine leather tooled in gold and colors from Florence.
- Florentine neckline:** Very wide boat neckline.
- Florentinerhut:** Germany. Boater.
- florinelle:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Made in Norwich, glazed brocade that was striped and flowered.
- Florodora Girl costume:** Based on chorus costumes from *Florodora*, the ensemble included full, fluffy skirt, lace-trimmed, bishop sleeved bodice that gathered at waist and picture hat.
- floss silk:** A very shiny untwisted raw silk.
- flossing:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Stitching used to encase corset bones in place.
- flotation jacket:** Self-inflating life preserver.
- flots:** Overlapping rows of ribbon or lace arranged as loops.
- flounce:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to 20th century. Band of fabric or lace that is fluted and attached to garment by its upper edge only.
- flounce à disposition:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Worn after 1851, flounce woven with same border pattern as the dress.
- flourish:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). To ornament profusely.
- flower bottle:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Worn in 1865, small glass bottle for flowers that was worn by some men in buttonhole in left lapel of morning coat. Piece of wide ribbon was sewn under lapel to hold bottle in position.
- flower hole:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 20th century. United Kingdom. From 1840s on, small buttonhole appeared in left lapel of coat for flower stem or flower bottle.
- flower pot hat:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn by both men and women, a felt hat shaped like an inverted flower pot and surrounded with a short curled brim. 2. (1960–1969 C.E.). Similar to the earlier version, a woman's hat of straw or felt, usually without a brim.



flower pot hat

- flow-flow:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Graduated fall of colored ribbon loops that trimmed bodice front of women’s gowns.
- floxine:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a red with tint of lilac.
- flues:** Feather fibers on each side of feather stem.
- flügelmütze:** Prussia. Mirliton.
- flurt-silke:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Figured silk.
- flushing hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). In 1809, woman’s hat similar to gipsy hat with under crown to fit wearer snugly.
- flushings:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Heavy wool fabric similar to duffels.
- fluting:** Narrow pleats.
- fluweel:** Holland. Velvet.
- fly plaid:** Scotland. A tartan scarf attached to the left shoulder and falling to the bottom of the kilt.
- flycap:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman’s cap with lappets on sides.
- fly-fringe:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Fringe of cord and silk tufts.
- flying Josie:** *See* Joseph.
- Flying Saucer:** (1950–1960 C.E.). United States of America. Man’s hairstyle with horizontal part across the head from ear to ear.
- fly’s wing:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Gray.
- fly-suit:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Loose negligee gown.
- fob pocket:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to present. Small pocket in breeches.
- fob ribbon:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Short ribbon worn by men reaching from watch to fob pocket. It often held seals and watch key.
- fo-bhuidhe:** Ireland. Gaelic word for tawny or yellowish color.
- foca:** Italy and Spain. Seal fur.
- focale:** Roman (644 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Knotted scarves worn by warriors on campaign.
- fóci:** Greece. Leather belt.
- fodera:** Italy. Lining.
- fodra:** Romania. Fan-shaped cuff on woman’s smock.
- fogle:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Vernacular term for silk handkerchief.
- foil:** Ireland. Gaelic word for bracelet. *See also* fail.
- foileid:** Ireland. Gaelic word for wimple.
- fol:** Trinidad. Heart-shaped panel in a garment.
- fola:** Ireland. Gaelic word for garment.
- follette:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Another name for a fichu.
- folly bells:** Late Gothic (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Series of small bells hung from girdle, shoulder belt, or neckband.
- foloara:** Madagascar. Woman’s cotton head covering.
- fond:** France. Flat crown.
- fond à la marriage:** A variety of point de Paris.
- fond clair:** France. Simple twist net ground of the bucks point type.
- fond de casserole:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, a coppery red.
- fond double:** Point de Paris made with four pairs of thread.
- fond simple:** *See* fond clair.
- fong chau:** (1920–1930 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a medium-quality silk.
- fontanges:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Woman’s upswept hairstyle that was held in place by ribbon and surmounted by various caps and accessories.
- fools hood:** Fisherman’s stocking cap.
- foot-mantle:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Petticoat worn by women on horseback to keep their gowns clean.
- footing:** Fine cotton net one-half inch to six inches wide used for ruffling.
- forage cap:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man’s cap with round flat crown with its edge stiffened with cane, front visor, tassel in the center of crown, and sometimes leather chin strap. In 1829, adapted by the military.
- for-bhrat:** Ireland. Gaelic word for cloak or outer garment.
- forcella:** Italy. Hairpin.
- fore-and-aft cap:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Cap with visor-type brim in front and back. Popularized by literary character, Sherlock Holmes.
- forel:** United Kingdom. Border or selvage.
- forepart:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Decorative fabric insert in front of woman’s bodice.
- foresleeve:** Part of sleeve covering forearm.
- forest cloth:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Good quality woolen fabric from Forest of Dean.
- forest green:** Dark green.
- forest white:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). White homespun fabric made in Peniston. Red or blue colored version was called Peniston.
- forester’s green:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United States of America. Bright green color popular in 1817. *See also* American green.
- forestry cloth:** United States of America. Kind of olive drab flannel originally made for U.S. Forestry Service.
- forfar:** Scotland. Coarse, heavy linen fabric once made in Forfarshire.
- forked beard:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Beard with two points.

- förkläde:** Sweden. Apron.
- forklæde:** Denmark. Apron.
- fôrma:** Portugal. Hat block; shoe last.
- Fornarina:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, fitted pardessus trimmed with gimp and thin fringe.
- forro:** Spain. Lining.
- forro de sombrero:** Spain. Hat lining.
- fortop:** *See* toupee.
- Fortuny print:** Italy. Art fabric made for Fortuny in Venice using secret printing process giving cotton cloth the look of antique brocade.
- Fortuny tea gown:** (1910–1920 C.E.). France. Fortuny design for clinging gown in Grecian line made of durable silk with neckline that gathered on a silk cord. Fabric was usually plaited, and sometimes trimmed with stencils, beads, or gold and silver tracery.
- fo-ruadh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for reddish brown.
- fot:** *See* klœði.
- fota:** 1. Ethiopia. Woman's shawl. 2. Romania. Oblong, black woolen skirt.
- fortaforkle:** Norway. Apron with a wide border above the hem.
- fortgwaed:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Footwear of monks.
- fouine:** France. Stone marten.
- foulard:** 1. Soft, washable satiny silk with small figures on dark or light ground. 2. Soft, fine, twill weave cotton fabric. 3. Handkerchief of silk foulard. 4. Holland. Bandana.
- foulard de laine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, fabric resembling alpaca.
- foulard poile de chevre:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1870, fabric of goat's hair similar to foulard.
- foulé:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1882, soft and velvety fabric similar to casimir.
- foulinenn:** *See* feur.
- foundation net:** Coarse, sized net used in hat understructure.
- foundi:** Greece. A chemise embroidered in silk thread.
- foundling bonnet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's hat with small stiff brim, soft plush crown, and ties for bow under chin.
- fouraschka:** Russia. Field cap.
- fourchette:** Small piece of leather set between fingers in glove.
- fouriaux:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). France. In first half of 12th century, these long silk sheaths enclosed two long braids of hair commonly worn by ladies of rank.
- four-in-hand:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Necktie tied in slipknot.
- fourisseur d'arme:** France. Armorer.
- fourreau dress:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1864, princess style dress that buttoned down front.
- fourreau skirt:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1864, gored morning skirt that was fitted at waist and full over crinoline.
- fourreau tunic:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1864, upper skirt (tunic) that was cut in one with bodice. It measured six yards at hem. The double skirt was worn for evening.
- fourrure:** France. Fur.
- fox:** Fur of the *Vulpes vulpes*, a fur with long, soft fur in various shades.
- foynes:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Skin of a polecat.
- frac:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. From 1767, man's informal garment with turndown collar that was wider than coat. It evolved into formal, basqued jacket that was cutaway in front.
- fragrance on the surface of the soles:** China. Ming dynasty. Flat-soled shoes worn by older women.
- fragrant leaves:** *See* external high shoes.
- fraise:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Small ruffle on edge of standing collar. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Piece of embroidered muslin trimmed in ruching that was worn folded across woman's bosom and pinned in place. Appeared with carriage dress as replacement for cravat.
- fraise à la confusion:** *See* falling ruff.
- fraise à la Gabrielle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman's ruff of quilled muslin edged with narrow Valenciennes.
- fraka:** Poland. Dress coattails.
- frakke:** Denmark. Coat.
- fralda:** *See* aba.
- framboise:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1882, raspberry color.
- Francis the First sleeve:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, short puffed sleeve for evening.
- Franco-Cuban heel:** Narrow Cuban heel.
- franela:** Spain. Flannel.
- franela de Canton:** Spain. Canton flannel.
- franela ligera:** Spain. Baby flannel.
- frangipani gloves:** Perfumed gloves.
- frangipani perfume:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Perfume named for the marquis who discovered that perfume could be held in liquid form by using alcohol.
- franja:** Portugal. Fringe.
- franjas:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Fringes.
- fraternity pin:** Pin containing Greek letters representing fraternity. It often had tiny pearls around the rim. A guard chain with symbols for chapter name is often attached. Woman's version is sorority pin.
- frazada:** Ecuador. Blanket.
- fregio:** Italy. Frieze.
- freiseau:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). France. Twelfth-century term for decorative hair comb.

French back serge: Fine worsted serge made with extra warp on back.

French back twill: Worsted suiting fabric.

French bearer: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Bearer band on men's breeches that were made with falls.

French boa: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Worn after 1829, woman's long round tippet of swansdown, fur, or feathers. Reappeared in 1890s.



French bottoms

French bottoms: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Men's trouser legs that were cut wider at hem than above.

French cambric: Finest grade of cambric.

French chalk: Soft, absorbent chalk used as cleaning agent to absorb grease and perspiration.

French chip: Soft, durable but expensive chip straw.

French cloak: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Worn draped informally over the left shoulder, a man's long, circular or semi-circular cape with square flat collar or shoulder cape.

French crepe: Very lightweight, plain weave, silk or rayon crepe.

French cuff: 1. Man's coat cuff with side slit that buttoned. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Beginning in 1850s, wide shirt cuff that linked at wrist and buttoned higher up.



French gigot sleeves

French dart: Dart formed by joining vertical darts from shoulder and waistline.

French fall: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Style of shoe.

French foot: Hose with one seam in middle of sole.

French frock: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn from 1770s to around 1800, man's full dress coat trimmed with gold embroidered buttons.

French gigot sleeves: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's sleeve with cuff that extended onto back of hand. Style was introduced by Sarah Bernhardt.

French gingham: Fine, soft gingham.

French gores: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Gores in day skirt that

first eliminated gathers at the waist.

French heel: Curved, high heel.

French hood: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Popular from 1521 to 1590, woman's head-dress with small stiff bonnet that was worn far back on head. Front curved forward to cover the ears and was trimmed in ruching. Falling back from the cap was curtain of pleated fabric. Held in place with chin strap.

French hose: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1550 to 1610, men's paned trunk hose worn with canions.

French jet: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Jet pieces applied to fabric.

French kid: Fine quality kid leather.

French knot: Ornamental embroidery knot.

French merino: Fine grade merino wool.

French net: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Net introduced in 1807 for evening gowns.

French opening vest: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man's vest cut low in front to show the shirt.

French percale: High quality percale.

French pocket: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Horizontal slit pocket with flap cover.

French polonaise: See Irish polonaise.

French ruff: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Worn from 1580 to around 1610, man's very large cartwheel ruff.

French serge: Finely twilled serge.

French sleeves: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Worn from 1550 to 1600, men's detachable pinked or paned sleeves.

French vest: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Worn in 1860s, man's high-buttoned waistcoat with short lapels. See also American vest.

French work: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Embroidery insertions in front of a woman's bodice.

frenello: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. String of pearls or a ribbon twisted around hair and silk veiling strips and worn in hair as an ornament. Frequently had jewel in center front.

fret: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Gold wire trellised cap to hold hair.

frette: See fret.

friar's cloth: Coarse textured, basket weave, drapery fabric.

friendship bracelet: (20th century). Bracelet consisting of links of metal, each piece given by a friend, and later assembled.

Fries: Germany. Frieze.



French heel

fries: Holland. Frieze.

frieze: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Thick wool fabric worn by lower classes. 2. To raise the nap on a fabric. 3. To embroider. 4. Present. Thick, heavy fabric with a raised surface of uncut loops.

frilal: Border or ornamental ribbon.

frileuse: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1847, woman's quilted satin or velvet pelerine that was fitted at the back at the waist and had long, loose sleeves.

frill: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to 20th century. Gathered piece of trim that suggests a ripple.



frilling

frilling: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Gathered piece of stiff white muslin worn at neck and wrists of a woman's bodice. Often worn by widows in 1870s and 1880s.

friponne: See jupe.

frippery: Tawdry finery.

frisa: Portugal. Frieze.

frise: France. Frieze.

frisé: France. Pile fabric of uncut loops.

frisé brocade: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1885, brocade with pile pattern.

frisette: 1. Fringe or bangs of hair worn on forehead. 2. Padding in underskirts.

frislet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Small ruffle.

friso: Portugal. Band or fillet.

frisure d'or: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Gold or silver embroidery.

frivolité: France. Tatting.

frizado: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Heavy worsted fabric similar to baize.

frizé: See frisé.

frizette: See frisette.

frizz wig: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's wig that was crimped all over.

frock coat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Man's coat with long skirts of same length all around the body.

frog: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Ornamental cord fastening of Oriental influence consisting of loop and toggle.

frog pocket: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Pocket in the side seam of men's breeches cut with rectangular flap and secured with a button.



frock coat

frog-mouthed helm: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). A jousting helmet.

froissé: France. To be crumpled or crushed.

froncés: France. Close bouillonnée; curliness.

frontiere: See Mary Stuart cap.

frontje: Holland. Shirt front.

frontlet: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Small chain or loop of fabric worn across brow from large headdress. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Band worn around forehead with a coif.

frontone de berretto: Italy. Flat crown of a hat.

frose paste: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Paste paper often associated with French hoods.

frou-frou: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1870, satin similar to washing cloth.

frou-frou dress: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1870, day dress worn with short muslin tunic, skirts of which were rounded in front. Worn with light silk underskirt that was trimmed in many pinked flounces.

frou-frou gauze: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1870, thin solid color grenadine with surface coloring imitating crepe.

frounce: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Pleated or gathered flounce.

frouting: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). To rub sweet perfumed oil into a garment.

frouze: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Wig worn to cover a bald head.

fruncidas: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Gathered.

fruncido: Spain. Curliness.

frúta: Greece. Beads.

frutilla: Ecuador. A belt woven with small diamond figures.

fterotó: Greece. Embroidery design on the old wedding chemise.

fú: China. Clothes.

fu ku: China. Men's pleated ankle-length breeches with fullness looped up at knees.

fu tou: China. 1. Ming dynasty (1368–1644 C.E.). Lacquered black, a man's official hat. Round, gauze cap with two stiff wings at back. 2. Tang dynasty. Silk turban made of handkerchief with four corners cut into ribbons.

fuafuati: Samoa. Lock of hair.

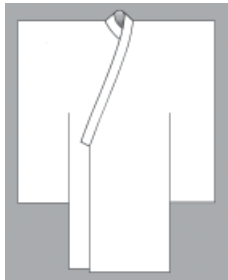
fuaigneal: Ireland. Gaelic word for seam.

fūan: Ireland. 1. Old Gaelic word for coat. See also inar. 2. Outer garment worn by both sexes.



frog-mouthed helm

fuchina: Mexico. Purple aniline dye.
fuchou: China. Poplin.
Fuchs: Germany. Fox fur.
fuchsia: Purplish red.
Fuchsie: Germany. Fuchsia.
fucus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Rouge.
fudag: Ireland. Gaelic word for shoe strap.
fűdzö: Hungary. Closing flap on bodice.
fue: Samoa. Fly whisk.
fufuo: Ghana. The color white.
fugi: Japan. Wisteria fiber coats.
fugitive coat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1807, pelisse that opened down front. Descendent of flying Josie.
fugu: Ghana. Man's loose smock worn with short trousers.
fuigheag: Ireland. Gaelic word for thrum.
fuiliche: Ireland. Gaelic word for blood red.
fuilidh: Ireland. Gaelic word for blood red.
fuine: Italy. Wolf fur.
fuji: Japan. Plain spun silk fabric made in Fuji.
fukás: Greece. Wool belt.
fukube-dana: Japan. A facial mask.
fu-la: Vietnam. Scarf.
full bottomed wig: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Light wig invented for Louis XIV by Sieur Binet, wigmaker.
full slops: *See* slops.
fuller's chalk: *See* fuller's earth.
fuller's earth: Clay used to remove grease and perspiration from hats. Usually a gray powder.
fulu: Samoa. Feather.
fumee: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, smoke brown.
fumee de Londres: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, tint of London smoke.
funda: Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's money belt.
fúndes: Greece. Tassels worn attached to braids of hair.
fúndi: Greece. Chemise.
fundilho: Portugal. Seat of trousers.
fúnditses: Greece. Fringes on the seguni.
fundo de agulha: Portugal. Eye of a needle.
fungomi: Japan. Woman's trousers.



furisode

funnel collar: Collar fitted at neckline, flaring outward at top.
funnel sleeve: *See* pagoda sleeve.
fuou: China. Zhuong dynasty. Axe-shaped embroidered ornament hung from waist. Precursor of bixi.
furashka: Russia. Forage cap.
furbelow: *See* flounce.
furisode: Japan. A kimono with long, bag-like sleeves.

furoshiki: Japan. Kerchief made of plain or patterned cotton, muslin, or flannel.
furoshiki-botchi: *See* furoshiki.
furre: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for fur.
fürtuchsklemmer: Austria. Large brooch.
fusa: Japan. Tassel.
fuseau: France. Bobbin.
fuselli: Italy. Bobbins.
Fusex shirt: (1930–1940 C.E.). United Kingdom. A man's shirt with a self-stiffening collar.
fusi: Samoa. Belt.
fustă: Romania. Skirt.
fústa: Greece. Petticoat or skirt.
fustaine: France. Fustian.
fustan: 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Peru. In the 1780s, a petticoat ruffle. 2. Spain. Fustian; dimity.
fustanéles: *See* fustanella.
fustanella: Greece. Short, pleated, white skirt worn by men as part of national dress.
fustão: Portugal. Fustian.
fustar: Romania. Man's puckered shirt.
fuste: Guatemala and Peru. Cotton underskirt.
fustein: Holland. Fustian.
fustian: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cotton or cotton and flax fabric popular with the Normans. Cistercians were forbidden to wear anything but linen or fustian. First such was made in United Kingdom in Norwich. Wool fustian was made as early as 1336.
fustian anapes: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Italy. Fustian from Naples.
fusube: Japan. Tie-dyed and smoked leather.
fusuma: Japan. Indian silk with designs in nonmetallic thread.
futa: Egypt. Piece of fabric.
fúta: Greece. Apron; festival apron.
futro: Poland. Fur coat.
Futter: Germany. Lining.
Fütterung: Germany. Lining.
fututam: Ghana. White cloth.
fuubu: *See* batakari.
fuya: 1. Celebes. Manila hemp. 2. Indonesia. Bark cloth.
fúzhuang: China. Dress; clothing.
fychoux: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Fur of polecat.

G

gaas: Holland. Gauze.

gåat adahke: Norway. Antler or brass plate that hangs from a woman's belt from which hang a small purse, needle-case, etc.

gabā: India. Vest.

ga-ba-đin: Vietnam. Gabardine.

gaban: Spain. Overcoat.

gabán: Guatemala. Woolen overcoat.

gabano: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Sleeved, open mantle.

gabardina: Spain. Gabardine.

gabardine: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Wide sleeved, long, loose overcoat worn with or without girdle. It ceased to be fashionable after 1560s, but it remained popular in lower classes. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1879, waterproof Egyptian cotton fabric. 3. Tightly woven, twilled fabric with high sheen.

gabardyna: Poland. Gabardine.

gabbano: 1. *See* gabano. 2. *See* palandrano.

gaberdine: 1. Smock frock. 2. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Jewish mantle. 3. Any cloak or mantle. 4. Laborer's loose garment.



gable headdress

gable headdress: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Stiffened, elaborate headdress shaped like gable that often reached as low as the shoulders. It was especially popular with matrons.

gábmaga: Norway. Woman's reindeer hide boots.

gabnel: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Princess style dress.

Gabrielle dress: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1865, day dress with bodice and center skirt section cut in one. Three large box-pleats in back of gored skirt or one on each side and one in center back.

Gabrielle sleeve: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1815 to 1835, woman's sleeve cut full at armseye and tapering slightly to forearm where it ended in deep cuff with lace band.

gacchakā-kī-turri: India. Crested plume made of gold or silver ribbon worn on top of a turban.

gach: India. Bobbinet cloth.

gadar: India. Long, wide coat.

gadget cane: Cane or walking stick which conceals an object, like a sword or a flask.

gadget stick: *See* gadget cane.

gadlings: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Low spikes over the fingertips.

gadlyngs: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Steel plates or bosses on gauntlets.

gadroon: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Inverted pleat or flute used as trim on caps and cuffs. Also used popularly on dress skirts.

gaforinha: Portugal. Curled hair of a Negro.

gaga de Inde: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Muslin de soie; very thin silk tissue.

gaghra: India. A full skirt worn by women in western India.

gahper: Norway. Woman's headdress.

gahra gulabi: India. Dark pink.

gai pee jau sa: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a maroon-colored silk crepe used for underclothes.

gaib: United Arab Emirates. Pocket.

gaine: 1. Sheath. 2. Girdle.

Gainsborough bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1877, woman's velvet fitted hat with high front brim and a wide crown. Often trimmed with roses.

Gainsborough hat: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Wide-brimmed ladies' hat decorated with ribbons and feathers. Commonly found in paintings by Gainsborough.

- gairda:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Girdle.
- gairgre:** Ireland. Gaelic word for pilgrim's dress.
- gaitan:** Russia. Peasant woman's chest ornament.
- gaiter:** 1. Fabric or leather covering for ankle and lower calf that buckled or buttoned on side. It sometimes had a strap under the instep. 2. Ankle-high shoe with elastic sides. Meant to imitate shoe worn with gaiter.
- gaiter bottoms:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular cut of bottom of men's trousers.
- gajajin:** India. A bark-strip garment of the ascetic.
- gajavadi:** India. 1. A fabric decorated with an elephant pattern. 2. A closely woven cotton stuff.
- gajipali:** India. The silk from Ghazipur.
- galabijeh:** Egypt. Gown worn by fellahin.
- galabiyeh bi wist:** Egypt. Woman's waisted dress.
- galante:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Decorative patch worn in middle of the cheek.
- galants:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. Ties or loops of ribbon used as decoration on women's garments.
- galão:** Portugal. Gold lace; silver lace.
- galashiels:** Scotland. Tweeds made in district of same name.
- galatea:** 1. Sturdy, satin or twill weave, cotton fabric used for children's play clothes. 2. Child's sailor crowned straw hat.
- Galatea comb:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Decorative hair comb with long teeth and fancy handle.
- Galatea hat:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Child's hat of Chinese or Japanese plait straw made with sailor crown and turned up brim.
- galea:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Leather helmet.
- galerilla:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. One piece gown.
- galero:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Italy. Wide-brimmed red hat with 30 hanging bows. Worn by cardinals.
- galerum:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Fitted helmet of undressed skin.
- galerus:** *See* galerum.
- galilla:** Small inside collar.
- gallang:** Indonesia. Brass ankle-rings worn by Sa'dan-Toraja women of high status.
- gallants:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Small ribbon bows worn in the hair and on the clothing as trim.
- gallér-szür:** Hungary. Large, gored, circular cape.
- gallicae:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Low shoe with thick sole worn laced closed.
- galligaskins:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Loose knee-length trousers. *See also* gaskin.
- galliochios:** Pattens.
- Gallo-Greek bodice:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1820s, bodice with narrow flat trim reaching from shoulders to just above waist.
- gallone:** Italy. Galloon.
- galloon:** Narrow tape or metal lace on a ribbon.
- galloshoes:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Wooden soled overshoes.
- gallowses:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Cloth suspenders with hooks and eyes.
- galluses:** *See* gallowses.
- galocha:** 1. Portugal. Galosh. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Wooden-soled shoe.
- galoches:** 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Wooden platform with strap attached to it to fit over shoe. It was worn to keep feet raised from ground. *See also* arctics. 2. France. Galosh.
- galon:** 1. *See* galloon. 2. Holland. Galloon.
- galon d'argent:** France. Silver lace.
- galon d'or:** France. Gold lace.
- galoscia:** Holland. Galosh.
- galosh:** Overshoe.
- galosses:** *See* galloshoes.
- galuchat:** 1. Ornamented shagreen. 2. Kind of sharkskin.
- galyac:** *See* galyak.
- galyak:** Very flat, glossy fur from lamb, kid, or goat.
- gām:** Vietnam. Brocade.
- gām vóc:** Vietnam. Brocade and satin.
- gamanjunni:** Norway. Turned-up toe on shoes or boots.
- gamashes:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Worn from 1590s to 1700, men's long, loose, cloth leggings that buttoned. Worn on horseback or on foot as protection from mud spatters.
- gambade:** Long gaiter that was attached like a stirrup to the saddle. Worn to protect wearer from mud spatters.
- gambado:** *See* gambade.
- gambeson:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Defensive coat of leather, or quilted and padded fabric. Worn as protection under armor and later became civilian garment known as juppe, gippon, pourpoint, or doublet.
- gambeto:** Spain. Short wool topcoat.
- gamboised cuisses:** India. Early Gothic (1100–1250 C.E.). Quilted thigh defenses.
- gambroon:** Twill weave fabric of linen, wool, or a blend used for linings.
- gamcha:** India. A cloth that may serve as both the turban and the loincloth.
- gammadion:** Ecclesiastical emblem used in church embroideries created from positioning of four gammas in shape of cross.
- gamoshes:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United States. Men's high boots.

gamp: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular name for the umbrella, named for Mrs. Gamp in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

gamsbart: Austria. Thick chamois plume worn on Tyrolean hats.

gamurra: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Woman's garment, perhaps similar to *houppelande*.

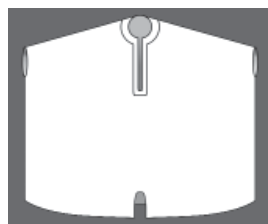
gamuza: Spain. Suede; chamois.

gàn: China. Dark purple.

ganache: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Robe with short caped sleeves.

gandhaki: India. Light yellow.

gandoura: See *gandoura*.



gandoura

gandoura: Algeria. African sleeveless robe.

gandurah: See *gandoura*.

gangasagara: India. A fine silk from Bengal.

gangetic: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). The best quality muslin from India.

gangkai: China. Steel helmet.

gànqing: China. Dark purple.

gansbauch: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Germany. Literally “goose belly,” German term for peascod belly.

ganse: Cord.

gansey: Knitted jacket or jersey.

gansy: See *gansey*.

gant: France. Glove.

gants de chevreau: France. Kid gloves.

gants de Swède: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, undressed kid gloves with embroidered backs.

gants Régence: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1878, long, dull kid gloves that laced.

gao: China. In ancient China, thin white silk.

gaogenxié: China. High-heeled shoes.

gaopí: China. Lambskin.

gaosù: China. White mourning clothes.

gáppte: Norway. Woman's long, wide tunic with a V-neck.

garacolū: India. Bride's red sari with wide, many colored borders.

garannō: Ethiopia. Cloak.

garanza: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Dye creating variety of colors from red to purple to black. See also *madder*.

garbbhasutra: India. A fine variety of muslin.

garbh-chulaidh: Ireland. Gaelic word for frieze coat.

garcettes: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. A woman's short curls worn on the forehead; bangs.

garchola: India. Literally “house garment,” a grid-patterned sari.



garcettes

See also *photospread* (Headwear).

garçon d'honneur: France. Page.

garde Français: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1864, lady's muslin collar trimmed with lace.

gardebras: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Piece of armor that protected arm.

garde-collet: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Ridge on pauldron that protected the neck.

garde-corps: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Loose, flowing garment with short sleeves or sleeveless that was worn by both genders.

gardecors: See *garde-corps*.

garde-de-rein: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Kidney guard in suit of armor.

garduña: Spain. Stone marten.

gare: Nigeria. Middle-class man's very wide, white cotton gown with one large chest pocket.

garha: See *gurrhah*.

gari: Borneo. Garment; clothes.

Garibaldi blouse: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's loose blouse worn in 1859 in honor of Italian hero.

Garibaldi bodice: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1860s, woman's day bodice that fell loosely over the waistband or had a number of tiny tucks from neck to waist. Worn with or without a jacket.

Garibaldi hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's braided pillbox hat.

Garibaldi jacket: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's shirt of red cashmere, decorated with black cord, braid, and buttons.

Garibaldi sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1860s, woman's full sleeve that gathered onto wristband. Worn with thin morning or afternoon dresses.

garlicks: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Linen made in Prussian Silesia.

garnache: See *ganache*.

garnement: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Term meaning garment.

garnet: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Dark pink, almost magenta.

garrankee: Sierra Leone. Shoemaker.

garri cloth: Sierra Leone. Hand printed cotton fabric made using wax resist technique.

garrick greatcoat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Caped overcoat.



Garibaldi blouse
See also *photospread* (Women's Wear).



Garibaldi bodice

garrison cap: (1940–1950 C.E.). United States of America. Army enlisted man's soft, folding overseas cap.

gartain: Scotland. Garter. Traditionally one yard long and worn tied in snaoin gartain (garter knot). Usually green or red.

gartan: Ireland. Gaelic word for bonnet or garter.

garter: 1. Ribbon that tied around leg to hold up stocking. 2. Band at bottom of pair of knee-breeches.

garter belt: Band with supporters worn around waist and used to support stockings.

garvín: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Hairnet.

garza: Italy. Gauze.

gash: Scotland. To be well dressed.

gasieng: *See* gasing.

gasing: Borneo. Spinning-wheel.

gaskin: Short for galligaskin.

gassa: Italy. Bow.

gassed lace: Lace made with thread that has been passed through gas flame to burn off any extra fibers.

gatè: Slovakia. Men's wide, coarse linen trousers.

Gates of Hell: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). So called by church leaders, laced openings in women's bodices.

gates of Paris cloth: *See* brocatelle.

gatos de lomos: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Catskins.

gātrikāgranthi: India. Swastika-shaped knot of fabric.

gatto civetta: Italy. Fur of the civet cat.

gatugatu: Samoa. Bark-cloth.

gatyá: Hungary. Men's linen pantaloons cut from rectangles.

gatyamadzag: Hungary. Drawstring.

gau: Vietnam. The cuffs on a pair of trousers.

gau chau: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for the finest chau fabric. It came in three forms: 1) jee ma sa (rough textured), 2) din mui sa (medium textured), and 3) lai kee wat chau (very smooth textured). It was a glazed black gossamer material with a brown undersurface.

gau dai hai: (1900–1910 C.E.). United States of America. Literally "boat shoes," Chinese Hawaiian term for women's embroidered cloth shoes with a high, thick sole that tapered up toward the ends.

gau liang: (1900–1910 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a high collar.

gaucho belt: (1960–1969 C.E.). Leather and metal medallion and chain belt.

gaucho blouse: Full, loose blouse.

gaucho hat: Wide brimmed, high crowned hat.

gaucho pants: Calf-length pants with tapered legs. In imitation of pants worn by gauchos in Argentina.

gauffré: France. Term for various embossed patterns pressed into fabric.

gaufre: France. The couching of parallel lines of yarns to produce a waffle-like pattern.

gauging: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Type of fine cartridge pleating.

gaunaka: India. A very rough cloth.

gauntlet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Elbow-length glove with decorative backs.

gauntlet cuff: Deep flared cuff as on gauntlets.

gausapa: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Type of psila.

gauze: Sheer, lightweight, leno weave fabric.

gavacha: Guatemala. Apron.

gay: Vietnam. Very red.

gayado: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Striped.

gayas: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Stripes.

gaza: Poland. Gauze.

gazar: France. Loosely woven silk fabric; gauze.

gaze: Portugal. Gauze; tissue.

Gaze: Germany. Gauze.

gaze à bouquets: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Gauze fabric printed in floral pattern.

gaze de Chambéry: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, fine silk gauze striped with brightly colored stripes.

gaze de fantaisie: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Gauze fabric with fancy trim.

gaze d'Orient: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, new fabric.

gaze gauffree: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a diaphanous crepe.

gaze neige: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, new lace.

gazeline barege: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1877, semi-transparent fabric made from llama wool.

gazzatum: Gauze silk or linen made in Gaza, Palestine.

gbariye: *See* agbada.

ge dai: China. Zhou dynasty. Leather girdle.

geal: Ireland. Gaelic word for white.

geamantan: *See* ilic.

gebauw: Holland. Fabric.

gebroid of geweven ondergoed: Holland. Hosiery.

gebroid vest: Holland. Cardigan.

gebroid muts: Holland. Stocking cap.

gedilim: Biblical. Twisted cord tassel.

geel: Holland. Yellow.

geer: Holland. Gusset.

gefrens: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Fringe worn at back of woman's head.

gendas: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Corset with steel stays.

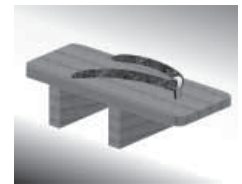
geideal: Ireland. Gaelic word for fan.

Gekko shirt: (1980–1990 C.E.). A man's striped shirt with a white color and cuffs. It was named for the character Gordon Gekko in *Wall Street* (1988), played by Michael Douglas.



gauntlet

- geklede jas:** Holland. Frock coat.
- geknaufften kogeln:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Germany. Gugel that buttoned in center front.
- gelb:** Germany. Yellow.
- geldem:** Ethiopia. Knee-length loincloth.
- gelumbè:** Lithuania. Manufactured cloth.
- gemelos:** Spain. Cufflinks; studs.
- geminal ring:** Betrothal ring.
- gemma:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Jewel.
- gemme:** *See* iuele.
- gemmews:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Jaws of hanging bag.
- gen:** China. Heel of a shoe.
- genappe cloth:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1863, wool and cotton blend fabric striped in two shades of same color.
- genet:** Fur of wildcat.
- Geneva bands:** White lawn or linen flaps worn on front of clerical dress.
- Geneva embroidery:** Embroidery similar to ticking.
- Geneva gown:** Ecclesiastical vestment made as long, loose gown with large sleeves.
- Geneva hat:** Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.). Man's broad brimmed, high crowned hat worn by Puritan ministers and others. Sometimes untrimmed.
- Geneva printruff:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Puritan's small ruff based on those worn by Calvinists in Geneva.
- Genoa cloak:** *See* Italian cloak.
- Genoa lace:** Italy. Variety of laces made in Genoa in 17th century.
- Genoa plush:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Plush fabric with short, thick pile, similar to velvet.
- Genoa velvet:** 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Italy. Brocaded silk velvet from Genoa. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Fabric with satin ground and velvet arabesques.
- Genoese embroidery:** Italy. Buttonhole embroidery done on cord on linen or muslin.
- Genoese lace:** Solid, scalloped bobbin laces decorated with wheat ear motifs.
- genouillieres:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Protective knee piece in armor. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Fabric knee pieces that fit space between stockings and trunk hose.
- genthulla:** India. A bodice or a tunic.
- gentish:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Fabric from Ghent.
- genuillieres:** *See* genouillieres.
- geolan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for fan.
- George:** Nigeria. Ibo nickname for Indian madras.
- georgette:** Thin, lightweight, plain weave silk or rayon fabric that has creped face.
- georgette crepe:** Sheer, semi-transparent crepe.
- Georgian cloth:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1806, lightweight broadcloth.
- g'erbt:** *See* apg'erbt.
- gerele:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term meaning garment or clothes, especially meaning finery.
- gergueta:** Ecuador. Black anaku that stops just below the knee.
- gerife:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term meaning a garment.
- geringsing:** Indonesia (Bali). Double ikat fabric.
- German gown:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Fitted gown with sack back, long sleeves, and front buttons.
- German serge:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Serge made with worsted warp and woolen weft. *See also* thunder and lightning.
- German wool:** *See* Berlin wool.
- Gertrude:** Flannel T-shaped robe worn by infants.
- geru:** India. Red ochre.
- Geschützlafette:** Germany. Barquette.
- ge-scripla:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term meaning men's clothes.
- gestaltrock:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Germany. Literally "form-coat," new name for the schaub.
- gesteven overhemb:** Holland. Boiled shirt.
- gestrepte of geruite katoenen stof:** Holland. Gingham.
- geta:** Japan. Similar to chopines, wooden clogs with horizontal boards that raise the feet from the ground. The clogs are held to the feet with velvet or cord thongs.



geta
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

- gewæde:** *See* clâpes.
- gewædian:** *See* scrydan.
- ghabani:** Palestine. Silk fabric.
- ghabaniyyeh:** Palestine. White kafiyeh with golden yellow silk embroidery.
- ghabi:** Transvaal. A Ndebele girl's 9-1/2-inch-wide beaded panel worn over a fringed apron.
- ghaggharo:** India. A woman's short skirt.
- ghaghara:** India. Woman's short loincloth.
- ghagra:** India. Woman's pleated or gathered skirt.
- ghagri:** India. A simple, stitched skirt.
- gharacholoo:** India. Red bridal sari.
- gharara:** India. Woman's, full, flaring pants.
- ghararas:** India. Wedding outfits including a wrap 30–40 yards long.
- gharcholu:** India. Special wedding veil.
- ghatra:** Egypt. Worn under the futa, a headcloth that frames the forehead.
- ghava-ye zananeh:** Iran. Woman's long, narrow, tight-sleeved coat.
- gheată:** Romania. Shoe.
- gherone:** Italy. Gusset.
- gheta:** Japan. High wooden clogs.

ghillie: Scotland. Shoe that laces through loops instead of eyelets.

ghim bang: Vietnam. Safety pin.

ghioridan: Romania. Woman's fine bead necklace. *See also* colier.

ghiottone: Italy. Wolverine fur.

ghirlanda: Italy. Garland.

ghlila: Algeria. Jewish woman's knee-length, décolleté vest with short sleeves.

ghost coat: (1930–1940 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1939, a man's overcoat with a white proof finish that reflected in headlights for safety, but was dark enough for blackout conditions.

ghoutra: United Arab Emirates. Square of cotton fabric large enough to wrap around head.

ghudfeh: 1. Palestine. Woman's festive veil with wide embroidered panel on one or both short sides. 2. Palestine. Married woman's shawl. Usually cross-stitched with red the dominant color.

ghughi: *See* natiyo.

ghunghut: India. Veiling.

ghungru: India. An anklet with small bells.

ghutanna: India. Very tight trousers worn neatly gathered at the ankles.

ghutra: Arabia. Man's headscarf of cotton, rayon, linen, voile, silk, or shantung made in variety of colors and patterns. About four feet square (smaller for boys) and worn folded into triangle with two points over shoulders, and the third down the center back. Often worn over skullcap. It is held in position with an agal.

ghwayshat: Palestine. Glass bracelets.

giacca: Italy. Coat.

giacchetto: Italy. Coat of mail.

giall' antique: Italy. Color ancient yellow, named for a rich yellow marble.

giall-bhrat: Ireland. Gaelic word for neck-cloth or cravat.

giallo: Italy. Yellow.

giallo antico: *See* giall' antique.

giáp: Vietnam. Armor.

giáp-bào: Vietnam. Armor.

giáp-y: Vietnam. Armored coat.

giardinetti rings: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Finger rings set to resemble flower bouquets, nosegays, and jardinières.

giá-trang: Vietnam. Bride's trousseau.

giay ta: Vietnam. Slipper-like shoes.

giay tây: Vietnam. Western shoes.

giay tuyet: Vietnam. Snow shoes.

gibao: *See* saiote.

gibeciére: *See* aumoniere.

giboun: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1844, man's wide sleeved, loose cape that did not fasten, but hung open.

gibus: *See* opera hat.

gig coat: *See* curricule coat.

gige: *See* guige.

gigolo: (1920–1930 C.E.). High-crowned hat with center crease, narrow brim that turned up in the back and down in front.

gigot sleeve: (20th century). Full sleeve with greatest fullness at elbow.

gig-top: *See* Normandy bonnet.

gilaharā: India. Sari with a wide border.

gilbah: Egypt. Islamic woman's ankle-length robe with long sleeves and a high neck. Made in subdued colors of cotton or wool.

gi-lê: Vietnam. Vest; waistcoat.

gilet: France. Worn most commonly with suits, woman's sleeveless bodice made to resemble blouse.

gilet-veste: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Man's short fronted waistcoat.

gillie: *See* ghillie.

gim: *See* gimstān.

Gimma: Germany. Old High German word for jewel.

gimme: Germany. Old word for jewel.

gimmoru: Japan. Indian silk with silver thread designs.

gimnasterka: Russia. Gymnastic shirt.

gimnel-ring: Late Gothic. A popular betrothal gift, two rings locked together that could be separated into two separate rings.

gimp: Silk, worsted, or cotton twist trim.

gimstān: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Old English word for jewel.

gimsteinn: Norway. Old word for jewel.

giná: Egypt. Plain, black, coarse, heavy shawl.

gindhuam: India. A breastcloth.

Gingang: Germany. Gingham.

gingerline: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Fabric, sometimes reddish violet color.

gingham: Medium-weight, cotton or linen fabric woven with colored yarns in stripes, checks, or other patterns.

ginglers: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Pair of man's spurs with metal drops that rattled against the rowel when the wearer walked, creating noise.

ginran: Japan. Use of metallic paper strips in woven cloth.

giogan: Ireland. Gaelic word for a brooch worn in the side of a Glengarry bonnet.

gioielle: *See* spillo da petto.

gioiello: Italy. Jewel.

giosān: *See* stoca.

gipciére: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Pouch or purse.

gipon: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Early form of doublet made from quilted fabric. Worn as undergarment. By mid-14th century, had become the doublet. *See also* jupe; jupon.

gippo: Short tunic.

gippon: *See* gipon.



gipsy bonnet

See also *photospread*
(*Headwear*).

gipser: See *gipciere*.

gipsy bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1871, woman's small, flat bonnet worn on the crown of the head. It was trimmed with lace and feathers.

gipsy cloak: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Woman's plain circular wrap with hood.

gipsy hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1800 to 1830s,

woman's straw or chip, wide brimmed hat with ribbon that ran over crown and brim and tied under chin.

giraffe comb: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1874, woman's high ornamental hair comb made of tortoiseshell.

girandole: Pendant piece of jewelry.

girdel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for belt.

girdelstede: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Saxon word for waist.

girdle: 1. Flexible lightweight corset worn to confine figure, particularly the hipline. 2. Something that girds, as a belt.

girdle à la victime: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Worn in 1796, brightly colored sash worn by women over shoulders, crossing in back and tied around the waist.

girdle glass: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Hand mirror worn hanging from waist by women.

giri: Nigeria. Yoruba man's large, heavy agbada.

girk: Nigeria. Wealthy man's cotton damask gown.

giri: Ethiopia. Koma earrings.

Gitana: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1850, velvet cloak that buttoned down the front. It had a small upright collar and was trimmed in black Brussels lace. 2. In 1855, Spanish broadcloth wrapper. It was trimmed with moss applique and heavy fringe.

gite: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Gown.

gitzwart: Holland. Jet black.

giubea: Romania. Long, white drugget coat.

giumedanii: Romania. Man's long coat that fastens on one side.

giuvaer: Romania. Jewel.

giveh: Iran. Hand sewn shoes.

giwāti: See *wāt*.

gjord: Norway. Old word for girdle.

gla Halstuch: USA. Married Amish woman's sleeveless capelet worn across the shoulders and forming a point in the center front and center back.

glacé kid: Polished glove leather.

glacé Marguerite: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, shot silk dress fabric.

Gladstone bag: Traveling bag with flexible sides that divides into two equal compartments that hinge open to lay flat. Named for W. E. Gladstone.

Gladstone collar: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's standing collar with the points flaring.

Gladstone overcoat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1870s, man's short, double-breasted overcoat with its shoulder cape and edges trimmed in astrakhan.

gland: France. Tassel.

glandkin: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Luxurious gown in royal wardrobe.

glas: Ireland. Gaelic word for gray.

glasag-muineil: Ireland. Gaelic word for locket.

glass cloth: Fabric made of glass yarns or covered in powdered glass used for polishing.

glass toweling: Plain or twill weave, smooth, checked fabric used for glassware towels.

glauco: Spain. Light green.

Glauvina pin: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Pin with detachable head, used as hair ornament.

glazed chintz: Chintz with glaze from being treated with paraffin and then calendered.

glazed kid: Kid leather polished with frosted glass cylinder.

glazendoek: Holland. Glass cloth.

gleindorch: See *gwddfdorch*.

glen checks: Any of the small, evenly checked designs that originated in Scotland.

Glengarry: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to 20th century. First appearing in 1805, wool cap with crease in top. Edges were bound with ribbon which hangs down back in streamers. Sides are stiffened. Often had red or blue tuft on top.

glenglen: Trinidad. Small round bell hung on the points of the Carnival Pierrot Grenade costume.

glib: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Ireland. Man's hairstyle where hair on front of head grew to cover eyes, but the rest was shaved above the ears. Forbidden in United Kingdom in 1537.

glinne: Ireland. Gaelic word for coat.

glissade: United Kingdom. Cotton lining fabric.

gloan: France. Breton for wool

glocken: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Germany. Circular cape.

glōf: Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Glove.

glofi: Norway. Old word for glove.

gloria: Tightly woven silk and worsted, silk and cotton, or other blend fabric woven in diagonal twill. Primarily used to cover umbrellas.

- glotón:** Spain. Wolverine fur.
- glouhché:** Bulgaria. Woman's sleeveless, slightly flared, knee-length coat that opens in front.
- glouton:** France. Wolverine fur.
- glove:** Covering for hand with separate sheaths for each finger.
- glove silk:** Warp knit fabric used for gloves.
- glove string:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Ribbon or horsehair tie worn tied or buckled at elbow of woman's long glove.
- glove-band:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Worn from c1640 to c1700, band of ribbon ties worn at the elbow of woman's glove to hold it in place.
- gluga:** Romania. Worn in bad weather, a tasseled or fringed woolen hood.
- glúinean:** Ireland. Garter.
- glutton:** Hide of the *Gulo luscus*, a cross between a wolf and a bear. The fur is brown with a characteristic beige forked pattern on the back of the animal.
- goaly:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1874, ecru silk, texture of fine canvas.
- goatee:** Chin beard trimmed to single point.
- goat's hair fringe:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1864, new trim.
- gob cap:** U. S. Navy white cotton twill cap with round crown and turned-up stitched brim.
- gobaishi:** Japan. Black dye.
- gobanji:** United States of America. Hawaii. A plaid or check pattern.
- gobelin blue:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1887, gray blue.
- goburan-ori:** Japan. Tapestry weave in the Gobelin style.
- god:** France. Breton for a fold in a garment.
- godalming:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Calfskin leather made in Godalming.
- goddess sleeve:** Sleeve cut full from elbow to wrist with two gathered lines along fullness.
- godell:** France. Breton for pocket.
- godet:** Triangular piece of cloth set into garment for fullness or decoration.
- godet pleat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Worn in 1870s, hollow, tubular pleat that widened downward on women's skirts.
- godet skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1895, a woman's day skirt made with godet pleats on back and sides. Hem was often reinforced with a thin steel.
- godo:** Hausa. Fabric woven from thick black and white threads.
- godrons:** Type of Jewish ruff.
- godweb:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Tenth-century term for richest fabric available, thick silken cloth in various colors.
- godweb-cynn:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloak of fancy material.
- goffer:** To pleat, crimp, or flute.
- goffered veil:** *See* nebula headdress.
- goffering:** Process of fluting, waving, or pleating fabric.
- go-go boot:** (1960–1970 C.E.). Woman's calf-high white boot.
- goirridh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for fox colored.
- gola:** Portugal. Collar.
- Golconda chintz:** *See* Masulipatam chintz.
- gold and silver kid:** Kid leather gilded or silvered.
- gold embroidery:** Elaborate embroidery done with gold thread.
- gold ingot bun:** China. Woman's shoe-shaped bun.
- gold kid:** Kidskin with gold leaf applied.
- gold lace:** Lace of gold color or lace thread with gold.
- golden tea brown:** China. Yuan dynasty. Shade of brown.
- gole:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Cape on hood or chaperon.
- golf cap:** Man's visored flat cap.
- golf cloth:** Fine woolen fabric used for sportswear.
- golf hose:** Heavy woolen hose.
- golf shoe:** Sports shoe with cleats on the bottom.
- golf skirt:** Heavy ankle length wool skirt with flared bottom.
- golf vest:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1894, a man's single-breasted, collarless vest with side pockets and watch-pocket. Often made of knitted scarlet wool and bound with braid.
- gólfí:** Greece. Amulet.
- golilla:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Starched, round neckband.
- goller:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Flat, plain piece of fabric to which back and front of scholar's gown was sewn. 2. Austria. Woman's collar that covers throat and shoulders.
- Gollier:** *See* Krage.
- golosh:** United States of America. Shoe with wood or leather soles that was held on with instep straps.
- gomeda lugadu:** India. A short yellow waistcloth.
- gömlek:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to present. Turkey. Woman's round-necked, white chemise.
- gomushin:** *See* komusin.
- gonbaiz:** Morocco. Jewish woman's red or green bodice trimmed with gold stripes and silver buttons.
- gondolier net:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1870s, wide mesh hairnet held in place with black bows.
- gonella:** Italy. Skirt.
- gonelle:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.) to Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Long tunic that was adopted as monastic dress. Originally worn by both genders, male version being only calf length, female version being ankle length.
- gonellone:** *See* gonelle.
- gongzhuangkù:** China. Overalls.

- gonna:** Italy. Skirt.
- gonna pantalone:** Italy. Pantskirt.
- gonne:** *See* gonelle.
- goon lhiabbee:** Isle of Man. Loose, dyed linen jacket with broad collar.
- goose-turd:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Yellowish green.
- gooseturd greene:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Yellowish green.
- gorchudd:** Wales. Veil.
- gordel:** Holland. Girdle.
- gördel:** Sweden. Girdle.
- Gordon blue:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, gray blue.
- gored bell skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1893, a woman's skirt cut with one center front panel, three to five side panels, and a back panel cut on the cross. Ten to 16 feet around at hem and had inner muslin or crinoline nine-inch ruffle.
- Gore-Tex:** (1970–1980 C.E.). Introduced in 1976, a fabric membrane that stops water from entering but allows perspiration to evaporate through it.
- gorge à la Gabrielle d'Estrées:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Neckline fashion named for Gabrielle d'Estrees (1563–1599), mistress of Henri IV.
- gorge de pigeon:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Changeable color, as in shot silk.
- gorget:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Piece of linen or silk that was worn by women draped over chin, neck, and shoulders and then pinned to hair on sides of face. Replaced the barrette.
- gorgias:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Piece of gauze fabric used to fill décolleté of women's gowns.
- gorgoran:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Heavy form of gros de Tours.
- gorguera:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Paletot.
- gorm:** Ireland. Gaelic word for azure blue.
- gorm-aotrom:** Ireland. Gaelic word for light blue.
- gorocana:** India. The yellow pigment dye used for making the tilak (forehead mark) or for textiles.
- gorra:** Spain. Cap.
- gorra deportiva:** Spain. Tuque.
- gorra escocesa:** Spain. Tam-*'*o-shanter.
- gorro:** 1. Portugal. Red woolen or linen stocking cap; bonnet. 2. Spain. Tasseled, knitted stocking cap.
- gorro de dormir:** Spain. Nightcap.
- gorro de marinero:** Spain. Cap ribbon.
- gorro de pieles:** Spain. Busby.
- gorrym:** Isle of Man. Color blue.
- gòrsaid:** Ireland. Gorget.
- gørsemi:** *See* gimsteinn.
- gorset:** Poland. Corset.
- goshodoki:** Japan. Kosode style popular in the upper class.
- goshpech:** India. 1. The decorative band of a hat. 2. A shawl worn twisted around the head and ears as a turban.
- gošō:** Ethiopia. Copper.
- gossamer:** Very sheer, soft, gauzelike fabric made from fine silk yarns.
- gossamer feathers:** Downy feathers from under wings of goose.
- gossamer satin:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn from 1813, thin, soft finish satin.
- gót:** Vietnam. The heel of a shoe.
- gota:** India. A variety of gold or silver lace.
- gothic cap:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's indoor morning cap with small crown and ruching around face.
- goud:** Holland. Gold.
- goudbruin:** Holland. Auburn.
- gouden:** Holland. Golden.
- gougandine:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Worn partially open in front, a laced corset popular during the reign of Louis XIV.
- goura feather:** Dainty, short feather from crown pigeon.
- gourah feather:** *See* goura feather.
- gourgandine:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Woman's silk or velvet, front lacing corselette.
- gourgourans:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1835, dress fabric with light ground and white satin stripes.
- gouriz:** France. Breton for belt.
- gousset:** France. Gusset.
- gouzougenn:** France. Breton for collar.
- govillam:** India. A cloak.
- gowce:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Gusset.
- gown:** *See* gonelle.
- gown à la française:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Fitted bodice with stomacher in front and two large pleats in the back reaching from neck to hem. Worn universally at first and became court gown until French Revolution.
- gown à la levantine:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Introduced ca. 1778, overgown that pinned in front and was worn open over underskirt. It had half sleeves.
- gown à la polonaise:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's gown that fastened at top of bodice below which it was cut away to show waistcoat. It had sabot sleeves trimmed with petits bonhommes. Skirt was draped up in three panels over the underskirt.
- gown à la sultane:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Introduced in 1781, dress that was open over underskirt of contrasting color.
- gown à la turque:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1799, elegant gown with fitted, pleated bodice, turndown collar, flaring sleeves, and draped belt worn tied over one hip.

- gown à l'anglaise:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Worn ca. 1778 to 1785, gown with long boned point in back that was worn over waistcoat. It had a skirt that was open in front to show an underskirt of same fabric.
- gown à l'insurgente:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Gown à l'anglaise with pagoda sleeves.
- gown and coat:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's robe worn open over a petticoat.
- grabanni:** Lebanon. Machine embroidery.
- Graham turban:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1811, woman's plaid silk bonnet worn with plume of black feathers.
- Grain:** Germany. Grain de poudre.
- grain:** The direction of the fabric, along the warp and weft threads.
- grain de poudre:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1877, extremely soft silk tissue. 2. Very light, grainy wool fabric.
- grain leather:** Leather made from hair side of skin.
- grains:** See wheat ears.
- graiveyaka:** India. Man's neck ornament made of several rings.
- gramalla:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Jewish man's long outer gown.
- gran gola:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Large ruff.
- grana:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Red dye used as base for many colors. 2. See cochinilla.
- grana encarnada:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Reddish woolen.
- granaat:** Holland. The gem, garnet.
- granatza:** Assyria. Long-sleeved gown.
- grand broché:** France. Any particularly spectacular brocaded silk weaving.
- grand domino:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Large cloak worn as disguise at carnivals. Later worn to cover masked ball costumes when traveling to the event.
- grand habit:** See habit.
- grand habit de cour:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. In 1780s, formal costume for court occasions which included heavily boned bodice, elaborate lace sleeves, heavily trimmed pannier skirt with long train, all made from luxurious fabrics.
- grand vair:** See vair.
- grande pelisse d'hiver:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Large quilted cloak, often trimmed in fur.
- grande redingote à l'allemande:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Full-length redingote in German style.
- grande robe à corps ouvert:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Fancy gown that opened in front to show matching petticoat. Worn with wide panniers.
- grande robe à la française:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Richly trimmed gown worn with large panniers. It had loose pleats in back like all robes à la française.
- grande-assiette sleeves:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Man's sleeve cut to form round armseye.
- granilla:** Spain. Grain de poudre.
- granit de laine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1864, soft gray wool fabric speckled with dots of second color.
- granite:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1865, chiné woolen fabric in two shades of one color.
- granite cloth:** Durable, lightweight fabric in figured weave. Often made of wool yarns.
- grannie skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) In 1893, a circular skirt made with flounces and tucks at knee. It had a velvet band around its sixteen to eighteen foot hem.
- granny bonnet:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, an oversized bonnet with flaring brim and pot-shaped crown that was trimmed in feathers.
- grano d'orzo:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Chain mail closed with a rivet.
- grant:** Ireland. Gaelic word for gray or green.
- grape brown:** China. Yuan dynasty. Shade of brown.
- grass embroidery:** United States. American Indian satin stitch embroidery done using colored grass for thread.
- grassets:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States. Popular from 1712 to 1768, dress fabric.
- grasshopper green:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a new color.
- grau:** Germany. Gray.
- graundice:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Head ornament.
- grauw:** See grijs.
- gravata:** Portugal. Necktie; cravat.
- gray lilac:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Violet gray.
- grazzets:** See grassets.
- gré:** Ireland. Gaelic spelling of gray.
- greatcoat:** Large overcoat, commonly made of wool.
- greatcoat dress:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Dress cut like a greatcoat.
- greaves:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.) to 20th century. Accessory that covered leg from ankle to knee.
- grebe:** Ivory colored, smooth, down feather of grebe duck.
- grebe cloth:** Cotton fabric with downy surface on one side.
- Grecian bend:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular stance for women involving body being tilted forward from hips.
- Grecian robe:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular from 1800 to 1805, pseudo-classic evening gown.
- Grecian sandal:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1812, novel footwear for evening and street.
- Grecian sleeve:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United

- Kingdom. Introduced in 1852, woman's undersleeve that was slit on sides and then buttoned shut.
- Grecque corsage:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1850, evening bodice that was pleated vertically to point in front and worn low on shoulders.
- gredzens:** Lithuania. Finger ring.
- Greek embroidery:** Applique in which stitch pattern to hold applied piece is repeated on ground.
- Greek lace:** Needlepoint lace like reticella.
- Greek stripes:** United Kingdom. Rough, plain weave cotton fabric made in dull stripes on dark blue ground.
- Greek Venice:** Fine reticello.
- grege:** France. Natural color of raw silk.
- gresque:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Puffed venetians.
- grego:** Short coat with hood made of thick, rough fabric.
- gregs:** Sportsman's leggings.
- gregues:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Worn from 1515 to 1590, breeches.
- greige:** France. Unbleached, undyed fabric.
- greige goods:** Unfinished fabric in its natural state.
- gréis:** Ireland. Embroidery.
- gréiseadaireachd:** Ireland. Embroidery.
- gréiseadh:** Ireland. Embroidery.
- gréis-obair:** Ireland. Embroidery.
- grelot:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ball fringe, popular on evening dresses.
- grebiule:** Italy. Apron.
- gremial:** Ecclesiastical dress. Silk or linen apron worn by a bishop when officiating.
- grenadier cap:** United Kingdom. Special cap worn by grenadiers. Originally a simple cloth cap, by the mid-18th century, this was a miter-shaped cap. The shape has continued to evolve through the years.
- grenadierka:** Russia. Grenadier cap.
- grenadine:** Fine, loose leno weave fabric of silk or wool.
- grenadine rayée:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1873, grenadine with white satin stripes.
- Grenfell cloth:** Firmly woven cotton fabric similar to Byrd cloth.
- grian-sgàil:** Ireland. Parasol; sunshade.
- grian-sgàilean:** Ireland. Little parasol.
- gridelin:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Soft blue gray.
- grigio:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Gray.
- grijs:** Holland. Gray.
- grijs blauw:** Holland. Wedgwood blue.
- grillage:** Barred or grated ground in open spaces of lace.
- grillé:** France. Half-stitch work.
- grin:** Ireland. Gaelic word for green.
- grinsing:** Indonesia. Double-ikat textile. Considered national treasure and may not be exported.
- gris:** 1. See grise. 2. Italy. Gray. 3. Spain. Gray.
- gris Anglaise:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, lighter shade than steel with metallic cast.
- gris de fer:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1883, iron gray.
- gris humo:** Spain. Smoke gray.
- gris parduzco:** Spain. Taupe.
- gris ratón:** Spain. Taupe.
- grisaglia:** Italy. Grisaille.
- grisaille:** France. Cotton and wool fabric with figured design.
- grisalho:** Portugal. Gray colored.
- grisalla:** Spain. Grisaille.
- grise:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Expensive gray fur, probably squirrel or marten.
- grisette:** Sturdy, gray wool fabric.
- Grisi:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, woman's satin cloak gathered on plain round yoke. Trimmed with scalloped guipure lace.
- griza:** Greece. A woman's long sleeveless vest of fine white wool. It is bordered in red wool.
- grober Wollstoff:** Germany. Droguet.
- grobes Wollzeug:** Germany. Kersey.
- groen:** Holland. Green.
- grof weefsel:** Holland. Linsey-woolsey.
- rogram:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Rough silk, mohair, and wool fabric that was often stiffened with gum.
- groilleach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for coarse cloth.
- grommet:** Metallic eyelet.
- groppo:** Italy. Knot.
- gros:** Strong fabric.
- gros bleu:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1873, blue black.
- gros de Londres:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). 1. In 1870, very soft silk fabric with heavy reps like velours. 2. In 1883, lightweight silk fabric made in horizontal ribs.
- gros de Naples:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Heavy silk fabric with ribbed ground.
- gros de Rome:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Crinkled silk.
- gros de Suez:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1867, silk with horizontal rib.
- gros de Tours:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Tabby weave fabric with heavier weft than warp.
- gros d'Eccose silk:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, new fabric.
- gros drap:** France. Kersey.
- gros gren:** Spain. Grosgrain.
- gros point:** Italy. Venetian point lace with large raised designs. See also gros point de Venise.
- gros point de Venise:** Italy. Heavy, raised Venetian point lace.
- gros vair:** See vair.
- gros vilain vert:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Literally "very dark green," green derived from yellow made with an iron mordant.

- groseille:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, goose-berry color.
- grosgrain:** 1. France. To have heavy cross-grain ribs. 2. Heavy fabric or ribbon corded selvedge to selvedge.
- grotetore:** *See* gros de Tours.
- ground:** The bars or net which support a pattern in a piece of lace.
- grun:** 1. Morocco. Jewish woman's horned headdress. 2. Germany. Green.
- grunong:** Borneo. Small bells used as a fringe.
- gu gu guan:** China. Yuan dynasty. Tall birch-bark hat covered with black or red fabric. Trimmed with four to five foot long willow branches, flowers, and feathers. Worn by empress, emperor's concubines, and wives of high ministers.
- guà:** China. Unlined upper garment.
- gua pi mao:** China. Ming dynasty. Small, round skull-cap made of gauze. Worn by commoners.
- gualcas:** Ecuador. Bead necklace.
- gualescio:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Plain fabric, probably silk, used for linings.
- guanaco:** Thick, soft fur of wild South American animal related to the llama, the *Lama glama huanacas*. The fur ranges in color from red brown to white.
- Guanako:** Germany. Guanaco.
- guanaquito:** Fur of young guanaco. Camel colored with white belly.
- guanmiàn:** China. Royal hat.
- guante:** Spain. Glove.
- guanto:** Italy. Glove.
- guanto senza dita:** Italy. Mitten.
- guard chain:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. From c1825 on, small linked, long chain worn around neck and holding watch. Replaced the fob chain.
- guard ring:** Fitted finger ring worn above loose ring, to hold it in position.
- guardamalleta:** Spain. Lambrequin.
- Guard-infanta:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Literally "princess saver," oversized farthingale.
- guards:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Decorative fabric bands used to conceal seams in garments.
- guarnache:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Man's poncho-like garment.
- guashmi:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Tunic.
- guayabera shirt:** Cuba. Sports shirt developed from smock.
- guayanilla:** Strong, white, lustrous cotton from West Indies.
- guazzerone:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Hemline border, sometimes trimmed in contrasting fabric.
- guba:** Hungary. Man's knee-length coat, sometimes hooded. Worn like a cloak.
- guchcha:** India. Necklace of 32 strings of pearls.
- gudia:** India. A cotton stuff from Bengal or Gauda.
- guepiere:** (1940–1950 C.E.). France. Small, lightweight corset.
- gueridons:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Panniers made of very large hoops fastened together with tape.
- guernsey:** Fitted, knitted, wool shirt worn by sailors.
- guêtre:** France. Gaiter.
- gueules:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Small, fur-lined shoulder cape worn with lower corners turned back.
- gueuse:** A light, net-grounded bobbin lace.
- gugel:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Germany. Man's hood worn in rough weather. It varied in size and shape.
- gui yi:** China. Han dynasty (206 B.C.E.–7 C.E.). Woman's robe with left front wrapped over right.
- guige:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Strap used to suspend shield from neck or shoulder.
- guilloche:** Decorative pattern using two or more intertwining lines. Often done in braid.
- guimp:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Light material used to surround woman's face.
- guimpe:** 1. Short blouse worn with a pinafore. 2. (1910–1919 C.E.). Chemisette with high collar worn to fill in neckline.
- guinda:** Spain. Cherry color.
- guinea cloth:** United Kingdom. Gray cotton fabric made for export to West Africa.
- guinga:** Spain. Gingham.
- guingan:** France. Gingham.
- guipere de Bruges:** *See* duchesse lace.
- guipure:** Heavy lace in large pattern with no ground or heavy net ground.
- guipure arabe:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Heavy Duchesse-like lace made with a thick silk cordonnet.
- guipure de Bruges:** Old bobbin lace appearing to have been made with tape.
- guirlande:** France. Garland.
- guirmean:** Ireland. Gaelic word for indigo.
- guirnalda:** Spain. Garland.
- guiseid:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a gusset of a shirt and clocking on hose.
- guiterre:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Small buckler of leather.
- guj:** India. An embroidered wedding blouse or coat.
- gul yaqa:** Turkmenistan. Unmarried woman's circular collar stud.
- gulbadan:** India. A silk warp-faced cloth in a multicolored, vertically striped design.
- gulbi:** India. The color pink.
- güldenstick:** Lithuania. Gold embroidery.
- gul-e-anar:** India. Scarlet.
- gule-baqli:** India. A flowered jamdani silk.
- gulenar:** India. Crimson.

- guler:** Romania. Collar.
- guleras:** *See* guler.
- guleron:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Cape on chaperon.
- gulik holland:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Very fine white linen used for shirts.
- gul-i-sarrai:** India. Silver gray.
- gulix:** *See* gulik holland.
- gulpumbah:** India. A light yellow color.
- gun:** China. Woman's skirt.
- gun fu:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). After 1759, imperial surcoat with four, eight, ten, or twelve embroidered medallions.
- gun mian:** China. Special ceremonial attire worn by men for sacrificial rites during Ming dynasty (1368–1644 C.E.).
- gùn na h-eaglaise:** *See* léine-bhàn.
- gùn odhar:** *See* léine-bhàn.
- guna:** *See* kabanica.
- gunachan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for little gown.
- gunia:** Hungary. Kandys.
- gunji:** India. A man's vest.
- gunna:** Byzantine (400–1200 C.E.). Long tunic.
- gunoberonicia:** *See* gunia.
- gunpowder silk:** Peru. Very fine silk used for mantas.
- guo luo dai:** China. Zhou dynasty. Waistband that fastened on ends with hooks (called dai gou). Often trimmed with gold, silver, or pearls.
- guõc:** Vietnam. Wooden shoe.
- guosaga:** Norway. Mostly red vuoddaga with yellow, green, blue, and white. It ends in a tassel.
- gurača:** Ethiopia. Black.
- gurda:** Ethiopia. Woman's sash of jet and hair with the loose ends hanging to the knees.
- gurgurlya:** Greece. Polychrome thread.
- gurnakuntala:** India. A man's hairstyle where the hair is curled and hangs loose to the shoulder.
- gurrah:** India. Coarse, thick muslin fabric.
- Gürtel:** Germany. Girdle.
- Gurtil:** Germany. Old High German word for girdle.
- gusanillo:** Spain. Chenille.
- gusset:** Small triangular or tapering piece of fabric or leather inserted into garment to strengthen or enlarge it.
- gus-to-weh:** United States of America. Iroquois feathered cap. It was a round skullcap covered in leather, layered in small turkey feathers, and topped with one large eagle feather.
- gu'ut:** Ethiopia. Koma necklace of one or more strands of beads, hoops, and amulets.
- guzik:** Poland and Portugal. Button.
- guzjók:** Greece. Vest worn open at the front.
- guzzy:** India. Very poor quality cotton cloth.
- gwddfdorch:** Wales. Necklace.
- gwel:** France. Breton for veil.
- gwisg:** *See* dillad.
- gwisgo:** Wales. To clothe or to dress.
- gwiska:** France. Breton for to clothe or dress.
- gwiskamant:** *See* dillad.
- gwlan:** Wales. Wool.
- gwlanen:** Wales. Woolen cloth.
- gwwregys:** Wales. Belt.
- gymschoentjes:** Holland. Gym shoes.
- gyolcs:** Hungary. Cambric.
- gyolocsfersling:** Hungary. White gathered skirt.
- gyöngyös bokréta:** Hungary. Man's hat trimmed with beads.
- gypciere:** *See* gipciere.
- gypsy blouse:** (1960–1970 C.E.). Short-sleeved, draw-string blouse, cut full in the body.
- gypsy cloak:** *See* Gitana.
- gyrdel:** United Kingdom. Old English word for girdle.
- gyrdel-hring:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Girdle buckle.
- gyrdels:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Girdle or loincloth. Also a belt worn by monks. First occurred in eighth century.
- gyrdels-hringe:** *See* gyrdel-hring.
- gyrðill:** *See* gjorð.

H

haakwerk: Holland. Crochet.

Haarnadel: Germany. Hairpin.

haarspeld: Holland. Hairpin; bobby pin.

habaki: Japan. Leggings.

habassie: *See* ábbasi.

habergeon: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Chain or ring mail jacket worn as part of armor.

habillement: *See* biliment.

habiller: France. To clothe or to dress.

habit: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). A garment. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Complete set of clothing; a suit. 3. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Light justaucorps; the habit à la française.

habit à la française: *See* habit.

habit backed skirt: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Full-length skirt flared to hem. Center back featured inverted pleat stitched partially down.

habit bodice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1877, long cuirasse bodice with long basques in back worn open in front over a waistcoat.

habit de demi-gala: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Dress style less formal than grand gala using less rich fabric and trim.

habit degage: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Double-breasted redingote cut away in front to show the waistcoat.

habit d'escalier: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Full evening dress with half robe and short sleeves. Sleeves were slit at bottom and laced up.



habit shirt

habit glove: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's short riding glove.

habit noir: France. Man's black evening tailed suit.

habit shirt: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865

C.E.). Originally worn as part of riding costume, this dickey type shirt was 15 inches long in front and 11 inches long in back and tied on sides with tape. It had a stand collar and ruffled front that buttoned with two buttons. The sleeves were ruffled at wrist. In the 19th century, worn to fill in neckline of gown. In 1815, muslin or cambric ruff was added to neckline.

habit-redingote: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1879, princess polonaise with overskirt full-length in back and closed to knees in front.

habits: *See* vêtements.

habkeh: Palestine. Literally “binding,” a decorative stitch used on necklines and wrist openings.

habok: Korea. Summer clothes.

habutai: Japan. Literally “soft as down,” thin, soft, plain weave, washable silk fabric. Heavier than China silk. *See also* Japanese silk.

habutaye: *See* habutai.

hacele: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Full-length cloak worn by both genders. In 10th and 11th centuries, sometimes hooded.

hachijo: Japan. Soft, plain weave silk.

hachimaki: United States of America. Hawaii. A head sweatband.

Hachul: Germany. Old High German term for cloak.

hacketon: *See* acton.

hackle: Plume used to decorate a headdress.

hadajuban: Japan. Woman's short-sleeved, thin camisolé.

haer-naedl: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Hairpin.

haet: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cap or hat.

haetera: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's clothes, particularly those belonging to the poor, often in rough condition.

haftel: Austria. Man's collarless, long jacket with contrasting neck and cuffs.

Häftler: United States of America. Word referring to the Amish people.

hagorah: Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew man's girdle.

Hahnenfeder: Germany. Cock feather.

haidate: Japan. Armored skirt.

haiduk: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Austria and Hungary. Tall cylindrical felt cap.

hainya: United States of America. Hawaii. Yellowish; greenish.

haihúnshan: China. Sailor's striped shirt.

haik: Algeria. Long piece of cotton or wool handmade cloth which envelops the woman in public. Usually 6 to 6-1/2 yards long and 2 yards wide. It conceals entire body except the eyes which are hidden by a white veil.

haik royal: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Transparent, lightly pleated, draped garment worn by royalty.

hailisi cuni: China. Harris tweed.

ha'imanawa: United States of America. Hawaii. Thin, delicate, white tapa.

haină: Romania. Coat; garment.

hainaka: United States of America. Hawaii. Handkerchief.

hainaka 'a'i: United States of America. Hawaii. Neck-erchief.

hainaka lei: See hainaka 'a'i.

hainaka pa'eke: United States of America. Hawaii. Pocket handkerchief.

hainaka pakeke: See hainaka pa'eke.

haincelin: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Riding garment with embroidered sleeves worn for effect rather than warmth. Became fashionable in 1386.

haine: See îmbracaminte.

hair: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Bright tan color.

hair à la Recamier: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1802, hairstyle in which the woman's hair is drawn back from the left eyebrow.

hair à la Romaine: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's hairstyle in which the hair is arranged in coils or braids that ring the head like a coronet.

hair line stripe: Black or dark blue suiting with single white yarn stripe.

hair shirt: Shirt or loincloth made of horsehair and worn next to the skin for penance.

hair strings: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Small pieces of string tied to the hair.

hairbines: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worsted, plain weave fabric with rough surface made in Norwich.

haircloth: Stiff, wiry fabric made with cotton warp and horsehair weft. Used to upholster chairs and sofas.

haircord: Plain weave cotton fabric with cords one-quarter inch apart.

hair-lace: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Filet for hair.

hairnet: Net worn over hair to hold it in place.

hair-pin crochet: A delicate form of openwork created using a large hair pin and a hook.

hairpin lace: Insertion lace with looped edges and firm center.

haji: Japan. An Okinawan term for bashofu.

hakama: Japan. Pair of loose trousers that are on formal occasions worn over the kimono. Made of stiff silk in dark color and are open halfway up the sides. The fullness is pleated at top with six pleats in front and two in back. It is worn attached to a belt.

hakata: Japan. A thick rep.

hakimono: Japan. Footwear.

hakoseko: Japan. A brocaded ornamental purse worn tucked into the neckline of the kimono.

haku-e: Japan. Gold painting on cloth.

hakuls: See wasti.

halakea: United States of America. Hawaii. White tapa.

halba: See libá.

halchii': See lichii'.

haldi: India. Turmeric (used as a dye).

halecret: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Corset favored by the Swiss.

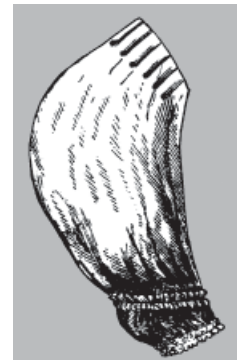
halena: Czechoslovakia. Man's long, wide overcoat.

haleny: Slovakia. Greatcoats.

half bishop sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, sleeve cut plain at top, gathered at wrist to cuff.

half boot: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Woman's low shoe worn after 1812.

half handkerchief: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Diagonal half of handkerchief worn on head or neck. From 1800



half bishop sleeve

to 1830, a woman's triangular cape worn pinned to crown of head with one point in back. After 1830s, it was called a fanchon.

half shirt: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's short shirt with fancy front that was worn over plain shirt.

half silk: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Fabric with a linen warp and a silk weft.

half-beaver: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Hat made of blend of beaver hair and another fur.

half-dress: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Term referring to day dress and that dress worn to informal evening functions.

- haling hands:** Heavy gloves or mittens, usually wool, with leather palms worn by sailors and working men.
- halja:** Croatia and Serbia. Dress; coat.
- haljine:** *See* odjeca.
- halka:** Poland. Slip.
- Hallingdal breeches:** Norway. Men's yellow breeches that are finely embroidered.
- halo:** Round, flat bandeau open in the center to fit the head. It is placed inside a hat that is too large in order to make it fit.
- halo hat:** *See* bambino hat.
- halsbaand:** Denmark. Necklace.
- halsband:** Sweden. Necklace.
- Halsband:** Germany. Necklace.
- Halsbinde:** Germany. Necktie; cravat.
- halsboord:** Holland. Neckband.
- Halsbouc:** Germany. Necklace.
- Halsboug:** *See* Menni.
- halsdoek:** *See* hoofddoek.
- halsgjørð:** *See* men.
- Halsgolt:** *See* Halsbouc; Menni.
- halshemd:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Material used to fill in neckline.
- halsketting:** Holland. Necklace.
- halslijn:** Holland. Neckline.
- halsneusdoek:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Neckerchief.
- halssieraad:** Holland. Carcanet.
- halssnoer:** Holland. Necklet.
- halstuch:** United States of America. Amish woman's shoulder cape.
- Halstuch:** Germany. Scarf.
- halter top:** (20th century). Bare-backed blouse with tie or loop of fabric around back of the neck.
- haluk:** Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Poor Jewish man's shirt.
- ham:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Shirt.
- hamaku'u:** United States of America. Hawaii. To tie one's hair in a topknot.
- hamarti:** Abyssinia. Heavy brass bracelets.
- Hamburg homespun:** Denmark. Fabric with pale stripes.
- Hamilton lace:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Coarse lace with a diamond pattern.
- hammercut beard:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Combination beard and moustache that formed a hammer shape, the beard forming the handle and the waxed moustache the head.
- hammock cloth:** Plain weave cotton fabric woven in brightly colored stripes.
- hamo 'ula:** United States of America. Hawaii. To dye something red.
- hamsa:** India. Embroidery pattern of the sacred goose.
- hamsa mithuna:** India. A decorative motif of a pair of swans.
- hamsa-chihna-dukula-vana:** India. Bridegroom's silk wedding dress embroidered with swans.
- hamsakah:** India. Anklets.
- hana:** Australia. Maori's all white cape.
- hanao:** Japan. Thongs on geta.
- hànbèixin:** China. Sleeveless undershirt.
- hanbok:** Korea. Term for the national costume.
- hances:** *See* cadach.
- hancha:** Japan. A sleeveless jacket with dyed patterns.
- hand:** 1. The tactile qualities of a fabric. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Unit of measure equal to four inches.
- hand fall:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Turned back, starched cuff trimmed in lace. It was often worn with a standing or falling band.
- handboei:** Holland. Bracelet.
- handewarpes:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. White or colored fabric made in East Anglia.
- handkerchief dress:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1880, dress made of fabric resembling large bandanas. Tunic was made from two bandanas with points almost reaching hem. Upper points show beneath the basque-like jacket-body.
- handkerchief lawn:** Soft cotton lawn.
- handkerchief linen:** Lightweight, very fine grade, plain weave linen.
- handkerchief tunic:** Overskirt where outer edges are corners that hang in pleats.
- hand-ruffs:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wrist ruffles.
- händschen:** Switzerland. Gloves.
- handschoen:** Holland. Glove.
- Handschuh:** Germany. Glove.
- hand-scio:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Mitten.
- handske:** Denmark and Sweden. Glove.
- handu djere:** Timbuktu. A half-moon pendant.
- handubaek:** *See* songabang.
- haneeka:** United States of America. Hawaiian word for handkerchief.
- han-eri:** Japan. An ornamental neckband for the undergarment of a kimono.
- hanga-korbo:** Timbuktu. Silver crescent earring with a large ball of amber and a small ball of coral on it.
- hangers:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Straps that hung from girdle and held the sword.
- hanging sleeve:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Long sleeves slit from shoulder to wrist. Arm extended through upper part of sleeve.

hangra: 1. India. Striped silk sa. 2. Korea. Almost transparent sa silk with weft skipped at intervals to create parallel lines. Also made of ramie or cotton.

han-juhan: Japan. Woman's undergarment.

hankotana: Japan. A face mask.

hanina: United States of America. Hawaii. A yellow sarong.

han'pa: United States of America. Dakota Indian's moccasins.

hāns: India. Close-fitting necklace with pearls and gems.

hansam: Korea. Long piece of white silk worn draped over a bride's hands held at chest level.

hanselin: See haincelin.

hànshan: China. Undershirt; t-shirt.

hansworst: Holland. Pantaloon.

hanten: Japan. A sailing jacket.

Hantschuoch: Germany. Glove.

Hantscuoh: Germany. Old High German term for glove.

hankzi: See glofi.

hao mao: China. Qing dynasty. Conical army hat.



haol



haori

haol: China. Long robe.

haori: Japan. Worn by both genders, a loose, knee-length, silk coat tied in front with silk cords.

happi: Japan. A workman's garment that indicates his trade.

hār: India. Gold necklace with pearls and gems.

Har: See Vlahs.

hara: India. Necklace.

harasekhara: India. White necklace.

haraszt: Hungary. Coarse woolen thread used for szür embroidered prior to 1880.

haravsti: India. Large pearl necklace.

harayasti: India. Necklace of one string of pearls.

harbeh: Palestine. Horseshoe-shaped padded roll worn atop the shatweh.

hardanger embroidery: Cutaway embroidery of triangles and diamonds used on the edges of women's garments.

harden: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Common linen made with the coarsest hemp.

hardhanger cloth: Soft, mercerized, basket weave fabric in white or ecru.

hare pocket: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) United Kingdom. Large pocket inside skirt of a shooting jacket.

haren stof: Holland. Haircloth.

harem-hem skirt: (20th century). Soft hem, imitating the look of bloomers.

harir asli: Palestine. Pure plain silk for women's veils and men's headcloths.

harir nabati: 1. Palestine. Imported, imitation silk fabric. 2. Israel. Artificial silk.

hariry: See lasoa.

harisnya: Hungary. Men's gray or white homespun breeches worn over tight trousers with front drop-fly. Trimmed with red or black braid on sides. Held up with strap.

harlem stripes: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Holland. Linen.

harlequin plaid: Fabric with contrasting color diamond patterns.

harlot: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Garment similar to modern tights.

harlots: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). In 1360s, man's parti-colored hose. Worn laced to paltocks.

harrateen: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Coarse linen fabric used for curtains and bed furniture.

Harrie sack: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, boy's plain sack coat without lapels. It was trimmed around borders and down sleeve seam with braid in Grecian style.

harrington: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1835, stout fabric used for winter overcoats.

harris: France, Italy, and Spain. Harry tweed.

harris tweed: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Loosely woven, homespun tweed.

harry tweed: Wool tweed hand woven in the Outer Hebrides.

harsa: Nigeria. Wealthy man's turban of white cotton gauze.

Haru: See Flahs.

harvard sheeting: United Kingdom. Shirting fabric woven in a twill weave with colored stripes.

harvards: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Striped cotton shirting in two and two twill or plain weave.

haryani: India. A cloth of gold.

harzkappe: See gestaltrock.

Hasenhaar: Germany. Hare hair.

hashimi: Iraq. Woman's loose, long-sleeved tunic-dress.

hasp: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Decorative hook and eye closure.

hastávali: India. Bracelets.

hasti: India. Ivory bangles.

hastrigánky: Slovakia. Fancy black lambskin caps.

hat à la reine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Woman's Italian straw hat with shallow brim that turned down around small crown. Narrow hatband, ends of which hung down in back.

hat body: Hat blank.

hat screw: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Tool used to stretch a man's hat.

hata: 1. Ireland. Hat. 2. Japan. Loom.

hatakape: India. A sleeveless barabundi.

hatere: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Term for attire.

hathisondeka: India. An antariya worn in elephant-trunk style.

hatt: Sweden. Hat.

hatta: 1. See kafiyyeh. 2. Sweden. Generic term for hat.

hattah: Palestine. Man's square head cloth of cotton, silk, and wool.

hattan: Japan. Twilled silk.

hatte: Sri Lanka. Woman's short sleeved, midriff length, fitted jacket or blouse.

hatter's plush: Silk or rabbit plush used to cover men's hats.

haube: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Germany. Coif. 2. Germany. Bonnet.



haubergeon
Dover Publications

haubergeon: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Introduced c1340, mailed version of the hauberk that reached to mid-thigh. Worn over the hoqueton.

hauberjet: Woolen fabric.

hauberk: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Shirt of mail.

haubert à maille double: *See* haubert doublier.

haubert clavey de double maille:

See haubert doublier.

haubert doublier: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Mail with two rings used for ordinary mail.

ha'ūina: United States of America. Hawaii. Tapa sarong.

hauketon: *See* acton.

ha'ūla: United States of America. Hawaii. Reddish.

ha'ūla'ūla: United States of America. Hawaii. Pink.

hault collet: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. High collar.

hausse col: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Crescent shaped piece of metal worn to protect the throat. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Padded hip roll.

hausse cul: *See* hausse col.

haustuch: Switzerland. Homespun fabric.

haut de forme: France. Top hat.

haut-de-chausses: *See* trunk hose.

haute couture: France. High fashion.

havane: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. In 1861, light coffee color.

havanese embroidery: Buttonhole embroidery worked on heavy fabric.

havannah: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1860, brownish olive green.

havelock: Lightweight fabric cover for military hat, long in back to protect the neck.

haze: Very light spray of a color.

hazel: Color of a brown hazelnut.

hè: China. Brown.

he'a: United States of America. Hawaii. Blood red.

headrail: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Veil or headdress.

head-side: The lower, often scalloped, edge of a lace border.

heafod-clap: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). United Kingdom. Headcloth. Worn by religious women in 13th century.

heafod-gewaede: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Women's headdress, probably a veil.

healsbēag: *See* mene.

healsed: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloth for head or neck.

heart-breaker: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman's long lock that corresponded to men's love lock.

heather: Purplish blue.

heaume: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Large, heavy helmet.

heavy swell: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1860s, ultra-fashionable gentleman.

hechtgrau: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In the 1860s, a pike gray fabric made from 50% natural wool and 50% blue wool.

hectorean: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Man's hairstyle with short hair combed toward the back in curls.

hedbo embroidery: Denmark. Cutwork embroidery.

hed-clap: *See* heden.

heden: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Garment of fur, leather or sheepskin, worn by monks. In 10th and 11th centuries, it was sometimes hooded.

hedghog hairdo: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's hairstyle cut short in front, frizzed, and worn high on head. First appeared in 1778. Particularly popular with the Macaronis.

hedvábi: Czechoslovakia. Silk.

heer: India. A term used for floss silk in western India.

heerpauke: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Germany. Heavily padded, round breeches.

héfú: China. Kimono.

hei: China. Black.

hei jiao chou: China. Black gummed silk.

heiyanjing: China. Sunglasses.

heko-obi: Japan. Wide sash worn wrapped around the waist two or three times and tied in back.

helaka: *See* sambelatra.

Helanca: Two-way stretch elastic fabric.

Helen cap: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Cap worked on honeycomb netting. Named for Grand Duchess Helen, sister-in-law of the emperor of Russia.

heliotrope: Purple blue tint.

hellviolet: Germany. Mauve.

helm: Military helmet made of leather or metal.

helmet: *See* helm.

helmet cap: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's day cap shaped like a helmet. It was usually made of strips of lace and embroidery and tied under the chin with ribbons.

helmet hat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Often worn at the seaside, a fabric hat with helmet-shaped crown and narrow brim.

hema-netrapata: India. A golden yellow silk.

hemasutra: India. Necklace made of gold chain with one precious stone.

hemavaikaksha: India. Two long wreaths of flowers or pearls worn crossed on the chest. Mostly commonly worn by women.

hembras: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Eyes (to go with hooks).

hemd: Holland. Shirt.

Hemd: Germany. Shirt.

Hemde: Germany. Shirt.

hemelsblauw: Holland. Azure.

hemepe: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn by monks, sleeved shirt.

hemepe: *See* serc.

Hemidi: Germany. Old High German word for shirt.

hemispherical hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1850s and 1860s, man's hard felt bowl shaped hat with flat narrow brim. By 1858, it had a knob on the crown. *See also* bollinger.

hemming: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Rawhide sandal or boot.

hendira: *See* hiyyak.

hengjehuva: Norway. Literally "hanging cap," woman's old linen or cotton linen.

henke: *See* heuke.

Henley boater: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1894, a blue or drab felt hat shaped like a boater.

henley shirt: Short-sleeved, collarless, knit shirt with a neckband and front button placket.

henna: Egypt. Dye from the shrub which creates a red orange dye.

hennin: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Cone- or steeple-shaped women's headdress, commonly worn with a veil.

henri deux cape: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Woman's cape with square yoke.

Henrietta cloth: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Fine, twill weave fabric with silk warp and worsted weft, similar to a fine cashmere.

Henrietta glace: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, silk warp varnished board fabric made by Bradford Mills.

Henrietta jacket: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Three-quarter length, loose jacket in deep color. It was lined in quilted satin or merv.

Henriette hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, woman's low crowned, small brimmed, straw hat trimmed with bands and folds of blue velvet.

Hentzen: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Mit-ten gauntlets.

heqat and nekhekh: *See* crook and flail.

Hercules braid: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced ca. 1850, narrow black or white braid from one-half to four inches in width.

heremzi: Palestine. Silk taffeta in red, green, yellow, orange, or purple. It is 18–22 cm wide. Used for decorative patchwork on women's coats.

here-pād: United Kingdom. Old English word for a coat of mail.

herigaute: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Housse worn open at sides with hanging sleeves.

herlot: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). String used to tie hose to paltock or sleeve to armseye.

hermelijn: Holland. Ermine.

Hermelin: Germany. Ermine.

hermine: France. Ermine.

Hermione: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, shawl-shaped taffeta mantelet trimmed with fringe.

hernani: Grenadine woven with silk warp and wool weft.

Heroldsrock: Germany. Tabard.

heron: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, grayish drab color.

Herrenhut: Germany. Trilby.

herrenhutte: *See* ritterhute.

herreruelo: *See* ferreruelo.

herrete: *See* clavos.

herringbone: Irregular twill weave giving a zigzag effect.

herset: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Cornelian (used for amulets).

Hershey bars: (1950–1960 C.E.). United States of America. Nickname for the Army's overseas service bars worn on the right cuff.

hertevel: Holland. Deerskin.

hessian: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man's black leather short riding boots that were calf high in back and curved up to point in front below the kneecap ending in a tassel. Top edge was sometimes bound in colored leather. 2. Rough hemp or jute and hemp blend fabric used for sacking. *See also* burlap.

hessian boot: *See* hessian.

het: Wales. Hat.

hetchi pansu: United States of America. Hawaii. Japanese term for boys' pants with buttonholes at the waist through which buttons attached to the shirt were buttoned.

heuke: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Semi-



hessian boot
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

- circular cloak worn gathered at the shoulder where it was clasped or buttoned. It was worn lower on left than on right.
- heume:** France. Helmet.
- heuz:** France. Breton for boot.
- heuze:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Tall leather thick soled boots in various heights.
- hevilla:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Buckle.
- hezaam:** Arabia. Long woolen sash.
- hezam:** Morocco. Stiff, wide belt of gold embroidered velvet.
- Hibernian embroidery:** Satin and purl stitch embroidery done in colors on silk, velvet, or net.
- Hibernian vest:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Short jacket or Spencer of velvet trimmed with fur.
- hickory:** Blue or brown and white striped, twill weave cotton shirting.
- hickory shirting:** *See* hickory.
- hidarimae:** Japan. The right, overlapping panel of the kimono.
- hidim:** *See* qumbaz.
- hidim al-khal:** Palestine. Coat of white silk presented by the groom to the bride's maternal uncle. Literally "the uncle's coat."
- hieu-phuc:** Vietnam. Mourning clothes.
- highlows:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in the country, men's calf-high leather boots that laced up the front. In the 19th century, they were shorter, only ankle high, and more elegant.
- hi-goza:** *See* ki-gomo.
- hijab:** 1. Palestine. Amulet. 2. Literally "curtain" or "cover," a Muslim woman's traditional head covering. 3. Modest Muslim style of dress.
- hijo marstiogutoguan:** Indonesia. A circular cloth used in the birth rites.
- hikeshi hanten:** Japan. Thick fireman's jacket.
- hikoni:** United States of America. Hawaii. Tattoo on the forehead of an outcast.
- hiladillo:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Ferret.
- hilador:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Spinner.
- hilar:** Ecuador and Guatemala. To spin.
- hilda:** Twill weave fabric with cotton warp and alpaca weft. Used for linings.
- hili ha:** United States of America. Hawaii. A four strand braid.
- hili pa ha:** *See* hili ha.
- hili pa kolu:** United States of America. Hawaii. A three strand braid.
- hilo:** Spain. Thread.
- Himalaya carreau:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Very large check with shaggy half-inch line of long up-standing hairs.
- himation:** Greek. Rectangular shawl with weighted corners worn by philosophers over the left shoulder leaving the right arm free. Worn by married women as a shawl. Natural wool colored, white, brown, black, scarlet, crimson, or purple. Often embroidered.
- himmelblau:** Germany. Azure.
- Himmutsatha:** Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew man's red tunic.
- himru:** India. An intricately woven brocade with cotton for the warp.
- hinaka:** *See* hainaka.
- hinaka 'a'i:** *See* hainaka 'a'i.
- hinaka paeke:** *See* hainaka pa'eke.
- hinarunaru:** New Zealand. Maori term for poor quality weaving.
- hingghi:** Indonesia. Man's warp ikat garments woven in pairs. One is worn wrapped around the hips, the other as a shawl.
- hinggi:** Sumba. Large blankets worn in pairs. One is worn as a sarong, the other as a shoulder wrap.
- hinggi kombu:** Sumba. Man's ikat shawl.
- hiogi:** Japan. A folding fan made of thin slats of Japanese cypress wood.
- hi'ohi'o:** United States of America. Hawaii. Bright red color.
- hip bags:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1883, slang phrase for pannier folds. *See also* curtain drapery.
- hip buttons:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Pair of buttons found at top of a back vent in a man's jacket.
- hip huggers:** Pant with waistline dropped two to three inches below the natural waist.
- hip spring:** Ideal hip measurement minus waist measurement (9- to 13-inch difference).
- Hippolita:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman's scarf-shaped moiré antique mantle. Had lace trimmed single flounce with hollow pleats. Trimmed with embossed velvet.
- hipsters:** (1960–1970 C.E.). Hip-hugging pants.
- hiranya:** India. Gold.
- hiranyan atkan:** India. A mantle adorned with gold.
- hiranya-sraj:** India. A gold garland.
- hirauchi:** Japan. Woman's ornamental hairpin.
- hire:** Japan. A lower-class person's ebosi.
- hirivastra:** *See* haryani.
- hirosode:** Japan. Wide sleeved kimono.
- hiro-tana:** *See* furoshiki.
- hiscu:** Bolivia. Sandals.
- Hispania:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1854, Spanish cloak where right front folded over left. It was trimmed with striped velvet galoon. 2. In 1856, woman's half-circle cloak with semicircular yoke. It had a box-pleated flounce and was trimmed with tufted plush and fringe.

historical shirt: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man's shirt embroidered in religious subjects.

hitai-ebosi: Japan. A triangular piece of black silk cloth secured to the forehead by strings.

hitatare: Japan. A ceremonial costume of the samurai.

hitoe: Japan. Unlined garment.

hitta-zome: Japan. A type of dapple dyeing.

hive: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). High-crowned, hive-shaped, plaited straw hat with little or no brim.

hiyoku: Japan. An underkimono.

hiyyak: Morocco. Woolen material worn as a cloak.

hizam: Palestine. Man's sash.

hlace: Croatia and Serbia. Trousers.

hlače: *See* pantalone.

H-line: (1950–1960 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced by Dior in 1954, sheath dress with slight flare to hem.

ho: Japan. A nobleman's formal court robe.

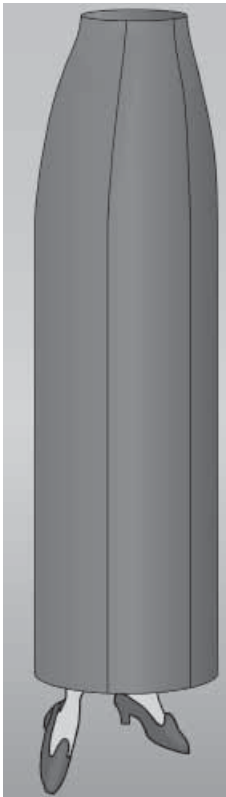
hoa cà: Vietnam. Lilac colored.

hoa tai: Vietnam. Earring.

hoakakala: United States of America. Hawaii. Bracelet of the tusks of a hog or a dog.

hoàng-bò: Vietnam. Imperial robe.

hoàng-ngoc: Vietnam. Topaz.



hobble skirt
See also *photospread*
(*Women's Wear*).

hobble skirt: (1910–1920 C.E.). Very narrow skirt that tapered at the hem, making walking difficult.

hock see hai: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for the front of men's white pigskin-soled shoes.

hod: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Hood, similar to monk's cowl.

hodden: Scotland. Woven fabric of undyed wool fleeces.

hodnhue: *See* hodnhuva.

hodnhuva: Norway. Literally "horned cap," starched cotton cap.

hodootl'izh: *See* dootl'izh.

hodtrene: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Curtain or lappets at back of a hood.

hoed: Holland. Hat.

hoedeband: Holland. Hatband.

hoepelrok: Holland. Crinoline.

hoesaek: Korea. Gray.

høett: United Kingdom. Old English word for hat.

hofkledij: Holland. Court dress.

hoge hoed: Holland. Top hat.

hoge laars: Holland. Jackboot.

hoge toneelschoen: Holland. Cothurnus.

hoge zijden: Holland. Opera hat.

hoggers: Plowman's boots.

hohos: Indonesia. Belt worn by a high-status person.

hoi nong hu: (1900–1910 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a child's pair of trousers with the seam from the crotch point to the back waist left open.

hoju: Japan. A pearl design often shown with flames.

hok see hai: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for Chinese-style shoes.

hokua: United States of America. Hawaii. Nape of the neck.

hol: Cambodia. Silk weft ikat fabric.

holán: Mexico. Ruffle of heavily starched lace or tulle that is worn at the hem of a woman's skirt.

holanda: Spain. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Fine linen.

Holbein work: Outline embroidery in double running stitch.

holbi: Norway. Border added to the bottom edge of a skirt.

holei: United States of America. Hawaii. Imported yellow dotted cloth.

holland: Fine, plain weave linen fabric.

Holland cloth: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Holland. Fine white linen lawn used for mourning caps and cuffs.

Holland shade cloth: Plain weave linen fabric with a finish that made it opaque.

hollie point lace: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Church lace in hollie stitch with religious designs.

hollie stitch: Type of buttonhole stitch.

hollmes: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Fustian.

hollow lace: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Braid lace used for edging.

hollow-cut velveteen: Velveteen with pile cut into designs.

holly point: Very close needlepoint.

Hollywood gauze: Rayon marquisette made in a leno weave.

holoku: United States of America. Hawaii. 1. Loose, sewn dress with a train and a yoke. It is based on the missionaries' Mother Hubbards. 2. Cloak; cape.

holomu: United States of America. Hawaii. Long, fitted dress.

holy point: *See* holly point.

Hombourg: France. Homburg.

hombreira: 1. Spain. Shoulder pad. 2. Ecuador. The yoke of a blouse.



homburg

homburg: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Man's stiff felt hat with tapered and creased crown, rolled brim, and grosgrain ribbon. Made fashionable by the Prince of Wales.

homespun: 1. Loose, rough woolen fabric in a plain or twill weave. 2. Crude fabric of cotton, linen, jute, or blends.

homongi: Japan. A visiting kimono worn for special occasions.

honan: China. From Honan, a wild silk fabric that dyes uniformly.

hondorgo: Hungary. Bell-shaped skirt that covers the ankles.

honeycomb: Textured fabric woven to resemble a honeycomb.

honeycomb cloth: Weave used in toweling.

hóng: China. Red.

hòng-bào: Vietnam. Red mantle; ruby.

hong-ngoc: Vietnam. Ruby.

hongreline: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Jacket favored by coachmen.

hongsæk: Korea. Red.

hóngyàn: China. Brilliant red.

Honiton lace: Elaborate bobbin lace.

Honiton point: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, imitation lace with design outlined in silk.

honkar-ki-kalangi: India. Long crested cylindrical plume of gold or silver worn on top of the turban.

hoo: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for pantaloons.

hoo geok kwun: See dai seong siu kwun.

hoo tau dai: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a belt.

hood: Mushroom-shaped, unblocked hat blank.

hoofdband: Holland. Headband.

hoofddoek: Holland. Handkerchief.

hoofdtoi: Holland. Headdress. See also kapsel.



hooftijsertgen

hooftijsertgen: Holland. A regional headdress, similar to a Juliet cap. Commonly made of lace, the cap has a round base and two rounded brim pieces, creating a heart-shaped frame for the face.

hoop petticoat: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term for panniers.

hoover apron: (1910–1920 C.E.). United States of America. Worn from 1914 to 1927, a wraparound, sleeved apron that originated during World War I in the Food Administration. Later, it was popularized for home wear.

hop-pada: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Literally “hoop-shaped,” wide outer garment. Possibly for ecclesiastical use only.

hopsack: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Coarse woolen serge-canvas.

hopsacking: Coarse, plain weave fabric of cotton, linen, or rayon.

hoqueton: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Snug padded tunic worn as part of parade uniforms. Often decorated with gold and gems.

horitti: Korea. Belt.

horloger: France. Clock and watch maker.

hörr: See lin.

horrō: Ethiopia. Fringe of beads worn over the chest.

horsehair petticoat: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Linen farthingale stiffened with horsehair. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Another name for crinoline petticoat.

Hortense mantle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. 1. Introduced in 1849, woman's three-quarter length mantle with falling collar and square, fringed waist-length cape. Named for Queen Hortense. 2. In 1854, round mantelet with rounded points. Beneath the points was a ruffle of vandyked Brussels net. Deep fall of lace was under the net.

horu: New Zealand. Maori term for the red ochre used in body painting.

Horus lock: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Braid of false hair worn behind the right ear by fashionable women.

hosa: 1. Byzantine (400–1200 C.E.). Snug leg covering. 2. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Covering for lower leg and probably the foot also. Possibly leather boot. 3. Norway. Old Norse word for hosiery.

Hosa: Germany. Old High German term for hosiery.

hosan: Wales. Hose.

hose: See strømpe.

hoseaux: See heuze.

hose-bend: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Band worn around the leg, probably to secure the hosa.

hosen: See breeches.

Hosen: Germany. Trousers.

Hosenrock: Germany. Pantskirt.

hoso-zome: Japan. Fine-line dyeing in a spider-web design.

hot pants: (1960–1970 C.E.). United States of America. Extremely brief shorts.

hottr: Norway. Old word for hat.

hòugen: China. Heel of a shoe or sock.

hòujin: China. Back of a Chinese robe or jacket.

hounds ears: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. In use from 1660s to 1680s, popular word for large coat cuffs fashionable at the time.

houndstooth check: Broken twill weave resembling a four pointed star.

hounscot say: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, a rough woolen serge-canvas.

houppe: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). France. Twelfth-century term for a tassel.

houppelande: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Loose, large robe with wide, flaring sleeves and a tall collar, the *carcaille*, worn by both genders. Usually made of a rich fabric.

houppelande à mi-jambe: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Early version of the *haincelin*.

houppelande courte: *See* *haincelin*.

hourī-coat: Turkey. Kimono-like coat.

house dress: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1877 on, woman's plain trained princess robe worn without corsets. By 1890, became the *teagown*.

household linen embroidery: White thread on white fabric embroidery.

housemaid skirt: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1884, plain skirt with five or six tucks near the hem. Worn at home by young women.

housse: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Long, wide, sleeveless wrap or shawl, open at both sides and buttoned down the front or an outer garment with wide, short sleeves.

houta: Bulgaria. Apron.

houtje-touwtje-jas: *See* *monty-coat*.

houve: *See* *huvet*.

hovdatyet: Norway. Woman's headcloth.

how: Scotland. Hood or cap.

howling bags: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Slang term for trousers in a loud patterned fabric.

howve: *See* *huvet*.

hoaxter: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Slang term for inside pocket of a coat.

hraegel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term meaning a garment or clothes. Used for both genders.

hraelung: *See* *hraegel*.

hring: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ring, brooch, or neck-ring.

hringofinn serkr: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Iceland. Shirt woven with ring mail.

hringr: Norway. Old Norse word for finger ring.

hroegl: *See* *clāpes*.

hrycg-hraedel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Garment, probably a cloak worn by both genders. Literally “back-cloth.”

hsia-peī: China. Ch'ing dynasty. Calf-length vest worn by Han brides.

hua: Laos and Thailand. Waistband sewn to upper edge of woman's skirt.

hua yu: China. Peacock feathers.

huaaca: *See* *huayaca*.

huabù: China. Cotton print.

huádání: China. Gabardine.

huaduan: China. Figured satin; brocade.

huáibiao: China. Pocket watch.

huaka: Bolivia. Belt.

huali: Peru. Full skirt that is gathered at the waist.

huallas: Bolivia. Mantle used for marriage ceremonies.

huallquepo: Bolivia. Coca bag.

huanaco: *See* *guanaco*.

huang ma qua: China. Yellow riding jacket awarded for bravery.

huángcàncn: China. Bright yellow.

huarache: Mexico. Sandal woven of strips of leather, usually in a light color, and sometimes with a heel strap.

huarizo: Soft fur of an animal that is a cross between a llama and an alpaca.

huayaca: Bolivia. Bag used to carry foodstuffs.

hūba: Germany. Old word for hood.

Hubbard cloth: Trade name for water repellent cotton fabric.

huccatoon: United Kingdom. Dyed cotton fabric made in Manchester for export to the United States.

huckaback: Absorbent cotton or linen fabric used for towels.

huckaback embroidery: Darned embroidery done on huckaback toweling.

Hudson Bay coat: Canada. Coat made from a Hudson Bay blanket, a woolen blanket woven with wide contrasting stripes.

hue: Denmark. Hat.

hueco de la manga: Spain. Armseye.

huelilli: Mexico. Sleeveless blouse or cotton cloth with an opening for the head worn by women. Style inherited from the Aztecs.

hù'er: China. Earflaps; earmuffs.

hufá: Iceland. Worn by women, a beret-style cap of black velvet surmounted by an etched gold cylinder through which is drawn a stout cord ending in a long black tassel.

hufa: Norway. Old word for cap.

hufe: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Hat.

hug-me-tight: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1850 to 1867, hand-knitted or crocheted jacket with cape-like sleeves.

hugue: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Woman's short sleeveless tunic.

Huguenot lace: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Imitation lace on a muslin net ground on which cutouts are sewn.



hug-me-tight

hui yi: China. Song dynasty. Empress's dark blue gown ornamented with gold pheasants. It was trimmed with red bands decorated with clouds and dragons. Worn with the phoenix crown.

huicó: Mexico. Zoque Indian term for thread.

huif: Holland. Coif.

huik: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Flemish mantle that late in the century was combined with a felt hat with a tuft on top.

huila kaulike: United States of America. Hawaii. Disc wheel of a sewing machine.



huipil

huipil: Guatemala and Mexico. Woman's long blouse made from four widths of fabric with a head-hole.

huipil grande: Mexico. Huipil with the neck and lower edges trimmed with lace flounces. Worn with sleeves hanging in front and behind.



huipil grande

huipil ranciado: Guatemala. Woman's blouse woven in jaspé.

huipile con labor: Mexico. Worn by the Zoque Indians, huipiles with an embroidered design.

huipilli: Mexico. Aztec term for a huipil.

huka pihi: United States of America. Hawaii. Buttonhook.

huke: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Tabard with front and back panels and occasionally with sleeves that was often worn belted. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Spain. Long veil that covered the female wearer to the knees or ankles. Evolved into the mantilla. 3. Malta. Long, black, cloth cloak of Moorish origin.

hukjinju: Korea. Black pearl.

hukkō: Ethiopia. Cap of skin.

hul: Netherlands. Woman's winged cap of white lace and embroidery. Worn only on special occasions.

hula saki: Nigeria. Tall domed cap of handwoven cotton. It is lined with shirting.

hula skirt: United States of America. Hawaiian grass skirt.

hule: Spain. Oilcloth.

hulle: See haube.

hulu: United States of America. Hawaii. Feather.

hulu hipa: United States of America. Hawaii. Woolen cloth.

huluhulu: United States of America. Hawaii. Flannel.

huma huatarina: Ecuador. Quichua word for head wrap.

Humboldt purple: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, new color.

humeral: Ecclesiastical dress. Veil or scarf worn around the shoulders by Roman Catholic clergy during the High Mass. It was descended from the chaperon.

hum-hum: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Coarse cotton fabric from India used to line garments from 1750 to 1770.

hummums: See hum-hum.

humu: United States of America. Hawaii. To sew.

humu kaulahao: United States of America. Hawaii. Chain stitch.

humu puka pihi: United States of America. Hawaii. Buttonhole stitch.

humuhumu ulana: United States of America. Hawaii. To darn.

hùmùjìng: China. Goggles.

humuka: United States of America. Hawaii. Cross-stitching.

humulau: United States of America. Hawaii. To embroider.

humupa'a: United States of America. Hawaii. Lock stitch.

humuwili: United States of America. Hawaii. Overcast-stitch.

hunakana'i: United States of America. Hawaii. Tapa with white and yellow dots.

Hungarian cord: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Fashionably worn in 1867 and 1868, silk cord on the border of a trained skirt instead of the conventional braid.

Hungarian embroidery: Hungary. Flat- or stain-stitch embroidery done on peasant garments that is characterized by its bright colors.

Hungarian vest: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's high collared, long sleeved jacket made with a scarf-like piece hanging from the left shoulder and crossing in the back to meet the belt.

Hungarian wrap: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1809, a fashionable loose velvet cloak lined with silk and worn wrapped around the body.

hungback: Scotland. Lightweight tweed coat fabric.

Hungerland band: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Woman's collar made of Hungerland lace.

Hungerland lace: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Type of lace made at Halle in the Hungarian style.

hung-phuc: Vietnam. Mourning clothes.

hunhuáng: China. Pale yellow.

hunter green: Dark, slightly yellowish green.

hunter's pink: Brilliant scarlet velvet used for hunting coats.

hunting belt: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. In the 1820s, man's whalebone belt worn by dandies when hunting.

hunting necktie: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1818 to 1830s, man's very wide neck-

tie worn high on the neck with three creases on each side. Ends were crossed and pinned inside the coat.

hunting stock: (1890–1899 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's large, cellular cloth necktie folded and tied twice around the neck, concealing the lack of a collar.

Huntley bonnet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1814, woman's bonnet similar to a Scotch bonnet, made in twill weave plaid sarcenet and trimmed with a rosette and three feathers.

Huntley scarf: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Scotch tartan scarf of silk or wool worn with ends pinned to left shoulder.

Huot: Germany. Hat.

hupé: See hufá.

hupodema: Hebrew. Sandals.

huque: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Short flowing outer robe worn open at sides and often edged in fur and trimmed with embroidery or gems. Knights wore it open down the front.

hure: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). 1. Shaggy hair on a man's head. 2. Cap made from animal skin with the hair left on it.

hurluburlu: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman's hairstyle in which short curls were worn all over the head.

hurlupe: See hurluburlu.

hurricane cloth: Plied combed Egyptian cotton for luxury rainwear.

huru kurii: Australia. Maori's dogskin cloak made from whole skins.

huruhuru: See kaka hu kura.

húsè: China. Light green.

huso: Ecuador and Guatemala. Spindle.

hussar boots: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1800 to 1820s, man's civilian boot style that reached the calf with slight point in front. Sometimes had turnover tops and was shod in iron.

Hussar buskins: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Knee-high boots with a heart-shaped peak at the center front, often decorated with a central tassel.

hussar jacket: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Braided and frogged jacket that was worn with

a waistcoat. Influenced by the military uniforms of the English in Egypt.

hussar point: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1820s, front edge of a man's waistcoat, had extreme points and even curved up over the hips on the sides.

Hut: Germany. Hat.

Hutband: Germany. Hat band.

Hutfutter: Germany. Hat lining.

Hutkopf: Germany. Hat crown.

huttu: Timbuktu. A silver plate worn in the middle of a woman's forehead.

huve: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Woman's headdress resembling a tapered cornet with a veil.

huvet: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Hood.

huyèn-đai: Vietnam. Black judo sash.

hvivklaede: Denmark. Woman's linen headscarf.

hwajang: Korea. Makeup.

hwajangbok: Korea. Bathrobe.

hwamunsa: Korea. Floral patterned sa silk.

hwangsaek: Korea. Yellow.

hwap'o: Korea. Canvas.

hwitel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Piece of fabric, probably rectangular, used as a cloak. Originally of undyed fabric (literally "white"). Worn by both genders.

hyacinth: Medium lavender.

hyanggap norigae: Korea. Accessories with perfume cases.

hyangsu: Korea. Perfume.

Hyde Park bonnet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Very fashionable in 1812, white satin bonnet trimmed with four white ostrich plumes.

hydrotobolic hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man's hat with a ventilated crown made with a small hole in the center protected with wire gauze.

hyire: Ghana. White earth used as makeup.

hymo: Mohair and linen fabric used to reinforce body of coat.



huve

I

- iakepi:** United States of America. Hawaii. Jasper.
- iall:** Ireland. Gaelic word for ribbon.
- iallachrann:** Ireland. Gaelic word for shoes.
- iar:** Ireland. Gaelic word for black.
- iar-dhonn:** Ireland. Gaelic word for brownish black.
- iasepi:** *See* iakepi.
- ibante:** Nigeria. Yoruba man's triangular loincloth.
- ibobirin:** Nigeria. Yoruba woman's six yard wrapper than hangs from breasts to calf.
- iborun:** Nigeria. Yoruba woman's veil.
- ibrisimidzís:** Greece. Silk worker.
- iç tuman:** Iran. Woman's printed cotton petticoat.
- Iceland wool:** Iceland. Lustrous wool produced in Iceland.
- ichcahuipilli:** Mexico. Aztec warrior's tunic of quilted cotton cloth. *See also* xicolli.
- ichcatl:** Mexico. Aztec term for white cotton.
- ichella:** Chile. Woman's long, fringed, woolen shawl.
- ichi-dome:** Japan. Woman's hairpin.
- Ichimatsu:** Japan. A checkered pattern named for the actor Sadokawa Ichimatsu.
- Ida canvas:** Open mesh fabric used for embroidery.
- 'ie:** Samoa. Cloth.
- 'ie mafiafia:** Samoa. Canvas.
- 'ie valavala:** Samoa. Cheesecloth.
- 'ie-tonga:** Polynesia. A six foot by five foot mat worn as a loincloth. Then ends are fringed and trimmed with a border of red feathers.
- igaa:** United Arab Emirates. Head circlet used to hold the ghoutra in place.
- igbiri:** Ekine word for an ankle circlet of locust beans.
- igla:** Croatia, Poland, Russia, and Serbia. Needle.
- igne oyasi:** Turkey. Finely worked needle lace made using crochet stitches and beadwork.
- ihenga:** India. Woman's short skirt.
- ihram:** 1. Combination of two white cotton wraps, one for the loin and one for the back, worn by the Mohammedan on pilgrimage to Mecca. 2. *See* ghoutra.
- ihu kama'a:** United States of America. Hawaii. The toe area of shoes.
- ihupuni:** Australia. Maori's dogskin cloak decorated with strips of black hair.
- ii:** Romania. Woman's smock.
- ijara:** India. A tapering pajama.
- ijarbund:** India. Pajama waist cord.
- ijzergrauw:** Holland. Iron gray.
- ikan:** Japan. A man's informal court costume.
- ikar-hay:** Tuareg. A woman's headcloth.
- ikat:** 1. Variety of chiné silk fabrics made in Java, Sumatra, etc. 2. *See* kasuri. 3. The resist-dyeing process in which designs are preserved in warp or weft by tying off small bundles of yarns to prevent dyeing.
- iket:** Java. Man's headcloth.
- ikhdari:** Palestine. Silk fabric with narrow red and green bands on a floral pattern.
- ikori:** Nigeria. Yoruba man's deep cylindrical hat.
- ilaam:** Zaire. General term for clothes.
- ilbora:** *See* irbora.
- ilhó:** Portugal. Eyelet.
- 'ili:** United States of America. Hawaii. Leather.
- 'ili hinuhinu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Patent leather.
- 'ili kuapo:** United States of America. Hawaii. Belt.
- 'ili pale o kama'a:** United States of America. Hawaii. The sole of shoes.
- 'ili pipi:** United States of America. Hawaii. Leather; cowhide.
- ilic:** Bulgaria. Man's brown or red vest.
- 'ilio-hulu-papale:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "hat-fur dog," the beaver.
- illusion:** Very fine, sheer tulle or net.
- imbecile:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). 1. Worn from 1815 to 1835, woman's very full sleeve with horizontal folds from elbow to wrist. 2. Worn from 1829 to 1835, woman's very full day sleeve that gathered onto a cuff at the wrist.

îmbrăca: Romania. To clothe or to dress.

îmbrăcămintе: Romania. Clothing.

Imogen: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, silk mantle with two deeply pointed flounces edged with passementerie.

imperatrice: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1862, woman's cravat bow. 2. In 1862, shade of blue.

imperial: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Small beard, commonly worn with a waxed moustache. Begun by Napoleon III. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Loose, fly-front paletot overcoat. 3. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Gold-figured silk fabric introduced to Great Britain from Greece or the Orient.

Imperial: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, bias-cut mantle with heavy embroidery and a deep fringe.

Imperial gold: (1930–1940 C.E.). A new color.

imperial ottoman: Heavy, ribbed bengaline.

imperial sateen: Satin weave, heavy cotton fabric.

imperial serge: Soft, worsted, twill weave fabric.

imperial valley cotton: United States of America. Cotton grown in California.

imperial velvet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1870, fabric of equal width stripes of corded silk and velvet.

impilayoth: Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew socks or felt shoes.

impilia: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Socks or felt shoes.

impiraperle: Italy. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In the 1880s, a woman who strung beads for a living.

impiraressa: See *impiraperle*.

improver: See *dress improver*.

imurluc: Hungary. Wide mantle of natural color with a large collar which can be buttoned to the hood. It is richly embroidered with spirals and circles.

in: Romania. Flax.

in the gray: Natural fabric in the undyed state.

inaka yuzen: Japan. Country yuzen.

inar: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Fitted, sleeveless jacket. 2. See *fūan*.

încalța minte: See *gheată*.

incarnat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1882, carnation red.

incarnate: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Red.

Incroyable: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's silk-lined cloth *pardessus* with a fitted body. The full skirt was pleated at the hip. The pagoda sleeves were slit to above the elbow. It was trimmed with galloon.

incroyable bows: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1889, a number of large bows of lace and mousseline de soie worn at the throat of *Directoire* costumes.

incroyable coat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1889, woman's long tailcoat with wide lapels. Worn with lace jabot and waistcoat in the afternoon, it was designed to imitate the swallow-tail look of the

Directoire.

incwado: Rhodesia. Ndebele term for a penis sheath.

indaco: Italy. Indigo.

indanthrene dye: Kind of vat dye.

inde: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). To be azure colored.

inderlins: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Germany. Coarse hemp fabric from Hamburg.

indhoni: India. A padded ring worn on a woman's head to help her balance a load carried thereon.

India chintz: Chintz with large floral pattern.

India cloth: Short staple, low grade cotton.

India cotton: Heavy figured chintz used in upholstery.

India linen: Fine, cotton lawn woven in imitation of linen. It is slightly sized and usually bleached.

India muslin: India. Fine, soft, plain weave, cotton fabric.

India print: Plain weave cotton print with hand-blocked Oriental pattern.

India shawl: Expensive East Indian shawl, usually of figured or embroidered cashmere.

India silk: India. Soft, plain weave, silk fabric.

Indian: 1. Drawn muslin lace or muslin fabric. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Green.

Indian dimity: Sheer, corded cotton fabric.

Indian embroidery: Any characteristic Oriental design worked by East Indian natives.

Indian gown: See *Indian nightgown*.

Indian green: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Shade of green.

Indian head: Trade name for plain weave cotton fabric with soft finish.

Indian lamb: Fur of the caracul group.

Indian lawn: Light cotton muslin.

Indian necktie: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's muslin cravat, the ends of which were secured in front with a sliding ring.

Indian nightgown: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). 1. Synonym for the *banyan*. 2. Woman's negligee.

Indian rubber: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Patented in 1823.

Indian work: See *Indian*.

indienne: France. Bandanna.

indiennes: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Any painted or printed India muslin.

indigo: 1. Most precious dye, a deep purple red. 2. Reddish blue color.

Indigoblau: Germany. Indigo blue.

indispensible: *Directoire* and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Used from 1800 to around 1820, small square or lozenge-shaped handbag of silk or velvet with a drawstring top and worn hanging from the arm on a ribbon.

indlugula: Rhodesia. Ndebele term for a warrior's ostrich feather headdress.

indrachchhanda: India. Necklace of 1,008 strings of pearls.

induere: *See* vestire.

indumentum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Any garment.

indusium: *See* tunica interior.

ineffibles: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). One of many euphemisms for breeches or trousers.

iner: Romania. Finger ring.

inexpressibles: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). One of many euphemisms for breeches or trousers.

infectore: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Dyer of fleece wool.

infula: 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Scarf-like band of red and white wool worn tied around the head as a sign of religious consecration. 2. Ecclesiastical dress. Tab at back of a bishop's miter. *See also* vexillum.

ingenue: Yellowish green.

injo chinju: Korea. Artificial pearl.

injogyonsa: Korea. Rayon.

ink gray: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, nearly black gray.

inkin: 1. Japan. Imported Chinese fabric. 2. Japan. Kimono decoration of lacquer imprinted with gold leaf or gold dust.

inkle: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Wool or linen tape, usually colored, used as a cheap binding or trim by the lower classes.

inner spring: Second busk underneath the busk, required in a very tight corset.

inro: Japan. Medicine box suspended from the obi.

insertion: Narrow lace with plain edge so it may be set into fabric.

insole: Inner or inside sole of shoe.

instita: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Piece of fabric fastened under lower belt of stola to form train in back.

intaglio: Sunken or hollowed design in hard material, like a gem.

intarsia: Design knitted only into some sections on knitwear.

interala: *See* tunica interior.

interfacing: Woven or non-woven fabric used between layers to reinforce and stiffen collars, cuffs, etc.

interlining: Inner lining placed between lining and outer fabric.

internal high soles: China. Ming dynasty. Shoes with interior soles.

inti: Bolivia. In woven fabric, stylized diamonds symbolizing the sun.

intuiger: *See* ētim.

Inverness: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 20th century. Worn after 1858, man's large, loose, knee-length overcoat with fitted collar and long cape. In 1870s, the cape only reached the sides where it joined the

side seam. Often sleeveless in 1880s. Developed oversized armseyes in 1890s.

Inverness skirts: Scotland. The four pointed flaps which fall from the Highland doublet. Each flap is trimmed with lace and three buttons.

invisible zipper: Slide closing fastener designed so that no part of the fastener shows when closed.

io: New Zealand. Maori word for warp.

ionar: Ireland. Short jacket worn over the leine. The sleeves were slit on the underside to allow the leine sleeves to show.

ionaradh: Ireland. Gaelic word for clothing.

Ionian: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's narrow scarf with two deep flounces. It was trimmed with satin puffing.

Ionic chiton: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Evolved by 600 B.C.E., extra wide chiton of a thin woolen, linen, or gauze. Sewn together down the right side and pinned or buttoned at intervals down the arms. Very long, often worn trailing. It had an overfold at the waist, a kolpos.



Ionic chiton

ioring: *See* kwigoi.

ipingeae: *See* imurluc.

ipingeaua: *See* chepeneag.

ipsiboe: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1823, yellowish beige.

irbora: Ethiopia. Armlet worn by a man who has killed an elephant or an enemy.

irdan: Palestine. Wide pointed sleeves.

irege: *See* kamozi.

Irene Castle bob: (1910–1920 C.E.). Loosely waved, off-the-forehead women's hairstyle named for the dancer, Irene Castle.

irengan: Indonesia. Blue and brown fabric worn by widows.

iricinium: *See* ricinium.

iris: Medium lavender blue.

Irish crochet: Ireland. Needlepoint lace with medallions of a rose, a shamrock, or a leaf.

Irish lace: Ireland. Variety of lace styles made in Ireland.

Irish lawn: Ireland. Plain weave linen fabric.

Irish linen: Ireland. Plain weave, pure linen fabric.

Irish polonaise: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1770 to 1775, day gown with fitted, décolleté bodice that closed down the front, pleated overskirt that was open in the front over a short underskirt.

Irish poplin: Ireland. Poplin with silk warp and worsted weft.

Irish work: Ireland. White embroidery on white ground.

iron-pot: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Iron helmet style favored by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell.

‘isāba: Palestine. Woman’s headband used to fasten in place the ‘agal.

Isabeau corsage: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1846, woman’s jacket-like bodice for morning wear open on the bottom and trimmed with galloon and silk buttons. Had high falling collar.

Isabeau sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1860s, woman’s triangular sleeve with the point at the shoulder. Used on dresses, the pardessus, and the Maintenon cloak.

Isabeau style dress: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Worn in 1860s, day dress cut in one and fitted with goring. It had a row of buttons or rosettes down the front.

Isabella: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). The color cream.

Isabella color: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United States. Dirty white color.

isallo: Bolivia. Mantle.

išānō: Ethiopia. Beads.

iscayo: 1. *See* isallo. 2. Bolivia. Ceremonial mantle worn by chieftain’s wife.

ishdad: Palestine. Man’s sash.

ishiwaba: Rhodesia. Ndebele term for a skin shirt worn by a woman.

ishi-zoko: Meiji (1876–1912 C.E.). Japan. Literally “stone soles,” tabi with rubber soles.

ishkay fachalina: Ecuador. Quichua term for a woman’s headwrap.

isi Diya: Natal. Worn by Zulu women, long untanned cowhide tunics.

isigula: Rhodesia. Ndebele term for a cloak.

Isir: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, cloak with deep front yoke and box-pleated back trimmed with eight rows of narrow velvet and a very rich fringe.

Isley green: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, new color.

ispahanis: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Fabrics made in Almeria (Spain) from the eighth to the eleventh centuries.

istalla: Bolivia. Woman’s coca bag.

istela: *See* itstela.

isticharion: Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew short-sleeved jacket.

itagbe: Ogboni. Woven by women, an intricately patterned shoulder cloth.

Italiaans stro: Holland. Leghorn straw.

Italian cloak: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man’s short, hooded cloak.

Italian cloth: Strong, lightweight, lustrous fabric made with a satin or twill weave.

Italian collar: Notched shawl collar with the upper edge of the notch pointed and the lower edge curved.

Italian cut: Short irregular bob.

Italian farthingale: *See* wheel farthingale.

Italian ferret: Narrow silk braid.

Italian heel: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Small, peg-top heel that narrowed and then flared again at the sole. Made of wood covered in a colored kid leather, usually white or cream.



Italian heel

Italian nightgown: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1770s, woman’s semiformal day dress with boned, décolleté bodice, elbow-length sleeves, a long overskirt, and a contrasting underskirt. Overskirt could be worn hitched up like a polonaise.

Italian polonaise: *See* Irish polonaise.

Italian sleeve: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) In 1891, a woman’s sleeve cut full to elbow and fitted to wrist.

Italian slipper: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Worn in 1812, heelless, flat slipper that was cut low on the foot.

Italianien: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, woman’s white chip bonnet with a long green feather around the brim. Tied under the chin with a green velvet crepe ribbon bow.

itar: Romania. Men’s snug white trousers worn in winter.

itelli: Tuareg. The portion of veil covering the forehead.

itsembéri: Greece. Kerchief worn over the hair.

itstela: Biblical (unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew shawl.

ityogaesi: Meiji (1867–1912 C.E.). Japan. A woman’s hairstyle.

iuete: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for jewel.

iupca: Romania. Skirt.

Ivanhoe cap: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1820, popular cap named for Scott’s novel of the same name.

ivory: White with a yellow orange tint.

ivory stitch: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). A tightly knotted stitch used in working a dense needle lace.

iwede: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English term for clothing.

ixcaco: *See* cuyuscate.

ixtle: Mexico. Fiber from the maguey plant that is used to make rope and decorated bags.

ixtli: Aztec. Maguey fiber.

iyegbe: Nigeria. Cut pile cloth woven in Owo. It is used by chiefs as a medicine cloth.

izār: 1. Syria. Large white or black cotton wrap worn by women when outside. 2. Berber word for haik. 3. India. Trousers.

izār baftā: India. Bifurcated trousers.

izaree: India. Izar.

izaribata: Japan. Looms.

iziketsho: Rhodesia. Ndebele term for bracelets.

iznaq: Palestine. Chain worn suspended from the sides of a shakkeh.

J

jaatl'óól: Navajo. Earring.

jabiru: Soft, almost furry plumage of stork-like bird.

jabot: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Elaborate tie at the top of a shirt.

jabot blouse: Blouse with jabot at collar.

jabul: Philippine Islands. Large mantle worn by women.

jacinth: Orange colored gemstone.

jack: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Padded military doublet made of up to 30 layers of fabric, quilted and fitted to the body.

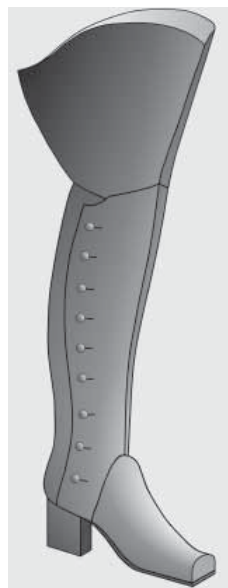
jack boot: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Oversized boot that was generally large enough to wear a shoe or slipper inside it. It was lined with pockets to use to carry small items. It was made of jack leather, a leather coated with tar or pitch.

jack chain: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Decorative chain of figure eight links that joined at right angles.

jack leather: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Waxed leather painted with tar and used for boots.

Jack Tar suit: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1880s and 1890s, boy's sailor suit with Jack Tar trousers.

Jack Tar trousers: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1880s, men's yachting pants made without a side seam that were fitted to the knee and then flared to a 22-inch circumference. It was made with whole falls.



jack boot

jackanapes: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man's midriff-length, short sleeved jacket. Commonly worn with petticoat breeches.

jacket: Short, coat-like garment, with or without sleeves. Usually opens down front, reaching below hips.

jacket coat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Man's short jacket lined with wool.

Jackson shoes: See brogans.

Jacobean embroidery: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Embroidery characterized by a tree design ornamented in color with flowers, fruit, and birds.

jaconas: See jaconet.

jaconet: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Fashionable in 1800 and after, thin cambric made in India for dresses and handkerchiefs. 2. Cotton fabric glazed on one side.

jaconette: See jaconet.

jacquard: Complex weave with intricate figured weave.

Jacquard velvet: Velvet woven with a cut-out or etched-out pile that creates a pattern.

jacqueminot: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a rich shade of red.

jacquette: See courtesy.

jadara: India. A white silk worn by the bride during the marriage ceremony.

jade: Shade of green.

Jaeger underclothes: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1880s by a German doctor, Dr. Jaeger, these wool underclothes were constructed to include both the trunk and limbs.

jaganath: United Kingdom. Coarse, plain weave, cotton fabric.

jahanaroho: India. A woman's short petticoat.

jais: France. Jet.

jaka: 1. Bulgaria. Collar. 2. See ogrlica.

jalaka: India. A metallic wire gauze used in making coats of mail.

jaleco: See colête.

- jalika:** India. Woman's hairnet.
- jam:** United Kingdom. Child's frock.
- jāmā:** India. Long cotton garment worn by Muslims in the northern areas of India.
- jāmā chakmān:** India. Knee-length coat with full sleeves.
- jāmāh:** *See* jāmā.
- Jamaica shorts:** Mid-thigh length shorts.
- jamawar:** India. A Kashmir shawl.
- jamb:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Piece of armor for the leg.
- jambart:** *See* jamb.
- jambe:** *See* jamb.
- jambeau:** *See* jamb.
- jambee cane:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Man's knotty bamboo walking stick from Jambi in Sumatra.
- jambieres:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Leather greaves.
- jamdani:** India. Hindu word for a figured or flowered muslin.
- jamete:** *See* xamete.
- jamewar:** India. Woolen jamdani.
- jamiwar:** India. An intricately woven brocade of a silk floral design on a wool background.
- Jan de Bry coat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1799, short-waisted coat with small revers and standing velvet collar that fastened shut with three buttons. It was cut away in front in curve to back where it ended in short, pointed tails. The sleeves were padded at the shoulders and were fitted down the arm where they ended in two buttons on the hand itself. Waistcoat showed beneath the jacket.
- Jane:** False bangs.
- janghia:** India. Short pants.
- janna wa-nar:** Samaria. Literally "heaven and hell," green and red striped fabric.
- jansenistes:** *See* panniers.
- Janus cloth:** Double-faced, worsted fabric with each side a different color.
- Janus cord:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1867, black rep of wool and cotton used for mourning clothing.
- Jap marten:** Durable, yellow fur of the Japanese marten often dyed the color of sable.
- Jap mink:** Light yellow fur of the mink from Japan with a dark stripe down the center back. It was often dyed to resemble American mink.
- jap silk:** *See* habutai.
- japamala:** Hindu prayer beads.
- Japanese crepe:** Japan. Imported plain weave cotton fabric with a twisted weft yarn that was made in Japan.
- Japanese embroidery:** Elaborate satin stitch embroidery made with colored silk or metal threads.
- Japanese grass cloth:** *See* Swatow grass cloth.
- Japanese hat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1867 to 1869, woman's circular hat made without a crown and with a straw brim that sloped slightly downward. It was trimmed with ribbon and tied on with a bow below the chignon.
- Japanese mink:** Animal with short dark hair.
- Japanese mocha:** Glossy straw braid used to make cheaper grades of hats.
- Japanese piqué:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, soft twilled cotton.
- Japanese pongee:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Silk fabric with a smooth surface.
- Japanese rose:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Rose color.
- Japanese silk:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1867, silk fabric similar to alpaca. *See also* habutai.
- Japanese velvet:** Velvet with dyed designs.
- japon:** *See* rok.
- japona:** Portugal. Short jacket.
- Japonais:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1879, green blue.
- jaque:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Man's short, rough waistcoat worn by the poor.
- jaquemar:** (1898). Rich red.
- jaqueta:** Portugal. Jacket.
- jaquette:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Style of coat, especially popular among the lower classes, cut like a tunic. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Woman's jacket inspired by the 17th-century hongreline. 3. France. Jacket.
- jaquette coloriée:** France. Blazer.
- jarajari:** India. An imported silk or brocade.
- jarbā:** India. Leather slippers.
- jardiniere:** 1. Design made of flowers, fruits, and leaves. 2. Pendant ornament on a woman's headdress. 3. France. Low ruffle. 4. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1841, striped and gauffered crepe patterned with small flowers.
- jari:** India. Gold thread.
- jarrawiyah:** Iraq. Man's turban or wrapped scarf.
- jarreteira:** Portugal. Garter.
- jarretelle:** France. 1. Stocking. 2. Sock supporter.
- jarretiere:** France. Garter.
- jas:** Holland. Coat.
- jaseran:** 1. Algeria. Chain mesh tunic. 2. Short linen jacket covered in thin metal plates. 3. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Woman's high necklaces of thin gold chains.
- jasey:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Man's cheap wig made of jersey wool yarn.
- jasi:** Kiamu. A round ear ornament.
- jaspand:** Holland. Coattail.
- jaspe:** Guatemala. Literally "marbelized," used of ikat-patterned threads in weaving.
- jaspè:** 1. Heavy drapery fabric woven in stripes of differing shades of the same hue. 2. Faint, broken striped effect.

jaspé: Guatemala. Tie-dyed linen.

jaspeado: Guatemala. Cloth woven with jaspé.

jasper: 1. Black and white fabric. 2. Green chalcedony. 3. Greenish yellow.

jastai: India. Gray.

jata-bhara: India. A heavy bundled topknot of matted hair worn by Hindu ascetics.

jata-mukuta: *See* jata-bhara.

jatun chumbi: Ecuador. A wide belt.

jaune: France. Yellow.

Java canvas: Basket weave canvas used as a base for embroidery.

Java cotton: Silky vegetable fiber.

Java stripes: Brightly striped cotton fabric.

Java supers: United Kingdom. Plain-weave cotton fabric.

jawara: India. Tassels tied on the turban behind the ear.

jazerant: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Jacket made of small overlapping metal plates on a fabric base and worn as defensive garment.

jean: Twill weave cotton fabric.

Jean de Bry coat: *See* Jan de Bry coat.

jeanette: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1836, woman's necklace made from a narrow band of hair or velvet and holding a small cross or heart.

jedwab: Poland. Silk.

jehla: Czechoslovakia. Needle.

jekkertje: *See* buis.

jelab: Morocco. Wide, wool blouse or hooded cloak.

jeléci: Greece. Woman's short, sleeveless vest.

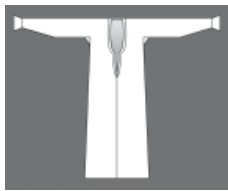
jelek: Prussia. Woman's Turkish-inspired, short, sleeveless waistcoat.

jellab: *See* jelab.

jellaba: *See* jelab.

jellabia: *See* jelab.

jellib: *See* jelab.



jellick

jellick: Turkey. Woman's long coat with fitted waist that hangs open on the sides from the hips or a looser version of the same garment.

jelly bag: Man's soft washable nightcap.

jeltesta: Morocco. Jewish woman's flounced skirt.

jelteta: Morocco. Jewish woman's wide velvet skirt, usually the same color as the gonbaiz.

Jemima: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1836, fabric boot with elastic insertions and leather toe. Designed for Queen Victoria.

jemmy: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Man's shooting coat with multiple pockets.

jemmy boots: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Men's light riding boots, an upscale version of jockey boots.

jemmy cane: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Little switch carried by men

under the arm. Particularly fashionable in 1750s and 1760s.

Jenny Bell: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's unlined travelling mantle trimmed with galloon.

Jenny Lind costume: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1850 to 1867, dress with an off-the-shoulder neckline and hoop skirt with three lace ruffles. Popularized by Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale.

Jenny Lind riding hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Low-crowned, moderate brimmed, black beaver hat. The brim turned up slightly on the sides. It was trimmed with broad band of velvet and satin ribbon with a rosette on the left.

Jenny Lind sortie de bal: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, wrap of white Venetian cord, trimmed with flounce of Spanish lace over border of colored silk.

jerga: 1. Ecuador. A coarse, twill weave cloth woven on the treadle loom. 2. Peru. Sackcloth.

jerkin: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Outer doublet with loose sleeves. 2. Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Military justaucorps adapted for civilian dress.



jerkin

jerkinet: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Woman's jerkin.

jerry hat: United Kingdom. Round felt hat.

jersei: Portugal. Jersey.

jersey: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 20th century. Introduced in 1879, elastic wool fabric that resembled fine knitting.

jersey sweater: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Pullover sweater.

jessamine butter: Jasmine scented pomade.

jessamy gloves: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Popular jasmine scented gloves, often given to a bride and bridegroom.

jet: Rich black mineral coal which when polished is used in making ornaments and trim.

jet buttons: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Worn in 1818 by women on boots that buttoned on the side.

jhaggā: India. Long, transparent, double-breasted bodice with a full skirt and full sleeves.

jhaggī: *See* beur.

jhalar: India. Fringe.

jhamaratali: India. A fine muslin of Bihar origin.

jhanbartali: India. A very fine quality muslin.

jhangias: India. Short drawers.

jhulwa: India. Jacket.

jhuna: India. A muslin.

jhuni: India. A fine quality muslin.

ji fu: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Man's sleeved, full-length gown and a curved, surplice

right front. Worn belted for lesser court functions and official business.

ji guan: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Man’s red silk fringe, dyed yak or horsehair version of the chao guan worn on semi-formal occasions. Woman’s version was similar but with two wide embroidered streamers in the back and a red silk knot on the crown.

jiakè: China. Jacket.

jiaki-kanoko: Japan. Kanoko with a thin line of plain color between the dots.

jian: China. Fine silk.

jianchóu: China. Pongee.

jiàng: China. Deep red; crimson.

jiàngsè: China. Dark reddish brown.

jiàngzì: China. Dark reddish purple.

jianzhang: China. Epaulet.

jiao dai: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Han woman’s rigid bamboo belt covered with red silk and ornamental plaques.

jiaxié: China. Rubber overshoes.

jiaxue: China. High rubber overshoes.

jibba: *See* jibbah.

jibbah: Smock.

jibbeh: Palestine. 1. Man’s broadcloth coat, sometimes lined with sheepskin. 2. Coat-like outer garment worn by both sexes. *See also* dura’ah; jubbeh.

jièzhi: China. Finger ring.

jigari: India. The color blood red.

jigger button: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Small hidden button that held back the wide lapel or rever on a double-breasted waistcoat.

jigger coat: Short informal coat.

jigha: India. A plume with an attached jewel worn on the turban.

jihaz: Palestine. Bride’s trousseau; literally “equipment.”

jika-tabi: Japan. A type of rubber-soled tabi used to walk directly on the ground.

jiljelah: Palestine. Fabric with purple pink stripe.

jiljileh: Palestine. Silk fabric with plain red stripes at each border.

jillayeh: Palestine. Elaborately ornamented dura’ah.

Jim Crow hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man’s felt hat with wide, flapping brim.

jimbaori: Japan. A warrior’s sleeveless camp coat worn over the armor.

jimi: India. A long, unstitched black or red woolen waist-cloth.

jimiki: India. A large drop earring with tassels.

jin be wun: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for an applique pattern resembling a rising cloud.

jin huang: China. Literally “golden-yellow,” an orange color restricted to the emperor’s sons in 1759 C.E.

jin xian guan: China. Han dynasty (206 B.C.E.–7 C.E.). Scholar’s headdress.

jin zi: China. Tang dynasty. Fixed turban worn atop the fu tou.

jinashi: *See* jinashi-nuihaku.

jinashi-nuihaku: Japan. A kimono completely covered with gold and embroidery.

jinnah cap: (1940–1950 C.E.). Pakistan. Karakul cap.

jinneh-u-nar: Palestine. Cotton fabric with a green silk stripe on one border and a red stripe on the other border.

ji pijapa: 1. Spain. Panama hat. 2. Central and South American plant used to make Panama hats.

jiqa: Iran. Aigrette.

jiquilite: Guatemala. Indigo plant.

jirga poncho: Ecuador. A poncho of jerga.

jirkinet: Scotland. Woman’s blouse or jacket.

jirnavastra: India. A generic term for old fabric. *See also* pataccara.

jirones: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Gussets or gores.

jiros: Greece. Women’s hair arranged like a wreath on the head.

jiu: China. Bun; knot; chignon.

jjalbunyangbokbaji: Korea. Breeches.

joaillerie: France. Gem-set jewelry.

joaillier: France. 1. Jewelry. 2. Precious stone specialist.

joalharria: *See* pedraria.

Joan: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman’s small, fitted cap.

Joan-of-Arc bodice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1875, woman’s tight day bodice shaped like a corset that reached to the hips and was covered in jet or steel bead. Tight sleeves were frilled at the wrists.

Jocelyn mantle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1852, woman’s knee-length, double skirted mantle with three fringed capes and armseyes.

jockei: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Glorified epaulet or tippet.

jockey: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Worn from 1825 to 1870, flounce at the top of a sleeve that formed an epaulette.

jockey bonnet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1806, woman’s bonnet with full crown and visor that turned back from the face.

jockey boot: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Man’s boot that ended just below the knee with turned top of lighter leather. They were pulled on by a leather loop on each side. *See also* top boot.



jockey boot

jockey cap: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to 20th century. United Kingdom. Man's peaked cap of black velvet. In the 19th century, a light-colored silk cap was used for racing.

jockey sleeve: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to 20th century. United Kingdom. Man's fitted sleeve with a small cuff.



jockey waistcoat

jockey waistcoat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to 20th century. United Kingdom. Introduced in 1806, man's straight waistcoat that buttoned high with a low stand collar cut with a deep gap below the chin. Revived in 1884.

jocolo: Transvaal. Ndebele bride's beaded rectangular apron. It is 17-1/4 by 23-1/2 inches.

jodhpurs: (20th century). Riding breeches that are fitted in the seat,

very full in the hips, tapering to the ankles where they fit snugly. Sometimes end in a strap under the foot.

joeb: Denmark. Skirt.

jofu: Japan. Fine handwoven linen fabric.

John Bull: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man's 5-3/4-inch-high top hat.

joho: Swahili. Long robe-like dressing gown.

joinville: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1844 to 1855, man's wide bow necktie with square fringed ends.

jojky: Slovakia. Old woman's shapeless, flat-heeled boots.

jokey: See jockey.

jonc: France. Rigid bangle bracelet.

jonquille: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1811, fashionable shade of yellow.

jooti: India. Close-fitting embroidered leather slippers.

jordáni: Greece. Neck ornament; chest ornament.

jornea: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Sandwich-board style short outer garment.

jors: India. Bridegroom's pink or cream colored silk dhoti and chaddar with narrow gold borders.

jortini fortescá: Greece. Feast day costume.

joseph: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's green riding coat. 2. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn from 1800 to 1810, woman's outdoor garment similar to a long Jewish tunic with loose sleeves.

Josephine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, bias cut, shawl-shaped mantilla. It was three-quarters of a yard from neck to peak. It was made of alternating rows of moiré antique and tulle. It was trimmed with velvet ribbon and heavy fringe.

josephine bodice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1879, woman's evening bodice with a very low

and round décolletage and wide silk or satin belt draped in folds around the waist.

Josephine knot: Ornamental knot made of two loops with loose ends.

joshan: India. Armlet of gold or silver beads.

josie: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1872, light yellowish olive color.

journalade: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Short, circular garment worn for riding. Initially it had large, full sleeves and later it had long, slit sleeves.

jouy: Cotton or linen fabric printed with reproductions of 18th-century French prints.

joya: Spain. Jewel.

joyau: See bijou.

ju: China. Zhou dynasty. Thin-soled, walking shoes made from material like hemp. Worn by officials at home.

juàn: China. Thin, tough silk.

juban: Japan. Silk or cotton undershirt.

jubba: See jubbah.

jubbah: Egypt and United Arab Emirates. Long outer garment with long loose sleeves worn over the kuftan.

jube: 1. See jupe. 2. Bulgaria. Sheepskin coat for winter trimmed with embroidery and colored applique. Usually long sleeved.

jubeteros: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Doublet makers.

jubka: Russia. Skirt.

jubon: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Spain. Worn by men under the doublet and by women under the galerilla, a long sleeved camisole that buttoned all down the front.

Juchten: Germany. Russian leather.

Judas color: Red.

Judenhut: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Traditional pointed Jewish hat.

Judenkragen: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Ruff worn by Jews.

jué: China. Zhou dynasty. Lightweight, convenient shoes made from sandal straw.

Jugendstil satin: Germany. Art Nouveau silk.

Jugoslavian embroidery: Geometrically designed embroidery done on coarse linen in bright colors.

júhóng: China. Tangerine color; reddish orange.

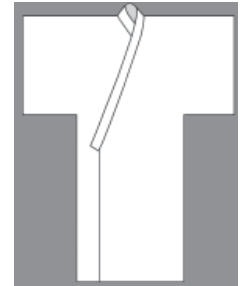
júhuáng: China. Orange color.

juive: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Calf-length douillette. See also tunic à la mameluck.

juk: Holland. Yoke.

jukh: Palestine. Broadcloth.

juk'ullu: Bolivia. Worn by young people to show their unmarried status, a knitted or crocheted cap with a front brim and long black flap.



juban

Juliet: Woman's house slipper with high front and back and U-shaped gores on the sides.



Juliet

Juliet cap: Small, round, open mesh cap decorated with pearls or simulated jewels.

jullaha: India. A weaver.

jump suit: One-piece work or play suit.

jumper: 1. Man's hip-length shirt of sturdy fabric. 2. Woman's pull-on top.

jumps: 1. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman's loose bodice. 2. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man's loose, thigh-length coat or jacket that buttoned down the front. It had full sleeves.

jungle cloth: Sturdy, tightly woven cotton fabric.

jungle fatigues: (1960–1970 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1963, the Army tropical combat uniform.

jungle khassa: India. Muslin of great beauty.

junihitoe: Japan. Twelve unlined robes worn by court ladies.

juosta: Lithuania. Girdle.

juostos: Lithuania. Belts.

jupe: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Shirt or undergarment worn by both genders. Occasionally fur lined. *See also* gipon. 2. France. Skirt.

jupel: *See* gipon.

jupen: France. Breton for coat.

jupe-pantalon: France. Pantskirt.

jupon: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Worn over the armor, this garment had the individual's symbol or coat of arms emblazoned on it. Sometimes referred to a petticoat.

juppe: *See* gambeson.

juppo: Austria. Dress with shoulder straps.

júrda: Greece. Short, dark blue (almost black) cloak worn with the shaggy wool on the inside.

jusi: Philippine Islands. Delicate dress fabric of pure silk.

justa: Latvia. Belt 12 to 15 cm wide, 2-1/2 to 4 m long.

justaucorps: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Long coat, fitted in the body and full in the skirt, that buttoned down the front and had cuffed sleeves. Replaced the cassock around 1675.

justcoat: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Justaucorps.

juste au cou: France. Necklace fixed to a ribbon.

jute: Fiber used alone for sacking and mats. Blended with wool or silk for fabric.

juvel: Denmark and Sweden. Jewel.

juweel: Holland. Jewel.

Juwel: Germany. Jewel.

juwelen: Holland. Jewelry. *See also* kostbaarheden.

K

- kaabe:** Denmark. Cloak.
- kaacha:** India. The pleats of the dhoti tucked in the back.
- kaachadi:** *See* kaacha.
- ka'ai:** United States of America. Hawaii. Girdle of any kind.
- k'aak'isaekui:** Korea. Khaki colored.
- ka'ako'o:** United States of America. Hawaii. To belt.
- kaap:** Holland. Cape.
- kaasdoek:** Holland. Cheesecloth.
- kabā:** *See* cogā.
- kabaa:** *See* chuga.
- kabal:** Korea. Wig.
- kabanica:** 1. *See* plast. 2. Yugoslavia. Long hooded coat of brown or black woolen fabric. 3. Bosnia. Mackintosh.
- kabari bandha:** India. A woman's simple hairstyle in which the hair is twisted into a chignon or bun.
- kabát:** Czechoslovakia. Coat.
- kabátek:** Slovakia. Woman's bodice with a double pointed, angular neckline.
- kabaya:** Java. Lightweight, white cotton, outer jacket, often lace trimmed or embroidered that is worn with a sarong.
- kabrí:** Greece. American material.
- kabuto:** Japan. Armor helmet with decorative horns, center ornament and iron plates along the back lower edge.
- kabuto-sita:** Japan. An ebosi worn under the helmet by military leaders of the highest class.
- kācali:** India. Woman's open-backed, back-fastening bodice.
- kācavo:** *See* kācali.
- kāçes:** Greece. Pleats.
- kach:** India. A Sikh man's knee-length breeches.
- kachabia:** Tunisia. Man's long woolen coat, often in black or dark brown.
- kachali:** *See* choli.
- kachavo:** *See* choli.
- kachcha:** India. A style of wearing the antariya in which the fabric is drawn up between the legs to form a trouser-like garment.
- kachi:** Japan. Victory; a black color favored by samurai.
- kaci:** India. A cotton stuff.
- kaciyau pitha:** India. Stiff from Kanchipuram.
- kadā:** India. Girdle.
- kadali-garbha:** India. A very soft silk.
- kadémi:** Greece. Large, dark belt with woven plant motifs.
- kadifa:** *See* samt.
- kadife:** Turkey. Velvet.
- kadigi:** India. Kohl.
- kadillam:** India. A waistcloth.
- kadroun:** Tunisia. Loose fitting coat worn open to the waist.
- ka'ei papale:** United States of America. Hawaii. Hat-band.
- ka'ei po'o:** United States of America. Hawaii. Selvage of cloth.
- k'aenbosu:** *See* hwap'o.
- kaeshi:** Japan. A variety of komon with the dots of a lighter shade than the background.
- kaffa:** *See* caffā.
- kaffiyeh:** Arabia. Large, square, cotton handkerchief worn over the head and falling to the shoulders. It often has colored silk striped or figures and tassels. Worn with an agal.
- kafiyeh:** Palestine. Man's headscarf; large square of fabric with warp fringes. Usually made of cotton, but can be wool, silk, or a silk and cotton blend. It is white, black, or patterned. It is worn folded diagonally into a triangle and held in place with an aqal.
- kaftan:** 1. *See* caftan. 2. Russia. All-purpose outer garment. It is a long, loose, heavy robe that overlaps, closing on the left side.
- kaftani:** Nigeria. Short-sleeved gown with slits at the sides and neck. It has four pockets.

- kaftany:** Poland. Long jacket.
- kafuri:** India. Straw color.
- kaga-boshi:** Japan. A type of hood made in a bag shape with openings for the eyes.
- kageyapatte:** India. Sackcloth.
- kahan:** Japan. A woman's leggings.
- kahi:** India. A deep blackish green color.
- kahi 'omou:** United States of America. Hawaii. A side or back comb used to hold the hair in place.
- kahiko:** United States of America. Hawaii. To wear finery.
- kahiko kaula:** United States of America. Hawaii. War finery.
- kahu huruhuru:** Australia. Maori general term for feather cloaks.
- kahu kaakaapoo:** Australia. Maori feather cloak trimmed with feathers of the kaakaapoo (*Strigops habroptilus*).
- kahu kekeno:** Australia. Maori cloak of sealskins.
- kahu kiwi:** Australia. Maori cloak covered with feathers of the kiwi.
- kahu kura:** Australia. Maori cloak covered with feathers of the native parrot.
- kahu kuri:** Australia. Maori dogskin cloaks.
- kahu toi:** Australia. Maori cloak made from cabbage tree leaves and fiber.
- kahu waero:** Australia. Maori cloak trimmed with tufts of white dog hair.
- kaiapa:** United States of America. Hawaii. Diaper.
- kaidori:** Japan. A long overkimono.
- kaijia:** China. Suit of armor.
- kailiniai:** Lithuania. Fur garment.
- kailis:** Lithuania. Fur.
- kaimana:** United States of America. Hawaii. Diamond.
- kain:** 1. Indonesia. Sarong made from tube of fabric 2-2/5 yards around, 1-2/3 yards long. 2. Java. Ankle-length skirt cloth.
- kain bentenan:** Celebes. Cotton woven textiles from Minahassa.
- kain chelum:** Borneo. Black fabric.
- kain engkudu:** Borneo. Red fabric.
- kain kudu:** India. A mantle with a faint horse design in warp ikat.
- kain lemar:** Thailand. Mat maii shoulder cloth.
- kain lepas:** Malaysia. Woman's skirt cloth worn wrapped around the hips. *See also* kain panjang.
- kain mata:** Borneo. Undyed fabric.
- kain panjang:** Indonesia. General word for fabric, but used specifically to refer to unseamed garment worn wrapped around the body. *See also* kain lepas.
- kain prada:** Bali. Fabric with gold applied to its surface.
- kain sampin:** Malaysia. Man's short sarong worn over a loose shirt and pants on festive occasions.
- kain simbut:** Indonesia. A sacred red textile.
- kains:** United Kingdom. Plain weave, cotton fabric made for export.
- kaironan:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, brown tinged with gold.
- kaiser-rock:** Bohemia. Common name for a man's coat.
- kaishimi:** China. Cashmere.
- kaisika:** India. Man's head of curled hair.
- kaitaka:** New Zealand. Mat of fine flaxen material and made with an ornamental border. Worn as a mantle.
- kaitsa:** Bulgaria. Woman's halo-shaped hat trimmed with beads and coins. Worn from the wedding day until the birth of the first child.
- kaj kulah:** India. Literally "one who wears his hat awry," a fop or a dandy.
- kājaliyā:** India. Diagonally striped tie-dyed scarf in black.
- kajuk hyokdae:** Korea. Leather belt.
- kaka hu kura:** New Zealand. Maori feather cloak.
- kakau uhi:** United States of America. Hawaii. Solid tattoo pattern.
- kakeda:** Japan. Fine, raw silk fabric.
- kake-eri:** Japan. The piece of fabric covering the neckband of the kimono.
- kaki:** Holland. Khaki.
- kakimea:** United States of America. Hawaii. Cashmere.
- kakinia:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sateen.
- kaki-sarasa:** Japan. Hand-decorated sarasa.
- kakla ruota:** Lithuania. Necklace.
- kaklaryšis:** Lithuania. Necklace.
- kakofnitch:** Russia. Woman's headdress in tiara or diadem shape.
- kakorizika:** Greece. Second quality wool.
- kaksha:** India. Red seeds used for making ornaments.
- kakshyabandha:** India. A thick jeweled roll worn at an angle on the hips.
- kaku obi:** Japan. A man's narrow sash about five inches wide.
- kaku-maki:** *See* furoshiki.
- kalabaku:** India. A cummerbund of many strings.
- kalabattu:** India. A twisted thread made of silk and silver.
- kalabattun:** India. Gold, silver, or base metal thread wound around a silk thread, used for brocading and embroidery.
- kalabi:** Nigeria. Poor woman's rectangular headscarf.
- kalabousenn:** France. Breton for cap.
- kalakamsuka:** India. A black muslin or silk fabric.
- kalakoa:** United States of America. Hawaii. Calico.
- kalam:** India. A pen-like device used to draw out the pattern for embroidery.
- kalambi:** Borneo. Jackets, with or without sleeves, worn by both genders.
- kalambi ara:** Borneo. Coat of striped fabric.
- kalamkari:** East India. Cotton fabric with hand applied print.

- kalandari:** India. Silk cloth.
- kalansuwa:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew word for the Persian hat. Hebrews were restricted to certain colors and trims in this style.
- kala-pat sari:** India. Black silk sari.
- kalasakha:** India. Jewelry worn on the back of the hand.
- kalasiris:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). New Kingdom. Long fitted robe worn in several styles by both genders. It could be sleeveless, short and narrow, or long and wide. It could be woven or knitted in one piece or made in pieces and sewn together.
- kalathaki:** Greece. An antique ring.
- kalauna:** Samoa. Crown.
- kalaunu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Crown.
- kalaunu bihopa:** United States of America. Hawaii. Bishop's miter.
- kalavadi:** India. A cadar or duppatta of black silk.
- kalavuka:** India. A kamarband of many strings that are plaited together.
- kaldoh:** Abyssinia. A woman's apron made of skin.
- kalekonuka:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sardonyx.
- kalets:** Bulgaria. Gaiters.
- kalewai:** United States of America. Hawaii. Light brown tapa.
- kalgan:** Italy. Tibet lamb fur.
- kalghi:** Turkey. Culgee.
- kalhoty:** *See* spodyk.
- kalica:** Greece. Gold-embroidered, summer bridal shoes.
- kalidar pyjama:** India. A woman's legwear.
- kaliki:** United States of America. Hawaii. Corset; girdle.
- kaliki waiu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Brasiere; corset cover.
- kalikia:** Greece. A woman's shoe with a horseshoe shaped heel.
- kalikone:** United States of America. Hawaii. Cretonne.
- kalima hamo:** United States of America. Hawaii. Face cream.
- kalimáfkia:** Greece. High, flat-topped hats.
- kall:** 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Unfinished back of headdress. 2. Netting foundation for wig. 3. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Woman's soft cap or bonnet. *See also* caul; fret.
- kallača:** Ethiopia. Konso man's phallic forehead ornament.
- kálluwa:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Backstrap loom.
- kalmuck:** Cotton or wool fabric with coarse, hairy nap.
- kalmuks:** Persia. Cotton or wool fabric with coarse, hairy nap. Coarsely dyed.
- kalmus:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew cloak, like a chlamys.
- kalómala:** Greece. The best wool.
- kalotje:** Holland. Calotte.
- kalpac:** Uzbekistan. Pointed beige cap with three black felt lines.
- kalpak:** Turkey. A fur hat.
- kalpáki:** Greece. Man's large black melon-shaped hat.
- kalpush:** India. A Kashmiri red wool or brocade cap worn with its lower edge turned up.
- kalsaek:** Korea. Brown.
- kaltsá:** Greece. Stockings.
- kaltsi:** Bulgaria. Long gaiters.
- kaltsoskúti:** Greece. Wool fabric.
- kaltsouni:** Bulgaria. White woolen knee boot trimmed with black braid.
- kaltsovelónes:** Greece. Needles used of knitting stockings.
- kalyptra:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's thin veil worn over the head and face.
- kama'a:** United States of America. Hawaii. Generic term for shoe.
- kama'a hakahaka:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "shoes with spaces," sandals.
- kama'a hawele:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sandals.
- kama'a 'ie:** United States of America. Hawaii. Braided sandals.
- kama'a ili:** United States of America. Hawaii. Leather shoes.
- kama'a laholio:** United States of America. Hawaii. Rubber shoes.
- kama'a la'i:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sandal made of ti leaf. It is worn for crossing lava.
- kama'a lo'ihhi:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "tall shoes," boot.
- kama'a pale wawae:** United States of America. Hawaii. Slipper.
- kama'a puki:** United States of America. Hawaii. Boot.
- kama'ehu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Brownish; reddish brown.
- kamakh:** *See* heremzi.
- kamakha:** India. A brocade from China and Persia.
- kamaki:** United States of America. Hawaii. Generic term for garment.
- kamalaharitamchaya:** India. A yellowish green color.
- kamalaveli:** India. A stuff decorated with lotus flowers.
- kamalena:** United States of America. Hawaii. Yellow.
- kamandha:** India. Girdle.
- kamarband:** 1. India. A woman's sash. *See also* paryastika. 2. Iran. Woman's sash.
- kamba iri:** Timbuktu. A woman's bead bracelet.
- kambal:** India. Coarse wool shawl or blanket.
- kambala:** India. Coarse woolen cloth.
- kambalaghana:** India. A closely woven shawl.
- kambánes:** Greece. Large silver earrings.
- kamben:** Bali. A piece of batik worn wrapped around the hips and knotted at the waist. It reaches below the knee.

kamben cerik: Indonesia. A long, narrow strip of fabric worn over the shoulder or wrapped around the head. It was once used as a breast covering.

Kambrik: *See* Battist.

kāmdānī: India. Silver and gold wire embroidery on white fabric.

kamea: Poland. Cameo.

kameez: India. Tunic flared at the hip with a side slit.

kamelaukion: High brimless hat worn by Oriental priests.

Kamelhaar: Germany. Camel.

kame-nozoki: Japan. Light blue.

kamerjas: Holland. Dressing gown.

Kamhandschuhe: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Gauntlet.

kamiks: Denmark. Seal skin boots worn with the hair on the inside.

kamis: 1. Embroidered, long undergarment worn sashed. 2. Ethiopia. Woman's chemise.

kamiselka: *See* kamizelka.

kamishimo: Japan. A wide shouldered formal samurai costume.

kamiz: India. A woman's tunic, usually worn with shalwar.

kamizelka: Poland. Waistcoat.

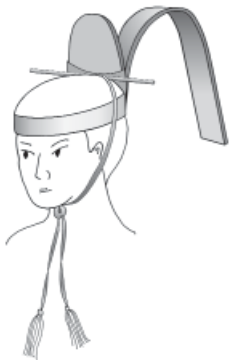
kamizóla: Greece. Vest with long, on-piece sleeves.

kamkha: India. A generic term for brocades. *See also* kamkhab.

kamkhab: India. Gold brocade. *See also* kamkha; kimkhab; kincob.

kamkho: India. Silk bodice.

kamkhwab: *See* kamkhab.



kammuri

kammuri: Japan. A skullcap worn by high noblemen, frequently featuring a curved taillike structure and tying under the chin with a narrow thong.

kamozi: Japan. False hair switches of human hair.

kampskatcha: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's fur-lined slipper with turned-up toe.

kampskatcha slipper: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's slipper with

pointed toe that turned up at tip. It had a high vamp and a low French heel.

kampū: Japan. An Okinawan hairstyle.

kampu anaku: Ecuador. An old-style pleated skirt.

kamr: Palestine. Tablet-woven belt, usually in red or brown wool, edged with yellow stripes.

kamrtušky: Slovakia. Cambrics.

kamrukhi: *See* chaugoshia.

kamsaek: Korea. Dark navy blue.

kamzar: India. Short coat.

kamzol: Russia. 17th century. Man's waistcoat cut shorter than the coat. Had long narrow sleeves and no pleats or collar.

kanakagi: United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "Hawaiian wear," a loose-fitting, simple dress.

kanakakamalahkarna: India. Lotus-shaped ear ornament.

kanakakirita: India. Crown of gold.

kanakaneyura: India. Anklet.

kancala: India. An elaborate earring with pendants.

kanca-pat sari: India. Uncolored silk sari.

kanchali: India. Backless blouse with sleeves.

kanchanakumkumakambalanam: India. Saffron colored robe or woolen garment with gold threads woven into it.

kanchanakundala: India. Earring of pure gold.

kanchi: India. Gold belt.

kanchli: India. Corset.

kanchuka: India. Man's coat-like garment.

kanchulika: India. Woman's fabric bodice.

kancis: India. A hip girdle with bells.

kancuka: India. A bodice.

kancuyao: India. A coat of mail.

kandal: Trinidad. Tight-fitting satin or velvet breeches that end just above the knee.

kandaure: Indonesia. Woman's beaded collar or beaded pendant.

kanden-medare: Japan. An apron-skirt combination.

kandys: 1. Mede. Man's garment, wider at the foot than at the hip. It was so long that it was gathered in the front and at the sides and girdled. It had long sleeves that were wide at the wrist and tight at the armseye. 2. Assyria. Skirt of sheepskin.

kanekopa: United States of America. Hawaii. Kind of foreign cloth.

kangan: India. A bracelet.

kangaroo leather: Australia. Kangaroo-skin leather produced in Australia and tanned in the United States. One of best leathers for shoe uppers.

kangaroo stance: (1900–1910 C.E.). Woman's posture of forward thrown full bosom and hips thrust back. The posture was created by the corset. *See also* S curve.

kange: Kiunguja. Woman's tobe.

kanggan: Borneo. Chinese black calico.

kangha: India. A comb worn in a Sikh man's hair.

kaniki: 1. United Kingdom. Plain weave, cotton fabric dyed indigo or black. 2. Kenya. Indigo colored cloth.

Kanin: Germany. Rabbit fur.

kanjai: India. Smoke gray.

kanjian: China. Sleeveless jacket, usually padded or lined.

kanjiki: Japan. Snow shoes.

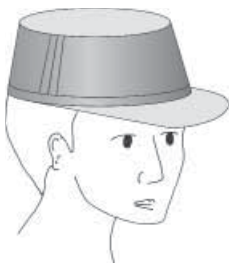
kankan: India. Gold bangle bracelet studded with precious stones.

- kano cloth:** United Kingdom. Coarse, heavy cotton fabric made for export.
- kanoko:** Japan. Fine-knotted tie-dyeing.
- kanoko-zome:** *See* kanoko.
- kanonenstiefel:** Germany. Jackboots.
- kanseya:** India. A woven silk.
- kant:** 1. Belgium and Holland. Lace.
- kantha:** India. 1. Torn fabric. 2. A short, broad, and flat necklace. 3. Cradle-cloth.
- kanthamala:** India. Dog-collar style necklace.
- kanthi:** India. Close-fitting gold necklace with pearls and gems.
- kantje:** Timbuktu. A small silver ornament worn in the middle of a woman's forehead.
- kanto:** Japan. Chinese striped fabrics.
- kantopa:** India. A flapped cap.
- kanzashis:** Japan. Ornamental hairpins.
- kanzasi:** Edo (1600–1867 C.E.). Japan. An ornamental hair comb.
- kanzu:** Swahili. Native shirt.
- kaomi lole:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sewing machine presser foot.
- kap:** *See* huif.
- kapa:** 1. Montenegro. Small pillbox hat with a crimson crown top to symbolize the blood shed by the ancestors for freedom and a black band to memorialize those who died in the 14th-century battle of Kosovo. Women decorate the top of theirs with small designs. 2. United States. Hawaiian fabric made of bark. 3. *See* siapo. 4. *See* feldr. 5. Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Cap.
- kápa:** Greece. Small vest.
- kapa ea:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sapphire.
- kapa 'ino'ino:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sack-cloth.
- kapa kila:** United States of America. Hawaii. Steel armor.
- kapa komo:** United States of America. Hawaii. Generic term for clothing.
- kapa lau'i:** United States of America. Hawaii. Plaited ti leaf textile.
- kapaladharina:** India. Necklace made of skull bones.
- kaparda:** India. Braid of hair.
- kapasi:** India. Light green.
- kapdu:** India. Hand embroidered blouse.
- kapeila:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sapphire.
- kapeilo:** *See* kapa ea.
- kapelusz:** Poland. Hat.
- kapesník:** Czechoslovakia. Handkerchief.
- kapishay:** Guatemala. Cloak.
- kapitsáli:** Greece. Kerchief or band of cloth which passes below the chin to connect to the fez.
- kaplamás:** *See* kaváði.
- kapoto:** Crete. Hooded coats.
- Kapp:** United States of America. Amish woman's head cap. The cap features a wide variety of fancy work and pleats. From age 12 until the woman is married, she wears a black Kapp for dress and a white one at home. After marriage, the Kapp is white at all times.
- kappa:** 1. Japan. Raincoat. 2. Sweden. Cloak.
- kappa dachi:** Japan. Literally "simple cut," a simple A-line dress.
- kapparings:** South Africa. Wooden sandals held on by a knob between the toes.
- kappe:** *See* kaabe.
- kappel:** *See* keppelche.
- kapperoellike:** Denmark. Woman's bonnet-shaped outdoor headdress of black velvet or colored calico. It is stiffened with cardboard.
- kappie:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). South Africa. Generic term for a lady's bonnet.
- kappu:** *See* kuzufu.
- kapsa:** 1. Czechoslovakia. Pocket. 2. Korea. Best quality of sa silk fabric.
- kapsel:** Holland. Coiffure. *See also* hoofdtooi.
- kaptur:** Poland. Hood.
- kapuraveli:** India. Plain silk fabric.
- kapurnur:** *See* qatifah-i-purbi.
- kaput:** Croatia and Serbia. Coat.
- kaputula bombo:** Swahili. 1. Shorts cut round in the hips, tapering to the legs. 2. Short shorts cut wide in the thighs.
- kaputula forpoketa:** Swahili. Shorts with two side pockets and two hip pockets.
- kaputula ya Kenya:** Swahili. Corduroy shorts.
- Kapuze:** *See* Mönchskappe.
- kara:** India. A steel bracelet worn on the right wrist by a Sikh man.
- kara-aya:** Japan. Plain-colored Chinese silk with a small woven design.
- karabousenn:** *See* kalabousenn.
- karagumi:** Japan. Highly complicated weaving technique used in producing decorative sashes.
- karakchi:** Korea. Ring.
- karakul:** *See* caracul.
- karamil:** Palestine. Hair ornaments.
- karamini:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1878, light wool fabric with lightly fleecy face.
- kara-mushi:** Japan. Ramie.
- kara-nishiki:** Japan. Chinese nishiki.
- karanko geta:** Japan. A dressy geta.
- kara-nui:** Japan. Embroidery with Chinese silk thread.
- karaori:** Japan. Silk brocaded with floss or gilded paper strips.
- kara-ori:** Japan. Literally "Chinese weaving," silk fabric imported from China.
- karauna:** *See* kalaunu.
- karayari:** India. Generic term for a thick cloth.
- karazsia:** Hungary. Tabby weave woolen made from the wool of merino sheep.
- karbatkos:** Lithuania. Lace.

- karbelathehon:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew man's hat.
- kardhani:** India. Girdle.
- Kardiart:** Germany. Any shaggy uncombed wool fabric.
- kareeta:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Sweden. Cloth sack.
- karfitsa:** Greece. A large brooch decorated with stones.
- karieliai:** *See* kaklaryšis.
- karigar:** India. Literally “artist,” a brocade weaver of Varansi.
- kariginu:** Japan. Originally a hunting costume, it is now the outfit worn by Shinto priests to minor services.
- karinca:** Romania. Striped, home-woven apron.
- karitone:** *See* kalikone.
- kariyasu:** Japan. Yellow dye.
- karman:** Russia. Pocket.
- karmesin:** Germany. Crimson.
- karmijn:** Holland. Carmine.
- karminrot:** Germany. Carmine.
- karmozijnrood:** Holland. Crimson.
- karnabharana:** India. Ear-drops.
- karnabhusana:** India. Earring.
- karnapura:** India. Earring.
- karnavalaya:** India. Round earring.
- karnaysh:** Palestine. White cotton fabric with crinkled stripes.
- karnika:** India. Flowerlike ear pendant.
- karnotkilaka:** India. Drum-shaped ear ornament.
- karnphul:** India. A flower-shaped earring.
- karong:** Borneo. Coverlet.
- kaross:** 1. South Africa. Square, rug-like garment made of skins. 2. Africa. Skin cloak worn by a bushman.
- karpasa:** India. A cotton fabric. *See also* badara.
- karpata:** India. A dirty or tattered cloth.
- karppura-tilaka:** India. A camphor white silk.
- kartriz:** Russia. Man's visored cap.
- karure:** New Zealand. Maori term for a heavy thread formed by twisting fibers by rolling them between the hands.
- kasa:** Japan. Man's basket-shaped straw hat.
- kasaba:** India. Woman's skullcap.
- kasacken:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Sleeveless over-jerkin.
- kasaya:** India. The color red ochre.
- Kaschmir:** Germany. Cashmere.
- kaseyyaka:** India. A high quality cotton or silk fabric.
- kasha:** France. Fine, softly napped, twill weave fabric made of cashmere goat wool.
- kasha cloth:** Plain weave, cotton flannel fabric.
- kashabia:** *See* kachabia.
- kashmir:** Palestine. Woman's ceremonial girdle. *See also* ishdad.
- kasiam:** India. A generic term for thin cloth.
- kasida:** India. Embroidery.
- kasimea:** *See* kakimea.
- kasináci:** Greece. Freehand stitch.
- kasjmier:** Holland. Cashmere.
- kask:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Sweden. Spiked helmet.
- kaska:** Russia. Helmet.
- kasket:** Denmark. Cap.
- kasni:** India. Heliotrope color.
- kassa:** Senegal. Wool cloth.
- kastanienbraun:** Germany. Maroon.
- kastanjebruin:** Holland. Maroon.
- kasturia:** India. A musk-colored silk sari.
- kasturiya:** India. A musk-colored stuff.
- kasumbi:** India. Bright red.
- kasumbo:** *See* pomaco.
- kasuri:** Japan. 1. Cotton, silk, or linen fabric with a splash pattern, or the splash pattern itself. 2. Rare form of woman's kimono made of tsumugi silk.
- kasuri no shatsu:** Japan. Shirts of a sturdy fabric.
- kasuti:** India. Embroidery work of north Karnataka. The figurative designs are worked in cross-stitch and several different running stitches.
- kasztanowaty:** Poland. Chestnut colored.
- kat:** Korea. Top hat made of horsehair.
- katab:** India. Gujarati term for appliqué.
- katabira:** Japan. 1. Fine ramie fabric. 2. Unlined summer garment of ramie or bast.
- kata-eri:** Japan. Padded collar.
- katagami:** Japan. Paper dyeing stencils used on textiles.
- kata-hazusi:** Japan. The hairstyle of maids who serve a daimyo (feudal lord).
- kataka:** India. Bracelets.
- katami-gawari:** Japan. Literally “half-body garment,” a garment with two sides of different colors or patterns.
- katana jhuna:** India. 1. A fine linen muslin. 2. A thin, coral colored linen striped or decorated with lotuses.
- kata-ori:** Japan. Tightly woven, fine textured fabric.
- katapu:** Borneo. Cap; war-cap.
- katasárci:** Greece. Undershirt.
- katasuso:** Japan. Literally “shoulders and hem,” a garment in which the color and design are divided horizontally.
- katatsuke:** Japan. Use of fine rice paste resist in stencil resist dyeing.
- kataza-kanoko:** Japan. Kanoko in which the dots are more widely spaced than in honzo-kanoko.
- kata-zome:** Japan. Stencil dyeing. *See also* katazome.
- katazome:** Japan. Stencil dyeing. *See also* kata-zome.
- kátça:** Greece. Wool strands from a male goat used for decorating costumes.
- Kate Greenaway costume:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 1890s. United Kingdom. Worn in 1880s and 1890s by small girls, Empire style dress with high waist, puffed short sleeves, and skirt trimmed with a narrow flounce. The whole was made from a light fabric patterned with flowers. Popularized by the illustrations of Kate Greenaway.

- Katharine of Aragon lace:** United Kingdom. A bobbin lace made with a scrolling tape pattern.
- kathipa:** India. A style of embroidery that utilizes geometric designs with one section in a horizontal pattern and the next in a vertical pattern.
- katifés:** Greece. Velvet.
- katikinari:** India. Cutwork used in borders.
- katisutra:** India. A string that suspends the hip-belt.
- katitra:** India. A waistcloth.
- kat-no:** Korea. Pleated cone of deep yellow colored, oiled paper that is worn as a rain hat.
- kato manikia:** Greece. Literally “lower sleeves,” these ornamental lower sleeves are worn with the tzakos.
- katoen:** Holland. Cotton.
- katoenfluweel:** Holland. Velveteen.
- katori:** *See* kata-ori.
- katra:** Peru. Blanket of black sheep’s wool decorated with a thick, wide, horizontal stripe woven in red wool. It is worn as a mantle.
- katsura:** Japan. Wig.
- katsura-zutsumi:** Japan. A white head shawl.
- kattan:** India. Waste selvedge in silk weaving. Used for stringing ornaments.
- Kattün:** Germany. Old word for cotton.
- kaula ho’olewa:** United States of America. Hawaii. Bracelets.
- kaula li:** United States of America. Hawaii. Lacing for shoes or corset.
- kaula li kama’a:** United States of America. Hawaii. Shoelace.
- kaula uaki:** United States of America. Hawaii. Watch chain.
- kaun:** *See* kin koot.
- kaunace:** Mesopotamian skirt of dressed leather.
- kaunakes:** Sumeria. Around 3,000 B.C.E., long-haired fur pelt worn as a skirt or a cape. Later, referred to a hairy cloth similar in appearance to the pelt.
- kaupapa:** New Zealand. Maori term for the body of a feather cloak made of dressed flax fiber.
- kaupin:** India. Upper body garment.
- kauseya:** India. A mulberry silk.
- kauseyaka:** India. Silk.
- kaushambha:** India. Silk garment dyes with kushumba (*Carthamus tinctorius*).
- kausheya:** India. A good quality tassar silk fabric.
- kausumbha:** India. A saffron colored cloth.
- kaváði:** Greece. Cotton or silk coat worn open down the center front. It has elbow-length or full-length sleeves.
- kawa:** 1. Iran. Short jacket. 2. Japan. Leather.
- kawakī:** India. Short dress.
- kawiliwili humuhumu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sewing machine that is worked by hand, not by foot.
- kawung:** Java. Cotton.
- kayabandh:** India. A cummerbund or sash.
- kazachock:** Russia. Outer shirt.
- kazaka:** Madagascar. Man’s suit jacket.
- kazázis:** Greece. Silk worker.
- kazdodenný kroj:** Slovakia. Everyday dress.
- kazuifel:** Holland. Chasuble.
- kazuki:** Japan. Special kimono worn as a head covering.
- kažuoks:** Lithuania. Fur.
- ké deigo danineezi:** Navajo. Boot.
- ké’achogii:** Navajo. Galoshes.
- kebat:** Borneo. Ikat.
- kebaya:** Indonesia. Woman’s blouse cut with curved seams on rectangles and no darts. Flares over hips and has gussets under the arms.
- keččō:** Ethiopia. Man’s arm rings.
- kecelja:** *See* pregaca.
- kedelys:** Lithuania. Petticoat.
- kediyun:** India. White smock.
- Keds:** Trade name for rubber soled shoes.
- kee ha hai:** (1900–1910 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for Manchu style stilt shoes.
- keear:** Isle of Man. The color brown.
- kefa:** Iran. Loincloth.
- keffieh:** *See* kaffiyeh.
- keffiyeh:** *See* kaffiyeh.
- keilhose:** (1930–1940 C.E.). Skirt trousers with gusset.
- kekryphalos:** Greece. Handkerchief worn by women on head.
- kela iole:** United States of America. Hawaii. Tailor; dressmaker.
- kelalin lambai:** Borneo. Lacing stitch.
- kelantan kain songket:** Malaysia. Deep blue, green, maroon, or purple silk fabric shot with silver and gold thread.
- kelinés:** Lithuania. Trousers.
- kelle:** *See* kall.
- kelt:** Scotland. Heavy woolen suiting.
- kemba:** *See* foloara.
- kemben:** Java. Breast cloth worn by women instead of a blouse.
- kemener:** France. Breton for tailor.
- keményszárú csizma:** Hungary. Calf-high boots with hard uppers.
- kemes:** Early form of the chemise.
- kemha:** Turkey. Figured silk brocade.
- kemp:** Short, harsh wool.
- kendal:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). United Kingdom. Coarse green fabric made in Westmorland.
- kendal-green:** *See* kendal.
- kengkang:** Borneo. Stripe.
- kennel headdress:** *See* gable headdress.
- kente cloth:** Ghana. Woven cloth. Literally “that which will not tear away under any conditions.”
- kenting:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Fine linen made in Holland and imported to Ireland.

ke'oke'o maoli: United States of America. Hawaii. Good quality bleached muslin.
ke'oke'o pia: United States of America. Hawaii. Inferior bleached muslin.
ke'oke'o wai: United States of America. Hawaii. Bleached muslin.
keorai: India. Eggshell color.
kep quàn áo: Vietnam. Trouser clip.
kep tóc: Vietnam. Barrette; hairpin.
kepa: See siapo.
kepala: Indonesia. Literally "head," refers to a panel of contrasting color and design.
kepen': Belarus and Hungary. Overcoat.
kepen'ak: See kepen'.
kepenek: See coha.



kepi

kepi: Flat crowned military cap with a horizontal visor.
keppelche: Poland. Jewish man's skull-cap.
kepres: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). War headdress of the Pharaoh, a tall tiara covered in projecting circles.
keptar: 1. Ukraine. Sleeveless sheepskin vest. 2. Romania. Bodice.

kepuré: Lithuania. Cap.
kera: Bhutan. Waistband or sash.
kera-mino: Japan. A woman's coat woven from the bark of the linden tree.
kere: Sumbawa. A brightly colored cotton plaid worn as a sarong.
keriya: India. A child's tight fitting, long sleeved jacket with a skirt-like border that flares out from the breastbone.
kermezot: Palestine. Silk and cotton blend fabric.
kerry cloak: Ireland. Long hooded cloak.
kersetka: Ukraine. Woman's sleeveless vest which fastens on the left. It was trimmed in black velvet and tape or zigzags. It may be as long as hip length.
kersey: Strong, twill or plain weave fabric with a wool or cotton warp. Usually ribbed.
kerseymere: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Strong, twill weave, wool fabric used for men's vests, coats, and breeches. See also casimir.
kerseynette: Cotton and worsted suiting.
kersrood: Holland. Cerise.
kes: India. A Sikh man's unshorn hair.
kesa: 1. Japan. Mantle. 2. Japan. Priest's robe.
k'eša: Lithuania. Pocket.
kesapasa: India. A woman's hairstyle in which the hair is looped close to the head in a long knot.
kesariya: India. Saffron colored.
kesdi: Turkey. An interlaced hand stitch.
kesg'han: India. Hair ribbon.
keshghan: India. Hair ribbon.

keshinui: Japan. Embroidered family crest.
kesho: Japan. Makeup.
ketesal: See kittysol.
kethoneth: Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Mid-calf length tunic made of wool or linen.
ketl'óól: Navajo. Shoelace.
ketoh: Leather band worn around the wrist by Navajo men. Remnant of the bow guard.
kettle hat: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Nickname for knight's iron helmet.
kettyl hat: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Wide brimmed steel war hat.
kettysol: See kittysol.
kevenhuller: See androsame.
keyhole neckline: Round neckline with wedge-shaped cut-out.
keyura: India. Armllets worn on the forearm. See also angada.
khaddar: India. Homespun cotton fabric.
khadi: India. A hand-spun, handwoven cloth.
khadi lehnga: India. A full-gathered skirt.
khaiki: Japan. All-silk fabric.
khajalia: India. A gold stuff.
khaki: 1. Sturdy cotton or wool fabric. 2. Light yellowish brown color, from East Indian word meaning earth color.
Khaki Kool: Trade name for sports silk with rough, crepe surface.
khalaga: See beramen.
khalat: Uzbekistan. Man's loose-fitting, knee-length, long sleeved cotton coat worn with colored handkerchief tied around the waist.
khalaty: (1960–1970 C.E.). Russia. Robes or housecoats.
khalkals: Berber woman's cylindrical anklets.
khalkhal: Persia. Women's heavy gold and silver anklets.
khallus: Bolivia. Small pocket inside ch'uspa.
khamar: See sualef ez zoher.
khamout: Burma. Conical straw hat.
khan ðôi ðàu: Vietnam. Turban.
khan mùi-soa: Vietnam. Handkerchief.
khan ngang: Vietnam. Mourning turban.
khan tang: See khan ngang.
khan tay: Vietnam. Handkerchief.
khan trùm: Vietnam. Veil.
khan tua: Vietnam. Fringed shawl.
khan vông: Vietnam. Square scarf worn folded and tied under the chin.
khan vông: Vietnam. Scarf.
khanga: United Kingdom. Printed or color-woven cotton fabric.
khapusa: India. Boots that extend to above the knee.
kharaz azraq: Palestine. Blue bead bracelets.



kettyl hat

- kharita:** *See* kareeta.
- kharma:** India. A floss silk.
- kharwa:** India. Deep red calico.
- khasata:** India. A fine variety of muslin.
- khatim:** Palestine. Signet ring.
- khatwa:** India. Appliqué work done in Bihar.
- khawatim:** Palestine. Finger rings.
- khazz:** India. Silk.
- kheaya el kebira:** Morocco. Gold embroidered slippers.
- kheenkaub:** *See* kamkhab.
- khemkaub:** *See* kamkhab.
- khenmet:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Red jasper.
- khepesh:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Curved sword.
- kherqah:** Palestine. Woman's Ramallah-embroidered veil.
- khesbed:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Lapis lazuli.
- khiên-churong:** Vietnam. Academic hood.
- khila:** India. Robes of honor.
- khilat:** India. Generic term for a set of clothes.
- khimara:** Egypt. Islamic woman's head covering of medium weight fabric in white or another subdued color.
- khinkhwab:** India. A brocade of silk with gold or silver wires woven in.
- khirka:** Robe or mantle worn by dervishes in Muslim countries.
- khirkah:** *See* khirka.
- khirkidar:** India. A flat style of turban made from a very long strip of muslin rolled into a rope.
- khirki-dar-pagri:** India. Literally "turban with window," dress turban with a band of brocade.
- khirodaka:** India. An ancient silk stuff.
- khirqa:** Palestine and United Arab Emirates. Married woman's veil worn over the smadeh. Usually made of natural or bleached handwoven linen.
- kho:** *See* bakku.
- khombu:** Indonesia. A rich red brown dye from the *Morinda citrifolia* root.
- khopa:** India. Woman's hairstyle with a coil of hair on the back of the head.
- khsur:** Palestine. Amber bracelets.
- khuff:** Turkey. Woman's pair of black boots for outdoor wear.
- khuri:** *See* qatifah-i-purbi.
- khurkeh:** Palestine. Woman's linen dress that is made very long and then bloused at the waist. Sleeves are fitted at the armseye and flared at the wrist. Front of the garment is elaborately embroidered as are the wrists and hem.
- khusulka:** India. The waistcloth of Buddhist monks.
- kiber:** *See* qumbaz.
- kibr:** United Arab Emirates. Man's hooded, striped cotton or silk robe.
- kick pleat:** Inverted pleat that adds fullness to straight skirts.
- kickies:** *See* unmentionables.
- kid leather:** Thin, soft leather made from very young milk-fed animals.
- kidara:** *See* ki-gomo.
- kidaris:** Mesopotamia. Ribbed tiara or embroidered hat worn by the king.
- kidungas:** United Kingdom. Printed or color-woven cotton scarves.
- kiel:** Holland. Blouse.
- kierpce:** Poland. Soft leather moccasin-type shoe.
- kieszén':** Poland. Pocket.
- ki-gomo:** Japan. A mat of rushes worn on the back to protect one from the sun.
- ki-hachijo:** Japan. Yellow hachijo silk.
- kihachijo:** Japan. A silk fabric made from silk yarns treated with a vegetable dye.
- kihei:** United States of America. Hawaii. Shawl.
- kihei 'a'ahu no'eno'e:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "colored garment cape," decorated cape.
- kiing:** Zaire. Raffia fiber used for sewing.
- kiki skirt:** (1910–1920 C.E.). Knee-length, form-fitting skirt, popularized by play of the name.
- kiklikas:** Lithuania. Woman's vest or corselet.
- kikoi:** Kenya. White cotton fabric with a colored border.
- kikois:** East African man's brightly colored cloth worn tied at the waist.
- kila:** India. Ear stud.
- kilika:** United States of America. Hawaii. Silk.
- kilika lau:** United States of America. Hawaii. Brocaded silk.
- kilika nehe:** United States of America. Hawaii. Taffeta.
- killa:** Bolivia. Half-moon shaped, brimmed cloth hat.
- killu:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Yellow.
- kilmarnock:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Scotland. Woolen serge made in Kilmarnock.
- kilmarnock bonnet:** Scotland. Broad topped, wool cap.
- kilt:** Scotland. Skirt of vertical pleats, usually of tartan plaid fabric.
- kilted skirt:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular for young boys in 1870, short skirt with deep pleats, based on the Highland costume.
- kiltie tongue:** Long shoe tongue that forms fringed flap over laces.
- kim cài đẩu:** Vietnam. Pin; hairpin.
- kim-bang:** Vietnam. Safety pin.
- kim-curong:** Vietnam. Diamond.
- kimkhab:** India. Silk brocades with floral motifs.
- kimkhwab:** *See* kamkhab.
- kim-khô:** Vietnam. Gold helmet.
- kimmoru:** Japan. Indian silk with gold thread designs.
- kim-ngoc:** Vietnam. Gold and jade.
- kimono:** Japan. Long gown with full sleeves.
- ki-mô-nô:** Vietnam. Kimono.

- kimono dress:** (20th century). Women's loose gown made in lines of a Japanese kimono. Popular around 1912.
- kimono flannel:** Soft, plain weave flannel.
- kim-thoa:** Vietnam. Gold hairpin.
- kim-thuyen:** Vietnam. Lamé.
- kin koot:** Korea. Gown.
- kinamu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Gingham.
- kināri:** India. 1. A variety of gold or silver lace. 2. Sari's border.
- kingcob:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Indian silk gauze embroidered in gold or silver flowers and other large figures.
- kinderbroekje:** Holland. Panties.
- kinderschort:** Holland. Pinafore.
- king klipper:** (1960–1970 C.E.). Man's five-inch-wide necktie.
- kingcob:** See kamkhab.
- kinh trang:** Vietnam. Eyeglasses.
- kinham:** India. A thin black silk.
- kinihama:** See kinamu.
- kiniki:** Maori. A kilt.
- kinkhab:** See qatifah-i-purbi.
- kinkhaib:** See kingcob.
- kinikini:** India. Anklet with small bells on it.
- k'inkus:** Bolivia. Woven zigzag pattern that creates a twill-like weave.
- kinran:** Japan. Gold brocaded fabric.
- kinsha:** Japan. Fine silk fabric; gold figured gauze.
- kinu:** Japan. Plain weave silk.
- kinumo:** Japan. Old-style of woman's dress with skirt and short coat.
- kip:** Raw or dressed pelt of young steer, cow, or horse.
- kipini:** Yao. Nose ornament.
- kippe-sole:** See kittysol.
- kirdan:** Palestine. Woman's silver choker necklace.
- kirin:** Korea. Animal with a horn and a flame from its mouth. Insignia for male members of the royal family.
- kiri-osa:** Japan. Embroidery using loose stitches couched with short cross threads.
- kirita:** India. 1. Man's gold diadem, sometimes ornamented with gems and pearls. 2. Man's turban.
- kirita-mukuta:** India. Man's conical hat with an ornament on top.
- kirk:** Turkey. Woman's ankle-length coat with short, tight sleeves. Often lined with fur and folded back from facings at the neck, front edge, and sleeve ends.
- Kirmees:** India. A muslin.
- kirpas:** India. A generic term for cotton fabric.
- kirtle:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Women's garment that was close-fitting through the body and was full in the skirt. Evolved from the cotehardie.
- kisaly:** Madagascar. Woman's cotton shoulder wrap. See also lamba.
- k'isas:** Chile. Gradated stripes of color in a woven textile.
- kišené:** Lithuania. Pocket.
- kisi:** China. Brocade fabric.
- kisibao:** Swahili. A kind of waistcoat.
- kiski:** Macedonia. Red fringe.
- kišni ogrtač:** See kabanica.
- kišobran:** Bosnia. Umbrella.
- kiss curl:** See accroche-coeur.
- kissing-strings:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Strings used to tie a mob cap under the chin.
- kiss-me-quick:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1867 to 1869, popular name for a fashionable small bonnet.
- kitamby:** See lambahoany.
- kite-high dandy:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's 7-3/8-inch-high top hat.
- kitel:** Russia. Tunic.
- kithaika:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1550 C.E.). Russia. In 1654, a strong linen in plain white or a single color.
- kitsol:** See kittysol.
- kittasol:** See kittysol.
- kittasole:** See kittysol.
- kittel:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Germany. Smock or coat worn by all classes with no skirt of tails. Cut in one piece, widening gradually from the shoulders. Usually worn with a girdle. Had long, not wide sleeves. Generally hung to the knee or below. Usually plain. 2. Hebrew. White cotton gown worn by orthodox Jews for solemn ceremonies and for burial. 3. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Austria. Lightweight, convenient linen tunic worn by the infantry when in Italy.
- kittesaw:** See kittysol.
- kittisal:** See kittysol.
- kittsol:** See kittysol.
- kittysol:** India. Slang for umbrella.
- kittysoll:** See kittysol.
- kitysol:** See kittysol.
- kiver:** Shako.
- kkokkaot:** Korea. Children's gala dress.
- kkwemaeda:** Korea. To darn.
- klāda:** Sweden. To clothe or to dress.
- klāde:** Sweden. Cloth.
- klāder:** Sweden. Clothing.
- klafft:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Pharaoh's striped fabric headdress on which a sparrow hawk was woven. Worn over the temples and tied or pinned behind the base of the head.
- klapa:** Poland and Portugal. Lapel.
- klapbroek:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). South Africa. Breeches with a flap-fly front.
- klapong sirat:** Borneo. Man's waistcloth with decorated flap in back.

klapove hitl: *See* lappenmutze.
Klapphut: Germany. Gibus.
klashnik: Bulgaria. Thick wrap of wool and goat's hair.
klaw-i jnan: Iran. Unmarried woman's pillbox hat.
klaw-i pyawan: Iran. Crocheted skull cap.
kleeden: Holland. To clothe or to dress.
kleederen: Holland. Clothing.
kleedermaker: Holland. Literally "clothes maker," tailor.
kleeding: *See* kleederen.
kleiden: Germany. To clothe or to dress. *See also* woeten.
kleider: Germany. Clothing.
Kleiderrock: Germany. Jumper.
kleidunge: *See* kleit.
Kleinod: *See* Juwel.
kleinood: *See* juweel.
kleinōt: *See* gimme.
kleit: Germany. Old word for clothing.
klejnot: Poland. Jewel.
klenot: Czechoslovakia. Jewel.
kletje: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Collarette.
klídja: Greece. Embroidery or black cloth bands on the siguni.
klier: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Diminutive name for a collar.
klimatáca: Greece. Embroidery for everyday chemises.
klistó jiléci: Greece. Bride's vertically buttoned vest.
klobouk: Czechoslovakia. Hat.
klobuk: 1. Croatia and Serbia. Hat. 2. Poland. High cap.
kløða: Norway. Old word meaning to clothe or to dress.
kløde: Denmark and Germany. 1. To clothe or to dress. 2. Cloth.
kløder: Denmark and Germany. Clothing.
kløði: Norway. 1. Old word for clothing. 2. Old word for cloth.
klompen: Holland. Heavy wooden shoe; a sabot.
klonári: Greece. Embroidery design for chemises of newly married women.
klöppel: Germany. Bobbin.
klos: Holland. Bobbin.
klosant: Belgium. Bobbin lace.
kluteen: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1815, French figured and striped silk used for women's spensers and pelisses.
kna: Greece. Henna staining of bride's hands.
knap: Denmark. Button.
knapp: Sweden. Button.
knee breeches: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to 20th century. Worn from 1570s on, men's breeches that closed below the knee.
knee buckles: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Buckles that secured the knee-bands on men's breeches.
knee-band: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Band that closed the knee breeches below the knee.

knee-fringe: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1670 to 1675, fringe of ribbons worn around the base of open breeches.
knee-piece: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Top portion of boot hose.
knee-string: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ties for gathering in the breeches below the knee.
knevel: *See* snor.
Knickerbockers: Germany. Knickerbockers.
knickerbockers: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Knee-length men's trousers. Named for Father Knickerbocker. 2. Introduced in 1867, thick, coarse wool fabric, sometimes speckled.
kniebroek: *See* kuitbroek.
Kniehosen: Germany. Knee-breeches.
kniepe: Lithuania. Pin.
Kniestrümpfe: Germany. Long socks.

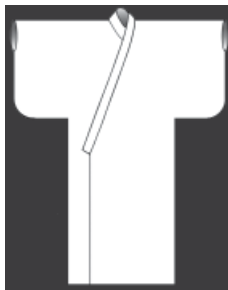


knickerbockers

knife pleats: Series of small, hard pleats, all facing the same direction.
knights blue: (1930–1940 C.E.). A new color.
knijpbril: Holland. Pince-nez.
knipling: 1. Denmark. Lace. 2. Norway. Metal lace.
kniplinger: Denmark. Lace.
knipmuts: Holland. Woman's broad lille lace bonnet with long tail at nape of neck.
knobkerry: South Africa. Walking stick.
knoflik: Czechoslovakia. Button.
knol: Holland. Jade.
knoop: Holland. Button.
knoopsgat: Holland. Buttonhole.
knop: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Button or tassel. 2. *See* knoop.
knopahaak: Holland. Buttonhook.
Knopf: Germany. Button.
Knöpflers: United States of America. Word referring to Mennonites.
Knopfloch: Germany. Buttonhole.
Knopflochblume: *See* Knopfloch.
knypkis: *See* saga.
k'o ssü: China. Silk tapestry.
kobaltblauw: Holland. Powder blue.
Kobe flannel: Japan. Similar to challis, only finer and more closely woven.
kobe gani: Timbuktu. A silver thumb ring.
kobene: Ghana. Vermillion red Ashanti cloth worn when the chief has just lost a close relative.
kobene cloth: *See* kobene.
kochi: India. The tucked in portion of the pleats of the sari.
kodmen: Hungary. Short coat.

- ködmön:** Hungary. Woman's sleeved, embroidered lambskin jacket that reaches to the waist. It has standing collar and is trimmed in fur.
- kodongsæk:** Korea. Brown; reddish brown.
- kodot:** Korea. Outer garment.
- kodulch'i:** Korea. Ceremonial white cuffs on a jacket.
- koffo:** Indonesia. Manila hemp.
- kogai:** Japan. A large, thick bar to which a woman's hair is fastened.
- kogel:** See gugel.
- kogin:** Japan. White cotton thread embroidered on rough indigo linen.
- kohl:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Black cosmetic used to make up the eyes and eyebrows.
- kohlschwartz:** See pechschwartz.
- kojiné:** Lithuania. Stocking.
- kokade:** Russia. Cockade.
- Kokarde:** Germany. Cockade.
- kokechi:** Japan. Tie-dyeing.
- koketsu:** Japan. Tie-dyeing.
- ko-kinran:** Japan. Ancient kinran.
- kokoo:** Ghana. The color red.
- kokoshnik:** Russia. Most valued part of a peasant woman's holiday costume. Shape of this elaborately trimmed headdress varies widely in different regions.
- kokowai:** See horu.
- koksya:** India. 1. A cloth that covers the genitals. 2. The border of a garment.
- kola:** 1. Pakistan. Man's little round embroidered hat. 2. Persia. Turban. 3. Samoa. Collar.
- kolah:** Persia. Brimless black lamb or cloth cap in a turban shape.
- kólan:** Greece. Silver belt.
- kolaristó:** Greece. Cotton petticoat.
- kolbe:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Man's hairstyle in a bowl shape.
- kol'co:** Russia. Finger ring.
- kolczyk:** Poland. Earring.
- kolder:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Soft leather jerkin.
- kolinsky:** Italy. Chinese or Siberian mink (*Mustela sibirica*) with straight, silky fur that is dyed brown to mimic sable.
- Kolinsky:** Germany. Kolinsky fur.
- kolitsa:** Bulgaria. Black woolen shawl worn wrapped around the fur cap, ends hanging down in back.
- koller:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Prussia. Front buttoning, long tunic worn by cuirassiers.
- kolnierz:** Poland. Collar.
- koloa:** United States of America. Hawaii. Long cane with a crook.
- kolob:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew person's linen tunic.
- kolobium:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). One-piece shirt-like garment worn by men. Opened on side for the arm and was often woven in one piece.
- kolobus:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Worn in fourth-century B.C.E., chiton made of two pieces of fabric that were sewn together at shoulders and sides, leaving openings for the head and arms. Often worn girded at the waist.
- koloka:** United States of America. Hawaii. Cloak; cape.
- kolonáto:** Greece. Mourning chemise.
- kolor granatowny:** Poland. Navy blue.
- kolor khaki:** Poland. Khaki, the color.
- kolpak:** Poland. High, sable hat trimmed with plush.
- kolpos:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Bloused part of the chiton at the waist.
- komag:** Norway. Man's reindeer hide boots.
- komager:** Norway. Worn by Lapps, soft heelless booties.
- komānam:** India. Loincloth.
- kombologion:** Greek Orthodox knotted rosary.
- kombu:** Indonesia. Red dye made from the roots of the *Morinda citrifolia*.
- kombukta:** Korea. Dark red.
- komo humuhumu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Thimble.
- komo lima:** United States of America. Hawaii. Ring.
- komon:** Japan. A small all-over design done by stencil resist dyeing.
- Komparu:** Japan. Ko-kinran design named for family of Noh actors.
- komp'uruda:** Korea. Dark blue.
- komun:** Korea. Black.
- komusin:** Korea. Rubber shoes with turned up toes.
- kon:** Japan. Dark blue.
- konam:** India. Loincloth.
- kondó:** Greece. Sleeveless chemise.
- kondosa:** Japan. A thick, dark blue paper that is pasted to the inside of a hairknot.
- konfederatka:** See czapka.
- kon-gasuri:** Japan. A cotton kasuri dyed with vegetable indigo dye.
- kongdan:** Korea. Silk satin fabric.
- kontush:** Poland. Generously cut caftan-shaped mantle.
- koo:** China. Dark blue everyday clothing.
- kooi:** Japan. Baby-carrying sash.
- ko'oko'o 'amana:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "tee-shaped cane," cane with a handle.
- kooletah:** Buttonless fur coat that pulls on over the head and is worn by Eskimos.
- koong-soo:** Korea. Professional embroidery.
- koopuu:** Australia. Maori plain inner garment.
- koorhemd:** See superplie.
- kopa:** Australia. Maori flax sandal that folds around the foot.
- kopako:** United States of America. Hawaii. Topaz.
- kopča:** Bosnia. A buckle.
- kopeniak:** Hungary and Poland. Overcoat.
- Kopftuch:** Germany. Head scarf.
- kopin:** India. Man's narrow coat-like dress.

köpönyeg: Hungary. Mantle.
kopplak: Holland. Large woolen headscarf woven in colorful pattern.
koprena: Croatia and Serbia. 1. Gauze; crepe. 2. Veil.
koprina: Bulgaria. Sort of silk.
kopseró: Greece. Woven embroidery design for the apron.
koreddō: *See* garannō.
korenka: Bulgaria. Apron called bark due to hardness of the fabric.
Korin-nami: Japan. A favored decorative pattern of waves.
kornaysh: Palestine. Silk crepe fabric.
kornek: France. Lace coif.
kornish: Egypt. Hem ruffle.
korona: Poland. Crown.
koronka: Portugal. Lace.
koronki: Poland. Lace.
korowai: New Zealand. Maori term for a large, fine cloak.
korozen: Japan. Yellowish brown.
korsaza: Madagascar. Brassiere.
korset: Holland. Corset.
Korsett: Germany. Corset.
kort wollen jasje: Holland. Spencer.
korte: Holland. Breeches.
korte pruik: Holland. Bob wig.
korum: Korea. Two sashes used to tie the chogori.
koruna: Russia. Maiden's filet.
kosa: India. A fabric dyed in safflower.
kosárky: Slovakia. Hat plumes.
koshi: Japan. Plaid design.
koshiate: Japan. Shin guards for armor.
koshihimo: Japan. Waist-ties.
koshimaki: Japan. 1. Summer garment of the samurai. 2. Woman's loincloth. 3. Underskirt.
koshipiri: Japan. A style of kimono.
koshoulya: Bulgaria. Smock of the bridal costume.
kosi: Samoa. Gauze.
kosile: Czechoslovakia. Shirt.
kosírek: Slovakia. Plume worn by an unmarried man on his hat.
kosnyo: Bulgaria. Hungary. Bodice closed with a flap called the fudzo.



kosode

kosode: Japan. Kimono with only a small sleeve opening. The fore-runner of the modern kimono.
kosovorotka shirt: Russia. Man's traditional peasant shirt with band collar, long full sleeves, and asymmetrical front opening. Made of cotton, silk, or wool.
Kossuth: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Low-crowned, soft, flat hat introduced by the Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth, in 1851.

k'ossuyom: Korea. Moustache.
kostbaarheden: *See* juwelen.
kostim: Serbo-Croatian. 1. Costume. 2. Swimsuit.
kostium damski: Poland. Lady's suit.
kostuum: Holland. Costume.
kosula: Poland. Shirt.
kósula: Greece. Chemise.
kosulja: Croatia and Serbia. Shirt.
kosuru: Japan. Small vine scroll pattern.
koszula damska: Poland. Chemise.
koszula meska: Poland. Shirt.
kotai: *See* lhani.
kote: Japan. Armored and chain mail sleeves.
koteny: Hungary. Very decorative apron.
koti oversaizi: Swahili. A long, Edwardian style coat.
kötö: *See* koteny.
kotoñs: France. Breton for cotton.
kotuly: Czechoslovakia. Large, round brooches.
kountouch: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Poland. Long, sleeveless coat.
kous: Holland. Stocking.
kova sheberosho: Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's head covering.
ko-watari-tozan: Japan. An early striped cotton.
koyava: India. A wrapper stuffed with cotton.
koynek: 1. Turkmenistan. Woman's loose-fitting, ankle-length dress. 2. Iran. Woman's long-sleeved tabard.
koza: Croatia, Russia, and Serbia. Leather.
kozesina: Czechoslovakia. Fur.
kozhoushé: Bulgaria. Fur coat.
kozhukh: Ukraine. Enveloping sheepskin coat. Style depends on the shape of the skins.
kozsók: Hungary. Woman's hip-length sheepskin coat embroidered with silk.
kozuch: Poland. Sheepskin.
kraag: Holland. Collar.
krachoom: Thailand. Peaked red hat worn by naak (candidate for priesthood).
krage: Sweden. Collar.
Krage: Germany. Collar.
Kragen: Germany. Collar.
kragna: Serbian. Goller.
krajky: Czechoslovakia. Lace.
krambuno: Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja sunshade made from leaves of the fan-palm.
kras: Iran. Woman's dress with a full gathered skirt and straight sleeves.
kraspeda: Hebrew. Decorative borders.
Kräuseln: Germany. Curliness.
krauss: (1920–1930 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's skirted coat; usually worn with checkered trousers.
kravata: Bosnia. Necktie.
Kravatte: Germany. Necktie.
krave: Denmark. Collar.
krawat: Poland. Necktie; cravat.

Krawatte: *See* Halsbinde.

krawiec: Poland. Tailor.

kredemnon: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's veil worn to conceal face.

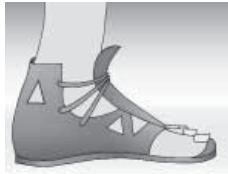
kredka: Poland. Lipstick.

krejci: Czechoslovakia. Tailor.

kreklis: Lithuania. Shirt.

kremezi: Greece. Red outlining thread.

Krempe: Germany. Brim.



krepis

See also photospread (Foot and Legwear).

krepis: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Light, thin soled sandal worn laced to ankle.

Krepp: Germany. Crape.

Kreuzstich: Germany. Cross-stitch.

krez: France. Breton for shirt.

krimija: *See* kanseya.

krimmer: Gray lamb fur.

Krinoline: Germany. Crinoline.

kripani: India. Scissors.

krochmal: Poland. Starch.

crojac: Croatia and Serbia. Tailor.

kroplap: *See* neerstick.

krósça: Greece. Gold lace knitted with real gold on spindles.

krosto: Greece. The rolled section of the tsemberi.

krótkie spodnie: Poland. Knickerbockers.

kroumir: France. A soft leather slipper-like shoe.

krpce: Slovakia. Rough leather moccasins.

kuang tok: Laos. Special outfit worn by the oldest son at his parent's burial.



kroumir

krul: *See* ringetje.

krulletje: *See* ringetje.

kruneforkle: Norway. Apron with embroidered stylized crowns.

krupáca: Greece. Embroidery design for the everyday chemise.

kruseler headdress: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Germany. Woman's headdress of looped braids.

kruzeno: Russia. Lace.

kruzhevo: Russia. Lace.

krzno: Croatia and Serbia. Fur.

k'sa: Tuareg man's draped cloak, about six yards long. Worn over a kumya and pantaloons.

kselitisi: Greece. The jeweled ornament worn on the front edge of the tsemberi.

kshat: *See* sherihah.

Kshauna: India. Linen.

kshouma: India. Linen.

ksirodaka: India. A light silk stuff.

ksoulia: Greece. A bride's small fez covered with coins.

ktef: Morocco. Jewish woman's velvet chemise.

ku: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Trousers

made from tubes of fabric that were joined with gussets in the crotch. Had a cotton waistband.

ku zhe: China. Northern man's pleated coat and breeches.

kuakalikea: United States of America. Hawaii. Cloth with white on its edges.

kubba: Afghanistan. Tunic.

kubba'ah: *See* libbadeh.

kubi najûn kudo: Korea. Low-heeled shoes.

kubi nop'ûn kudu: Korea. High-heeled shoes.

kudtâ: India. Long coat; long sleeved tunic.

kuduggun: Korea. Shoestring.

kueka: United States of America. Hawaii. Sweater.

kuffieh: *See* kaffiyeh.

kufia: Tunisian Hebrew woman's pantaloons that are fitted to the ankle.

kufiyeh: *See* kaffiyeh.

kuftan: Egypt. Robe.

kugel: *See* gugel.

kugunni: Timbuktu. A silver ring with an ovoid projection.

kuî humahuma: United States of America. Hawaii. Needle.

kuî kaiapa: United States of America. Hawaii. Safety pin.

kuî kele: United States of America. Hawaii. Large needle.

kuî lihilihi: United States of America. Hawaii. Crochet hook.

kuî ulana: United States of America. Hawaii. Knitting needle.

kuiki: United States of America. Hawaii. To quilt.

kuïtbroek: Holland. Knee-breeches.

kuka: United States of America. Hawaii. Coat.

kuka ua: *See* kuka weke.

kuka weke: United States of America. Hawaii. Raincoat.

kuka'a: United States of America. Hawaii. Bolt of cloth.

kuka'aila: United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "oiled coat," raincoat. *See also* kukaua and kukaweke.

kukaenalo: United States of America. Hawaii. Unbleached muslin.

kukaua: *See* kuka'aila.

kukeweke: *See* kuka'aila.

kulah: 1. India. A stiffened and slightly domed cap worn under the turban. 2. Iran, Turkey. High, cylindrical felt hat.

kulahâ: India. High cap.

kulah-e kordi: Iran. Married woman's turban made from fringed scarf trimmed with sequins and braid.

kulahî: India. Child's cap that covers the ears.

kulah-i pahlavi: Turkey. A peaked cap similar to the French kepi.

kule: Korea. Girl's richly embroidered, winter silk hat worn on outings. Has several wide ribbons with silk tassels in the back. Held on with sashes under the chin.

kulgie: *See* culgee.

- kulia:** United States of America. Hawaii. Twill.
- kullah:** Persia. Pointed skullcap.
- kullu:** Timbuktu. A C-shaped bracelet of silver or iron.
- kum:** Palestine. Tight sleeves.
- kumach:** Russia. Fustian.
- kumbi:** India. Silky fiber from a white silk-cotton tree.
- kumbit:** Korea. The color gold.
- kumkuma:** India. The color saffron.
- kummul:** *See* kambala.
- kumpi:** Inca. A fine cloth.
- kumshigye:** Korea. Gold watch.
- kumya:** 1. Morocco. Shirt that fastens down the front with closely set buttons and loops. 2. Tuareg man's sleeveless bodice.
- kunba:** India. A round crown.
- kundala:** India. A simple ring or circle earring.
- kundalas:** India. Ear-drops.
- kundura:** *See* cipela.
- kening:** Borneo. Yellow.
- kunka unku:** Bolivia and Peru. Man's poncho.
- k'unmori:** Korea. Woman's large ceremonial hairstyle.
- kunna:** Timbuktu. A filigree hair ornament.
- kunono:** United States of America. Hawaii. Bright red.
- kuntunkuni:** 1. Ashanti. Widow's skirt. 2. Ghana. Dark brown cotton or linen cloth.
- kuokvilna:** Lithuania. Cotton.
- kupasi:** Afghanistan. Woman's headdress made of a heavy fabric rectangle that hangs down the back. Ornamented with cowrie shells, beads, pompons, and bells.
- kupe'e:** United States of America. Hawaii. Bracelet; anklet.
- kupe'e niho 'ilio:** United States of America. Hawaii. Dog-tooth anklets.
- kupiah:** Indonesia. Velvet cap.
- kupkeh:** Poland. Jewish woman's lace cap trimmed with flowers and birds.
- kuppasam:** India. A man's jacket.
- kurass:** Holland. Cuirass.
- Kürass:** *See* Brustharnisch.
- kurira:** India. Woman's horn-shaped coiffure.
- kuri-ume:** Japan. Purple with tints of yellow and red.
- kurligatka:** Bulgaria. Apron.
- kurni:** Ethiopia. Ten cubit garment given to the father of the bride by the groom.
- kuro:** Japan. Black.
- kuro montsuki haori:** Japan. Man's black silk haori worn for school ceremonies and mourning.
- kurochō:** Japan. A dark blue robe worn by women at weddings.
- kuro-ume-zome:** Japan. Dark purplish red color.
- kurpasaka:** India. Royal person's long, sleeveless coat; woman's bodice.
- kurpasika:** India. Woman's bodice-like garment.
- kurpè:** Lithuania. Shoe.
- kursés:** Greece. Gold lace.
- kurta:** 1. India. Of Parthian, Kushan, and Scythian origin, an undershirt with a four-pointed hem and ruched sleeves. 2. India. A long shirt. 3. Africa. Smock-like long white cotton shirt.
- kurta pyjama:** India. Tunic and trousers ensemble.
- kurteh:** Turkmenistan. Married woman's elaborately embroidered coat worn with the left armseye over the headdress.
- kurtéles:** Greece. Purchased ribbon.
- kurti:** 1. India. Long, sleeveless blouse worn over a backless blouse. 2. Turkestan. Woman's sleeved mantle worn over the head. 3. Hungary and Romania. Blue or black short jacket.
- kurtka:** 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Poland. Short jacket with high collar and short tails edged with wide colored band. The tails were worn loose in winter and hooked back together in summer. 2. Russia. Short jacket.
- kuru:** New Zealand. Maori ear pendant.
- Kurume-gasuri:** Japan. Kasuri from Kurume.
- Kurze hose:** Germany. Shorts.
- kusabha:** India. A safflower-dyed cloth.
- kusak:** 1. Bulgaria. Short, sleeveless jacket. 2. Turkey. Embroidered waist girdle whose ends are tied in a looped bow in front.
- kushak:** Russia. Soldier's girdle.
- kushma:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Man's tunic, similar to the Inca unku. It functions as a shirt.
- kusi:** Edo (1600–1867 C.E.). Japan. An ornamental hair comb.
- kusljak:** Hungary and Yugoslavia. Man's mantle of coarse homemade woolen fabric.
- kusma:** *See* 'unku.
- kussabi:** United Arab Emirates. Sleeveless, knee-length tunic.
- kusti:** India. Woolen cord worn as a girdle by the Parsis.
- kusulaka:** India. Woman's skirt.
- kutapa:** India. Tibetan shawls.
- kutchi bharat:** India. A form of embroidery made by using an awl (aar).
- kutsani gashti:** Bulgaria. Inner pair of trousers of cotton. Worn under beli potouri.
- kuttan:** India and Persia. Flax or linen cloth.
- kutusoff hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1813, cloth cap that turned up in front, tied under the chin, and was finished with a feather. Named for the Russian general.
- kutusoff mantle:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Made in fabric to match the kutusoff hat, had high puckered collar and shoulder width lapels. Fastened at neck with a brooch.
- ku'uwelu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sarong.
- kuvaa kisivilyan:** Swahili. To wear civilian clothes. This term refers to policemen in off-duty clothing.

kuvala: India. A short sari that reaches to just below the genitals.

kuvinda: India. A weaver.

k'uyu: Bolivia. Made from handspun sheep's wool, a white cloth.

kuze: Czechoslovakia. Leather.

kuzufu: Japan. A cloth woven from kuzu vine.

kuzununo: *See* kuzufu.

kwasida adinkera: Ghana. White or yellow cloth with bands of yellow, black, red, and white.

kwef: Poland. Veil.

kwigo: Korea. Earring.

kwitsa pargates: Ecuador. A young girl's sandals.

kwun: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a skirt.

kyahan: Japan. Leggings.

kyaphi: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). A perfume, supposedly the favorite of Cleopatra.

kyara-abura: Edo (1600–1867 C.E.). Japan. Literally "aloewood oil," a cosmetic paste of solid fat used to shape a man's knot of hair.

kyne: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Soldier's leather helmet.

kyonjingmul: Korea. Silk fabrics.

kyorhon panji: Korea. Wedding ring.

kyorhon yak'on panji: Korea. Engagement ring.

Kyo-zome: Japan. Dyeing done in Kyoto.

kyrbasia: Mesopotamia. Hat similar to the Phrygian bonnet.

kyrtill: *See* kirtle.

L

- la:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Sweden. Bride’s chaplet, an embroidered band or fabric band decorated with silver ornaments.
- lã:** Portugal. Woolen fabric.
- la bolsa:** Mexico. Large fold in the front of a Zoque Indian woman’s skirt (el costal).
- la Bretelle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman’s cloak trimmed with broad moiré or velvet ribbon.
- la Ciré:** Cotton fabric combining seersucker, piqué, and leno characteristics.
- la coiffure Diane:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, pearl ornament held in place on the chignon by a gold or silver arrow.
- la compesse Walewski:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, gossamer lace shawl embroidered with glossy straw. It had an embroidered flounce.
- la Equestrienné:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman’s cloth habit. Skirt was trimmed with velvet buttons. Short jacket was trimmed with the same and loops of braid. Habit included a habit-shirt and sleeves of cambric.
- la Esmeralda:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, mantilla with a fitted body. Skirt had two deep falls of white lace. Elbow-length sleeves were finished with two white lace falls.
- la Grange:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman’s cloth basquine with a waist-length bertha. It was trimmed with velvet ribbon in a Greek pattern and fringe.
- la Hermione:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, semi-fitted, glacé silk mantilla. It was trimmed with six rows of quilled ribbon.
- la Manuela:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, black taffeta Spanish mantilla trimmed with a deep sewing-silk fringe and a row of Guipure lace.
- la Marguerite:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Velvet mantle closely fitted in the bodice with a full sacque skirt. Edged in therry velvet.
- la Mignene:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman’s mantle with three volants.
- la Ophelia:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, mantilla trimmed at the hem, elbow, front, and back seams with a double puff of silk. It had a single fall of lace from the bottom edge, a double fall on the sleeves.
- la pliant:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Steel invention from 1896 which held out the hem of women’s skirts in the back. Could be used in different skirts.
- la Princesse:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Worn for evening, a wire-framed, velvet-covered cap trimmed with braided ribbon.
- la Puritana:** *See* Puritan.
- lá sen:** Vietnam. Semi-circular collar on a blouse.
- la Stella:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850s, mantilla that was lightly fitted in the body. The basquin had two flounces with deep scallops. Sleeves flared to the wrist.
- la vierge:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Literally “infant’s waist,” bodice with the front gathered in a fan shape.
- la’a:** United States of America. Hawaii. Width of cloth.
- laars:** Holland. Boot.
- la’au su’isu’i:** Samoa. Sewing machine.
- labaada:** *See* chuga.
- labādā:** *See* cogā.
- labang:** Borneo. White.
- labarikada:** Nigeria. Yoruba man’s close-fitting cap with earflaps.
- label cloth:** Sized cotton fabric used for tags and labels.
- labong:** Borneo. 1. Man’s handkerchief, usually decorated. 2. Man’s cap of woven cane.
- labrada:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Embroidered.
- labret:** Mayan. Lip-plug worn through a perforation in the lower lip.



la Princesse

lacca: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Precious red dye.

lacerna: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Coarse wool, short circular cape worn by the lower classes.

lacet: 1. Silk or cotton braid used in lace. 2. Braid used to cover seams in upholstery.

Lachen: *See* Tuoch.

lacet: *See* herlot.

lacing protector: Placket of fabric that spans the gap between the lacing on a corset. This allows the lacing to draw smoothly and protects the wearer's skin.

lacing studs: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1897, oval brass hooks used on men's shoes for lacing.

lakis: Square net foundation on which darned laces are made.

lad: Norway. From the old Norse word, *hlað* or *hlaða* (to lay something in a certain order, on top of each other or side by side). Headdress decorated with ornaments attached to an unseen base layer of fabric.

laddie, come follow me: *See* beau-catcher.

läder: Sweden. Leather.

ladva: India. Literally "sweet," a small round tattoo on a woman's chin.

Lady Alice sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, small bishop sleeve gathered to cuffed band.



Lady Diana hat

Lady Diana hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, leghorn straw hat with double turn.

lady's cloth: Variety of lightweight, woolen broadcloth.

la'ei: Samoa. Clothes.

laeloa: United States of America. Hawaii. Kind of wine red cotton cloth.

lafa'if: Palestine. Attached to the *smadeh*, two long bands of fabric used to bind the hair. Held on with silver chin chain.

laffayef: Palestine. Woman's hairband.

laffeh: Palestine. Man's turban made from Syrian silk or cotton fabric, often striped or checked. Fringed on the ends.

lafun: Nigeria. Starch paste used as a resist.

laggosszárú csizma: *See* keményszárú csizma.

lagidigba: Nigeria. Yoruba woman's waist beads.

lagos: Africa. Coarse, irregular, brownish cotton fabric.

lah: *See* qatifah-i-purbi.

lahalile: United States of America. Hawaii. Dark navy blue calico with a small white print or dots.

laharia: *See* leheria.

lahariyo: India. Zigzag-patterned scarf. *See also* lahasyo.

lahasyo: *See* lahariyo.

lahra patora: India. Skirts.

lai kee wat chau: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a

smooth, shiny, black *chau* with a rust colored under-surface. It was used to make holiday clothing.

Laibli: Germany. Sleeveless bodice that fastens down the front. The armseyes, neck, and front are decorated with braid. May be plain or embroidered.

lainakini: United States of America. Hawaii. Navy blue cloth.

laine: France. Worsted or woolen fabric.

laine foulard: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1861, silk and wool blend washing silk.

laipeid: Ireland. Gaelic word for lappet.

laj kadvu: India. The wearing of a veil over the face.

laj karvu: *See* laj kadvu.

lájbi: 1. Hungary. Black brocade waistcoat trimmed with metal, bone and glass buttons, and braid. 2. Romania. Vest.

lájish: Navajo. Glove.

laka: India. The border of a garment.

lake: 1. Clear purplish red. 2. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for fine linen.

lakeke: United States of America. Hawaii. Jacket; blouse.

laken: Holland. Cloth.

lal: India. The color scarlet.

lalaga: Samoa. To weave.

lalatantuja: India. A variety of silk.

lalatika: India. Pendant worn on a chain in the center of a woman's forehead.

laliàn: China. Zipper.

lamak: 1. Indonesia. Long, narrow textiles used as hangings before shrines. 2. *See* phaa chet naa.

lāmann: *See* lāmind.

lamb mena: Madagascar. Literally "red cloth," burial shroud.

lamba: 1. Madagascar. Brightly colored shawl or mantle; generic term for fabric. 2. Fabric of date leaves made and worn by some African natives.

lamba maitso: Madagascar. Literally "green cloth," mourning fabric.

lamba soratra: Madagascar. Patterned fabric.

lambahoany: Madagascar. Man's hip wrap.

lamballe: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Silk scarf trimmed in lace. Named for the Princesse de Lamballe.

Lamballe bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1865, very small straw bonnet with a slightly curved brim that was worn flat on the head and tied under the chin. Sometimes had a veil in back or lace lappets on the sides.

lambana: India. A long necklace.

lamboys: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Knee-length steel skirt worn as part of armor.

lambrequin: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Scarf worn over the helmet as protection from the elements.

- lambsdown:** Heavy, knitted, wool fabric with a thick nap on one side.
- lambskin:** 1. Leather made from the skin of a lamb less than two months old. 2. Lambskin that has been dressed with the wool on it. 3. Cotton or wool fabric with a napped, fleecy surface. 4. White leather apron worn by freemasons.
- lamé:** 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Fabric woven of strips of metal. 2. Fabric made of metallic thread.
- lamhain:** Ireland. Glove.
- lámhainn:** Ireland. Glove; especially a kid glove.
- lámhan:** Ireland. Glove; gauntlet.
- lamhas:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for glove.
- lámh-fhàil:** Ireland. Bracelet.
- lāmind:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for glove.
- Lamm:** Germany. Lamb fur.
- lammie:** *See* lammy.
- lammy:** Sailor's quilted sweater.
- lamouxa:** Greece. Velvets.
- lampas:** 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Fabric with an elaborate, ornamental design. 2. Fabric with two or more color jacquard.
- lampasi:** Russia. Stripe down the side of dress trousers.
- lampshade dress:** (1910–1920 C.E.). Double tiered dress with the top tier wired out in the shape of a lampshade.
- lan:** Croatia and Serbia. Flax.
- lan yu:** China. Dark blue feathers from a crow's tail.
- lana:** Ecuador, Guatemala, Italy, and Spain. Wool.
- lāna:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Wool.
- lana de alpaca:** Spain. Alpaca wool.
- Lancer jacket:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1859, woman's jacket with points at the hips. Had mousquetaire sleeves.
- landrines:** Louis XIII. Men's boots with flared tops that were turned down for riding.
- landy:** Madagascar. Silk.
- láng:** Vietnam. Black taffeta.
- langar:** India. Close-fitting anklet of gold or silver, studded with precious stones.
- lange:** Swaddling cloth.
- Lange hose:** Germany. Trousers; slacks.
- langet:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). 1. Lace or thong for closing a garment. 2. Plume on a knight's helmet.
- langettes:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). String of beads.
- langgu lungping:** Borneo. Earring.
- langkit:** Philippine Islands. Separately woven bands on a malong.
- langooty:** India. Small loincloth.
- langoti:** India. A narrow loincloth.
- Langtry bonnet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Small, close-fitting bonnet. Named for the famous actress Lilly Langtry.
- Langtry hood:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1880s, woman's detachable hood worn with any outer garment.
- languette:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Used from c1818 to 1822, flat trim used on skirts and pelisses.
- languti:** India. Loincloth.
- lānh:** Vietnam. Taffeta.
- lanilla estampada:** Spain. Delaine.
- lansdowne:** Fine, wiry, plain or twill weave fabric with silk warp and worsted weft used for women's dresses.
- lantern sleeve:** Bell shaped sleeve with circular wrist.
- lanumoana:** Samoa. Blue.
- lanzadera:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Shuttle or bobbin.
- lap:** 1. Tab. 2. To fold over. 3. Part of garment covering lower part of body. 4. Folded section of garment used as a pocket.
- lapa:** Germany. Woman's white or pastel large padded headdress.
- lapel:** Part of garment that folds over, especially the front neckline of a garment.
- lapel pin:** Small pin worn on lapel.
- lapela:** Portugal. Coat lapel.
- lapin:** France and Italy. Loosely sheared fur of rabbit dyed in fanciful shade.
- Lapin:** Germany. Lapin fur.
- lapiz lazuli:** Semi-precious dark blue gemstone.
- Lapland beaver:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1859, twill weave fabric with plush face used for capes and other outdoor garments.
- Lapland bonnet:** Lapland. Traditional four pointed bonnet. Three of the points were stuffed with down, the fourth served as a purse.
- lap-mantle:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Rug for the knees.
- lapot:** Russia. Shoe made of strips of the inner bark from the birch or lime tree and laced together.
- lappa:** 1. Nigeria. Ibo man's long skirt. It is a cloth worn wound around the middle and then twisted and tucked over at the top in front. On the Niger Delta, it is worn fastened on the side. 2. Sierra Leone. A length of cotton or silk cloth that is worn around the waist as a skirt.
- lappa cloth:** West African fabric made from narrow strips that are sewn together.
- lapped sleeve:** Short sleeve with portion of fabric folded to front or back simulating a seam.
- lappenmutze:** Poland. Jewish man's cap with ear flaps.
- lappet:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Pendant pieces of headdress that hang on the sides or behind the head. Plain or trimmed in lace.
- laranja:** Portugal. Orange colored.
- lärft:** Sweden. Linen.

- larga:** *See* puntada recta.
- lark:** Pale buff color.
- larkspur:** Light blue with pale greenish tinge.
- larrigan:** Knee-high boot with a moccasin foot worn by lumbermen and trappers.
- lāsa:** Ireland. Lace.
- lasdadh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for lace.
- laseh:** Palestine. Rectangle of white silk or cotton netting with metallic wire. Worn by women as a head covering.
- lashdóon:** Navajo. Ribbon.
- laska:** Poland. Walking stick.
- lasoa:** Madagascar. A silk cloth.
- lasting boots:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Boots with the uppers made of black cashmere.
- lasuor:** China. Zipper.
- latão:** Portugal. Brass.
- latch buckle:** Lapped belt buckle with metal swivel closing.
- latchet:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Lace, thong, or strap that fastens shoe or sandal.
- laticlaves:** *See* clavi.
- látsíní:** Navajo. Bracelet.
- Lätzchen:** *See* Schurze.
- lau:** Indonesia. Women's waist garments that use beads and shells in embroidery as a form of decoration.
- lau pahudu:** Sumba. Women's sarongs.
- lauhitaka:** India. A red fabric.
- laundry duck:** Variety of wide duck fabrics used to cover rolls in laundry machines.
- lauoho:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "head leaf," the hair on the head.
- lauoho ku'i:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "added hair," a hair switch.
- láurea:** Portugal. Crown of laurel.
- lava-lava:** Samoa. Loincloth of printed calico worn by the natives.
- lavalier:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Necklace with a pendant, popularized by Louise de la Valiere, mistress of Louis XIV.
- lavanda:** Italy and Spain. Lavender.
- lavende:** France. Lavender.
- lavender:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to present. United Kingdom. Light violet color.
- Laveuse costume:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1876, day dress with an overskirt (tunic) that was folded up, draped on the sides, gathered in back, and buttoned in place.
- Lavinia:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Color of Wedgwood.
- Lavinia hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Fashionable in 1807, variety of the gipsy hat.
- lavreg:** *See* bragou.
- lawn:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to 20th century. Originally made in Laon, France, fine linen or cambric used to make ruffs, cuffs, handkerchiefs, aprons, or shirts.
- laylock:** *See* lilac.
- lazarines:** *See* landrines.
- lazo de entorchado:** Spain. Frog.
- lazouri:** Greece. 1. A type of embroidery. 2. Cotton embroidery thread.
- lazur:** Poland. Azure.
- lazúrja:** Greece. Embroidery, embroidered the same on both sides.
- lazurowy:** Poland. Azure colored.
- le Bijou:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, woman's wrap with a V-shaped yoke, a tulle skirt, and a pleated flounce. Trimmed with gauze ribbon and satin stripes.
- le Caprice:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, sack cloak with cape sleeves. Trimmed with velvet, embroidery, and ostrich feathers.
- le crapaud:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Silk bag for the ponytail at the back of men's wigs.
- le gilet:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Sleeveless men's vest, with back of light fabric with lacing to make it fit the form.
- le Gitana:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, hooded circular talma trimmed with plush.
- la jupon Imperatrice:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, cambric petticoat heavily starched. Six yards in circumference. Supposedly invented by Empress Eugenie.
- le printemps mantilla:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, one-piece silk mantilla that was trimmed with a deep fringe.
- le Savage:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Fringe of feathers and jet.
- leacadan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for chin cloth or child's bib.
- leading strings:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Long narrow ribbons of fabric that were attached to the shoulders of small children's garments to hold them when they began to walk.
- leadworks:** *See* wheat ears.
- leaf green:** Medium green.
- leather cloth:** United Kingdom. Cheap variety of melton.
- Leatherette:** Trade name for paper or cloth imitation leather.
- leatherine:** Imitation leather made from calico with rubber coating.
- leaves:** *See* wheat ears.
- lechugilla:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Ruff.
- lecric:** Romania. Short, sleeved vest of thick feathers.
- Leda cloth:** Wool velvet. *See also* velours de laine.
- leder:** Holland. Leather.
- Leder:** Germany. Leather.
- lederhosen:** Austria. Form of leather shorts with ornately embroidered suspenders.

ledersen: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Combination legging and shoes.

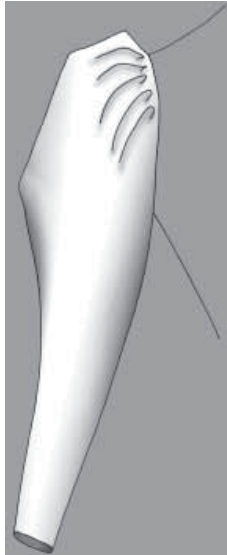
leðr: Norway. Old word for leather.

leefekye: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Bodice.

Leek button: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Patented in 1842, covered button with a flexible shank.

leetsoii: Navajo. Yellow.

lefah: *See* shal.



leg of mutton sleeves

leg of mutton sleeves: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Worn from 1828 to 1837, popular sleeve with a huge puff at the top of the sleeve that narrows to a fitted wrist. Revived from 1893 to 1899.

leghorn: Finely plaited straw.

leheria: India. A resist dyeing technique.

lehnga: India. A style in which the antariya is worn like a skirt.

lei: 1. Samoa. Ivory. 2. United States of America. Hawaii. A garland or necklace of flowers, leaves, shells, ivy, feathers, or paper given as a sign of affection.

lei 'a'i: United States of America. Hawaii. Necktie.

lei ali'i: United States of America. Hawaii. Royal lei.

lei hala: United States of America. Hawaii. Lei of pandanus keys. It is considered bad luck.

lei hoaka: United States of America. Hawaii. Necklace of hog's tusks.

lei hulu: United States of America. Hawaii. Feather lei, formerly worn only by royalty.

lei kamoe: United States of America. Hawaii. Feather lei with the feathers tightly folded together.

lei kolona: United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "crown," a rosary.

lei korona: *See* lei kolona.

lei kukui: United States of America. Hawaii. Lei of candlenut seeds.

lei leho: United States of America. Hawaii. Lei of cowry shells.

lei niho 'ilio: United States of America. Hawaii. Dog-tooth necklace.

lei ole: United States of America. Hawaii. Dog-tooth lei.

lei 'opu'u: United States of America. Hawaii. Pointed whale tooth pendant.

lei palaoa: United States of America. Hawaii. Ivory pendant; necklace of beads of whale's teeth.

lei pani'o: United States of America. Hawaii. Lei with a spiral design of color.

lei papa: United States of America. Hawaii. Flat lei, as for a hat.

lei papahi: United States of America. Hawaii. Adornment of several leis.

lei pauku: United States of America. Hawaii. Lei with sections of varying colors.

lei pawehe: *See* lei pauku.

lei po'o: United States of America. Hawaii. Lei worn on the head.

lei wiliwili: United States of America. Hawaii. Lei of wiliwili seeds.

Leibchen: Germany. Bodice.

leiber: Bulgaria. Waist-length, sleeveless jacket.

leibi: Germany. Woman's fitted bodice or dress.

Leibli: *See* Laibli.

Leicester jacket: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1857, man's British tailored lounge jacket.

lein: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Linen.

Lein: *See* Flachs.

leine: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Bulgaria. Sleeveless, ankle-length tunic in white or natural colors.

léine: Ireland. Large linen smock or shirt with wide sleeves worn by both genders. Usually dyed yellow. Also known as saffron shirt.

leine croich: Scotland. Saffron shirt of 24 ells worn belted at the waist. From 15th century, characteristic garment of Highlands.

léineag: Ireland. Little shirt.

léine-aifrionn: Ireland. Surplice.

léine-bhàn: Ireland. Smock worn by transgressors of ecclesiastical law.

léine-chaol: Ireland. White linen shirt.

léine-chròich: Ireland. Knee-length, saffron shirt or mantle worn by people of upper rank. It consisted of 24 ells of fabric and was worn belted around the waist.

Leinen: Germany. Linen.

léine-sheacair: Ireland. Narrow striped or pleated shirt.

léine-thuilinn: Ireland. Shirt of twilled linen.

léinteag: Ireland. Little shirt.

Leinwand: *See* Leinen.

leis-bheart: Ireland. Gaelic word for armor for the thigh or trousers.

leis-bhrat: Ireland. Gaelic word for a pair of trousers.

lejfa: Ecuador and Guatemala. Lye.

leki: United States of America. Hawaii. Tape used as dress trim.

lekmann detsmira: Morocco. Woman's separate white voile sleeves.

lelesepun: Celebes. Funeral shroud. *See also* poritutu roto.

lelieblank: Holland. Lily white.

lelingkok: Borneo. Zigzag.

- lemba:** Indonesia. Tiny pieces of mica sewn onto a garment.
- lembe:** Indonesia. The sacred shoulder wrap worn by royalty.
- lemister:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Fine wool used for knitted caps, commonly Herfordshire wool.
- lemmetør klæde:** Denmark. Handkerchief.
- lemon yellow:** Color of lemon fruit.
- lemster:** *See* lemister.
- len:** Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Russia. Flax.
- lencería:** Spain. Lingerie.
- lenço:** Portugal. Handkerchief.
- lenço de sêda da índia:** Portugal. Bandanna.
- lendener:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Germany. Tight tunic of very tight but pliable leather, sometimes sleeveless, but usually with short sleeves. Elaborately trimmed.
- lēne:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for shirt.
- lenn:** Ireland. Gaelic word for cloak. *See also* brat.
- leno:** Loose, open fabric in leno weave.
- leno brocade:** Leno fabric with a figure brocaded on it.
- leno weave:** Weave involving the yarns being twisted around each other in a figure eight.
- lentejuela:** Spain. Sequin; spangle.
- Leonese:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman's cloth pardessus with a fitted basque, full skirt, and flowing sleeves. Deep bertha reached a point over the arms. Pardessus had border of plush.
- leopard:** 1. Short pale fawn or light orange fur with dark brown spots from the leopard (*Felix pardus*). 2. Italy and Spain. Leopard fur.
- Leopard:** Germany. Leopard fur.
- léopard:** France. Leopard fur.
- leotard:** Stretch material garment reaching from neck to groin. Originally developed by trapeze artist, Jules Leotard.
- leotardo:** Spain. Leotards.
- lepela:** Portugal. Lapel.
- lePer:** United Kingdom. Old English word for leather.
- leperhose:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Leather boot.
- le-phuc:** Vietnam. Formal dress.
- leppi:** Cameroon. Man's full-length robe.
- ler:** France. Breton for leather.
- lerept:** Norway. Old word for linen items.
- lerion:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Worn in 12th century, fur of the dormouse.
- les shorts:** *See* hot pants.
- leso:** Kiamu. Woman's tobe.
- let:** Borneo. Green and blue glassy beads.
- lethar:** Ireland. Gaelic word for leather.
- leth-bhòt:** Ireland. Buskin.
- lether:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for leather.
- leth-ruadh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for reddish brown.
- letnik:** Russia. Outer garment that is part of holiday dress for women.
- lettered silk:** Originally, Oriental fabric decorated with letters, words, or sentences. Now, any such silk fabric.
- lettice:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Pale gray fur similar to ermine.
- lettice bonnet:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Woman's warm bonnet of lettice cut to cover the ears.
- lettice cap:** *See* lettice bonnet.
- lettice ruff:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Ruff resembling lettuce.
- lettuce green:** Light yellowish green.
- leug:** Ireland. Gaelic word for precious stone or jewel.
- leung mo:** China. Traditional coolie hat.
- levantine:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Used in 1820 and after, very soft velvet with a satin finish. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Richly faced, twill weave silk, similar to surah. 3. Glossy faced, twill weave, cotton fabric.
- levantine folicé:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1837, soft rich silk with an arabesque pattern.
- leviathan canvas:** Coarse, open, double canvas used for Berlin work.
- levite:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Polonaise made of dimity or muslin and trimmed or bordered in chintz.
- levite gown:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Trained redingote.
- Lexington cloak:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's half-yoked, fitted front, velvet cloak trimmed with moiré buttons.
- lézard:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, lizard green.
- lezim:** Morocco. Silver clasp on the endema.
- lhani:** India. Parrot green.
- li:** China. Large bamboo or straw hat with conical crown and broad brim.
- li kakini:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "tie stockings," garters.
- li kaliki:** United States of America. Hawaii. Corset lace.
- li kama'a:** United States of America. Hawaii. Shoelace.
- liagh-dhealg:** Ireland. Gaelic word for button.
- liàn:** China. White silk.
- liang dang:** China. Northern man's waistcoat.
- liang dang kai:** China. Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties. Hard metal or leather vest armor worn over heavy waistcoat.
- liang mao:** China. Flat circular hat of woven straw and bamboo with hole in center for crown of the head.
- lià-njiaokù:** China. Infant's footed pants.
- liá-nyiqú-n:** China. Woman's dress.

- liars:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Wires that supported the fichu.
- liath:** Ireland. Gaelic word for gray.
- liath ghorm:** Ireland. Gaelic word for cerulean blue.
- liath-ghuirme:** Ireland. Gaelic word for light blue.
- liath-phurpur:** Ireland. Gaelic word for mauve.
- libá:** Navajo. Gray.
- libade:** Romania. Short bodice of the cinduse.
- libas:** 1. Egypt. Very wide cotton pantaloons. 2. *See* sirwal.
- libbadeh:** Palestine. Man's white or gray felt cap worn over the taqiyeh and under the tarbush maghribi.
- Liberty art silks:** Bustle (1854–1890 C.E.). Made first in 1870s, artistically designed silk of an Indian weave.
- Liberty bodice:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) to 1960–1969 C.E. Boneless training corset for young girls.
- liberty cap:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Soft, closely fitted cap worn as symbol of liberty.
- liburnica:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's cloak.
- lichen:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, mossy green.
- lichí:** Navajo. Red.
- lichtbruin:** Holland. Nut brown.
- licinium:** Linen loincloth.
- lid:** Slang term for hat.
- lie de Bordeaux:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, deep claret color.
- lièn:** France. Breton for linen.
- liencillo:** Ecuador. Fine handwoven plain cotton cloth.
- lienzo:** 1. Ecuador. Handwoven plain-weave cotton cloth. 2. Spain. Linen.
- lienzo de algodón:** Spain. Broadcloth.
- lienzo de la India:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. East Indian cotton.
- lierre lace:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1896, fine cream net sparsely figured.
- lifú:** China. Ceremonial dress.
- liga:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Garter.
- lightfastness:** The degree to which a dyed textile resists the color-destroying effects of light.
- lightgroen:** Holland. Pea green.
- ligne empire:** France. Empire line.
- lihaf:** Oman. Gauzy shawl worn by women over the head and shoulders and tucked under the chin.
- lihilihi 'ula:** United States of America. Hawaii. Narrow band of red, as on a shirt.
- lijf:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Décolleté bodice.
- lijfje:** Holland. Bodice.
- lijnne:** Norway. Shawl.
- lijnwaad:** *See* linnen.
- lila:** Holland. Lilac colored.
- lilac:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to present. Light tint of violet.
- lilac gray:** Pale lavender gray.
- lilack:** *See* lilac.
- lila-röz:** Poland. Mauve.
- lilás:** Portugal. Lilac colored.
- lilina:** United States of America. Hawaii. Linen; flax.
- lilit:** Borneo. Gold embroidered braid.
- Lille à fond clair:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. A bobbin lace with a simple unplaited ground and small motifs contoured with thicker thread.
- Lille lace:** Fine bobbin lace with the patterns outlined in a heavy, flat cordonnet.
- Lily Benjamin:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Common term for man's white overcoat.
- lily feet:** China. Term referring to the condition of feet when bound in the traditional manner. Style began in 1200 C.E. with the birth of the Princess Taki who was born with club feet. Her tiny feet were copied by binding the feet of infants. Foot binding became a penal offense in 1912.
- Lily Langtry coiffure:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Hairstyle popularized by English actress and friend of Edward VII, Lily Langtry. Low chignon with curls around forehead.
- lima:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sleeve.
- lima puha'uha'u:** United States of America. Hawaii. Puffed sleeve.
- limào:** China. Hat for formal dress.
- limbrick:** United Kingdom. Soft, lightweight, plain weave, cotton fabric.
- lime green:** Greenish yellow.
- límeč:** Czechoslovakia. Collar
- Limerick gloves:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's fine leather gloves, either short or long, said to be made from the skin of unborn lambs or calves.
- Limerick lace:** Machine-made net with a muslin applique and buttonhole edge.
- limiste:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Woolen material.
- limousine:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Thick, rough woolen fabric.
- Limpet trunks:** (1930–1940 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's swim trunks made from Lastex yarn and bot-any wool. They had no belt or side seams and fitted smoothly over the hips.
- lin:** 1. France and Ireland. Linen. 2. Norway. Old word for linen. 3. Norway. Bridal veil. 4. *See* lien.
- lín:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for linen.
- lîná:** Romania. Wool.
- linaga:** Transvaal. Ndebele bride's sheepskin cape.
- linai:** Lithuania. Flax.
- lince:** Italy and Spain. Lynx fur.
- linchi:** Ecuador. Knotted net tote bags.
- Lincoln green:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Best green dye, done in Lincoln, United Kingdom.

Lindbergh jacket: United States of America. Man's short overcoat with a fitted waistband and wrists. Popularized by the American flier, Charles Lindbergh, in his 1927 flight across the Atlantic.

lindi: Norway. Old Norse word for belt.

lindiana: Crepe weave, worsted, and silk fabric.

lindraki: Lithuania. Skirt.

linea imperio: Spain. Empire line.

linea impero: Italy. Empire line.

linen: Fabric made from stem of flax plant.

linen: United Kingdom. Old English word for linen.

Linen: Germany. Linen.

linen mesh: Open mesh knit fabric used for infants' shirts. Often of linen and cotton blend.

linene: Cotton fabric finished to imitate linen.

linenette: Cotton fabric made to imitate linen.

ling: China. Damask silk.

ling tao: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). From 1850 to 1911, man's small, plain, stiffened collar that was worn over the pu fu. Made of silk, velvet, or fur and was sometimes worn with the pi ling.

ling yue: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Gold, jeweled collar inlaid with pearls and coral. Worn by imperial ladies on very formal occasions.

linge: France. White linen, or linen underwear.

lingerie hat: Lace or embroidery hat.

lingerie hem: Tiny rolled hem.

Lingette: Trade name for soft, satin weave, mercerized sateen woven in stripes of self-color.

lingjié: China. Bow tie.

lingjin: China. Neckerchief.

lingkòu: China. Collar button; collar stud.

lingüeta: Portugal. Tongue of a shoe.

lingzi: China. Collar.

linha: Portugal. Sewing thread.

linho: Portugal. Linen.

lini: Lithuania. Flax.

linne: See lärft.

linned: See lœrred.

linnen: Holland. Linen.

linnseach: Ireland. Gaelic word for linen fabric.

linnseach thrusaidh: Ireland. Gaelic word for linen packing cloth.

lino: 1. See tela de lino. 2. See lienzo.

lino irlandes: Spain. Irish linen.

linon: 1. Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Flax. 2. France. Cotton lawn.

linsey: United Kingdom. Strong, coarse, durable fabric.

linsey-woolsey: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to present. United Kingdom. Coarse linen and wool or cotton and wool fabric made in Linsey, Suffolk.

linstock: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Pike with branches shaped like a bird's head on each side to hold lighted match.

lint: Holland. Ribbon.

lintheum: See linum.

Lintrock: Germany. Skirt with linen strings.

linum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Flax.

Līnwāt: See Līnen.

liocadan: Ireland. Gaelic word for chin cloth.

lion: Ireland. Linen.

lionceau: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, dark fawn color.

lion-cinn: Ireland. Hairnet.

lipa bannang: Celebes. Dark cotton plaid sarong.

lipa garrusu: Celebes. Reserved for nobility, a cotton sarong that is starched and rubbed with seashell to produce a glaze.

lipine: 1. Samoa. Ribbon. 2. United States of America. Hawaii. Ribbon.

lipine silika: Samoa. Silk ribbon.

liripipe: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Long streamer attached to a headdress. Name comes from liripium.

liripium: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Hood with pointed top.

lisè: China. Chestnut color; maroon.

liseré: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Weft thread in a fabric. 2. Brightly finished, split straw braid. 3. Cord or braid used as binding.

lisle: Fabric made of lisle yarn, a fine, hard-twisted cotton thread. Named for the Flemish town where first made.

Lisle lace: See Lille lace.

lisse: 1. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1894, uncrushable chiffon. 2. Filmy silk gauze.

lissto: Norway. Ribbon.

Lissue: United Kingdom. Trade name for fine mercerized cotton handkerchiefs.

lista: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Strip of fabric applied to a garment to suggest a stripe. 2. Ecuador. Stripe.

listado: Bolivia. Striped.

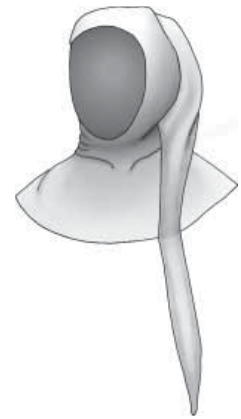
listadoes: United Kingdom. Colored cotton fabric made for export.

listao ponch: Bolivia. Popular poncho with black or burgundy ground.

listónes: Mexico. Ribbons.

litewka: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Prussia. Winter overcoat.

litham: Bedouin. Distinguishing mark of dress, facecloth worn by Tuareg women. Those of noble family wear black or blue and commoners wear white. Reveals the eyes, part of the forehead, and all of the cheeks.



liripipe

- little black dress:** (1930–1940 C.E.). Integral part of every woman's wardrobe. Dress with simple lines, short or cap sleeves, full busted bodice, and slightly flared skirt suitable for day, cocktail, or theater wear. Introduced by Coco Chanel.
- little girl collar:** Narrow round collar, smaller than the Peter Pan collar.
- little hennin:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Shortened cone headdress.
- Little Lord Fauntleroy dress:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 20th century. Introduced in 1886, young boy's fashion made of a velvet tunic, velvet knickerbockers, and a wide lace collar, with a wide waist sash with the loose ends hanging to one hip.
- little Venetian edging:** Lace edging similar to Brussels edging.
- Litze:** *See* Tresse.
- liúsb:** Ireland. Woman's tattered skirt.
- liver brown:** Dull reddish brown.
- livery lace:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Worsted braid woven with the household's design.
- lizard:** Leather from lizard skins.
- lizhin:** Navajo. Black.
- ljubičast:** Bosnia. Purple colored.
- ljubičasta boja:** Bosnia. Purple.
- llacota:** *See* llakolla.
- llakolla:** Bolivia and Peru. Large cloak.
- llambu:** Ecuador. Quichua term for a self-couching stitch.
- llano:** 1. Ecuador. Self-couching stitch. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Plain.
- llanque:** Peru. A sandal.
- llautu:** 1. Ecuador and Guatemala. Incan headband worn wrapped around the head several times. 2. Peru. Fringed vicuna wool cord worn on the head as a sign of nobility in ancient times.
- llawban:** Wales. Felt.
- llawto:** Peru. Headband worn by the Inca emperor.
- lledr:** Wales. Leather.
- lliaín:** Wales. Linen.
- llica llica ahuaska:** Peru. A thin fabric.
- lliclla:** 1. Bolivia. Cloak-like mantle. 2. Peru. Wrapping blanket.
- lliglla:** Ecuador. Quichua term for a woman's rectangular shawl worn pinned on the chest.
- llijlla:** Bolivia. Woman's mantle.
- lliklla:** 1. Ecuador. Aztec term for a shawl. 2. Bolivia and Peru. Worn as a shawl, two woven rectangles sewn together to form an almost square piece of fabric.
- llin:** Wales. Flax.
- llodrau:** Wales. Trousers.
- llogell:** Wales. Pocket.
- lloq'e:** Bolivia. Z-spun or S-spun yarn.
- loafer:** (1940–1950 C.E. to present). Slip-on leather shoe with a low heel. Based on the moccasin of American Indians.
- loba:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Long, sleeveless garment.
- lobas compridas:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Long gowns.
- lobe:** Spain. Wolf.
- lobogó-s:** Romania. Man's long, loose-sleeved shirt. Often has embroidered collar and cuffs.
- lobster helmet:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Open helmet worn in English Civil War.
- Lochsticker:** Germany. Broderie anglaise.
- lockram:** United Kingdom. Coarse, cheap linen fabric.
- loden:** 1. Thick, coarse, woolen, waterproof fabric. 2. Generally made in dark green or charcoal loden, a full-cut overcoat with a shoulder yoke.
- loden green:** Characteristic color of loden.
- lodier:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Thick pad worn on the hips to increase their bulk.
- lodix:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Psila made in Verona.
- lœder:** Denmark and Germany. Leather.
- loer:** France. Breton for stocking.
- lœrred:** Denmark and Germany. Linen goods.
- loft:** The thickness and resilience of batting.
- logia:** Greece. Silk embroidery thread.
- logwood brown:** Reddish brown.
- loincloth:** Band of material worn around the hips like a short skirt.
- lóipíní:** *See* mairtíní.
- lokalió:** *See* lei kolona.
- lokcan:** Java. Silk slendang.
- lole:** United States of America. Hawaii. Generic term for clothes.
- lole komo:** *See* lolé.
- lole lauoho:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sackcloth of hair.
- lole moe po:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "night-sleeping clothes," nightgown.
- lole paikau:** United States of America. Hawaii. Regalia.
- lole wawae:** United States of America. Hawaii. Trousers; pants.
- lole wawae moe po:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "trousers for night sleeping," pajamas.
- lole wawae puha'uha'u:** United States of America. Hawaii. Bloomers.
- lomme:** Denmark. Pocket.
- lon:** Vietnam. Stripe; chevron.
- lona:** Spain. Canvas; duck.
- London cut:** *See* drape cut.
- London dust:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). French gray.
- London Fog:** Trademark name for classic poplin raincoat.

- London mud:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Dull dark brown.
- London smoke:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Gray.
- long:** China. Five-clawed dragon embroidery worn by the emperor, the empress's sons, princes, and some nobles.
- long Duvallier:** *See* Duvillier wig.
- long johns:** Slang term for thermal underwear.
- long Melford:** United Kingdom. Long stocking purse.
- long pao:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Imperial ladies' semi-formal, official dress, a side-fastening robe embroidered with five-clawed dragons. Had long sleeves with horse hoof cuffs.
- long-bào:** Vietnam. Imperial robe.
- longcloth:** Fine, plain weave, cotton fabric with a soft finish.
- long-con:** Vietnam. Imperial robe.
- long-drawers:** India. Pajamas.
- longline bra:** Brassiere which reaches down to waist.
- longotte:** France. Coarse, stout, heavy, plain weave cotton fabric.
- longyi:** Burma. Sarong-like skirt.
- Lonjumeau dress:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, walking dress with a Greek pattern of velvet or galloon. Had full sleeves. Corsage trimmed with bretelle.
- lontra:** Italy. Otter fur.
- loo mask:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Half mask worn by women to cover only the upper part of the face.
- looking glass silk:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1892, glacé fabric with trace of moiré.
- loongee:** Afghanistan. Blue silk and cotton blend handkerchief.
- lopi:** United States of America. Hawaii. Thread.
- lopi ho'oholoholo:** United States of America. Hawaii. Basting thread.
- lopi huluhulu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Worsted thread.
- lopi kaholo:** United States of America. Hawaii. Basting thread.
- loraypu:** Bolivia and Peru. Woven diamond pattern.
- loretto:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Silk fabric used for waistcoats.
- lorg-bheart:** Ireland. Gaelic word for leg armor.
- lorgnette:** Small eyeglasses on ornamental handle.
- lorica:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Brass or bronze cuirass molded to fit the body following the line of the abdomen. Often decorated with metal reliefs and ornaments.
- lorica hamata:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Officer's lorica; mailed body armor.
- lorica plumata:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Mail made with very small scales on the surface. Uncommon.
- lorica segmentata:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Cuirass of iron strips articulated on leather straps. Had copper alloy fittings.
- lorica squamata:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Scale armor made from small metal sections wired to each other and sewn to fabric base.
- loros:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Scarf worn by the emperor.
- lorum:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Worn by Byzantine court from eighth to the 12th centuries, long narrow scarf, six to eight inches wide, and worn wrapped around the body. Evolved into long sash with head opening.
- losse japon:** Holland. Teagown.
- lostenn:** *See* broz.
- lót:** Vietnam. Garment lining.
- loth:** Ireland. Gaelic word for beard.
- lotus flowers:** *See* external high shoes.
- lotus seeds:** *See* external high shoes.
- Lou Lura cloak:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, shawl with a double point in front. Bertha-style hood. Trimmed with velvet ribbon.
- Louis XIII corsage:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1850, woman's day corsage or a pelisse-robe that was open in the center to show a chemisette or cambric pleats or embroidery.
- Louis XIV sleeve:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1850, sleeve that was widest at the bottom and trimmed with rows of fluted trim. Worn with undersleeve or engageante.
- Louisa mantilla:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, mantilla with a circular back and scarf-shaped front. Flat collar. Edged with a very deep fringe.
- Louise mantelet:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, loosely fitted silk mantelet trimmed with volants, embroidery, and fringe.
- louisine:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Used in 1880s, very thin surah silk. 2. Lightweight silk fabric resembling taffeta.
- lounge suit:** Man's suit with broad shoulders, full chest, slim hips. Popular for business wear.
- loup:** 1. Half mask. 2. France. Wolf fur.
- loutre:** 1. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a dark, rich brown. 2. France. Otter fur.
- loutre de Sibérie:** France. Kolinsky fur.
- lovadi:** India. Short woolen cadars.
- lovat:** Scotland. Heather color in tweeds.
- love:** Obsolete term for thin silk fabric.
- love knot:** Decorative knot of ribbon.
- love lock:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Curl of hair worn hanging over shoulder. 2. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Long ringlet worn at right temple.
- lovertje:** Holland. Sequin.
- lowell cloth:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. A cheap cloth made in Lowell, Massachusetts.

lower stocks: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Silk or wool cloth stockings that showed beneath the upper stocks.

lowerings: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Sacking cloth.

low-light: Darkest areas of color in a pattern.

lozi: Palestine. Almond-shaped pendant.

lu: China. Zhou dynasty. Shoes.

luan: China. Lesser phoenix.

lucco: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Originally from Florence, long gown that opened down the front and fastened at the neck. Slits on sides for arms. Worn by both genders.

Luchs: Germany. Lynx fur.



Lucia

Lucia: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). A woman's decorative apron bordered with an accordion pleated ruffle and trimmed with knots of cording and tassels.

Lucie: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's velvet mantle with guipure insertion and a flounce.

lucifer: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.).

1. In 1869, deep wine color. 2. In 1880, color of brick dust.

luciole: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, gendarme blue.

lucky bells: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, small bells worn on the chatelaine as part of Greek Revival.

luer: Norway. Caps.

lug: 1. Obsolete term for ear muff. 2. Dressy clothes.

lugadoo: India. Sari.

luhinga: East India. Petticoat.

lùireach: Ireland. Large cloak.

lùireach leathair: Ireland. Leather apron.

lùireach mhàilleach: Ireland. Coat of mail.

luirg-bheairt: Ireland. Gaelic word for leg armor.

lukini: United States of America. Hawaii. Perfume.

lukka: Lapland. Man's high-collared cape.

lulu ali'i: United States of America. Hawaii. Royal feather coat.

lumberjack: Short straight coat.

lumman: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Ireland. Large mantle.

lunardi: See balloon hat.

lung p'ao: China. Manchu emperor's robe.

lungee: See lungi.

lunghi: Somalia. Length of cloth used as a man's robe.

lungi: India. Long cotton strip worn by Hindus as a loincloth, scarf, or turban.

lunula: Crescent shaped ornament in a necklace.

lupis: Finest grade of Manila hemp.

lupo: Italy. Wolf fur.

Lurex: Trade name for a glittery yarn made from aluminum foil coated with colored plastic film.

lurik: Indonesia. Checked-weave fabric.

luroi gà: Vietnam. Tongue of a shoe.

luroi-trai: Vietnam. Cap visor.

lurot: Vietnam. Turban silk.

lusekufte: Norway. Literally "flea-jerkin," black and white woven cardigan.

lustie-gallant: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Light red.

lustre: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Mohair with shiny face.

lustrene: Thin, twill weave, cotton fabric.

lustrina: Guatemala. Mercerized embroidery cotton.

lustríña: Greece. Winter bridal shoes.

lustrine: See lustrene.

lustrini: Italy. Sequins.

lustring: See lutestring.

lutestring: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Glossy silk fabric or a dress or ribbon made from this fabric.

lutherine: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Early form of lustre.

luto: 1. Spain. Mourning. 2. Bolivia. Mourning wear.

luto huipil: Guatemala. Mourning huipil.

luto poncho: Bolivia. Worn by widowers and funeral attendees, a poncho with very narrow woven bands and no ikat.

lutto: Italy. Mourning.

lu'u 'ili: United States of America. Hawaii. Tanner of skins and hides.

luva: Portugal. Glove.

Lycra: DuPont's version of a sturdy, nonrubber, elastic fiber. See also spandex.

lynx: Long-haired, gray to orange red, slightly mottled fur. Sometimes dyed black.

lyons loops: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1865, velvet strips used to loop up woman's overskirt.

lyons velvet: Linen or cotton backed, stiff velvet with short pile.

M

M. B. waistcoat: *See* cassock vest.

ma canh gián: Vietnam. Dark brown.

mã da cam: Vietnam. Orange colored.

ma gua: 1. China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Man's short, black satin jacket lined with blue silk. It had a small standing collar. Originally fastened to right, but later, closed in center front with five loops and buttons. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for jacket of high quality black satin (dín). It had sleeves that were 15 inches wide at the wrist and featured a narrow collar worn flapped down.

má hong: Vietnam. Rouge.

ma sa: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a lightweight cotton fabric.

ma xue: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Mandarin man's black satin boots.

maa': Celebes. Sacred cloth.

ma'a taua: Samoa. Jewel.

maaporeth: Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew napkin or apron.

mabiim: Zaire. Anklets.

mábù: China. 1. Gunny cloth; sackcloth; burlap. 2. Linen.

macabre: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1832, light silk and wool combination textile figured in small patterns and edged with a Gothic border.

macacão: Portugal. Overalls.

macana: United Kingdom. Plain weave, soft, checked cotton fabric.

macaña: Ecuador. A warp-resist patterned shawl with fringed ends.

macaroni cravat: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1770s, muslin cravat edged with lace and tied in bow under chin.

macaroni suit: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Style of dress introduced by young men who had traveled in Italy. They founded the Macaroni Club in 1764 and

popularized this style of dress in 1770s. The suit consisted of short, tight coat with very tight sleeves, tight striped trousers, dainty slippers, very small tricorne and frequently included nosegay of flowers worn on the left shoulder.

macassar oil: (1890–1900 C.E.). Man's hair oil.

macchavalaka: India. An antariya worn in a fish-tail style.

Macfarlane: Caped overcoat with slits in the sides to permit the hands to reach inside the garment for the pockets of the inner garment.

macica perlowa: Poland. Mother-of-pearl.

mackinaw: United States of America. Short, thick, double-breasted coat, frequently made of plaid wool. So named from its town of origin, Mackinac, Michigan.

mackinaw cloth: Heavy, durable fabric that is often double faced, with one side napped.

mackinaw hat: Coarse straw hat of varying shapes.

mackintosh: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to present. United Kingdom. Introduced in 1836, short loose overcoat made of Mackintosh's patent India-rubber cloth. Came in drab or dark green.

maco: Long stranded cotton used in hosiery, underwear, etc.

ma-coual: Chinese. Wide sleeved jacket made of rich satin and worn by men of wealth.

macramé lace: Bulky knotted lace, usually fringed.

madagascar lace: Lace made in Madagascar with thread twisted into loops and scallops.

madapolam: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, very heavy percale made with firm, hard twisted, round threads.

madas: *See* wata.

maddavina: India. A girdle with a pendant.

madder: Plant that yields bright red dye. *See also* garanza.

madeira embroidery: White embroidery on fine linen.

- madow:** Somalia. Black.
- madras:** India. Fine, hand-loomed cotton fabric with stripes or small woven designs.
- madras gingham:** United Kingdom. Brighter than usual madras.
- madras muslin:** Muslin with heavy figures, sometimes in color.
- madras turban:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1819, women’s turban made from a blue and orange Indian handkerchief.
- madras work:** Embroidery on bright silk handkerchiefs.
- Madrid:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1857, woman’s cloth mantle with succession of capes trimmed with fringe. 2. In 1858, woman’s hooded, circular silk mantle. Trimmed with mohair and chenille passementerie.
- madvia:** India. A stuff from Mandavi.
- mae-dare:** Japan. An apron.
- mae-gami:** Japan. A boy’s forelock.
- maekko moja:** Korea. Straw hat.
- mae-migoro:** Japan. The front panel of a kimono.
- mafors:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Worn by women from sixth to 11th centuries, long narrow veil, generally covering the head and falling over the shoulders.
- magatama:** Japan. Comma-shaped beads.
- mage:** 1. Japan. Topknot. 2. Edo (1600–1867 C.E.). Japan. The main knot in a woman’s hairstyle.
- magenta:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1860, first chemical dye to be used in dress material manufacture. Hailed as queen of colors. Named after battle of Magenta in 1859. 2. Vivid red purple color.
- magiostrine:** Italy. In Milan, the local name for a boater.
- maglia piatta:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Ringed mail.
- magliette:** *See* punta.
- magoja:** Korea. Man’s full-sleeved, dropped shoulder jacket.
- mahadhana:** India. A costly bleached silk.
- maharatta:** *See* Indian necktie.
- maharmah:** Turkey and Armenia. Muslin cloth worn over head and lower face by Turkish and Armenian women.
- maheutres:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Cylindrical pads that were used to trim the shoulders of tight gippon sleeves to broaden the shoulders. Popular around 1450 C.E.
- mahimudisahi:** India. The finest muslin of Bengal origin.
- mahmudi:** India. Fine muslin.
- mahogany:** Dark red brown.
- mahoîtres:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Shoulder padding in gown or jacket.
- mahrameh:** Palestine. Christian man’s red turban.
- mahyu-salu:** India. A red cloth from Mau.
- mai:** New Zealand. Maori. A rough, coarse flax cloak.
- mai muka:** Australia. Maori general term for all inner garments.
- maiden hair:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Bright tan.
- maide’s blush:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Rose color.
- mail:** Flexible, mesh of interlocking metal rings.
- mail coach:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Very large neck-cloth folded loosely around neck and tied in front. Usually white, often a cashmere shawl. Popular with dandies.
- màilleach:** Ireland. Armor.
- màilleag:** Ireland. Earring.
- mailles carées:** France. Square meshes as in Valenciennes lace.
- maillot:** Tightly fitted, one-piece swimsuit.
- màineag:** Ireland. Glove.
- mainfaire:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Right-handed gauntlet.
- Maintenon cloak:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1860s, oversized black velvet cloak with wide sleeves enjoyed period of popularity. It was trimmed with deep pleated flounce covered in black guipure lace.
- Maintenon corsage:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Close-fitting evening bodice trimmed with ribbon knots down center front and had lace fall at waist. Popular from 1839 through 1840s.
- mairtíni:** Renaissance. Ireland. Footless stockings.
- mais:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, straw color.
- maístra:** Greece. Woman who makes embroidery.
- maiwai:** Japan. Fisherman’s ceremonial jacket.
- maize:** Soft yellow.
- majestueuse:** Patch in the center of the forehead.
- majica:** *See* podkošulja.
- majithi:** India. The color magenta.
- major wig:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Military style of wig worn by male civilians. It had a toupee and two corkscrew curls tied at the nape of the neck where it forms a double queue.
- majtki:** Poland. Woman’s panties.
- makabala:** India. Velvet.
- makalena:** United States of America. Hawaii. Fine muslin cloth.
- makalena pu’u:** United States of America. Hawaii. Dotted swiss cloth.
- makarika:** India. A hair ornament in the shape of a fish-crocodile.
- makhi:** India. Literally “fly,” a small cross-shaped tattoo on a woman’s cheek.
- makhila:** *See* pennbazh.
- maki:** *See* runa.
- maki punta:** Ecuador. A sleeve ruffle.
- maki watana:** Ecuador. A woman’s wrist wrap.

makila: United States of America. Hawaii. Maui word for needle.

maku'a: United States of America. Hawaii. 1, Dark brown. 2. Topknot of hair.

maku'e: *See* maku'a.

mālā: 1. India. Garland of flowers. 2. Necklace of beads or jewels or gold.

mala: Portugal. Handbag.

mālāband: India. Chain of pearls with pendants.

malabar: Cotton handkerchief printed in bright colors and designs.

malabary: Madagascar. Man's long robe.

malacateras: Mexico. Women who spin yarn for a living.

Malacca cane: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Cane made from mottled or clouded stem of a malacca palm.

malafa: Nigeria. Split palm leaf sun hat with a wide brim and a conical crown.

malai: India. A gold coin necklace from southern India.

malak: Palestine. Most expensive silk fabric made in this country.

malak abu wardeh: Palestine. Expensive silk fabric with red floral pattern.

malamala sahi: India. The finest quality Bengal muslin.

malas: Palestine. Loose weave striped fabric.

malausiu: India. A silk stuff or damask from Malaya.

maldā: Ethiopia. Armlet worn only by those who have killed five men, five buffaloes, and five lions.

male: Norway. Eyelet; the plural is *maler*.

malines: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1885, closely woven canvas, appearing to be inter-woven. 2. Mechlin type lace made in Malines, Belgium.

malir: India. A cotton cloth woven on narrow looms and block printed in indigo blue.

maljor: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Sweden. Lacing rings attached to a bodice. A ribbon or lace runs through the rings to hold the garment closed.

malle-molle: *See* malmal.

mallow-color: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, light shade of mauve.

malmal: India. Muslin.

malo: United States of America (Hawaii) and Samoa. Girdle or loincloth. Originally made of tapa cloth, now made of brightly dyed cotton.

malo kai: United States of America. Hawaii. Loincloth worn in the sea.

malo wai: United States of America. Hawaii. Loincloth wet in fresh water. It is taboo to wear this in the presence of a chief.

malong: Philippine Islands. Woman's sarong.

malong andon: Philippine Islands. Sarong ornamented with ikat patterns.

malong pandi: Philippine Islands. Man's sarong with horizontal stripes.

Maltese embroidery: Style of embroidery using small tassels worked on a surface of heavy material.

Maltese lace: 1. Bobbin lace similar to Mechlin and Val laces. 2. Guipure lace with simple geometric design featuring Maltese cross and dots.

malvenfarbig: *See* hellviolet.

malwa: Palestine. Silver wire bracelet.

malya: *See* mala.

mama chumbi: Ecuador and Guatemala. Literally "mother belt," a wide underbelt.

mama'o: United States of America. Hawaii. Greenish; light green.

mamelieres: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Round steel armor plates covering the breasts.

mamelouk sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1864 C.E.). Sleeve made of several puffs from the shoulder to the wrist. Puffs were formed by tying ribbons along the arm.

mameluck: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Douillette with wide, pleated back.

mameluke: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Eastern style wrap fashionable in 1806. It hung from the shoulders in folds down the back. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Ladies' sleeve cut full to the wrist.

mameluke robe: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. First appearing in 1806, a trained full loose gown.

mameluke turban: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1804, a turban of white satin trimmed with large white feather.

name-shibori: Japan. Early tie-dyeing which produced bean-shaped dots.

mamillare: *See* strophion.

mammeliers: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Steel rondels that were fastened on either side of the breastplate. Chains hung from them to secure the helmet, sword, or misericorde.

mamoodie: *See* mahmudi.

manaeka: New Zealand. Maori. A showy timu.

manag: Ireland. Gaelic word for glove or mitten.

mañanita: Spain. Bedjacket.

mã-não: Vietnam. Agate.

manasasa: India. A fine quality muslin.

manavaka: India. Necklace of twenty strings of pearls.

mancebo: Portugal. Clothes hanger.

manche: France. Sleeve.

manche à gigot: France. Puffed sleeve.

mancheron: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Half sleeve of silk or velvet seen under the wide sleeves of gowns and houppelandes.



mamelouk sleeve

manchester: Holland. Corduroy.

Manchester velvet: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Cotton velvet.

manchetknoop: Holland. Cufflink.

manchette: France. Cuff or wristband.

manchette de cour: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). French style sleeve made with English or alençon lace. Attached to dress with ribbon that matched color from the hairpiece. First introduced in 1793.

manchettes: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Gauze or lace armbands set in between puffs and worn with gowns.

manchira: India. Pearl fringed fabric.

Manchu headdress: China. Woman's hairstyle where hair is set high on head and shaped into two wings at sides which are often glued into place and decorated with gems, coins, etc.

manchurian ermine: China. Fur of weasel.

mandā paradiyā: India. Sari with circular pattern on the border.

mandalia: India. A stuff from Mandalipathaka.

mandarin: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). 1. In 1873, Chinese blue. 2. In 1877, bright green.

mandarin coat: China. Long embroidered coat worn by mandarins.

mandarin collar: Narrow standing collar on fitted neckline.



mandarin collar

mandarin color: Orange or reddish yellow.

Mandarin hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' black velvet porkpie hat trimmed with feathers on the back of the crown. Named for the French-British war with China.

mandarin sleeve: Kimono type sleeve.

mandel: India. 1. A round cap, often embroidered with gold and seed pearls. 2. A turban woven with silk and gold thread. 3. A woolen muffler worn rolled around the head like a turban.

Mandel: United States of America. Amish woman's long outer garment, like an overcoat.

mandeville: Charles I and the Commonwealth. Mandilion.

mandil: See sharb.

mandīl: Arabia. Common head veil.

mandiléño: Greece. Fine silk material.

mandili: Greece. Women's block printed scarves.

mandilion: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Man's loose, hip-length jacket with fitted sleeves and open side seams. Often worn colley-westward.

mandyas: Long outer garment similar to the cope. Worn by the clergy in the Eastern Church.

maneg: 1. Wales. Glove. 2. France. Breton for glove.

manege averte: France. Open ended sleeves.

manequim: Portugal. Tailor's dummy.

maneras: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Arm slits in a garment.

mang: China. Four-clawed dragon embroidery worn by lesser princes, nobles, and senior court officials in the Ming dynasty (1368–1644 C.E.).

mang ao: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Han woman's loose-fitting jacket. It had a plain round neck, bell sleeves, and a side opening. Usually red or blue.

mang chu: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Han woman's red or green silk skirt embroidered with dragons and phoenixes. First worn on the wedding day.

mang pao: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Four-clawed dragon long pao worn by noblewomen and officials' wives.

manga: 1. Mexico. Garment similar to the poncho; woven from wool with an opening for the head. Usually trimmed in velvet. 2. Portugal and Spain. Sleeve.

manga ahuecada: Spain. Puffed sleeve.

manga caída: Spain. Cap sleeve.

manga dolman: Spain. Dolman sleeve.

manga gitana: Spain. Magyar sleeve.

manga kimono: Spain. Kimono sleeve.

manga murciélago: Spain. Batwing sleeve.

manga raglán: Spain. Raglan sleeve.

mangaeka: See manaeka.

mangamelai: India. From southern India, a gold coin necklace set with gems.

mangas perdidas: Portugal. Hanging sleeve.

mang'to: Korea. Mantle.

mang-tô: Vietnam. Topcoat.

manguito: Portugal. Mitten.

mangulsutra: India. A black and gold necklace.

mani: India. A pearl.

mani nupura: India. Anklets of jeweled beads.

maniakes: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Collar worn by emperors.

manica: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). 1. Articulated armguard. 2. Italy. Long sleeve of a tunic. The sleeve covered the hand.

manica a buffo: Italy. Puffed sleeve.

maniche á comeo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Women's elbow-length sleeves.

manicisco: Greece. Elbow-length sleeved garment worn under the anteri.

manifer: See mainfaire.

manik ata: Indonesia. Woman's necklace of gold and blood coral worn by the Sa'dan-Toraja.

manik barata: Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja black bead.

manik bura bura: Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja white bead.

manik kalaa': Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja pink bead.

manik sekke': Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja light blue bead.

- manik tai anda'**: Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja shiny green bead.
- manik tinggi**: Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja dark red bead.
- mani-karnika**: India. Glass ear-ornaments.
- manikéttia**: Greece. Pair of cuffs.
- mani-kundala**: India. Earring inset with jewels.
- Manila hemp**: *See* abaca.
- manilha**: Portugal. Bracelet; armllet.
- manilla**: 1. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1897, yellowish beige. 2. Ecuador and Guatemala. Bracelet; arm wrap.
- manilla brown**: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1811, soft light shade, similar in color to hemp.
- manillas**: Ecuador. Bracelets.
- maninupura**: India. Anklet of precious stones.
- maniple**: Liturgical costume. 1. Ornamental handkerchief carried in the hand in the celebration of Mass. 2. Narrow band of fabric three feet long and decorated with three crosses. Worn over the left arm by priests at Mass.
- manitergium**: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Handkerchief.
- manivalaya**: India. Bracelet made of conch shells.
- manjira**: India. 1. A stuff decorated with flowers. 2. Hollow anklets which make a tinkling sound as they move.
- Manon robe**: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1850 to 1867, this garment had a front that was cut in one piece and a pleat in the back, similar to the Watteau pleat, running from under the collar to the hem.
- manopla**: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Gauntlet.
- manopole**: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Gauntlet.
- manquitos**: Peru. Oversleeves and stockings knitted with colored wool.
- mant**: Obsolete word for the mantilla.
- manta**: 1. Rough cotton cloth worn by lower classes in South America. Also refers to garments made from this fabric. 2. Guatemala. Plain white homespun cloth. 3. Ecuador and Portugal. Shawl. *See also* chale. 4. Romania. Cloak. 5. *See* phullu.
- mantal**: Ireland. Gaelic word for mantle.
- Mantal**: *See* Hachul.
- mantaga**: Arabia. Sword belt.
- mante**: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Short cape edged with lace ruffles and worn by women of high rank at court.
- manteau**: 1. Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Formal women's gown. 2. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Loose, coat-like robe worn as negligee. Worn by women. 3. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman's formal gown. Overskirt was looped back and held in place with ribbon bows. It had a train whose length determined the wearer's social position. Train was worn carried over the left arm, except in the presence of royalty, when it trained on the ground. 4. France. Cloak.
- manteau à la cavaliere**: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Circular cape.
- manteau à l'italienne**: *See* manteau à la cavaliere.
- manteau de cocher**: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, coachman's cape; Worth's polonaise with two pel-erines.
- mantee**: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's sleeved coat worn open to show the stomacher and petticoat beneath it.
- manteel**: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1730s to 1750s, scarf-like cape with long ends hanging in front and a hood in the back.
- mantel**: 1. Holland. Cloak. 2. *See* kappa. 3. *See* cloke.
- Mantel**: Germany. Cloak.
- mantelet**: Small mantle or short cloak.
- mantelet à la grand mère**: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Revived mantelet style trimmed with quillings of brocaded ribbon.
- mantelet au lever de l'aurore**: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Short mantle for morning wear.
- mantelet Isabelle**: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, black silk mantelet with deep green and black fringe.
- mantelette**: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Ladies' shaped shawl that fit the back of the body much like a jacket and reached to the knees in front.
- manteline**: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Short parade garment worn over the armor. Commonly decorated. Sometimes had a hood.
- mantell**: 1. Wales. Cloak. 2. France. Breton for cloak.
- mantelletta**: Short sleeveless robe of silk or wool worn by the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.
- mantellina**: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Hood.
- mantello**: Italy. Cloak.
- mantilla**: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Smaller version of the manto. Covered only head and shoulders.
- mantille**: Holland. Mantilla.
- mantita**: Bolivia. Extremely small mantle.
- mantle**: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Long, winter version of the mante that buttoned down the front.
- mantle and ring**: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Cloak and ring which were worn with the veil as a religious habit by widows.
- mantle lace**: Heavy, tasseled cord used in English ceremonial dress.
- mantling**: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Rough blue check cotton cloth used in making aprons.
- manto**: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Large shawl worn by women and young girls to cover the head, allowing only one eye to show. 2. Spain. Cloak.

- manto de oraciones:** Spain. Praying shawl.
- manto de pescoço:** Portugal. Plaid.
- manto militar:** Portugal. Tabard.
- mantón de mantilla:** Large embroidered shawl of silk crepe made in China and shipped to Spain where a deep fringe is added.
- mantones de Manila:** Ecuador. Shawls imported from the Far East via the Manila galleon trade.
- mantua:** 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Formal gown with formal drapery in the back. Worn over boned bodice and with elaborate skirt. Popular in United Kingdom longer than elsewhere. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). A heavyweight silk, dyed black for mourning.
- Mantua hose:** Knitted silk stockings made in Mantua, Italy.
- mantua maker:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Mantua tailor or dressmaker.
- mantua marguerite:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Woman's velvet mantua in shawl shape. Trimmed with three rows of black lace headed with narrow silk braid.
- mantua woman:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Mantua dressmaker.
- mănușă:** Romania. Glove.
- Manx plaid:** Isle of Man. Small check pattern in scarlet and bright blue.
- Mao jacket:** *See* Nehru jacket.
- máobù:** China. Coarse cotton fabric.
- máogé:** China. Poplin.
- màokuir:** China. Skullcap.
- maolag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for footless stockings.
- máolào:** China. Woolen fabric.
- máolán:** China. Darkish blue.
- maolas:** Ireland. Gaelic word for sandal.
- maolua:** United States of America. Hawaii. Kind of red tapa.
- ma'oma'o:** United States of America. Hawaii. 1. Green. 2. Green tapa.
- máoyi:** China. Woolen sweater.
- máozhipin:** China. Wool fabric.
- màozi:** China. Generic term for a hat.
- mapache:** Spain. Raccoon.
- mapel:** Zaire. Man's skirt.
- mapoto:** Transvaal. Ndebele wife's beaded rectangular apron (17-1/4 inches by 23-1/2 inches).
- mappa:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Combination handkerchief and washcloth. Also used to give signals at games.
- mappelana:** Italy. Woman's headdress.
- mappula:** *See* mappa.
- maquillage:** France. Makeup.
- máquina de gasa:** Mexico. Miniature sewing machine.
- marabou:** (20th century). 1. Feather trim made from feather of a stork. 2. Raw silk.
- marabout:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1877, woolen, soft to the touch but looked rough. 2. Delicate, thin silk fabric.
- marabout feathers:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Soft downy feathers from the tail and underside of the wings of the marabout stork. Very popular form of trim.
- marabout silk:** Thrown silk fabric.
- marabù:** Italy and Spain. Marabout.
- Marabu:** Germany. Marabout.
- marafiya:** Nigeria. Tall, domed cap made from a flour bag.
- marakatajadara:** India. An emerald green silk fabric.
- marama:** 1. Romania. Worn by matrons, long veil of thin white cotton or silk, embroidered and sequined, wound tightly around the head with an end hanging free at the back. 2. Bosnia. Scarf.
- maramica:** Croatia and Serbia. Handkerchief.
- marate:** Peru. Thick, hard sash.
- marau:** Borneo. Large cane.
- marble silk:** Silk fabric with mottled surface.
- marbrinus:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Worsted fabric woven with pale warp and colored weft that imitates marble.
- marcasite:** Glittering metal, looking like cut steel, used for jewelry.
- marcel wave:** (20th century). Type of artificial waving of the hair introduced by Marcel of France in 1907. Process was referred to as marcelling.
- marcela:** Spain. Marcella.
- marceline:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Soft silk fabric similar to a light taffeta. Used for dresses.
- marcella:** Twilled cotton or linen, used for waistcoats.
- marcelling:** *See* marcel wave.
- marchisite:** Iron pyrites facet-cut and set in jewelry to resemble diamond cluster jewelry.
- Marder:** Germany. Marten fur.
- marechal:** Scent or perfume or scented hair powder.
- marfil:** Spain. Ivory color.
- marfim:** Portugal. Ivory.
- Margaret of Valois:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's wide sleeve gathered at the top and bottom. Cap at top and deep cuff at the wrist.
- margarita:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). A pearl.
- margarite:** Italy. A thin bead.
- margaritte:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Large pearl.
- margine:** Lithuania. 1. Cloth of many colors. 2. Skirt.
- Margot lace:** Fancy fragile lace with a machine-embroidered design in a heavy cotton thread on a lightweight silk net.

marguerite: (19th century). Plastroned waistband or belt that laced in front and had tabs in the back.

Marguerite silk: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, new silk fabric.

mariage: France. Wedding.

Marian: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's cloth travelling wrap that draped left over right. Trimmed with three rows of velvet ribbon and a mixed color fringe.

Marie Anglais bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' hat similar to a child's sailor hat although it was ornamented with flowers, feathers, and ribbon. Worn at back of the head and tied under the chin with a bow.

Marie Antoinette fichu: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1856, woman's white fichu. 2. In 1859, white net fichu trimmed with puffings of tulle and narrow black or pink satin ribbon. Outer edges trimmed with three-inch-wide blonde.

Marie sleeve: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Full sleeve that tied at intervals and at wrist to form puffs. Revived in 1872 as Marie-Antoinette sleeve.

Marie Stuart bodice: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1828, tight evening bodice boned down front to a deep point.

Marie Stuart bonnet: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Worn from 1820s to around 1870, bonnet with brim that dipped in center over forehead. Particularly popular with widows. For dress occasions, made of white satin and trimmed with lace and colored ribbons.

Marie Stuart hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1849, evening dress hat of tulle with stiff brim that curled up with dip in the center of the forehead.

Marie-Antoinette sleeve: See Marie sleeve.

Marie-Louise blue: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Shade of light blue named for Empress.

marik: Borneo. Bead.

marinara: Italy. Sailor suit.

marine blue: Dark, grayed green blue color.

marineblauw: Holland. Navy blue.

marinera: Spain. Sailor suit.

mariner's cuff: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Small round cuff that had a vertical scalloped flap crossing it. Generally had three or four buttons.

marinière: France. Sailor suit.

marino faliero sleeve: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular from 1830 to 1835, ladies' large hanging sleeve caught in at the elbow by a ribbon band. Named for the Byron drama of that name.

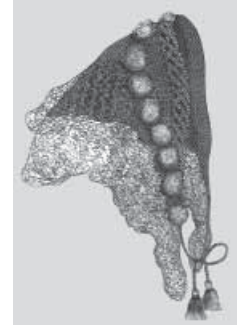
Marion: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's velvet shawl trimmed with broad velvet ruffle with vandyked edge.

mariposa: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). 1. Introduced in 1872, washing sateen with stripes in plain and dotted fab-

ric. 2. Woman's decorative triangular head scarf of mariposa trimmed with a deep fall of lace.

Mark of the Beast: See cassock vest.

Marlborough hat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Large flat hat of lace and Tuscan straw. Trimmed with long shaded feathers and worn slightly to one side. Introduced in 1882.



mariposa

marli: Fine net similar to tulle.

marlota: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Loose garment worn in place of a jerkin. 2. Arabia. Sleeved outer garment.

marlotte: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Women's sleeved mantle worn open in the front. Fell in folds down the back. Had very short, puffed sleeves and standing collar. See also simarra.

marmot: Inexpensive, short thick fur. Used in imitation of mink.

marmota: Spain. Marmot.

marmotta: Italy. Raccoon fur.

marmotte: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, dark shade of ashes of roses. 2. France. Marmot.

marmotte bonnet: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1832, very small bonnet with narrow brim in the front.

marmotte cap: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1833, triangle of fabric worn far back on the head and tied under the chin. Worn during the day indoors.

maro: 1. New Zealand. Maori. An apron. 2. Polynesia. A loin girdle.

maro huka: New Zealand. Maori. Priest's flax fiber apron.

maro kaakaapoo: New Zealand. Maori. Apron of kaakaapoo (*Strigops habroptilus*).

maro kaukau: New Zealand. Maori. Apron made of rushes worn by women when they gather shellfish.

maro kopua: New Zealand. Maori. A triangular apron or girdle worn by girls of good families. It is made of finely dressed flax fiber.

maro kura: New Zealand. Maori. Apron covered with feathers of parrots and trimmed with pieces of shell.

maro kuta: New Zealand. Maori. A girl's apron made of grass.

maro waero: New Zealand. Maori. Apron trimmed with white dog hair.

maro waiapu: New Zealand. Maori. A woven apron ornamented with thrums.

marocain: Ribbed silk or wool crepe used for dress and dressmaker suits.

marocain crepe: Cross-ribbed crepe of wool, cotton, or silk.

maroon: Yellowish red.

- marquis:** Ladies' tricorné.
- marquise:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's morning slipper.
- Marquise:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, silk pelisse with fitted body. Had lace flounce and three rows of goffered ribbon at the hem and around the yoke.
- marquise bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' evening bodice with frilled edge. Front was heart shaped.
- marquise mantle:** Romantic (1815–1845 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' short mantlet of taffeta with short sleeves. Worn fitted to the waist in the back. Often trimmed with flounces and lace.
- marquissette:** Silk, cotton, rayon, or wool, lightweight, openwork fabric of the leno weave. Used for curtains and dresses.
- marquissetto beard:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's close-trimmed beard.
- marramas:** In 14th century, cloth of gold, made in the Orient. Principally used for ecclesiastical ornament.
- marrom:** Portugal. Brown.
- marron:** Spain. Maroon.
- marseilles:** France. Sturdy cotton fabric similar to piqué. Looks like quilted fabric. Used for bedspreads and drapery. Originally made in Marseilles, France.
- Marseilles embroidery:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. All white needlework in which layers of fabric are stuffed and embroidered, the ground covered in little knots.
- marseilles quilting:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United States of America. Embossed, white woven cotton.
- marsella:** Heavy, bleached, twill weave, linen fabric.
- marshmellow:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Soft rose color.
- marsina:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Italy. Man's tail coat.
- marška:** Lithuania. Linen cloth; fishing net.
- maršliniai:** Lithuania. Shirt.
- marta:** 1. Portugal. Sable. 2. Spain. Marten fur; squirrel belly fur.
- marta cebellina:** Spain. Sable.
- marta comú:** Spain. Marten.
- mardeaux:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1873, heavy folds of hair held up by a comb.
- marten:** Soft, medium-weight fur from the weasel (*Martes martes*).
- martingale belt:** (1940–1950 C.E.). Half belt on back of a jacket or coat.
- martingale breeches:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Breeches that had a moveable panel between the legs that was held to the belt with buttons and points.
- martinpêcheur:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, kingfisher color.
- martō:** Ethiopia. Cotton loincloths.
- martora:** Italy. Marten fur.
- martre:** France. Marten.
- martre zibeline:** France. Sable.
- marumage:** Edo (1600–1867 C.E.). Japan. Literally "round chignon," a married woman's hairstyle.
- maru-obi:** Japan. A wide obi.
- Mary Queen of Scots cap:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Indoor cap similar in line to that was popularized by Mary, Queen of Scots. Made of black cypress or gauze and was edged in French beads.
- Mary Stuart:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, velvet and moiré antique cloak that was pleated in back to the yoke. Trimmed with watered braid.
- Mary Stuart cap:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Heart-shaped cap popularized by Mary Stuart.
- maryland:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1873, nutria.
- marynarka:** Poland. Man's coat. *See also* kurtka.
- mascaipacha:** Peru. Red fringe on Inca man's headband.
- mascaypacha:** Peru. Royal Incan tassel of fine red wool woven into the llautu and worn in the middle of the forehead.
- mascherata:** Italy. Fancy dress.
- masher:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular name for dandy of the period in 1880s and 1890s.
- masher collar:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 1910s. United Kingdom. Very tall collar popularized by the masher in the 1880s and 1890s.
- masher dust wrap:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Close-fitting Inverness with large arm-eyes and a cape. Worn by the mashers in 1880s.
- mashi:** India. Grass green.
- mashru:** Mixed fabric of silk and cotton. Originally worn only by Muslims. Named for the Arabic word for lawful because the Muslims are not allowed to wear pure silk while at prayer.
- mashru sha'ri:** India. A silk and goat hair blend fabric.
- maskel lace:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spotted net lace.
- maskotka:** Poland. Amulet.
- masla:** *See* natiyo.
- maspilli:** *See* bottoni.
- massereen blue:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Dark purple.
- Masulipatam chintz:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). A chintz made with a superior red dye.
- mat kid:** Fine kid leather finished to smooth, matte surface.
- mat mii:** Thailand. Weft ikat.
- mata tioata:** Samoa. Eyeglasses.
- matab:** Abyssinia. A silken cord carrying an amulet or charm. It is worn around the neck.
- matara:** Dark brown shade of dye used for seal fur.
- mătase:** Romania. Silk.

- matelasé:** Spain. Matelasse.
- matelassé:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1874, firm silk woven to resemble quilting. 2. Fabric with woven designs in quilted effect. Made of wool, silk, rayon, or various blends. Quilting is stitched or embossed, but not woven in.
- māteria:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Material.
- materija:** *See* tkan'.
- Mathilde:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Inspired by 1804–1805 exhibition of Queen Mathilde's Tapestry, the Bayeaux Tapestry; broad vertical band of embroidery popular on women's dress fronts. Later included band of embroidery around the hem of the dress and was referred to as inverted T or inverted Y.
- Mathilde mantilla:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1859, brown or chocolate cloth mantilla trimmed with plaid velvet. Closed with mother-of-pearl buttons.
- matinée:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. 1. Introduced in 1851, hooded pardessus worn outdoors over morning dress. Commonly made of jaconet or muslin. 2. Short breakfast robe. Opened in front and tied at the waist in a bow. It had a muslin flounce at the bottom hem and elbow. Hooded with a vandyked frill.
- Matinee skirt:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1859, hooped underskirt with removable hoops.
- Matrosenanzug:** Germany. Sailor suit.
- matschigote':** Algonquin blanket worn as a cape.
- matsuinui:** Japan. Backstitched outline on embroidery.
- matsu-nori:** Japan. Paste used for studio dyed Yuzen.
- matt stitch:** Old term for surface embroidery done with satin stitches.
- mattal:** *See* lenn.
- matte jersey:** Dull tricot made of fine crepe yarns.
- matting oxford:** Oxford shirting with small basket weaves.
- mâu da giòi:** Vietnam. Azure blue.
- mâu do:** Vietnam. Gray.
- Maud:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1855, plaid fringed wrapper for ladies.
- maud:** Scotland. Gray plaid used as rug or shawl.
- mauktika alankara:** India. Ear ornament.
- mauli:** India. A turban.
- mauli bandha:** India. A elaborate style of turban.
- mauli mani:** India. A jeweled clasp for a turban.
- Maulwurf:** Germany. Mole.
- mau'u-la 'ili:** United States of America. Hawaii. Kind of calico with tiny figures.
- mauve:** Reddish violet.
- Mauwiesel:** Germany. Weasel fur.
- mawa':** *See* maa'.
- mawaris:** Palestine. Front and back seams of a gown.
- maxi:** (1960–1970 C.E.). Woman's ankle-length skirt.
- maxtlatl:** Mexico. Aztec loincloth.
- maxtli:** Guatemala. Breech cloth; loincloth.
- may san:** Vietnam. Ready-to-wear clothes.
- mayad:** Philippine Islands. Woman's sash.
- mayāthir humr:** Arabia. Tanned hides.
- mayau:** India. A silk stuff from Mayin.
- may-ô:** Vietnam. Undershirt.
- mayūrankanthiā:** India. Sari colored like the neck of a peacock.
- Mazarin hood:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Chaperon named for the niece of the cardinal, minister of Louis XIV.
- Mazarine hood:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Hood or headdress trimmed with lace. Introduced by Duchesse de Mazarin.
- mazzette:** Italy. Bobbin.
- mbal:** Zaire. Raffia cloth.
- mbala:** Zaire. Plain woven cloth used for most skirts.
- mbala badinga:** Zaire. A woven patterned raffia cloth used for some skirts.
- m-cut collar:** (19th century). Notch in shape of M between turned collar and lapel of a coat. First appeared in 1800, remaining in use until around 1870.
- mdama kofe:** Timbuktu. A ring with a miter-shaped projection.
- meanaigean:** Ireland. Gaelic word for gloves or mittens.
- meanbh-ghàirdean:** Ireland. Armlet.
- mecca:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1877, thinnest wool gauze with bits of silk in the wool.
- mech:** Russia. Fur.
- Mechlin lace:** Thin bobbin lace with a design of ornaments and flowers. Produced in Mechlin, Flanders, and very popular in the 18th century.
- mechnesayim:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Jewish man's linen breeches that were worn low on the hips.
- mechones:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Earlocks.
- mechuelas:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Little locks of hair.
- Mecklenburg cap:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Turban worn as indoor hat. Inspired by marriage of Charlotte of Mecklenburg to George III.
- mecklenburgh:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Wool damask with colored flowered stripes.
- medaglio:** *See* fermaglio.
- medalionik:** Poland. Locket.
- medallion:** Lace motif used to ornament lingerie, linens, etc.
- me-đay:** Vietnam. Medal.
- media:** Spain. Stocking; hose.
- medias:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Stockings.
- medias mangas:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Half sleeves.
- medias y calcetines:** Spain. Stockings.
- Medici collar:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Standing, lace-edged ruff worn high in the back and ending in a low décolletage. Popularized by portrait of Marie de Medici.

Medici dress: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' princess dress with a train, short sleeves, and a tablier front. Worn in 1870s.

Medici lace: French bobbin lace similar to insertion.

Medici sleeve: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1830s, day sleeve puffed to elbow and then tight to the wrist.

Medina: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's velvet cloak with deep yoke and deep frounce. Trimmed with a satin roll, ostrich plumes, and heavy fringe.

medley: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Wool cloth.

Medusa wig: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1800 to 1802, wig with many snakelike curls.

medvilnė: Lithuania. Cotton.

mefkat: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Turquoise, a gemstone.

megamendung: Java. A cloud textile pattern.

megane: Japan. Eyeglasses.

meghadambara: India. Cloud-colored sari.

megha-udumbara: *See* meghavarna.

meghavarna: India. A black silk from Bengal.

mèi: China. Sleeve.

meia: Portugal. Stocking; hose; sock.

meia calça: Portugal. Panty hose.

meias de lâ: Portugal. Worsted stockings.

méihóngsè: China. Plum color.

me'il: *See* kethoneth.

meisen: Japan. Plain weave silk fabric with a pattern of crosses created by hand-dyeing the yarn before weaving.

mejrevaló: Hungary. Woman's short, sleeveless, fur jerkin.

mekala: United States of America. Hawaii. Medal.

mekhala: India. Waist ornament.

mekkō: Ethiopia. Grass raincloth.

melange: France. Mixture of colors in weaving.

melas: Egypt. Woman's black overdress with a horizontal neckline.

melaya liff: Egypt. Rectangular wrap of nylon, silk, or other thin fabrics.

melbbang: Korea. Suspenders.

melemele: United States of America. Hawaii. Yellow.

melemele 'ili 'alani: United States of America. Hawaii. Orange yellow color.

mellay: Obsolete term for mixed color fabric.

mellény: *See* mellrevaló.

mellia: Tunisia. Six-yard length of cotton worn draped around the belt and then pinned at the shoulders.

mellrevaló: Hungary. Waist jacket.

melon: Similar to the bowler or derby hat, a man's hard round crowned hat with a slightly curved brim.

melon bag: Handbag with gores resembling sides of melon.

melon hose: *See* trunk hose.

melon sleeve: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn from 1809 to 1815, ladies' evening sleeve was shaped like a melon, either short or elbow length. Often worn with a sheer sleeve reaching to the wrist.

melone: Germany. Bowler.

melote: Gothic. Sheepskin or coarse cloak worn by monks and friars while at work.

melppang: Korea. Suspenders.

melton: United Kingdom. Originally made in Melton, United Kingdom, short-napped, thick fabric of wool or cotton and wool blend. Similar to felt.

memele: *See* meleleme.

men: Norway. Old word for necklace.

menagere: Switzerland. Short apron.

menajel: Palestine. Literally "sickles," a seam-joining stitch.

menat: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Necklace, particularly one bearing symbol of goddess Hathor.

mendil: 1. Turkey. Embroidered handkerchief. 2. Palestine. Headscarf.

mendil hajt: Palestine. Mendil given to wives by husbands who have done the pilgrimage to Mecca. Made of orange silk with an all-over pattern of flowers.

mene: United Kingdom. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Old English word for necklace.

mengkudu: Java. Red vegetable dye.

Menni: Germany. Old High German word for a necklace.

mennuet: *See* mignonette.

mente: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Austro-Hungarian Empire. Outer coat, often trimmed with fur, cut straight from the shoulder seams to the waist, then flaring out and ending at the knees or calves.

mentel: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloak worn by both genders. Women fastened it with a brooch or pin. 2. *See* hacele.

mentel-preon: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn by women in 12th century, pin or brooch for fastening the mentel (cloak).

menteurs: *See* liars.

mentik: Russia. Hussar pelisse.

mentlíky: Slovakia. Dress coats.

mentonières: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Plate armor that guarded the throat and chin. Attached to the breastplate.

mentonnières: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular in 1820s and 1830s, pieces of tulle or lace sewn to edge of bonnet strings, which when tied, formed frill under the chin.

mentýk: Slovakia. White lamb's wool.

menu vair: *See* vair.



melon

menyet: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Ceremonial necklace made of green beads and a gold plaque. Carried or waved during religious ceremonies.

meo: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Sock worn by monks with the hosa.

mercury: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Style of cap popular in Boston around 1760.

merino: 1. Wool of the merino sheep. 2. Fine, soft dress fabric similar to cashmere. Originally made of merino sheep wool. 3. Fine wool yarn. 4. Guatemala. Cloth with any wool in it.

merinos: Holland. Merino.

merinos ecossais: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, wool fabric.

mériza: Greece. Wide gold lace similar to entre-deux.

merletto: Italy. Lace. *See also* trina.

merletto-trina chiaacchierino: Italy. Tatting lace.

mermaid's tail: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Nickname given to the train of a tied-back skirt; used from 1875 to 1882.

Merry Widow: (1950–1960 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1952, long-line, strapless brassiere with feather-boning designed by Warner Foundations for Lana Turner in the film *Merry Widow*. It was usually non-lacing.

merry widow hat: (20th century). Extremely large picture hat popularized by the opera of the same name.

Mersea pattens: *See* backsters.

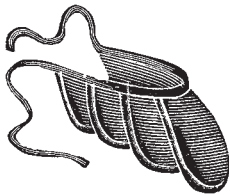
merveilleux: Lustrous silk or silk and cotton blend in twill weave. Used in coat linings.

mesal: Bulgaria. 1. Single-width kilt. 2. Three meter long kerchief with embroidered ornaments at ends.

mésange: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, blue gray.

mescolato: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Italy. Fabric made of threads, each dyed a different color.

mesh bag: (20th century). Bag made of metal links.



mesh bustle
Dover Publications

mesh bustle: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). A woman's pieced bustle made with several rounded pads of metal mesh.

mesofori: Greece. A petticoat with a hoop in the hem.

mess jacket: (1930–1940 C.E.) Introduced in 1930, jacket fashioned after the military dress jacket.

Waist length, tail-less, and cut with a deep V in the back hem. It had large lapels and was commonly worn with a cummerbund.

messaline: Named for Messalina, wife of Roman emperor Claudius. Soft lightweight lustrous silk fabric in a satin weave. Usually in a solid color.

messaria: Greece. Triangular embroidery motifs.

messauria: Nigeria. A large sleeved shirt worn under the tilbi.

Messgewand: Germany. Chasuble.

Messrock: Germany. Cassock.

mest: Hebrew word for socks.

méstia: Greece. Soft slippers.

metal cloth: Decorative fabric of silk or cotton warp and metallic weft. Used in millinery and trim.

metal lace: Lace net on which designs are woven in metallic thread, by hand or machine.

metallic gauze: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1820, gauze made in colors to imitate precious gems like emeralds, topaz, and amethysts.

mētelis: Lithuania. Cloak.

meteor crepe: Silk crepe.

metropolitan jacket: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, waist-length zouave cut away in front to reveal a shirt. Jacket had a small capelet with pagoda sleeves slit on outside to the elbow and trimmed with five rows of narrow velvet.

Metternich: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1868, new shade of green.

meurtriers: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Literally “murderer’s knot,” tie that when untied, releases all the hair.

mexican: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Steel blue.

Mexican cloth: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1865, strong, washable silk fabric.

Mexicans: United Kingdom. Various cotton fabrics made for export.

meyui: Japan. Konoko with small dark centered white dots.

mezail: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Visor.

mézeline: *See* brocatelle.

mezer: France. Breton for cloth.

mezz: Egypt. Woman’s flat, embroidered slippers. Part of the indoor dress.

mezza mandolina: A form of laces where the large square mesh is covered by a cobweb-like pattern of darned thread.

mezzaro: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Italy. Painted linen veil worn over the head and shoulders.

mezzo punto: Tape-based lace with needle-made fillings. Similar to gros point de Venise.

mian fu: China. Zhou dynasty. Sacrificial robes in varied colors and designs.

mian guan: China. Zhou dynasty. Dignified ceremonial headpiece worn to certain rites by emperors, kings, and officials.

miánbù: China. Cotton fabric.

miánkù: China. Cotton-padded trousers.

miánmáokù: China. Trousers of cotton interlock fabric.

miánmáoshan: China. Cotton jersey.

miánróng: China. Cotton velvet.

miányi: China. Cotton-padded clothes.

mica: Transparent mineral substance sometimes used in accessories.

- middy blouse:** (20th century). Young girl's blouse. Loose, unbelted, hip-length blouse with sailor collar. Based on the blouse worn by midshipmen in the U.S. Navy.
- middy braid:** Narrow, finely braided braid used on middy blouses and tailored dresses and coats.
- middy twill:** Cotton twill fabric similar to jean.
- midi:** (1960–1970 C.E.). Woman's mid-calf-length skirt.
- midnight blue:** Darkest navy blue.
- midori:** Japan. Very light green.
- mighfar:** Arabia. Cap or headcloth of mail worn under a helmet.
- mignonette:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, woman's black Thibet or Canton crepe mantelet embroidered with silk and bugle beads and trimmed with two rows of deep Guipere lace. 2. Inexpensive, thread lace with a fancy mesh ground.
- mignonette green:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1897, a new color.
- mignonette lace:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Early form of bobbin lace. Very light and fine, similar to tulle. Fashionable for use on headdresses.
- mikado:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1875, silk alpaca that imitated Jap silk.
- mikini humuhumu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sewing machine.
- mikini lima:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "hand mitten," glove.
- miktorin:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's wrapped garment, cloak, or scarf.
- mila:** Lithuania. Woolen homespun cloth.
- milakatra:** Peru. Katra with several wide red stripes.
- Milan:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1864, color between salmon and corn.
- Milan bonnet:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cap with crown like a beret and a rolled brim. Brim was often slit and the crown was sometimes slashed and trimmed.
- Milan coat:** Term referring to light armor.
- Milan hat:** Tailored fine straw hat.
- Milan lace:** Tape lace easily imitated by machine.
- Milanese:** 1. Silk or rayon warp-knit fabric with diagonal cross pattern used in gloves. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, glacé poplinette.
- Milanese lace:** Heavy Baroque bobbin lace.
- Milanese taffeta:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1880, semi-transparent silk fabric woven on the crossgrain.
- Milanie:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, woman's crocheted purse with a tassel at the bottom.
- milas:** Lithuania. Woolen homespun cloth.
- milfa:** United Arab Emirates. Woman's face mask.
- military frock coat:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Frock coat with braided fronts, a roll collar, and no lapels. Worn by civilians from around 1820.
- military stock:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Neckcloth stiffened with cardboard or leather and tied or buckled behind the nape of the neck. Frequently made of silk edged with kid.
- milk and water:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Cloth named for its color. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Bluish white.
- milkmaid skirt:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1885, skirt in two-color striped material with overskirt that gathered at the waist. Worn for day dress only.
- millefleurs:** Kind of perfume.
- millium:** (1950–1960 C.E.). United States of America. Lining fabric of rayon and metal insulation.
- millma sumbriru:** Ecuador. A round, white hat of hand-fitted wool.
- millma sumbru:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Hat made from felted fleece.
- milo lopi:** United States of America. Hawaii. Distaff for spinning thread.
- mimi-kakusi:** Meizi (1867–1912 C.E.). Japan. Literally "hiding the ear," a woman's hairstyle.
- min nap:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a thin, cotton-padded jacket lined with dai fong chau. It opened down the front with six buttons or down the right breast with five buttons. It was more comfortable and less expensive than a ma gua.
- minalim:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew shoes.
- minart tunic:** (1910–1920 C.E.). Belted, knee-length tunic with wire flared edge.
- mindá:** Masai. A horseshoe-shaped brass ear ornament.
- mindil:** See mandil.
- mînecare:** Romania. Man's knitted woolen cuff worn over the wrist.
- Minerva bonnet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Fashionable in 1812, bonnet shaped like a helmet and featuring a long ostrich feather worn draped across the front.
- ming guang kai:** China. Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties. Iron or copper armor, highly shined.
- mini:** (1960–1969 C.E.). Woman's very short skirt.
- miniceag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for kidskin.
- minicionn:** Ireland. Gaelic word for calfskin.
- minicionn-laough:** Ireland. Gaelic word for kidskin.
- minifalda:** Spain. Miniskirt.
- minigonna:** Italy. Miniskirt.
- minijupe:** France. Miniskirt.
- Minirock:** Germany. Miniskirt.
- minirok:** Holland. Miniskirt.
- miniver:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Fur of unknown type used as trim. Today the term generally refers to ermine.

mink: Very durable fur of the weasel (*Mustela vison*). Best furs are bluish brown.

mino: Japan. An overcoat.

min-soo: Korea. Amateur embroidery.

mintaqā: Arabia. Military belt.

mintean: Romania. Man's long coat.

mintiyān: Palestine. Man's long-sleeved satin jacket.

Minuit: See mignonette.

minyīng: Zaire. Type of mask.

miotag: Ireland. Gaelic word for worsted glove.

miqna': See miqna'a.

miqna'a: Arabia. Face veil.

Mirandella: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, taffeta mantelet with black lace and figured ribbon.

mirchal: See morchal.

mirjāi: India. Bagalbandi that closes in the center front.

mirliton: 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Elaborate version of haiduk. Tall black felt cap with long cloth tail. 2. Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.). Hussar hat with inverted funnel shape trimmed with cockade, plume, and cords.

miro: New Zealand. Maori. Thread created by twisting a fiber by rolling it between the hands.

miroir silk: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a glaze silk with hint of moiré.

mirror velvet: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Watered velvet that appeared to have reflections in it.

mirya: See nirya.

misaru: India. A cotton and silk blend fabric.

misè: China. Cream colored.

misericorde: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Dagger of mercy, worn by knights on their right hip.

miser's purse: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Long, beaded, tube-shaped purse. See also stocking-purse.

mishlah: See bisht.

misofori: Greece. An everyday skirt.

misri: See qatifah-i-purbi.

misru: See mashru.

mission cloth: Rough, canvaslike fabric, similar to monk's cloth.

mission net: Leno weave fabric with a large mesh.

mistake: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1806, shaded silk used for ribbons.

mistake hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1804, ladies' hat made of straw or chip and had a tall flat-topped crown. Front brim turned up while the back brim turned down. Worn positioned on the back of the head.

mistral: Worsted fabric with a nub.

mitaine: France. Mitten.

miter: Liturgical costume. Headdress worn by bishops. High hat made of two pointed oval-like stiffened pieces of fabric. From the back hang two narrow fringed strips of fabric.

mitiafu: Samoa. Singlet.

mitile: Italy. Generic term for shell.

mitons: See moufles.

mitra: Scarf with ties on the ends so that it could be worn in a number of styles. In Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor, worn like a turban. In Phrygia, worn as a cap with ties under the chin. The Greeks considered it an effeminate style.

mitt: Fingerless glove.

mitten gauntlet: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). A standard part of mail armor, a gauntlet glove with lames that covered the fingers in one piece like a mitten, rather than with individually jointed fingers.

mitten sleeve: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1891, lace sleeve that fitted the arm snugly and reached to the knuckles.

mitu-ori: Japan. A man's tonsure made by creating a cylindrical shape in the back with the upper part bent forward.

mituwa: Meizi (1867–1912 C.E.). Japan. Literally "three loops," a woman's hairstyle.

mi'zar: 1. See izar. 2. Arabia. Knee-length pants.

mizz: Arabia. Snug fitting slippers made from a soft Cordovan leather.

mkufu: Swahili. Silver neck chain.

mlawlaw: Palestine. Couched embroidery design.

mo: Japan. 1. Skirt. 2. Fujiwara woman's pleated train.

mo gā: Vietnam. Light yellow.

moab: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular from 1865 to 1870, turban with round crown.

Moabite turban: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular in 1832, ladies' turban made of crepe with a feather on one side. Worn tilted to the back of the head.

moat collar: Narrow standing collar on a bateau neckline.

mob-cap: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Large, round, soft lady's cap with a soft, full brim. Often made of muslin or linen and trimmed with lace and ribbons. Around 1780, had a pleated border and was edged in lace.

mobondam: Korea. Silk damask.

mocassin: Holland. Moccasin.

moccasin: Leather shoe or slipper.

mocha: Expensive, soft leather that is used for gloves. Sueded on both sides.

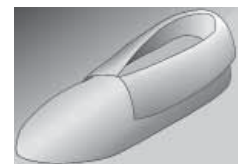
mochi: India. Male professional embroiderers.

mock see hai: See hock see hai.

mockado: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Imitation velvet, often made of wool.



mitten gauntlet
Dover Publications



moccasin

- mocota:** India. Socks.
- modacrylic:** Synthetic textile fiber.
- modano:** Italy. Square mesh ground.
- Modena:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, pelerine with gathered sleeves. Trimmed with two rows of taffeta galoon with a velvet edge.
- Modena red:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1827, a fushsia.
- modeste:** See jupe.
- modestie:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Decorative stomacher. In United Kingdom, called the modesty bit.
- modesty bit:** See modestie.
- modesty piece:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Bit of lace or linen edged with lace pinned to the top of the corset to cover a low décolletage.
- modrwy:** Wales. Finger ring.
- moegi:** Japan. Bright green.
- moelola:** United States of America. Hawaii. Striped tapa.
- moesje:** Holland. Beauty spot.
- mofeler:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Scarf worn around the neck like a modern muffler.
- mofeta:** Spain. 1. Skunk. 2. Fur of the civet cat.
- mofuku:** Japan. Mourning wear.
- mogadore:** Ribbed silk fabric named for the Moroccan seaport. Used in making men's ties.
- mogan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for footless stocking; sock; blouse; or the leg of a pair of trousers or drawers.
- mogan briogais:** Ireland. Gaelic word for the leg of a pair of trousers.
- moggan:** Scotland. Long footless stocking or knitted sleeve.
- mogul breeches:** See pajama.
- mohair:** 1. Hair from the Angora goat. 2. Fabric like brilliantine. 3. Pile fabric with cotton or wool back and mohair pile.
- moiré:** 1. Watered or waved effect on fabric. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1886, cloudy white.
- moiré française:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a silken fabric with narrow water marks.
- moiré velours:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1897, silk and wool mix watered velvet with large irregular pattern.
- Moiréside:** Spain. Moleskin.
- moirette:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1896, light worsted fabric with a watered surface. Slightly stiffened and used for petticoats.
- moisson:** France. Literally “harvest,” refers to the use of golden wheat and tiny roses in trim.
- moja:** Korea. Brimless cap.
- mojdi:** India. Close-fitting leather slippers embroidered with gold or silver. They are similar to ballet shoes.
- mòjing:** China. Sunglasses.
- mokasyny:** Poland. Moccasins.
- mokdori:** Korea. Neckerchief.
- mokgori:** Korea. Necklace.
- mok'kus sin:** United States of America. Massachusetts's name for moccasins.
- moktor:** Korea. Muffler; scarf; boa.
- mokume-shibori:** Japan. Tie-dyeing in a wood grain pattern.
- Moldavian mantle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' mantle with a long cape that fell over the arms in large folds that were referred to as elephant sleeves.
- mole:** Soft iridescent fur of the *Talpa Europaea*.
- mole gray:** Dark gray.
- moleskin:** Lightly napped fabric with a velvety finish.
- moletón:** Spain. Moleksin.
- moletón reversible:** Spain. Molleton.
- molleton:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1865, thick smooth surfaced flannel.
- mollitan:** See molleton.
- molochine:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). A mallow-colored muslin from India.
- molton:** Holland. Swanskin.
- mòlù:** China. Blackish green.
- momie cloth:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Used in 1880s, cotton or silk and woolen blend that was similar to a fine crepe. Commonly black in color and used for mourning clothes.
- momie crepe:** Lightweight cotton crepe fabric.
- momme:** Japan. Unit of weight (3.75 grams) used to describe weight of silk fabric. The higher the momme, the heavier the fabric.
- momohiki:** Japan. Knee-length breeches or pantaloons.
- momo-ware:** Meizi (1867–1912 C.E.). Japan. Literally “parted peach,” a woman's hairstyle.
- mompe:** Japan. Baggy trousers.
- mon:** Japan. Family crest.
- monache:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). The best quality muslin from India.
- monachino:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Reddish brown. Occasionally used as mourning color by widows and as a color for a utilitarian garment.
- monastic silhouette:** (1920–1930 and 1930–1940 C.E.). Dress resembling in cut that of a monk's robe. Hung loosely from the shoulders and was belted in at the waist.
- mon-chirimen:** Japan. Heavy crepe with a woven dot.
- Mönchskappe:** Germany. Cowl.
- monétra:** Greece. White cotton kerchief.
- mong pao:** (1900–1910 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a traditional bridal mantle of red satin embroidered with colored silk and golden threads.

- mongolia:** Italy. Tibet lamb fur (*Ovis aries*) characterized by a light coat and long white ringlets.
- Mongolia:** Germany. Mongolia.
- monial:** Elizabethan. Enameled or jeweled ornament found on the ecclesiastical glove.
- monile:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Necklace.
- monjil:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Widow's weeds.
- monkey:** Hide with long, black hair.
- monkey skin:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1858, popular fabric for women's muffs.
- monk's cloth:** Rough, heavy, basket weave fabric of cotton and wool or linen and wool.
- Monmouth cap:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Tall crowned, brimless knitted cap. 2. United States of America. Originally made in Monmouth, known as Capper's Town, a popular flat, round cap with a disk-shaped crown.
- monnikskap:** Holland. Cowl.
- mono:** Spain. 1. Monkey fur. 2. Overalls.
- monócula:** Portugal. Monocle.
- monograma:** Spain. Monogram.
- monogramma:** Italy. Monogram.
- monokini:** Bottom half of bikini.
- monpe:** Japan. Baggy cotton trousers originally worn by farmers.
- monsha:** Japan. Woven silk gauze with pattern.
- monster green:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1827, a new color.
- montagnac:** Thick, soft, woolen overcoat fabric. Named for its inventor, Baron de Montagnac of France.
- Montague curls:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1877, ladies' evening coiffure that included a crescent-shaped arrangement of curls glued to the forehead.
- Montana:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman's lined talma of moiré antique with wide band of velvet. Closed with three frogs.
- Montana peak:** *See* campaign hat.
- monté la haute:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. Wires used to raise and lower the hem of a dress.
- montebello:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1872, dark garnet.
- Montebello:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, Chantilly lace mantilla with two deep flounces.
- monteith:** Named for its Scottish manufacturer. Cotton handkerchief featuring a colored background and a white design, created through the use of disperse dye.
- montenegrin:** 1. Ladies' fitted overgarment trimmed with braid and embroidery. 2. Close fitting hat.
- montera:** 1. Bolivia. Black molded-leather helmet shaped like a conquistador's helmet. It is often trimmed with sequins, rosettes, and small tassels. 2. Spain. Toreador hat.
- montero:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Rounded fur cap with a turned up brim.
- monteroe:** *See* montero.
- Montespan:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Ladies' sleeve with a full upper arm, a band at the elbow, and a forearm ruffle.
- Montespan corsage:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Snug-fitting ladies' evening bodice with a very low, square cut décolletage and deeply pointed waist in both front and back.
- Montespan hat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' small round hat with a turned up brim. Included plume and was worn for evening.
- Montespan pleats:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1859 and 1860s, series of large flat double or triple box pleats sewn to the waistband of a skirt.
- Montespan sleeve:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' sleeve with a full upper arm, a band at the elbow, and a ruffle over the lower arm.
- Montpensier cloth:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1871, smooth soft cloth twilled on the reverse.
- Montpensier mantle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' mantle that hung low in both the front and the back with slits up the sides to allow the arms to be free.
- montsuki:** Japan. A crested ceremonial kimono.
- monty-coat:** Holland. Duffel coat.
- moonstone:** Milky, translucent semi-precious stone.
- mooree:** *See* moorie.
- moorie:** India. Broad cloth exported to Straits of Malacca.
- Moorish boot:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1807, shoe of colored kid that laced in the front.
- Moorish lace:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Moroccan lace, similar to Maltese lace.
- moquette:** Heavy jacquard velvet.
- morado:** 1. Ecuador and Guatemala. Purple. 2. Spain. Magenta.
- Moravian work:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Return to 16th-century cutwork with buttonholing at the edges. Early version of broderie anglaise.
- morchal:** India. Fan or fly whisk of peacock feathers.
- moreen:** 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Hardy cotton, wool, or blend fabric with a rib. Often had moiré surface. 2. Strong cotton and/or wool fabric used for upholstery and draperies.
- morella:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Fabric used for dresses and drapery.
- morello:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Term referring to the color mulberry, one of the colori corozosi. Common for everyday dress.
- Moresco:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1856, woman's cloth cloak with deep Vs of velvet and buttons.

2. In 1857, woman's moiré shawl with a V front and back. Trimmed with fringe. 3. In 1858, woman's three-quarter-circle shawl trimmed with lace and passementerie.

moresque: To be decorated in the Moorish style.

morga: Guatemala. Heavy cloth; heavy weave, dark cotton skirt.

morganite: Rose colored beryl.

morikkoji: Korea. Woman's hairpin.



morion

morion: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Helmet with a curved brim.

morisco work: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Form of couched embroidery using gold or silver thread working arabesque patterns.

moritkirum: Korea. Hair oil.

morning coat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Gentleman's swallow-tail or curved skirted coat worn

for formal morning wear.

morning glory skirt: (20th century). Ladies' skirt which was extremely fitted over the hips and then flared into a large bell at the hem.

morning gown: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from late 18th century through 1830s, long loose indoor coat worn sashed.

moro: Zaire. Indigo.

morocco: Goatskin leather.

morone: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Red.

morrales: Mexico. Handwoven shoulder bag carried by men.

Morresca: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman's cloak with bertha fitted to the shoulders.

morse: Pin or brooch used to secure the cope.

mortier: Worn by French lawyers, cap shaped like dentist's mortar bowl.

mortling: Obsolete term for wool from dead sheep.

moruori: Japan. Indian silk.

mös sa: Sweden. Cap.

mosaic gauze: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1820, new variety of gauze.

mosalka: Poland. Hasidic Jew's silk skull-cap.

moschetos: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's pantaloons made to fit over the boots like a gaiter.

moscovite: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Wide, flat cords on satin surface of silk.

moscow: Heavy woolen overcoat fabric.

Moscow wrapper: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's 3/4 length, satin lined circular cape. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1874, man's full-cut overcoat with pagoda sleeves and a fly front.

Trimmed in astrakhan fur and had a turned collar of the same.

mosi: Korea. Ramie.

mosolin: See muslin.

moss cloth: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1878, silk and wool blend fabric with a soft, rich, mossy surface.

moss green: Gray green.

mossy crepe: Crepe with a fine, mossy texture.

mosulrin: Korea. Muslin. See also okyangmok.

môt chiec: Vietnam. A sock.

môt ðôi: Vietnam. A pair of socks.

mothadā: India. Checkered tie-dye textiles.

mother hubbard: (20th century). Loose-fitting house-dress.

Mother Hubbard cloak: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' three-quarter length coat with a high collar that tied shut. Made of plush, velvet, brocade, satin, or cashmere, lined and quilted. After 1882, vented in the back to allow draping over the bustle.

moti: 1. India. Glass beads, particularly Venetian Murano beads. 2. India. Beadwork. 3. Samoa. Scarification.

motia: India. Light red.

moticuri tamaru: India. A white stuff for export to Timar Island.

motiya: India. Pink.

motley: To be variegated in color.

moto-yui: Edo (1600–1867 C.E.). Japan. The strings used to tie up a woman's hairstyle.

mouche: France. Literally "fly," a small black patch on the face.

mouched: See mouchouer.

mouchoir: France. Handkerchief.

mouchoir Alma: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, embroidered pocket-handkerchief with rounded corners. Edged with narrow Valenciennes lace.

mouchoir de Venus: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Handkerchief. It was often given as an amorous gift. A pink or blue one indicated warm feelings; mauve, tempestuous feelings or sadness.

mouchoir Victoria: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, pocket-handkerchief embroidered with a miniature flotilla and escutcheons in the corners.

mouchouer: France. Breton for handkerchief.

moufles: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fingerless gloves used for hunting or rough work. Later it meant the sleeve extension over the hand.

moulds: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's drawers that were bombasted. The balloon shaped breeches were supported by these.

moulinee: Plied multicolored yarns used in suiting.

moultan muslin: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Scotland. Muslin with a woven in pattern. Made in Glasgow, Scotland.

- mountain moss:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1859, fabric similar to beaver fur. Came in solid colors and patterns and was used for loose capes.
- mountero:** *See* montero.
- Mountmellick embroidery:** White Irish embroidery.
- mourning crepe:** Dull semi-sheer crepe with moiré effect.
- mousseline:** *See* muslin.
- mousquetaire:** 1. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Typical glove of the Cavalier; heavy gauntleted glove made in leather. Frequently embroidered and fringed in lace. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Cloth coat trimmed with large buttons and ribbons. Popular around 1855.
- mousquetaire cuff:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular from 1868 to 1889, cuff with a crinkled effect.
- mousquetaire mantle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1847, ladies' black velvet mantle with short loose sleeves. Trimmed with braid, pockets, and had quilted satin lining.
- mousquetaire sleeve:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1854 and revived in 1873, ladies' full sleeve with turned cuff, cut with deep points.
- mousselin aboukir:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, new fabric.
- mousseline:** 1. Fine, soft French muslin. 2. Any lightweight, sheer, crisp fabric finer than muslin.
- mousseline de laine:** France. Lightweight wool muslin, often printed. Used for dresses. *See also* nun's cloth.
- mousseline de soie:** France. Transparent silk fabric, often figured. Called pineapple fabric when stiffened. Used in making foundations, dresses, blouses.
- mousseline grenadine:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1871, fine tarlatane.
- mousseline soie:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, silk muslin.
- mouth veil:** Veil draped across the face to cover only the mouth and chin area.
- mouton:** Processed lambskin.
- mouw:** Holland. Sleeve.
- moyle:** Mule.
- Mozambique:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1865, silk broché wool grenadine.
- mozetta:** Worn by some church dignitaries, hooded cape.
- mozzetta:** *See* mozetta.
- mpttull:** *See* feldr.
- mrezhera prestilka:** Bulgaria. Apron joined with net in a horizontal seam.
- msayyaha:** Palestine. Silk kafiyyeh.
- mshona wa Elizabethi:** Swahili. A dress with a circular opening at the neck.
- mshona wa mwavuli:** Swahili. Literally “umbrella cut,” a flared skirt.
- mshona wa Rosi:** Swahili. A dress with a V-neck in both front and back.
- mu da:** Vietnam. Felt hat.
- mu mán:** Vietnam. Mourning cap.
- mu miên:** Vietnam. Crown.
- mua:** Samoa. Stripe.
- muaré:** Spain. Moiré.
- mubaf:** India. Broad fillet.
- mubarshi bakin fara:** Nigeria. White muslin turban worn by middle-class men.
- muckender:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Handkerchief, napkin, or bib.
- mudang morikkoji:** Korea. Shaman's hairpins.
- muddi:** India. Two small connected finger rings studded with gems.
- mudhahhab:** Arabia. Fabric gilded on the surface.
- mudrika:** India. A signet ring.
- mudiveya javali:** India. Wedding fabric.
- muff:** Separate, tube shaped covering for woman's hands. Worn for warmth.
- muff bracelet:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Ladies' small muff worn on the wrist.
- muff string:** Ribbon from which hung the muff.
- muffetees:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. Small wrist muffs worn to protect the wrist during card play or for warmth. 2. Small muffs sewn shut at one end and worn over the hand for warmth.
- muffin hat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1860s, man's flat crowned, round, country hat with a narrow turned-up brim.
- muffler:** Heavy scarf worn around throat.
- mufflers:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Armored mittens.
- mufti:** Term referring to clothing of an officer of the English army or navy when in civilian dress.
- muga:** India. One of best wild silks.
- mugiwara bō:** Japan. Hat woven out of barley straw.
- mui dát:** Vietnam. Cape.
- muibaf:** India. Hari ribbon.
- muince:** Ireland. Gaelic word for necklace.
- muinead:** Ireland. Gaelic word for collar or necklace.
- muinge:** Ireland. Gaelic word for collar.
- muintorc:** *See* muince.
- mukhmal:** Palestine. Velvet fabric.
- mukhta:** India. Embroidery pattern of comb ducks.
- mukhu-wara:** Peru. Thick white cotton apron with split legs worn by men to protect their trousers from thorns.
- mukla:** Egypt. Wide, formal turban worn by religious men.
- mukluk:** Moccasin-like sports shoe.
- muktajala:** India. Hairnet of pearls.
- muktavali:** India. Single string pearl necklace.
- muktika-hara:** India. Pearl necklace with three strings with 32, 64, and 108 pearls respectively.



mukluk
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

mukut: India. A crown.

mukuta: India. A cap, tiara, or crest.

mukyeeng: Zaire. Type of mask.

mulabbada: Arabia. Felted wrap.

mulberry: Reddish blue.



mule

mule: 1. (1910–1920 C.E.). Women's high-heeled slipper with no back. 2. Any slip-on shoe with no back.

muletón de lana: Spain. Duffel cloth.

muleus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Magistrate's red or violet colored boots.

mull: Soft, sheer, plain weave fabric of cotton or silk and cotton blend.



Muller-cut-down
See also *photospread*
(Headwear).

Muller-cut-down: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular name for a man's half-height top hat. Named after the 1864 murderer whose half-height hat led to his recognition and arrest.

mullu: Ecuador. Quichua word for a woman's many stranded necklace.

mullutuma: Bolivia. Network of colored braiding on huaka.

mulmul: India. Soft, thin muslin.

mulmul khas: India. A royal muslin that is very fine and lightweight.

mulmull: See *malmal*.

mulot: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1885, field mouse color.

multi-pointed fold: Where all four corners of a handkerchief emerge from a pocket.

mumavadi: India. A waxed rainproof cloth.

mummy brown: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1827, a new color.

mummy cloth: 1. Cotton, silk, or rayon crepe suede for dresses. 2. Sheer fabric, similar to fabric of ancient Egypt. 3. Loosely woven fabric in which mummies were wrapped.

mumu sesega: Samoa. Orange color.

mumusali: Samoa. Scarlet color.

muna-medare: Japan. A style of apron.

mundasa: India. A turban or a cloth worn wrapped around a turban.

mundash: India. General term for a headdress.

mundāsi: See *talepā*.

mundil: Turban elaborately decorated with metallic embroidery.

mundir: Russia. Uniform jacket.

mungo: Inferior fabric made from woolen rags.

muoddá: Norway. Fur tunic.

murabba: Egypt. Square neckline.

muraja: India. A girdle.

murasaki: Japan. Purple; a purple dye.

murassa-jadau: India. Ornament worn on the pagdi.

murchal: See *morchal*.

murkī: India. Small gold ring worn pierced through the earlobe.

murmel: Italy. Marmot fur.

Murmeltier: Germany. Marmot fur.

murray: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, new color between violet and claret.

murrey: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Mulberry color. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Purplish red.

murry: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Mulberry color.

musa: Persia. Fur cloak with wide sleeves.

musaftaj: Arabia. Stiff linen.

musayyar: Arabia. Luxurious striped silk.

muscadin: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). In 1790s, term referring to an overdressed and musk-perfumed patriot.

muscadine: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Musk-scented pastille. Name was extended to mean the effeminate men who, overdressed, commonly wore this scent, and carried a long walking stick.

Muscovite: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, woman's velvet cloak with wide fur trim. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1884, thick corded silk.

Muscovite velvet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1883, velvet brocade on a ribbed silk ground.

muselina: Spain. Muslin.

muselina de la india: Spain. India muslin.

musequí: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Large puff (as in a sleeve).

musette bag: Canvas or leather wallet hung from a shoulder strap and carried by soldiers.

mush: United Kingdom. Slang for umbrella.

musha'ara: Arabia. Furry shoes from Yemen.

mushajjar: See *qatafah-i-purbi*.

mushal: See *shash*.

mushroom: Small, round-crowned hat with a turned-down brim.

mushroom hat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1870s and 1880s, ladies' straw mushroom-shaped hat elaborately trimmed with ribbon, flowers, or a bird.

mushroom sleeve: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1894, ladies' short evening sleeve pleated into the armseye and trimmed with a lace frill.

mushru: Indian cotton backed satin.

musk melon bun: China. Woman's hairstyle.

muskrat: Short, silky, straight fur in silver to brown or dyed to simulate sealskin, mink, or sable.

muslin: Plain weave, natural colored, cotton fabric.

muslin de laine: Fine, lightweight, plain weave, worsted fabric.

muslin deaths: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Nickname for very sheer muslin gowns. They were so called due to the number of deaths of wearers brought on by chills.

muslinet: Thick muslin or light cotton fabric.

musqin: India. Musk.

musquash: United Kingdom. Muskrat skin.

mussolen: *See* muslin.

mussolina: Italy. Muslin.

mussolo: *See* muslin.

must deviles: *See* mustardevelin.

mustard: Yellowish green.

mustard villars: *See* mustardevelin.

mustardevelin: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Mixed blend gray woolen fabric. Made in Montivilliers in Normandy.

mustardevillers: *See* mustardevelin.

musui: Hungary. Skirt.

muszuj: Hungary. Woman's wide skirt with smocked pleats. Not sewn in center front. Of black or dark blue satin or cotton. Has wide band at the bottom, often embroidered. The two front corners are tucked in the waist to expose the petticoat.

mùtan: Ireland. 1. Muff. 2. Thick glove. 3. Fingerless glove.

mutarraz bil-dhahab: Arabia. Fabric embroidered with gold thread.

mutch: Snug cap of linen or muslin worn by old women and babies.



mutton leg sleeve

mutria: Spain. Otter.

muts: Holland. Cap. *See also* baret.

mutsje: *See* huif.

mutsuki: Japan. Baby diaper.

mutton leg sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Worn by women, a full cut sleeve that was heavily pleated where it was set into the dropped shoulder and gathered onto a wristband. The style evolved from the leg-of-mutton sleeves of the earlier Romantic period.

muttonchops: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Men's large sideburns extending onto the jawline.

mütze: Germany. Old word for hood.

Mütze: United States of America. Amish man's frock coat with a split tail.

mu'u mu'u: United states of America. Hawaii. Woman's underslip or chemise; loose, yokeless, short-sleeved gown.

mu'umu'u moe po: United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "slip for sleeping at night," nightgown.

muwanna: Palestine. Shaded embroidery thread.

muzarkash: *See* zarqash.

mwa kwa: China. Mandarin-collared jacket.

mwa non: Thailand. Woman's lampshade shaped, wide brimmed, palm leaf hat.

mwaandaan: Zaire. Official belt.

myllion: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1840–1865 C.E.). Milanese fustian.

myojushil: Korea. Silk thread.

myongju: Korea. Lightweight silk fabric woven in plain weave of irregular threads of raw silk. Very soft and warm.

myonsa: Korea. Cotton yarn.

mysore: United Kingdom. Plain weave, dyed cotton fabric made for export.

N

- na krilo:** Bulgaria. Woman's hairstyle where hair is braided into many small braids which gradually become one large braid.
- naajuban:** Japan. Full-length under kimono worn over a cotton undershirt and half-slip.
- naal:** Denmark. Needle.
- naald:** Holland. Needle.
- naaldhak:** Holland. Stiletto heel.
- nabchet:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Slang term for a hat or cap.
- nabob:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Thin East India fabric.
- naboika:** Russia. Printed fabric.
- nácar:** Portugal. Mother-of-pearl.
- nacarat:** 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Light red. 2. Fine linen or crepe dyed red orange.
- naccarat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Orange.
- Nachtgewand:** *See* Nachthemd.
- Nachthemd:** Germany. Nightdress.
- nachtjapon:** Holland. Nightgown.
- nachttabbaert:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Holland. From 1600 to 1660, term meaning night wear.
- nacre:** France. Mother-of-pearl.
- nacre burgau:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Dark mother-of-pearl used for accessories.
- nacré velvet:** Iridescent velvet with the back of one color and the pile of another color creating changeable appearance.
- nada:** India. A skirt drawstring.
- Nadel:** Germany. Needle.
- nādela:** Germany. Old word for needle.
- nādele:** Germany. Old word for needle.
- Nadelspitze:** Germany. Needlepoint lace.
- nadoknada:** Bosnia. Makeup.
- nadoz:** France. Breton for needle.
- naemet:** *See* namda.
- naeui:** *See* sokot.
- naewang:** Korea. Undergarment.
- naga-juban:** Japan. The long undergarment worn with the kimono.
- nagarā:** India. Plain leather shoes hooked at the ankle.
- naga-tenuge:** Japan. A rural woman's kerchief.
- nagdeh:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Persia. Compound weave fabric.
- nages:** Full mourning black frieze skirts.
- nagrudnik:** Bulgaria. Bodice front with strings of coins attached to it.
- naguilla:** *See* enagua.
- náhrdelnú:** Czechoslovakia. Necklace.
- nail:** United Arab Emirates. Sandal.
- náilon:** Portugal. Nylon.
- nailoni:** Samoa. Nylon.
- nailron:** Korea. Nylon.
- nainsook:** India. Soft, light, bleached, plain weave cotton with a lustrous finish on one side. Solid colored or striped.
- nainsukh:** *See* nainsook.
- naizhào:** China. Brassiere.
- najon:** Korea. Nacre.
- naka:** *See* nam-king.
- nakara color:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular in 1812 and after, pearl color.
- naksatramala:** India. Necklace of 27 strings of pearls.
- nakshi kantha:** India. A kantha with elaborate pictorial embroidery.
- nål:** 1. Norway. Old word for needle. 2. Sweden. Needle; pin.
- nama ha zome:** Japan. Dyeing with fresh indigo.
- namaakbusten:** Holland. Falsies.
- namaksin:** *See* totnamaksin.
- nambawi:** Korea. Man's lined silk cap for winter. It has back flap, ear muffle, and circular opening in the top. It is trimmed with fur and held on with sashes under the chin.

namda: India. Felt.

nam-king: India. Nankeen.

ñañaca: Ecuador and Guatemala. Incan woman's headcloth.

ñañacas: Bolivia. Inca term for a headcloth.

ñañaka: *See* ñañaca.

nanako-kokechi: Japan. Very fine tie-dyeing.

nankeen: China. Imported from Nankin, China, a durable, light tan cotton fabric.

nankin: 1. Dense, plain weave, cotton fabric with a white warp and a colored weft. 2. Spain. Nankeen.

Nankin nishiki: Japan. Nishiki from Nankin.

nansú: Spain. Nainsook.

naočare: Bosnia. Spectacles.

nao-halu'a: United States of America. Hawaii. Tapa pattern with lines.

nao-ua-ha'ao: United States of America. Hawaii. Tapa pattern.

nao-ua-nanahuki: United States of America. Hawaii. Tapa pattern.

nap: Fuzzy surface projecting on some fabric. Forms direction when brushed.

napa leather: Originally from Napa, California, a tanned sheepskin or lambskin used for gloves.

napery: Linen for household use.

napkin: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Handkerchief for the nose.

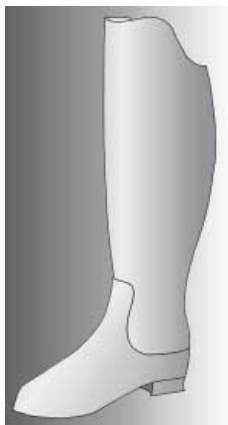
napkin hook: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Waistband hook for the handkerchief. Popular gift to young girls from young men.

napkin-cap: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's nightcap to cover the unwigged head.

Naples lace: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Made in Naples, Italy, a black silk lace.

náplitsi: Greece. Beaded trimming for braids.

napoleon: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.).



napoleon

Top boot designed by Napoleon.

Napoleon collar: Standing, turned-down collar popularly worn with wide revers.

Napoleon costume: (1900–1910 C.E.). In 1905, a dress with a straight stand collar with turn-down, wide revers, and braid trim.

Napoleon necktie: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's narrow necktie that crosses in the front without tying and is attached to the suspenders. Violet colored. After 1830, called the Corsican tie.

Napoleons: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's long military boots that reached above the knee and were dipped in behind the knee to allow movement. Popular for horseback riding. Named for the Prince, later Napoleon III.

nappina: Italy. Tassel.

napron: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for apron.

naqsha: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Persia. Woman's trousers.

Nara sarashi: Japan. The best quality ramie made in Nara.

náramek: Czechoslovakia. Bracelet.

naramiennik: Poland. Bracelet. *See also* bransoletka.

narandžast: Bosnia. Orange colored.

narangi: India. The color orange.

narcorat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Dark claret.

narmma-haripha: India. A soft stuff from Hira or Herat.

narukvica: Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Bracelet.

näsduk: Sweden. Handkerchief.

nasgadh: Ireland. Gaelic word for collar.

nasheq rohoh: Palestine. White fabric with a border. Used for underdresses.

nasij: India. A silk stuff embroidered with gold.

nasitergium: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Nose handkerchief.

nasta: *See* nath.

nastalik: India. Plain white muslin full court dress turban.

nastro: Italy. Ribbon.

nasture: Romania. Button.

naszyjnik: Poland. Necklace.

Natalie: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, black silk pardessus with pagoda sleeves and black lace inserted at the sides. Trimmed with narrow velvet strips.



Natalie

nath: India. Woman's nose-ring.

nati: *See* natiyo.

natiyo: India. A hood worn as a sunscreen by a child.

natté: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1874, firm silk that resembled cane plaiting.

natural beaver: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, light brown or fawn.

Naugahyde: Trade name for vinyl coated fabric used mostly in upholstery.

Navailles: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, taffeta shawl-mantelet trimmed with lace and fringe.

Navarino smoke: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Shade lighter than London smoke.

navershnik: Russia. Child's tunic which is worn as an outer garment.

- navette:** France. Tatting shuttle.
- navoi:** Bulgaria. Rectangular pieces of white woolen that are wound around the feet to below the knee. Held on with white hemp cords.
- navy:** Medium dark blue.
- navy blue:** Dark purple blue with a gray tint.
- nawame-irokawa:** Japan. Leather dyed in a zigzag pattern.
- ncak:** 1. Zaire. Women's dress. 2. Kuba. *See* nshak.
- ncaka ishyeen:** Zaire. Short overskirt.
- ncok:** Zaire. Conical hat.
- ndeve:** Kikuyu. Circular, wooden ear ornament.
- ndik'a':** Navaho. Cotton.
- ndop:** Cameroon. Blue-dyed strip fabric with white resist patterns.
- nduli:** Sierra Leone. White cotton cloth.
- ndului:** Sierra Leone. Pure white color.
- nèapaicin anhaich:** Ireland. Neckerchief.
- nèapaicin pòca:** Ireland. Pocket handkerchief.
- Neapolitan bonnet:** Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Ladies' leghorn bonnet with straw flowers and ribbons.
- Neapolitan hat:** Hat of lacy fiber or horsehair braid.
- Neapolitan headdress:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United States of America. In 1817, full dress hat of striped gauze and silver trim.
- neas-nam-fuar-thirean:** Ireland. Ermine.
- neat's leather:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Leather made from the hide of oxen and used for footwear.
- nebula headdress:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. 19th-century term for a woman's head-dress. Also known as the goffered veil.
- neck button:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Decorative button with loop at the neck of a doublet. Sometimes left undone to expose the shirt beneath it.
- neck-chain:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Decorative chain worn by men. In 17th century, called jack chain.
- neck handkerchief:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Cravat or tie.
- neckatee:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Handkerchief.
- neckband:** Fitted band around neck; especially band to which collar is attached.
- neckcloth:** Obsolete term for cravat or necktie.
- necked bonnet:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's cap with a deep back flap.
- neckerchief:** Square of fabric worn around neck.
- neckstock:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Folded cravat with buckle in back.
- needle:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for needle.
- needle painting:** A method of needlework that imitates oil painting.
- needlecord:** (1930–1940 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1938, a velvet or fine rib corduroy used for men's shirts.
- needlepoint lace:** Lace made with a sewing needle.
- neerstick:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Holland. From 1600 to 1660 C.E., a tucker.
- negligee:** 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Informal attire for either gender. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Ladies' jet mourning girdle with a nine-inch pendant. Worn in public mourning of Princess Charlotte in 1818. 3. Term referring to ladies' nightwear or lingerie.
- negligee de la volupte:** *See* gown à la levantine.
- negligee garters:** Garters worn on belt.
- négrillon:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, brown that is almost black.
- negro:** Portugal. Black.
- negro carbón:** Spain. Carbon black.
- negro como azeviche:** Portugal. Jet black.
- negulrije:** *See* silnaebok.
- Nehru cap:** Medium-crowned, brimless cap with a deep front-to-back crease, and cuff-like flaps around the crown.
- Nehru jacket:** (1960–1970 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1968, jacket with standing collar that buttoned up the front to the neck and was fitted at the waist.
- nei tao:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Long, blue silk gown with horse-hoof cuffs worn by graduates of the Manchu civil exam.
- neiguse:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1877, twill woolen fabric with a rough surface.
- nèiyi:** China. Underwear.
- nekhau:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Pendant amulet in the shape of a fish.
- nekhaw:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Metal fish pendant typically worn on child's side-lock.
- nek'och ipù:** *See* mokdori.
- nekt'ai:** Korea. Necktie.
- Nell Gwynne cap:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In July 1860, lace breakfast cap with violet ribbon at top.
- nelpiloni:** Mexico. Aztec sash.
- Nelson hat:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1895, straw hat with turned up brim. Trimmed with a front plume and side ribbon bows.
- nemehef:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Unidentified green stone used to make some scarabs.
- Nemes headdress:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Symbol of the pharaoh. Large rectangular scarf worn with two corners tied at nape of the neck.
- neora:** Shiny, synthetic straw.
- nēpla:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Needle.
- nerc:** Bosnia. Mink. *See also* vison.

- nerinuku:** Japan. Plain weave fabric with raw silk warps and degummed silk wefts.
- Nerz:** Germany. Mink fur.
- nesga:** Spain. Gore; gusset.
- nesgada:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Gored.
- nestel:** Holland. Aglet.
- Nestel:** Germany. Lace for fastening clothing.
- nesti:** *See* dalkr.
- Nestila:** Germany. Old High German word for a lace for fastening clothing.
- netcha:** United States of America. Eskimo sealskin coat.
- neteldoek:** Holland. Muslin.
- nether integuments:** *See* unmentionables.
- nether stocks:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Lower portion of men's hose. In 16th century, referred to women's stockings.
- netra:** India. A kind of silk cloth.
- nettlecloth:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Linen made from nettle fibers.
- Netzstickerei:** Germany. Embroidered netting.
- neud:** France. Breton for thread.
- neura:** India. Jeweled anklets.
- Newgate fringe:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Common term for a fringe of beard under the jaw.
- Newmarket coat:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Single- or double-breasted man's tailed riding coat with rounded fronts. Had cuffed sleeves and flap hip pockets. By 1850, referred to as cutaway and by 1870 it became the morning coat.
- Newmarket jacket:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1891, single- or double-breasted women's hip-length day coat with a masculine turned collar and silk lapels. Had flap hip pockets and fitted sleeves.
- Newmarket overcoat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. 1. In 1881, man's short-waisted single-breasted frock overcoat with long skirts. Commonly had a velvet collar and cuffs. 2. In 1889, woman's single- or double-breasted coat with long skirts. Had flap hip pockets, fitted sleeves, velvet collar, lapels, and cuffs.
- Newmarket top frock:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1895, man's overcoat similar to a frock coat with a velvet collar, waist pockets, and long skirts. Commonly made of cheviot.
- Newmarket vest:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1894, man's plaid or check waistcoat popular with sportsmen.
- nezumi-iro:** Japan. Gray.
- ngac:** Vietnam. Crocodile.
- ng'andu:** Swahili. Gold.
- ngân-tinh công-vu:** Vietnam. Silver necklace.
- ngau hui suck:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for the color lotus root gray.
- ngoc trao:** Vietnam. Pearl.
- ngoc-bích:** Vietnam. Jasper.
- ngoc-miên:** Vietnam. Jade crown.
- ngoc-thach:** Vietnam. Jade.
- ngore:** Australia. Maori general term for cloaks covered in pompons.
- ngore paheke:** Australia. Maori cloak trimmed with decorative stitches and optional pompons.
- ngozi ya kioo:** Swahili. Patent leather.
- nguyêt-bach:** Vietnam. Bluish white.
- nhac-ky:** Vietnam. Tabard.
- nhãn-kính:** Vietnam. Eyeglasses.
- nhung-trang:** Vietnam. Military uniform.
- ní:** China. Wool fabric.
- nibi:** *See* kochi.
- nic':** Poland. Thread.
- nicho-kinran:** Japan. Kinran with one or two additional background colors.
- Nicholas blue:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). New blue color in 1817.
- niciane rekawiczki:** Poland. Thread gloves.
- nickel gray:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, dark silver tint.
- nicola:** India. A long robe.
- nicula:** *See* nicola.
- nificí forescá:** Greece. Bridal costume.
- nifles:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Veil.
- night coif:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's embroidered cap worn to bed. Sometimes worn with a forehead cloth.
- night corset:** Larger-waisted version of the day corset, a corset worn while sleeping in order keep the tight lacing consistent day and night.
- night of France blue:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, light watery green.
- night rail:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's lawn, holland, silk, or satin waist-length cape. Worn in or out of doors.
- nightcap:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). 1. Man's skull cap with a small turned up brim. Worn indoors instead of a wig. 2. Man's plain cap for sleeping. 3. Women's mob cap that tied under the chin and was worn for sleeping.
- night-cap wig:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Man's wig with rolled curls circling the back of the head side to side.
- nightgown:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Informal gown with back pleats that were stitched down. It was worn for receiving guests at home.
- Nightingale:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's moiré shawl with velvet trim.

night-kercher: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Night neckerchief.

nigitae: Japan. A smooth cloth.

niho-li‘ili‘i: United States of America. Hawaii. Literally “small teeth,” a tapa design.

niho-mano: United States of America. Hawaii. Literally “shark tooth,” a tapa design.

nihvasaharya: India. Gown of very fine, white fabric.

nihyakusan-koti: Meizi (1867–1912 C.E.). Japan. A woman’s hairstyle with a very high forelock.

niigashi: Japan. The finest quality banana fiber cloth.

nikautang: Micronesia. Woman’s long, loose, puffed-sleeve dress.

nil: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, a light watery green color.

nīlāmbarī: India. Blue sari.

nilaniradanicola: India. A dark blue tunic.

nilapatora: India. A blue silk.

nilavata: India. An indigo-dyed silk.

nile green: Yellowish green.

nileh: Palestine. Indigo, the most important dye.

nillae: India. Kind of blue cloth.

ni-lông: Vietnam. Nylon.

niluhura: India. A stuff dyed in indigo.

nimā: India. Mid-thigh length, short-sleeved tunic.

nima-pot: Guatemala. Ceremonial blouse or tunic.

nimbus: Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). Gold embroidered linen headband.

nimtanah: India. Jacket.

nine-djere: Timbuktu. A filigree nose ring.

nine-tenths coat: (1960–1970 C.E.). Woman’s A-line coat reaching below the knee.



nine-tenths coat
See also *photospread*
(Outerwear).
Dover Publications

ninikea: United States of America. Hawaii. White tapa worn by priests during ceremonies.

ninnoko: Ethiopia. Koma ritual scarring, usually consisting of five horizontal lines on many parts of the body.

ninon: 1. Lightweight soft silk. 2. Sheer, smooth, plain weave fabric.

nirangi: India. A wimple or veil.

nirmokinam: India. Fabric like snake’s slough.

nirnejaka: India. A dyer.

níróng: China. Wool fabric.

nirya: India. Front pleats of the dhoti.

nisara: India. A warm cadar.

nishijin: Japan. A kind of rich brocade.

nishiki: Japan. Silk woven or brocaded in colors and gilt.

nishka: India. A necklace of coins.

nishra: Egypt. Large, black, finely woven rectangle with a fine plaid of red and white. Edges are fringed. Worn as a wrap.

niska: India. Necklace.

nit: Croatia and Serbia. Thread.

nit’: 1. Czechoslovakia. Thread. 2. Russia. Thread.

nitambavastra: India. Woman’s undergarment worn over the hips.

nithsdale: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Large bad-weather hood. Named for the Countess Nithsdale, famous for helping her husband escape from the Tower of London by dressing him in women’s clothing and a large hood.

nitka: 1. Poland. Thread. *See also* *nic’*. 2. *See* *nit’*.

niukòu: China. Button.

niupàn: China. Button loop.

niúzaikù: China. Fitted pants; trousers.

niuzi: China. Button.

nivasana: India. Lower body garment; skirt.

Nivernois: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Small tricorne popular with the Macaronies who wore it with a cadogan wig. Named for the French writer Nivernois.

nivi: India. Lower body garment; an apron-like undergarment.

nivi bandha: India. The preliminary bow made to tie the anteriya to the waist.

nízi: China. Wool fabric.

njekloe: Sierra Leone. Black dye made from soot and vegetable matter.

njiru: Kikuyu. Coil of brass wire worn in the ear.

nkrawou: Ashanti. Garment of appliquéd, embroidered colored felt.

nnup: Zaire. Type of mask.

nobleza: Spain. Duchesse.

nocna koszula: Poland. Nightgown.

nodder: Hat pin with ornament on a tiny spring which nods as head moves.

nodwydd: Wales. Needle.

nøedl: United Kingdom. Old English word for needle.

noeuds: France. Bow or knot of ribbon.

noeuds d’amour: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Literally “love knots,” referred to the bows or ties used as decoration on ladies’ gowns.

noggi-hongsang: Korea. Bride’s traditional set consisting of a green jacket and a red skirt.

noir: France. Black.

noisette: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, new shade of brown.

nokmal: Korea. Starch.

noksaek: Korea. Green.

nometas: Lithuania. Married woman’s headdress or veil.

nón: Vietnam. Conical hat.

nón lá: Vietnam. Hat made of latania leaves.

nón lông: Vietnam. Feather hat.

nón sat: Vietnam. Soldier's helmet.

none-so-pretty: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Narrow linen ribbons or tapes with a colored design woven in.

nonomea: United States of America. Hawaii. Reddish color.

nono-obi: Japan. A style of obi.

nora-gi: Japan. A field worker's clothes.

norat'a: Korea. Yellow.



Norfolk jacket
See also photospread
(Outerwear).

Norfolk jacket: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Gentlemen's jacket with box pleats from shoulder to hem and commonly self-belted. Worn for sport occasions.

Norfolk shirt: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Jacket similar in cut to the Norfolk jacket but with collar and cuffs like a shirt. Had front flap pockets and a self-belt. Always worn buttoned up. Commonly made in tweeds for country wear.

norigae: Korea. Hair ornaments.

norki: Poland. Mink.

Norma corsage: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1844, ladies' evening bodice with loose center front fold that was held in place with a gold pin.

Normande cap: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1871, large white muslin bow worn on top of head.

Normandy bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1866, lady's bonnet.

Northampton lace: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bobbin lace similar to Flemish lace.

Norwegian slippers: Nickname for loafers.

Norwich crepe: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Silk and wool blend fabric similar to bombazine. Manufactured in Norwich.

Norwich paramatta: (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. A paramatta with a worsted weft and a silk warp.

nos: Ireland. Gaelic word for white.

noshime: Japan. Inner robe worn by male. No characters.

nosine: Lithuania. Handkerchief.

nosnja: See *kostim*.

nostle: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Band, secured around the leg and fastening the meo. Also a band used as a fillet.

Nottingham lace: United Kingdom. Flat lace made in Nottingham, United Kingdom.

nouet: France. Small linen bag for holding herbs, etc.

nouveautés: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, poplin with detached figures, usually of silk.

Novado: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, square cut pelisse trimmed with ribbon and deep falls of lace.

novato: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Wool or silk fabric.

noyer: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1871, walnut color.

nozelenn: France. Breton for button.

nsa: Ashanti. Camel's hair and wool cloth.

nsaduaso: Ghana. Very best kente cloth.

nshak: Kuba. Mid-calf length ornamental skirt.

nshiing: Zaire. Thread.

ntoa: Ashanti. Waist belt.

nuamhanair: Ireland. Gaelic word for embroidery.

nubia: Soft, light, scarf or head covering.

nudo: Spain. Bow.

nugi-sage: Japan. Karaori kosode worn with the right arm out of the sleeve.

nuihaku: Japan. Kosode decorated with embroidery and metallic foil. This style fell out of favor in the early 17th century.

nuikiri: Japan. Satin embroidery stitch used to outline broad areas.

nukkadar: India. A small pointed cap.

nula: India. A raw silk.

núm: Vietnam. Button.

numbda: See *namda*.

numda: See *namda*.

nummud: See *namda*.

numna: See *namda*.

numud: See *namda*.

nunda: See *namda*.

nuno: Japan. Fabric woven of vegetable fibers.

nun's cloth: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1881, fine, thin wool. Previously called *mousseline de laine*. See also *nun's veiling*.

nun's thread: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Made in convents in Italy and Flanders, thin white thread used for lace.

nun's veiling: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1879, thin wool barege. See also *nun's cloth*. 2. Sheer, soft, plain weave fabric, usually of worsted, silk, or cotton.

nun's work: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Similar to modern embroidery.

nuometas: Lithuania. Woman's headdress or veil.

nupura: India. An anklet.

nūr-ī-bādīlā: India. Dress with decoration.

nurki: India. Gold or silver hoop earring.

nurse's cape: Three-quarter length navy cape, lined in red, buttoned with brass buttons.

nurse's cloth: Bleached, plain weave cotton fabric.

nurse's gingham: Heavy blue and white striped cotton fabric.

nursing dress: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Ladies' dress with a bodice front that was removable through the use of hooks and eyes at the shoulders. Underbodice had pleats or folds that concealed a small slit to allow the woman to nurse her infant. Used from c1820 to 1850.

nur-trang: Vietnam. Jewelry.

nussbraun: Germany. Nut brown.

nut: *See* nath.

nutria: 1. *See* grege. 2. Dark brown South American fur similar to beaver.

nwumu: False kente cloth made from imported silk or linen.

nyakas szür: Hungary. Literally "necked szür," szür with front and back cut in separate pieces.

nycette: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Ladies' light wrap for the neck.

nyeeng: Zaire. Type of mask.

nylon: Man-made polyamide yarns that are very strong and resilient, with a high wet strength.

nyoro: Rhodesia. Shona word for cicatrization.

O

ô: Vietnam. Umbrella.

oashyr voynee: Isle of Man. Men's long, knitted, footless stockings.

oashyr-slobbagh: *See* oashyr voynee.

Oatland village hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1800, ladies' day hat with curved brim and dome-shaped crown. Made of straw, twist, or leghorn. Named for the country house of the Duchess of York.

oatmeal cloth: Soft, durable fabric made with a fine warp and coarse weft yarns.

obair-ghréis: Ireland. Arras; embroidery.

obair-gréise: Ireland. Embroidery.

obair-shnáthaid: Ireland. Needlework; embroidery.

obalenka: Slovakia. Pad or frame around which a woman's hair is arranged.

obang-nangja: Korea. Small pouch worn suspended from the sash that served as a pocket. Used the five directional colors (East, blue; West, white; South, red; North, black; Center, yellow).

obi: Japan. Ladies' broad sash of very heavy silk or satin and embroidered or brocaded.

obi hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1804, straw chip hat with high flat crown and narrow brim. Tied under the chin.

obi makura: Japan. Pad under the obi.

obi-age: Japan. A bustle sash. *See also* obiage.

obiage: Japan. Silk scarf used to cover the bow pad on a woman's back.

obi-dome: Japan. An obi tie.

obijime: Japan. Five foot long cord used to fasten the obi.

oblaciti: *See* odjesti.

oblec: *See* ubrac.

oblek: *See* saty.

oblékati: *See* odíti.

oboro-zome: Japan. Shaded dyeing ranging from white to grayish blue.

obraczka slubna: Poland. Wedding ring.

obradový kroj: Slovakia. Ritual costume.

obucá: Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Shoe.

obuv: *See* sapog; strevíc.

obuwie: *See* trzewik.

oc xà-cù: Vietnam. Nacre.

ocularium: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Eye-slit in the helm.

ocelot: Italy and France. Fur of large spotted cat, *Felix pardalis*.

ocelote: Spain. Ocelot.

ochre: Yellow similar to mineral.

ochtendjas: Holland. Housecoat.

ocra: Italy. Ochre.

ocre: 1. France. Ochre. 2. Portugal. Ochre.

ocreae rostratae: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Pointed toed boots.

octagon tie: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from the 1860s on, man's scarf worn with four points above the tie pin and secured with a band around the neck.

óculos: Portugal. Spectacles.

odet': Russia. To clothe or to dress.

odev: *See* saty.

odezda: Russia. Clothing.

odhar: Ireland. Gaelic word for dun colored.

odijelo: *See* odjeca.

odíti: Czechoslovakia. To clothe or to dress.

odjeca: Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Clothing.

odjesti: Croatia and Serbia. To clothe or to dress.

odonarium: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Handkerchief.

odonium: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Handkerchief.

odziac: *See* ubrac.

odzienie: *See* suknie.

odziez: 1. Poland. Clothing. 2. *See* suknie.

oes: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Small eyelets used in decorative designs on women's garments.

- oet'u:** Korea. Overcoat.
- ofer-braedels:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Outer garment, often ecclesiastical.
- ofer-feng:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Clasp on the shoe.
- oferlaeg:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Outer garment or cloak.
- oferlagu:** *See* oferlaeg.
- ofer-slop:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloak.
- ofer-slype:** *See* ofer-slop.
- off-the-horse bun:** China. Woman's hairstyle.
- off-the-peg:** Readymade clothing.
- 'ofu:** Samoa. Robe.
- 'ofuta 'ele:** Samoa. Bathing dress.
- 'ofutino:** Samoa. Shirt.
- 'ofuvae:** Samoa. Trousers.
- 'ofuvae pupu'u:** Samoa. Shorts.
- ogami:** Japan. Literally "worship," embroidery with converging stitches that resemble praying hands.
- oganadi:** *See* 'okanaki.
- oggaegori:** *See* syool.
- ogi:** Japan. Folding fan.
- ogrlica:** 1. Bosnia. Necklace. 2. Croatia and Serbia. Collar.
- ogrtac̆:** Bosnia. Overcoat.
- 'ohelohelo:** United States of America. Hawaii. Pink.
- ohi:** Japan. Priest's arm stole.
- Ohring:** Germany. Earring.
- 'ohule:** United States of America. Hawaii. To be bald.
- oi dai booi dai:** (1900–1910 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a baby carrier made like a square blanket with four fabric straps used to tie the child to the mother's back.
- oilcloth:** Heavy muslin that is coated on one side with oil, clay, and pigment.
- oiled leather:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Leather oiled with fish oil in imitation of chamois. Popular for use in workmen's breeches.
- oiled silk:** Silk fabric that has been waterproofed with oil.
- oilets:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Eyelets of lacing holes.
- oilskin:** Fabric treated with oil to make it waterproof.
- òir-chrios:** Ireland. 1. Studded belt. 2. Gold necklace.
- oir-ghreus:** Ireland. Gaelic word for embroidery, tapestry, or needlework.
- oiseau:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Chartreuse yellow.
- oisionair:** Ireland. Gaelic word for tabard.
- ojak norigae:** Korea. Accessory with five pendants.
- ojal:** Spain. Buttonhole.
- ojales:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Loops.
- ojete:** Spain. Eyelet.
- okana:** Ghana. Gold bracelet worn by a councilor when on a royal errand.
- 'okanaki:** United States of America. Hawaii. Organdy.
- okara:** Ibo. Raffia and cotton cloth.
- okers:** *See* hoggers.
- okhaben:** Russia. Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman's summer cloak.
- 'oki pahu:** United States of America. Hawaii. To bob the hair.
- oko:** Ibo. Raffia cloth.
- okolepu'u:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "humped buttocks," a bustle-style dress.
- okovratnik:** Bosnia. *See* kragna.
- okrel:** Bulgaria. Back kilted skirt.
- okulary:** Poland. Spectacles.
- okulary sloneczne:** Poland. Sunglasses.
- okumi:** Japan. The front overlap of the kimono.
- okura-nishiki:** Japan. A type of nishiki named for the imperial treasure house.
- okuru:** Ibibio. Cloth woven by youths from raffia and cotton.
- okyangmok:** Korea. Calico. *See also* mosulrin.
- olann:** Ireland. Gaelic word for wool.
- Old Navajo Dyes:** (1940–1950 C.E.). United States of America. Packaged synthetic dyes.
- old rose:** Soft, dull rose color.
- Oldenburgh bonnet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1814, ladies' large bonnet with wide brim and flat crown. Decorated with ostrich feathers and a ribbon tie. Named for the Duchess Oldenburgh, a visitor to the Peace celebration of 1814.
- oldham:** Coarse cloth made in Norfolk.
- olicula:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Ladies' hooded cape.
- olino:** Nigeria. Pleated cloth bound with raffia before it is dyed.
- oliva:** Spain. Olive color.
- olivâtre:** France. Olive color.
- olive:** Dark grayed green.
- olive button:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Long oval silk covered button.
- olive drab:** Dull greenish yellow.
- olivenfarbig:** Germany. Olive color.
- olivet:** A large button covered in cloth or thread.
- olivette:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Olive button of Brandenburg.
- oliwny:** Poland and Portugal. Olive color.
- ollaodach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for woolen fabric.
- ollyet:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Wool fabric made in Norwich.
- ol-ogarenji:** Ogiek. A skull cap made from a goat's stomach.
- olójémiti:** Greece. Shawl filled with rows of heavy silk and gold.

Olympic: (1950–1960 C.E.). Man's hairstyle.

òmar: Ireland. Amber.

ombari: Namibia. Woman's necklace.

ombre: France. To be graduated in tone.

ombrelle: France. Parasol.

Omer mantle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, mantle of thin material. Ruffles were bordered with velvet ribbon or braid and a heavy fringe.

omeshi: Japan. A fine silk crepe.

omophorion: Worn by officials of the Greek Church, strip of white embroidered fabric worn around the neck, crossing the left shoulder with ends hanging to the knees.

omote kon'ya: Japan. Shop that specializes in dyeing fabric.

omslagdoekje: Holland. Fichu.

ondergoed: Holland. Underwear.

onderriem: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Popular 1600–1660, a chain.

onderzieltje: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Under-bodice.

ondina crinoline: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1860s, a cage crinoline.

ondine: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1871, soft and brilliant silk and wool blend fabric. Reintroduced in 1893, as a corded silk crepon.

ondule: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1865, fabric with surface that appeared to be wavy.

onechte juwelen: Holland. Costume jewelry.

ông tay áo: Vietnam. Coat sleeve.

ongebleekte Chinese zijde: Holland. Pongee.

oni didi: Nigeria. Cloth tied in knots before dyeing.

oni lilo: Nigeria. Cloth that is folded, twisted, and then tied before dyeing.

onigemerin: Yoruba four-sided crown.

oniko: Nigeria. Raffia-tied adire.

onion white brown: China. Yuan dynasty. Shade of brown.

onrijp: *See* groen.

onuga: Ibo. Cloth made from narrow indigo bands.

onyx: Semi-precious stone.

oogschaduw: Holland. Eye shadow.

oogscherm: Holland. Eyeshade.

ooze calf: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, soft, dull black leather.

opal: Precious stone with no one characteristic color.

opala: Portugal. Fine muslin.

opanky: Balkans. Leather sandal with a wide sole that lashed to the foot and ankle with thongs.

opas: Bulgaria. Waistband.

opasa: India. Woman's hairstyle with a loose chignon on the top of the head.

opera cloak: Fancy loose cloak or wrap worn when attending the opera or other formal evening events.

opera glove: Long glove, sometimes thumbless.

opera hat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Gentlemen's tall silk top hat that collapsed. It had an internal spring that

allowed it to collapse so that it could be carried under the arm or be placed under a seat.



opera pump

opera pump: Ladies' plain heeled pump.

opera slipper: Dress slipper.

Ophelia: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1850, taffeta mantelet trimmed with ruches of quilled ribbon and a white blonde fall. 2. In 1857, woman's cloth cloak trimmed with velvet galloons and a three-inch fringe. 3. In 1858, woman's velvet or cloth cloak that was loosely fitted with flowing sleeves. The hood was lined with satin. 4. Introduced in 1864, red violet.

opinak: Bulgaria. Rough hide shoes.

opinci: Romania. Women's peasant sandals.

opinki: Bulgaria. Leather boatlike sandals that are tied on the foot.

opossum: Italy and France. Long-haired fur with grayish hair and gray white underfur.

Opossum: Germany. Opossum.

Oposum: Spain. Opossum.

opperkleed: Holland. Surcoat.

opreg: Romania. Woman's short back apron. Richly woven or embroidered panel with a fringe that reaches to the skirt hem.

opus anglicanum: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). United Kingdom. Early English needlework of a chain stitch and fine split stitch.

opus araneum: Handmade bobbin lace.

opus consutum: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Sections of needlework that were stitched together. Figures were outlined in brown silk or painted.

opus filatorium: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Thread embroidery on network.

opus pectineum: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woven work imitating embroidery.

opus phrygium: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Gold-outlined embroidery.

opus plumarium: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Feather-stitch embroidery.

opus pulvinarium: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cross-stitch embroidery.

'opu'u kaimana: United States of America. Hawaii. A cut diamond.

orange-butter: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Pomade.

or: France. Gold.

or nué: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). A method of couching that used colored silks to create a shaded pattern on gold thread.

or trect: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Drawn gold.

orange: Reddish yellow.

orange tawny: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Orangey brown.

- orangegeb:** Germany. Orange color.
- oranje:** Holland. Orange color.
- orarion:** Ecclesiastical stole.
- orarium:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Large handkerchief used by men.
- orbace:** Italy. Sardinian dyed wool fabric used for fezes.
- òr-bhann:** Ireland. Gold lace.
- òrbhuidhe:** Ireland. Yellow.
- orbiculi:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Decorative motifs at base of clavi.
- orbis:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Wire frame that supported the front of women's elaborate hairstyles.
- orchell:** Ireland. Purple dye.
- orchid:** Blue red.
- or-choilear:** Ireland. Gaelic word for golden collar.
- ordinaria:** *See* puntada recta.
- ordnasc:** Ireland. Gaelic word for thumb ring.
- orecchino:** Italy. Earring.
- oreille d'ours:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Warm brown.
- oreilles de chien:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Man's very long side-locks.
- orel:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Secular term for a veil.
- orenjibich'ui:** Korea. Orange colored.
- orgagis:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Rough Indian cotton cloth.
- organdi:** France and Spain. Organdy.
- Organdin:** Germany. Organdy.
- organdy:** Very fine, transparent cotton with a crisp finish.
- organpipe folds:** Even, deep folds.
- organza:** 1. Silk or synthetic fabric similar to organdy. 2. Germany and Italy. Organdy.
- orhna:** India. Two yards long and one and a half yards wide scarf of voile, silk, or other light fabric. Elaborately embroidered.
- ori:** Japan. Weaving.
- orielletes:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Moveable steel plates that covered the ears on a helmet. May have been hinged.
- oriental crepe:** Handwoven crepe from China or Japan.
- oriental embroidery:** Various embroidery done in Asian countries.
- oriental lace:** Lace with design woven through net.
- oriental satin:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1869, wool or wool and silk blend fabric.
- orikogbofo:** Yoruba crown.
- orla:** *See* aba.
- orle:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Wreath or chaplet worn around the helmet of a knight.
- orleans:** Plain weave fabric with a cotton warp and worsted weft.
- Orleans brown:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Shade of brown.
- orlo:** Italy. Hem.
- ormesine:** India. Armozeen.
- ormuzine:** Persia. Silk fabric.
- ornamento de gioielli:** *See* spillo da petto.
- oro de orilla:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Edging gold.
- oro hilado:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Spun gold.
- orphelian:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Claret color.
- orphreys:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Bands of embroidery on the cope and chasuble.
- orrice:** (17th century). United States of America. Lace or gimp trim with a gold and silver thread.
- orris:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Elaborate gold or silver lace. Originally made in Arras, France.
- orso:** Italy. Bear fur.
- ortie:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, bluish gray.
- orzechowy:** Poland. Nut brown.
- ósain:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Ireland. Trews. 2. Scotland. Trews.
- osnachd:** Ireland. Gaelic word for hosiery.
- osatiti:** *See* odíti.
- Osbaldiston tie:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular from 1830s through 1840s, man's necktie tied with barrel-shaped knot.
- osbro:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Worsted fustian.
- oseille cuite:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1877, yellowish green.
- osito lavador:** Spain. Raccoon.
- osnabrug:** *See* osnaburg.
- osnaburg:** Plain, rough flax or cotton fabric. Named for its place of manufacture, Osnaburg, Germany.
- osnaburgo:** Spain. Osnaburg.
- oso:** Spain. Bear.
- osode:** *See* hirosode.
- osprey:** Certain feathers, not osprey, used for hats.
- ossenbrigs:** *See* osnaburg.
- ostaigrette:** Imitation aigret.
- ot:** Korea. Clothes; garment.
- otcharak:** Korea. Skirt; train.
- otgam:** *See* ch'on.
- otkam:** Korea. Cloth.
- otomana:** Spain. Ottoman.
- otomana imperial:** Spain. Imperial ottoman.
- otter:** Dark brown fur of otter (*Lutra lutra*).
- ottoman:** Plain heavy fabric with crosswise ribs.
- ottoman cord:** Plain, corded silk fabric.
- ottoman plush:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1882, silk fabric with plush figures on a corded ground.
- ottoman rep:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1882, repped satin.
- ottoman rib:** Ribbed fabric where warp forms rib.
- ottoman silk:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1882, any silk with a horizontal cord.

ottoman velvet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1869, velvet with a colored brocade. Reintroduced in 1879, as a rich uncut velvet.

otu: India. Wool; woof.

oubosyuuju: *See* totsjin.

ouch: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Jeweled pin or buckle.

ouderwetse vrouwenmuts: Holland. Mob cap.

ouhe: China. Pale pinkish purple.

ourle: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Fur border.

ourlet-bord: France. Hem.

ousè: China. Pale pinkish gray.

out-coat: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man's overcoat.

outing flannel: *See* flannelette.

outnal thread: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Flemish flax thread.

ouvrage a l'aiguille: France. Needlework.

oval beaver hat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's oval hat made of beaver.

over-all: *See* balandrana.

Overall: Germany. Overalls.

overalls: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's loose white cord or leather trousers. Worn for riding.

overcoat: *See* greatcoat.

overgaiter: Spat.

overhemb: Holland. Shirt.

overschoen: Holland. Galosh.

overseas blue: Grayed light navy worn by Air Force in World War II.



overseas cap

See also photospread (Headwear).

overseas cap: United States of America. Small military cap worn by soldiers in World War I.

overslop: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Gown, stole, cassock, or surplice. Term in use from 950 to 1400.

owa sibi: Ekine. A dance headpiece.

'owaynet al-sus: Palestine. Literally "chick's eye," zigzag stitch used for applique.

'owili: United States of America.

Hawaii. Bolt of cloth.

Oxford and Cambridge mixture: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1885, two shades of iron gray.

Oxford bags: (1920–1930 C.E.). United Kingdom. Extremely loose knickers worn by gentlemen for golf.

Very popular with male college students. *See also* plus fours.

Oxford blue: Navy blue.

Oxford chambray: Oxford cloth with a colored warp and a white weft.

Oxford cloth: Plain or basket weave, cotton shirting fabric with two fine warps and heavy weft years.

Oxford gillies: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's sports shoe that laced and then the laces were tied around the ankle.

Oxford gloves: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Gloves scented with the Earl of Oxford's perfume.

Oxford gray: Any fabric of black and white mixed yarns, woven or knitted.

Oxford jacket: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). A woman's or young boy's lightly fitted jacket with an Eton or Peter Pan collar.

Oxford shirting: Variety of coarse weaves in mercerized cotton. In white, colors, or stripes.

Oxford tie: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's narrow, straight tie.

oxide: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, dark slate color.

Oxonian boots: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1830s and 1840s, man's short boot with a wedge cut from the top to assist in putting them on.

Oxonian jacket: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1850s and 1860s, man's oxford coat in bright blue with two buttons and many pockets.

oya: Hebrew. Fringe.

oya isi: Turkey. Airy needlework lace.

oyah: Turkey. Crocheted lace.

oyam: *See* oyuan.

oyokoman: Ashanti. Cloth for those of the royal family.

oyster: Light grayish white color with a blue tint.

oyuan: Nigeria. Mushroom-shaped lumbar ornament.

Ozelot: Germany. Ocelot.

ozenbridge: *See* osnaburg.

ozerele: Russia. Necklace.

ozherelok: Russia. Necklace.

oznaburg: *See* osnaburg.

ozura: Japan. Large vine-like scroll pattern.



Oxford jacket
See also photospread (Outerwear).

P

- pà:** China. Handkerchief.
- pa'a kama'a:** United States of America. Hawaii. Pair of shoes.
- pa'a lolo:** United States of America. Hawaii. Suit of clothes.
- pa'a mua:** United States of America. Hawaii. Ready-made, as clothes.
- paakee:** Australia. Maori general term for rain capes.
- paakee nui:** Australia. Maori full length cape.
- paakee tikumu:** Australia. Maori cape decorated with skin of tikumu (*Celmisia spectabilis*).
- paaneter:** India. A red silk piece of fabric with silver leaf borders.
- paaraerae:** Australia. Maori sandal with sole of plaited flax.
- paardestaart:** Holland. Ponytail.
- paarengarenga:** Australia. Maori lace-up leggings.
- paars:** Holland. Purple.
- pagabu:** Nigeria. A Tiv man's ceremonial coat.
- paboudj:** Hebrew's slipper shoes.
- pabuç:** Turkey. Shoe.
- pac:** Moccasin.
- pachedi:** India. Man's scarf.
- packcloth:** Heavy, coarse cotton fabric.
- packing white:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wool fabric.
- pacotilla:** Ecuador. Low quality shawl.
- pactole:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1884, golden brown.
- pād:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Outer garment, probably shaped like a tunic. *See also* rocc.
- pada:** India. Sandals.
- pada-bandhati:** India. Anklets.
- padamsuka:** India. A fine-gauze silk.
- padapatra:** India. A garter-like ornament for the thigh.
- paddles:** *See* wheat ears.
- paddock coat:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's single-or double-breasted overcoat with a fly front. It had no waist seam, but was fitted by a side seam to the pocket. Reintroduced in 1893 as the New Paletot.
- padigunthima:** India. A type of boot.
- padiniansanam:** India. A night garment.
- padisoy:** *See* paduasoy.
- padom:** Medes. Hood that surrounded the face and concealed the chin.
- pa-đo-suv:** Vietnam. Overcoat.
- padou:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Silk ribbon made in Padua, Italy.
- paduasoy:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Corded, strong silk fabric, first made in Padua, Italy. *See also* peau de soie.
- paduka:** India. A wooden sandal.
- padukakrt:** India. A peddler.
- padura:** India. A white stuff.
- padusoy:** *See* paduasoy.
- pa'eke:** United States of America. Hawaii. Pocket.
- paekum:** Korea. Platinum.
- paenang:** Korea. Knapsack.
- paencha:** India. Pants leg.
- p'aench'u:** *See* paji.
- paenula:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Hooded cape of a waterproofed leather or wool.
- paepaeroa:** New Zealand. Maori term for a large cloak.
- paftte:** Yugoslavia. Metal waist clasp and coin decoration.
- páfti:** Bulgaria and Greece. Large silver buckle.
- pag:** *See* pagri.
- pāg:** India. Loosely folded turban. *See also* pecā.
- pagarakhā:** India. Leather shoes embroidered with gold or silver or silver thread. They are hooked at the toe.
- pagari:** *See* pugaree.
- pagdi:** *See* pagri.
- page boy bob:** Chin-length hair worn straight with only the bottom curled under.
- paghadi:** India. A turban.

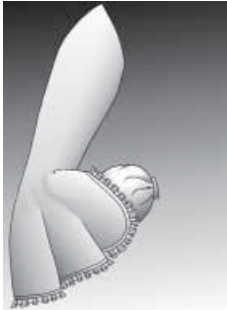
p*agi*-sore: Indonesia. Literally “morning-evening,” used to refer to batik divided into two different patterns.

pagliacetto: Italy. Rompers.

paglietta: Italy. Boater.

pagne: Loincloth or skirt worn in tropical countries.

pagoda parasol: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Parasol that, when opened, was shaped like a pagoda.



pagoda sleeve

pagoda sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Funnel-shaped sleeve, narrow at the armhole and full at the bottom. By 1857, some had a slit in front from cuff to armhole. By 1859, called the funnel sleeve.

pagoda toque: Small, brimless hat similar in shape to an Oriental tower.

pagonazzo: *See* pavonazzo.

pagote: *See* pagri.

pāgrā: *See* pāg.

pagri: India. Long silk or cotton turban, 10 to 50 yards long, worn by Hindu men.

pag-sankla: India. Loose-fitting layers of chain worn at the ankle.

paهران: *See* kudtā; kurta.

pah-jungobein: Cambodia and Thailand. A hip wrap.

pah-poosh: Persia. Ladies’ high-heeled velvet slippers. Often embroidered in gold and studded with jewels.

pahu papale: United States of America. Hawaii. Hat-box.

pahuñchi: India. Barrel-shaped armlet.

paiafzar: India. Shoes.

paida: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Generic term for coat.

paidirean: Ireland. Gaelic word for rosary or necklace; bracelet; or chaplet.

paiki pa’alima: United States of America. Hawaii. Handbag.

paillasson: France. Straw hat.

paille: France. Straw.

paille de riz: France. Rice straw.

paille d’italie: France. Italian straw.

paillette: France. Small, scalelike glittering disks; sequins.

paimak: A variety of gold or silver lace.

painetta: Spain. Traditional high hair comb.

painntin: Ireland. Gaelic word for patten.

painter’s pants: (1970–1979 C.E.). Ecru or white overalls.

pa’ipa’inaha: United States of America. Hawaii. Tapa cloak worn like a cape.

pairan: *See* kurta.

pàirt-dhathach: Ireland. Particolored.

pais-a-gwn bach: Wales. Gown with a snugly fitted bodice and a skirt split in front to the waist. Skirt is

worn drawn back at the sides to expose the striped underskirt.

paisin: Thailand. Sarong-like skirt.

paisley: Intricate pattern involving abstract, curving shapes.

paisley shawl: Shawl woven in one piece, five or six feet square.

paision: Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). Persian trousers.

pa’iua: United States of America. Hawaii. Fine, white tapa.

pajama: (1930–1940 C.E. to present). From the Hindustani word *epai-jama*, shirt and trouser combination. Worn for day or evening, formally or informally, at home and in public. Trouser legs were cut very full, suggesting skirts in their fullness.

pajama check: Barred nainsook used for men’s underwear.

pajani: India. A sari dyed in blue, yellow, black, green, and red.

paji: Korea. Trouser part of the national costume.

pakama: United Kingdom. Cotton fabric made for export.

pakan: Borneo. Woof in weaving or plaiting.

pakana: United States of America. Hawaii. Waist; shirt-waist; blouse.

pakiri mbola: Sumba. A skirt trimmed with shells and beads.

pakjwiu san: *See* usan.

paklari: India. A five stringed necklace.

paklinnen: Holland. Sacking.

pala ‘ehu: United States of America. Hawaii. Reddish yellow.

pala’a: United States of America. Hawaii. Silky, brown tapa.

palaka aloha: United States of America. Hawaii. Aloha shirt.

palalei: United States of America. Hawaii. Uncut tapa fringe.

palampore: *See* palempore.

palandrano: Italy. Gabardine.

palang posh: *See* palempore.

pălârie: Romania. Hat.

palatine: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Small fur or swansdown stole reaching below the waist.

palatine royal: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1851, fur tippet with quilted hood.

palazzo pajamas: (1960–1970 C.E.). United States of America. Woman’s pants cut as full as evening skirts.

pale: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Vertical stripe or series of stripes.

2. United States of America. Hawaii. Garment lining.

pale hanai: United States of America. Hawaii. Infant’s bib.

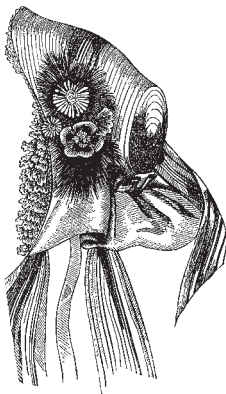
- pale kila:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally “steel shield,” armor.
- pale lilac brown:** China. Yuan dynasty. Shade of brown.
- pale maka:** United States of America. Hawaii. Veil that conceals the face, as worn by Arab women.
- pale pakaukau ‘aila:** United States of America. Hawaii. Oilcloth.
- pale papale:** United States of America. Hawaii. Hat lining.
- pale wawae:** United States of America. Hawaii. House slipper.
- palelei:** United States of America. Hawaii. Tapa worn as a head covering.
- palema‘i:** United States of America. Hawaii. Under-drawers.
- palempore:** India. Chintz bed cover.
- palepai:** Indonesia (Sumatra). Long ceremonial textiles.
- palestine:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1883, dark blue violet.
- palet:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Small skull-cap of cuir-bouilli or steel.
- paletó:** Portugal and Spain. Jacket.
- paletoque:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Paltock.
- paletot:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Man’s short greatcoat with no side pleats or back vent. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Ladies’ stiffly pleated three-quarter-length cloak with a short overcape. 3. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Pleated knee-length, cape-like garment for women. 4. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man’s yachting jacket.
- paletot-cloak:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1850s, short hip-length cloak with armhole slits.
- paletot-mantle:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1867, ladies’ three-quarter-length caped cloak with hanging sleeve.
- paletot-redingote:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1867, ladies’ fitted long coat cut without a waist seam. It had revers and buttoned down the front. They sometimes had capes.
- paletot-sac:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Popular in early part of the period, a man’s short, straight single- or double-breasted paletot with a hood instead of a collar.
- palettes:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Steel or cuir-bouilli protection for the armpits.
- palhaço:** *See* calção.
- paliacate:** Mexico. Head kerchief.
- palisade:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Muslin cap worn over the fontange frame in the mornings. The term also referred to the wire frame itself.
- palisandre:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Purple brown.
- palito:** Guatemala. Back-strap loom.
- p’aljji:** Korea. Bracelet.
- pall:** 1. Obsolete for rich fabric or garment. 2. *See* cloke.
- palla:** 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Roman equivalent of the Greek himation, made of wool, worn draped around the body. Women’s version of the pallium. 2. India. A panel of fabric.
- pallatine:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman’s sable shoulder wrap.
- pallav:** 1. India. The decorated end of a sari. 2. Bolivia. Generic term for a woven pattern.
- pallets:** *See* palettes.
- palettes:** *See* palettes.
- palliolum:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Woman’s veil, sometimes held in place with a wreath.
- pallium:** 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Outdoor garment cut as a long square or rectangle of wool, then draped and fastened at the shoulder or neck with a fibula. Considered signature garment of the scholar and philosopher. Female version was the palla. 2. Ecclesiastical dress. In sixth century, worn by the pope over the left shoulder. In eighth century, V-shaped band worn over the chest over the other garments. In 10th century, became round-necked scarf with ends that hung down front and back. Today, woven band of white lamb’s wool worn by Catholic archbishops over the chasuble. Decorated with four crosses.
- pallustache:** Greek. Cretan thigh-length shenti.
- Palm Beach:** Trade name for lightweight suiting made with cotton warp and mohair filling.
- palmas:** Ecuador. Palm tree-shaped silver earrings.
- Palmerston wrapper:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular 1853–1855, man’s single-breasted full overcoat with wrapped front. It had wide, cuffless sleeves, a wide collar and lapel, and side flap pockets. Named after a popular politician.
- palmilha:** Portugal. Sole of a shoe.
- p’almok sigye:** Korea. Wristwatch.
- Palmyra broché:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1878, fine wool fabric, closely ribbed.
- palmyrene:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1827, silk-embroidered textile similar to poplin.
- palmyrienne:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1831, wool and silk fabric similar to mousseline de soie.
- palo de lionne:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Literally, “skin of lion,” yellow color similar to a lionskin.
- palomita:** Spain. Bow tie.
- palpulana:** India. Lye.
- palto:** Russia. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, an officer’s greatcoat.
- paltock:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Short jacket. Precursor of the pourpoint.
- paludamentum:** 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Military mantle worn by the general in command or the emperor on the field. Cut like a chlamys, in the shape of a semicircle. 2. Byzantine (400–1200 C.E.). The imperial mantle, a half circle of richly embroidered purple velvet.

palulu maka: United States of America. Hawaii. Eye-shade.

pamela: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular 1800–1815 C.E., woman's small bonnet that tied with large ribbons under the chin. 2. Spain. Boater.



*Pamela bonnet
(Crinoline period)
See also photospread
(Headwear).*



*Pamela bonnet
(Bustle period)
Dover Publications*

Pamela bonnet: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular 1845–1855, woman's small straw bonnet with a small lace frill at the nape of the neck. Brim and the crown were made in one piece. Trimmed with ribbons and often with flowers. Named after the heroine of Richardson's novel. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Similar to the Pamela bonnet of the Crinoline period, but with a more pointed brim and longer lace frill. It was commonly decorated with wide ribbons and heavy floral sprays.

pamela hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1845, small gypsy hat of straw.

Pamico: Trade name for cotton plain weave fabric in solid colors.

pampa: Bolivia. In a textile, the monochrome space between stripes or patterned bands.

pampanilla: Peru. Tribal woman's loincloth.

pampilion: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Type of felt or a black fur from Navarre.

pamsukula: Thailand. Buddhist monk's robes made from discarded fabric.

pamuk: Croatia and Serbia. Cotton.

pamutos vászon: Hungary. Cotton and linen blend fabric.

pana: Ecuador, Guatemala, and Spain. Corduroy; velvet.

pana con cervaduras muy finas: Spain. Pin corduroy.

panache: France. 1. Plume or bunch of feathers worn erect in a headdress. 2. Bunch of tassels or ribbons.

panache blanc: France. White plume.

panache de coque: France. Plume of rooster feathers.

panaena: Australia. Maori sandal with toe protection.

panaeva: Russia. Worn under the sarafan; long wool skirt.

panama canvas: Heavy, colored basket weave, cotton fabric used for embroidery.

panama cloth: Millinery fabric whose texture suggests Panama hats.

Panama hat: (20th century). Originally made of exotic leaves, they were later made in poplar wood (latanier) and today are made of a fine straw from Ecuador or Colombia. In shape, they have a rounded crown.

panaúla: Greece. Apron.

panba: Iran. Cotton.

pancake bag: Flat circular handbag.

pancake beret: Broad flat beret.

pancake sleeves: See beret sleeve.

pancauna: India. A five-colored silk.

pancavarnapadi: India. A five-colored silk stuff.

pance: See dhoti.

pañchaphalaka: India. Necklace of five flat gems.

pandin: Borneo. Buckle.

pandjesjas: Holland. Tailcoat.

pandva: India. An unbleached or dyed cotton or silken stuff.

pane: India. Worn by young girls, a length of fabric worn wrapped around the body.

panel skirt: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's double day skirt with an overskirt that was two inches shorter than the underskirt and open on the left side showing a decorative panel of velvet.

paneter: India. Special red and white tie-dyed wedding sari.

pang' adari norigae: Korea. Pendant in the shape of a treadmill (symbol of strong legs).

panghyang: See hyangsu.

panier a coudes: See panniers.

paniers a bourelets: See panniers.

paniers anglais: See panniers.

panjam: Cotton fabric.

panjóva: See plakhta.

panne: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Deep piled velvet used mostly for upholstery. Silk panne from Lyons was much sought after. 2. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1899, silk fabric between velvet and satin. 3. Finish for velvet or satin created by flattening the fabric.

panne satin: Satin treated by heat and pressure.

panne velvet: Velvet similar to mirror velvet.

panni diasperati: See diasper.

panni imperiales: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Literally "imperial fabrics."

pannicelli: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Linen cloths worn by women over the head and/or shoulders.

pannier crinoline: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1870s, combination cage crinoline and bustle.

pannier dress: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1868, woman's double skirted day dress with the upper skirt gathered up in the back and sides and a trained underskirt.



panniers

See also *photospread*
(Undergarments).

panniers: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). First appearing around 1718 and in fashion until 1800, skirts stretched over metal hoops. Initially round and called *encouple* or *en gueridon*. Later were oval, and called *paniers a coudes*. Top hoop was referred to as the *traquenard*. Panniers with a thick roll at the bottom edge were called *paniers a bourelets*. Panniers made

with eight hoops were called *paniers anglais*. By 1750, the one-piece pannier was replaced by a two piece, with one section over each hip, called *jansenistes*.

panno: Italy. Felt cloth.

panno e pannino: Italy. Woolen cloth.

pannus: See *textum*.

pannus sine grano: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Ireland. Undressed English wool fabric that was dressed in Ireland.

Pannuscorium: Trade name for leather cloth.

pano: 1. Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Ankle-length transparent overskirt worn by both genders. 2. Portugal. Fabric.

pañõ: 1. Ecuador and Guatemala. Plain-weave wool fabric. 2. Spain. Cloth.

pañõ berbi: Peru. Uncombed wool fabric.

pañõ de brunete: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Cheap black cloth.

pañõ de la tierra: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Local cloth.

pañõ tuntido: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Sheared cloth.

pañõlones: Peru. Blankets worn as shawls.

Panovraki: Greece. Man's long under-trousers.

panseron: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Peas-cod belly.

panses: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). France. Peas-cod-belly.

pansid slops: See *slops*.

pansiere: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Armor worn to protect the lower front of the body.

pansomae: Korea. Half-length sleeve.

pansomae syossu: Korea. Short-sleeved shirt.

pansy: See *pensée*.

p'anta: Bolivia. Headcloth.

pantadoe: See *pintado*.

pantalettes: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C. E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Worn from ca. 1812 to 1840s, woman's undergarment with long straight legged white drawers reaching almost to the ankle. Trimmed with lace or decorative tucks. Could be seen reaching below the skirt until c.1850.

pantalón: France. Trousers; slacks.

pantalón de travial: France. Overalls.

pantalone: Bosnia. Trousers.

pantalones: Spain. Trousers.

pantalones bermuda: Spain. Bermuda shorts.

pantalones cerrados por debajo de la rodilla: Spain. Knickers.

pantalones cortos: 1. Ecuador. A man's short, knee-length pants. 2. Spain. Shorts.

pantalones de baño: Spain. Bathing trunks.

pantalones de equitación: Spain. Jodhpurs.

pantalones de gimnasia: Spain. Gym shorts.

pantalones de golf: Spain. Knickerbockers.

pantalones largos hasta media pantorrillas: Spain. Pedal pushers.

pantalones rajados: Guatemala. Man's heavy woolen trousers of black, blue, or brown. They are worn over cotton under-trousers.

pantalones sueltos: Spain. Slacks.

pantalones tejanos: Spain. Jeans.

pantalones vaqueros: See *pantalones tejanos*.

pantaloni: 1. See *abito da pantalone*. 2. Romania and Russia. Trousers.

pantaloni alla zuava: Italy. Knickerbockers.

pantaloni corti: Italy. Shorts.

pantalons à pont: France. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Trousers that opened in front with panel buttoned to vest with three buttons.

pantaloon trousers: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Variation of the pantaloon that was loose from the calf down. Did not have side slits.

pantaloons: 1. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Petticoat breeches. 2. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular from 1790 to 1850, initially snug fitting tights that ended just below the calf. After 1817, reached to the ankles and had short side slits, and were strapped under the foot. 3. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Another name for the *pantalette*.

pantaplis: See *šliuré*.

panteen collar: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1880s, high collar worn with women's jackets.

pantera: Italy and Spain. Panther.

panther: Fur from the *Felix pardus*, a leopard with a rare form of melanism.

Panther: Germany. Panther.

panthère: France. Panther.

panti: Bolivia. A wine or deep red color.

panties: Woman's short undergarment with practically no leg portion.

pantile: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1640s to 1665, another name for the *sugarloaf hat*.

pántlikaskökö: Hungary. Apron trimmed with flowered ribbon.

pantofel: 1. Czechoslovakia. Slipper. 2. Poland. Slipper.

pantoffel: Holland. Slipper.

- Pantoffel:** Germany. Slipper.
- pantofle:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Mule or slipper overshoe with a wood or cork sole, worn to protect the shoe.
- pantofola:** Italy. Slipper.
- pantoufle:** France. Slipper.
- pantouflenn:** *See* arc'henad-kambr.
- pantserhandschoen:** Holland. Gauntlet.
- pantufilas:** Spain. Slippers.
- pantuflo:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Slipper.
- panty corselette:** (1960–1969 C.E.). Full body corselette with under crotch snaps.
- pañu sumbriru:** Ecuador. Small fedora.
- pañuelo:** 1. Philippine Islands. Square scarf folded in a triangle and worn as a collar or neck ruffle. 2. Spain. Handkerchief. 3. Ecuador. Shawl.
- pañuelo para el cuello:** Spain. Cravat.
- panujil:** Korea. Needlework.
- panul:** Korea. Needle.
- panung:** Thailand. Long wide strip of fabric worn shaped into a loincloth or skirt by both genders.
- panungh:** *See* panung.
- pănurã:** *See* stofã.
- panutzutzu ukufachallina:** Ecuador. Woman's embroidered shawl worn for fiestas.
- Panzer:** *See* Brustharnisch.
- panzo de burro:** *See* zhutu.
- páo:** China. Gown.
- paon velvet:** Velvet with a thick pile. Pile is pressed in one direction.
- paonazzo:** *See* pavonazzo.
- pàopàosha:** China. Seersucker.
- paoxié:** China. Running shoes.
- páozi:** China. Gown.
- papa:** Samoa. Brassiere.
- papa 'aiana:** United States of America. Hawaii. Ironing board.
- papaha:** Russia. Fur cap.
- papakha:** Russia. Tall Caucasian hat.
- papaki:** *See* rapaki.
- papale:** United States of America. Hawaii. Generic term for hat.
- papale ali'i:** United States of America. Hawaii. Crown.
- papale hainika:** United States of America. Hawaii. Miter.
- papale 'ie:** United States of America. Hawaii. Hat made by sewing a long plaited strip into a hat.
- papale kahuna:** United States of America. Hawaii. Miter; priestly hat.
- papale kapu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Cap.
- papale la'a:** United States of America. Hawaii. Holy crown or head covering.
- papale mu'ou'ou:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "blunt hat," poke bonnet.
- papale 'o'oma:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "flared hat," bonnet; sunbonnet.
- papale waiokila:** United States of America. Hawaii. Panama hat.
- papalu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Apron.
- papanaky:** 1. Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). Woman's head-pad. 2. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Head pad embroidered with gold and worn high on head.
- papari:** Australia. Maori sandal and legging combination of green flax, stuffed with moss.
- pápçes:** Greece. Side opening of a dress.
- papeline:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Poplin.
- paper cambric:** Thin, narrow cambric, glazed and stiffened.
- paper muslin:** Tin, narrow muslin.
- paper taffeta:** Crisp, lightweight taffeta.
- papillote comb:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1828, decorative tortoiseshell three- to four-inch hair comb.
- papillotes:** Early Georgian (1700–1750). Paper hair curlers.
- papoon:** United Kingdom. Cotton fabric made for export.
- papuc:** Romania. Slipper.
- papuca:** Croatia and Serbia. Slipper.
- papuča:** Bosnia. Slipper.
- papute:** Romania. Shoes.
- paquebot capote:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1830s, bibi with brim trimmed with ribbons and lace.
- parachute bag:** Pouch style handbag.
- parachute hat:** *See* balloon hat.
- parachute fabric:** Lightweight, plain weave fabric of silk, cotton, nylon, or rayon.
- paradise feather:** Plume from bird of paradise.
- paragaudion:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Gold embroidered band presented by the Byzantine emperor to vassal sovereigns.
- paragod:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's bordered garment.
- paragon:** 1. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Fabric similar to camlet. 2. Tightly woven fabric of wool or silk.
- paraguas:** Spain. Umbrella.
- Paraguay lace:** Spider-web style lace in wheel designs.
- paragunda:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Bordered garment.
- parakiri:** New Zealand. Maori term for a large cloak.
- paramani:** Italy. Cuffs.
- paramatta:** Lightweight fabric similar to bombazine or twill.
- parament:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Ornamental cuffs.
- paramentos sacerdotais:** Portugal. Clerical vestments.
- paran:** India. The color leaf green.
- paranchah:** Uzbekistan. Close-meshed horsehair veil worn by women over the age of ten.

- p'arang:** Korea. Blue; green.
- paraplu:** Holland. Umbrella.
- parapluie:** 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Folding rain umbrella. 2. France. Umbrella.
- parasisol:** Linen-weave straw.
- parasol:** Small umbrella, usually not waterproof, carried by women for effect.
- párasol:** Portugal. Parasol.
- parasol à canne:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Parasol that doubled as a cane.
- parasol skirt:** Multi-gore skirt.
- parasole:** Italy. Parasol.
- parasolka:** Poland. Umbrella.
- parasol-whip:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1840s, parasol mounted halfway up the driving whip. Lost favor in 1870s.
- paravalia:** India. A coral colored stuff.
- parawai:** New Zealand. Maori term for a large cloak.
- parchment:** Pale tan.
- parchment calves:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Parchment shapes worn inside the breeches to improve the look of the leg.
- parchment lace:** Raised design lace made with parchment strips (cartisane).
- parchmentier:** (19th century). United Kingdom. Thin wool fabric made in Norwich.
- pardessus:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Generic term for any outer garment of knee or three-quarter length.
- pardessus redingote:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1850s, French term for the frock coat.
- pardillo:** 1. Peru. Coarse, dun-colored wool fabric. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Grayish brown.
- pardo:** 1. India. Curtain. 2. Portugal and Spain. Brown.
- pardo amarillento:** Spain. Russet.
- pardo opaco:** Spain. Drab color.
- pardo rojizo:** Spain. Rust color.
- parduzco:** Spain. Drab color.
- pare:** Australia. Maori headband or chaplet.
- parel:** Holland. Pearl.
- parements:** *See* facings.
- parements d'aube:** *See* facings.
- parements interrompus:** *See* facings.
- parengarenga:** New Zealand. Maori. Leggings made of flax, woven in a wide piece and then laced on the body.
- pareo:** *See* pareu.
- pareu:** Rectangular cotton cloth worn as a skirt or loin-cloth.
- parevau pata:** India. A pigeon gray silk fabric.
- parfait-contentement:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Bow that covered the pin at the neck.
- pari muka:** Maori. Bodice of flax fiber.
- paridhana:** *See* dhoti.
- parihasta:** India. Bracelet.
- parikara:** India. A tight waistband.
- Paris embroidery:** White cord embroidery on pique.
- Paris hat:** Silk hat.
- Parisian satin:** (1900–1910 C.E.). Extremely soft satin fabric.
- Paris-Pekin:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, striped fancy fabric.
- parivesa:** India. Decorative waistband.
- parka:** Hooded jacket, usually with zipper in front.
- parkala:** India. Kind of spangled robe set with pieces of glass.
- parkesine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Invented in 1856, but only in general use after 1862, a plastic made from pyroxyline.
- Parma violet:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1827, a new color. 2. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1896, a pale shade of heliotrope.
- parmnaram:** India. Shawl.
- parniyan:** India. A type of silk.
- parnoe:** Russia. Lace designs worked onto net or tulle.
- parochka:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Russia. Woman's suit consisting of a skirt and blouse made of the same fabric.
- parricides:** *See* Vatermörder.
- parrock:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Man's loose cloak with armseyes.
- parrot green:** Medium yellowish green.
- parrucca:** Italy. Periwig.
- parson's hat:** Clerical felt hat with low crown and wide brim.
- part:** Poland. Coarse hempen cloth.
- part lace:** Any bobbin lace in which the sections are made separately and then joined.
- párta:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Austro-Hungarian Empire. Woman's cap of tinsel adorned with metal plates and disks that hung from it by ribbons or leather strips. Young women decorated it with pearls and enameled agrafes. Married women wore it covered in flat metal plates that were decorated with pearls. 2. Hungary. Girl's wreath of pearls or artificial flowers.
- particolored:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Garment made of two or more different fabrics.
- partidor de crencha:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Hair parter.
- partlet:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Collared and ruffled covering for the neck and shoulders. Women's were made in linen; men's of richer fabric and ornamented.
- parure:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Matched set of jewelry, including a necklace, bracelet, earrings, pin etc. Grand parure includes a headpiece. Demi-parure includes everything except the headpiece.
- parure cornouailles:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1870, velvet collar with bow, velvet band for hair, and velvet bodice bow. Embroidered with beads.

- paryanka:** India. *See* paryastika.
- paryastaka:** *See* rasana.
- paryastika:** India. A kamarband.
- pas:** Poland. Belt.
- pás:** Czechoslovakia. Belt.
- pasa montañas:** Spain. Stocking cap.
- pāsābandhi kediyū:** India. A short coat-like angarakha with strings for closures.
- pāsābandi kediyoo:** *See* pāsābandhi kediyū.
- pasamanos:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Trim; edging.
- pashm:** *See* cashmere.
- pashmina:** *See* cashmere.
- pasoumia:** Greece. Sandal.
- pass:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Front of a hat.
- passacaille:** *See* passecaille.
- passagers:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Curled lock worn near the temple.
- passamontagna:** Italy. Balaclava.
- passanastro:** Italy. Trim insertion.
- passee:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1864, group of flowers or trim under the brim of a bonnet.
- passecaille:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Ribbon on which the muff was hung. Name came from a fashionable dance, the passacaglia.
- passee-filon:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Fringe of hair worn across the forehead or a braid kept in place at the temples by a circlet.
- passemayne lace:** France. A term referring to both braid and early bobbin lace.
- passemante:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Braid of gold, silver, or other colors.
- passementerie:** Trim, especially heavy embroidery, guimp, braid, beads, tinsel, etc.
- passementier:** France. Maker of passementerie.
- passementier-boutonnier:** France. Maker of passementerie and buttons.
- passemements:** France. Generic term for trims.
- passionee:** Patch worn at the corner of the eye.
- passium:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Very wide collar-like necklace.
- passives:** Many of the threads involved in bobbin lace; similar to the warp threads of a loom.
- paste:** Glass cut and polished into imitation of gems.
- pastrano:** Italy. Frock coat.
- pastura:** Romania. Apron worn over petticoats.
- pasuāj:** India. Full skirt.
- pasvāj:** *See* pasuāj.
- pat gat:** India. A man's bathing apron.
- pata:** *See* amsuka; badhani.
- pataccara:** India. Old, worn out clothing or any old fabric.
- patagium:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Similar to clavi, a band of purple or gold decoration worn down the fronts of women's tunics.
- patalani:** India. Rose color.
- pataniya sacopa:** India. An embroidered silk or velvet of Patan origin.
- pata-pallavah:** India. A bordered silk fabric.
- patatúka:** Greece. Wide, black overcoat with long, narrow sleeves.
- patch dye:** Dye process where one or more dyes are added to the fabric in an uneven or patchy manner.
- patch pocket:** (20th century). Pocket sewn on the outside of a garment.
- patch veil:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Veil with large velvet wafers.
- patelet:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Padded vest worn under armor.
- patent kid:** Kid leather finished with a transparent lacquer.
- patent lace:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Machine made lace.
- patent leather:** Any leather with a varnished finish.
- patent leather boots:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1870s, men's ankle high button boots of patent leather uppers.
- patent net:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Knitted net made on the point net machine.
- patentni zatvarač:** *See* rajferšlus.
- paternostri:** Italy. Thick beads.
- pateshehon:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew man's breeches.
- patka:** India. 1. A girdle made from a band of cloth worn wrapped around the body many times. It may be embroidered or brocaded. 2. A woman's decorative panel of cloth worn at the waist over the anteriya.
- patna:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). One of first imported fabrics, this printed cloth came from Patna, Egypt.
- pato'i:** Samoa. Jet black.
- patola:** India. Silk double-ikat textile or silk cloth.
- patolaka:** India. A variegated silk fabric.
- patolla:** *See* patola.
- patolo:** *See* patola.
- patondon:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja man's hairstyle where the hair is made into a knot on the front of the head.
- patori:** India. Sari with silk border.
- patori:** India. Sari with a silk border.
- patrakarnika:** India. Leaflike ear pendant.
- Patrician:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Mantle cut somewhat on the bias. Center back seam was covered with embroidery.
- patrol jacket:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. 1. Man's hip-length, single-breasted jacket with five buttons, Prussian collar, and a military cut. 2. Introduced in 1889, woman's hip-length, fitted jacket cut without center back seam. It had front military trim, snug sleeves, and small cuffs.
- patrona:** India. Bleached silk.

patrontache: Russia. Cossack cartridge pouch.
patronna: India. A variety of wild silk.
pat-sari: India. Silk sari.
patta: India. Cloth worn by women as a waist belt.
pattabandha: India. An ornamented gold strip used to hold the turban in position.
pattadukula: India. A silk and linen blend.
pattahari: India. A silk fabric from Herat.
pattala: *See* patola.
pattamsuka: India. A plain white silk.
pattamsuya: India. A fine silk fabric.
patte: *See* guleron.
pattens: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Chopines.
patti: India. Handwoven fabric that is 9–18 inches wide.
patti jets: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1869, balls of polished jet worn hanging from a ribbon necklace with matching earrings.
pattika: India. 1. A cotton dhoti. 2. An elaborate band of embroidery used as a cummerbund.
pattu: India. Homespun wool or tweed.
patu hitau: Maori. Stone club used to beat the flax fiber.
patúnes: Greece. White cotton ankle socks.
patynek: *See* pantofel.
patzeb: India. Loincloth.
pa'u: United States of America. Hawaii. Woman's skirt; sarong; skirt worn by female horseback riders.
pa'u heihei: United States of America. Hawaii. Sarong made of leaves.
pa'u meme'i: Samoa. Elastic.
pauku: New Zealand. Maori. A thick mat-like cloak.
pauldron: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). In armor, shoulder piece.
pauma: United States of America. Hawaii. Large curved needle.
pautener: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Bag worn hung from the girdle.
pavediens: Lithuania. Thread.
pavo real: Mexico. Peacock embroidery pattern done by the Zoque Indians.
pavonazzo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Peacock colored.
pavot: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1886, ruby color.
paysanne bonnet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn after 1800, the cottage bonnet.
pea: Samoa. Woman's costume.
pe'a: Samoa. Tattoo.
pea jacket: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's short double-breasted coat with wide lapels and a velvet collar. In 1850s, had huge buttons and a short back vent. After 1860, called the reefer.
peach: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Deep pinkish orange. 2. Bright tint of red orange.
peacock: Bright, dark blue green or green blue color.

pea-green: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Fashionable after 1809.
peak lace: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Lace with an irregular outer edge.
peallaid: Ireland. Gaelic word for sheepskin without the wool.
pealltag: Ireland. Gaelic word for patched cloak.
pearl gray: Neutral gray color.
pearl of beauty: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Striped worsted fabric.
pèarluinn: Ireland. Fine linen.
peasant fichu: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's white fichu.
peasant lace: 1. Bobbin lace. 2. Torchon style lace.
peasant look: (1960–1970 C.E.). Late 1960s style generally consisting of a flounced skirt, head kerchief, and peasant blouse.
peasant skirt: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1885, full circle tennis skirt made with two or three tucks.
peasant's lace: *See* bavarian lace.
peascod belly: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Doublet with padded front shaped like a peascod.
peau d'agneau: France. Lambskin.
peau d'ange: *See* angel skin.
peau de bête: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1886, stiff plush used to imitate fur.
peau de chevrete: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a heavy peau de soie.
peau de cygne: France. Soft lustrous fabric.
peau de daim: France. Doeskin.
peau de soie: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Particularly fine taffeta. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Dull, twill weave silk. *See also* paduasoy.
peau de suede: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1887, a French silk.
pebasa: Sumbawa. A cloth worn draped over the shoulder.
peç: Iran. Fringed length of fabric.
peca: Balkans. Embroidered scarf worn over the pocalica.
pecā: India. A turban of a folded strip of nine-inch-wide cotton that is 18–25 yards long.
peccary: Fine grained leather.
peche: France. Peach.
pechschwartz: Germany. Jet black.
pectoll: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Breast of a man's shirt.



peasant look
See also photospread
(Women's Wear).
Dover Publications

pectoral: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Piece of jewelry worn on a string or chain around the neck. Worn by nobility.

pectorale: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Breastplate.

pedal pushers: (1950–1959 C.E.). Snug fitting pants ending below the knee, with or without a cuff.

pedal straw: Straw woven from foot of stalk.

pedaline: Synthetic straw.

pedimental headdress: *See* gable headdress.

pedraria: Portugal. Jewelry.

pedule: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Short hose, often worn turned down at the knee. 2. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Boot-shaped leg covering of flannel, leather, or other fabric.

pee: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Man's coat or jacket.

peek-a-boo waist: (1900–1910 C.E.). United Kingdom. Eyelet or sheer fabric shirtwaist.

peel: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's light jacket.

peeler cotton: United States of America. Cotton used for combed yarns.

pegged boot: Boot with sole and upper fastened together with pegs.

Peggy collar: Round, flat collar similar to Peter Pan.

peg-top skirt: (20th century). Skirt very full at the waist and tapering to the hem.

peg-top sleeves: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. In fashion from 1857 to 1864, men's sleeves cut full at the armseye and tapering to the wrist. Revival of the gigot.

peg-top trousers: (1910–1920 C.E.). In 1911 and 1912, worn by college boys, trousers that were pleated and very wide at the waist and very narrow at the ankles.

peigné: France. Worsted.

peigne Josephine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Woman's high hair comb decorated with small gilt balls. Worn at the back of the head for evening.

peignoir: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Dress with unboned bodice. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Woman's loose unboned wrapper of light material.

peinadore: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Comb-ing jacket.

peinture à l'aiguille: France. Literally "painting with the needle," pictorial embroideries.

peiteag: Ireland. Gaelic word for waistcoat; doublet; and woolen shirt.

peiteag-mhuinicheallach: Ireland. Gaelic word for jacket.

pejar: India. Footwear.

pekerere: New Zealand. Maori. A shoulder cape.

pekin: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Used ca. 1879, term for any striped textile of alternating matte and shiny stripes.

pekin Aneline: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, soft woolen shawl with border of Chinese pattern.

pekin bournous: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, Canton crepe zouave for evening.

pekin crepe: Pekin fabric with a crepe weft.

pekin point: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1840, very rich white silk painted with flowers or foliage.

pekin satin: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1807, heavy satin with a self-stripe.

pelanu vastu: India. Literally "the stuff of the past," to be out of fashion.

pele de cordeiro: *See* pelica.

pelego: *See* pelica.

pelele: 1. Chitonga. A lip ornament. 2. Spain. Rompers.

pelerine: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's short shoulder cape of fur, velvet, or muslin.

peleryna: Poland. Cape.

peleue: Samoa. Jacket.

pelica: Portugal. Lambskin.

pelicon: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Fur-lined garment worn between the chemise and the cote.

pelisse: *See* pelisse.

pelisse: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Long loose cloak that opened in the center front. Sometimes had a hood and was lined with fur.

pelisse-mantle: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1838 to 1845, three-quarter to full-length caped cloak that draped over the arms, forming pseudo-sleeves. In the 1840s, cinched in at the waist in the back.

pelisse-robe: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1817 to 1850, woman's day dress shaped like a pelisse and tied down the center front with bows. Called the redingote after 1840.

pelisson: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Furred overgarment. *See also* pilch.

pellanda: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Fur lined overgarment with full sleeves ending in decorative edges.

pelliccia: Italy. Fur.

pelliccia: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). An 11th-century fur-lined cassock.

pelliccia: *See* pelliccia.



pelerine



peg-top skirt

See also photospread
(*Women's Wear*).

- Pelliz:** Germany. Old High German term for fur.
- pelliza:** Spain. Fur.
- pelo de castor:** Spain. Beaver hair.
- pelo de liebre:** Spain. Hare hair.
- pelo di castora:** Italy. Beaver hair.
- pelo di lepre:** Italy. Hare hair.
- pels:** Denmark and Sweden. Fur.
- peluca:** Spain. Wig.
- peluche:** France. Plush or plush velvet.
- peluche a poils:** France. Literally “hairy plush,” long-haired plush.
- peluche de soie:** France. Literally “silk plush,” hatter’s plush felt.
- Pelz:** Germany. Fur.
- Pembroke paletot:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man’s long-waisted, double-breasted calf-length overcoat with wide lapels, vertical breast pocket, flapped side pockets, and self-cuffs.
- penache:** *See* panache.
- penang:** India. Heavyweight, plain weave, native cotton fabric.
- penang lawyer:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man’s walking stick made from the stem of a palm from Penang.
- peñas veras:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Ermines.
- pencilled:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Colors that were hand painted on fabric.
- pendants d’oreille:** Long drop earrings.
- pendeloque:** Pendant pear-shaped diamond or other gem.
- pendej:** Romania. Petticoat of a rough fabric.
- pendely:** Hungary. Woman’s linen skirt with a high waistband and two shoulder straps.
- pendicle:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Man’s drop earring. Only one was worn at a time.
- penduricalho:** Portugal. Pendant.
- penelope:** Sleeveless, knitted jacket.
- penelope canvas:** Double-thread canvas used for tapestry work.
- peniascoe:** *See* pinasco.
- peniche lace:** Portugal. Pillow lace in black and white.
- penina:** Samoa. Pearl.
- penistone:** United Kingdom. Once made in Penistone, coarse woolen fabric. *See also* forest white.
- penitentials:** Colloquial term for clothes of black.
- penna di fagiano:** Italy. Pheasant’s feather.
- penna di gallo:** Italy. Cock feather.
- pennbazh:** France. Walking stick with knobbed head, often used as a bludgeon.
- pensée:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Dark purple.
- pentadoe:** *See* pintado.
- penteado:** Portugal. Coiffure.
- pentes:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1886, pyramid shaped panels of silk or velvet forming an underskirt, with an overskirt or tunic worn draped to expose the underskirt.
- pentlení:** Slovakia. Very ornate bridal wedding head-dresses.
- peoth:** Hebrew. Hair, specifically side locks.
- pepa de zapallo:** Ecuador. Squash seed-shaped silver earring.
- pepeiao:** United States of America. Hawaii. Scallops in lace.
- pepetu:** Transvaal. Ndebele pubescent girl’s beaded rectangular apron. It is 15 x 11 inches.
- peplo:** Spain. Peplum.
- peplos:** Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). Overfold of the Doric chiton.
- peplos chiton:** Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). Woman’s garment cut in a large rectangle. Worn with a fold on the left side and the right side open to fall in loose drapery. Folded down at the top edge and pinned at the shoulders.
- peplum basque:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1866, woman’s peplum-shaped basque on a belt.
- peplum bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman’s evening bodice with panniers.
- peplum dolman:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1872, woman’s dolman with long side points.
- peplum imperatrice:** France. Basque bodice with draped tunic or panniers.
- peplum jupon:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1866, woman’s gored petticoat with three hoops at the bottom and a pleated flounce. Replaced the cage crinoline.
- peplum overskirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1894, overskirt of a drape that was pleated into the waistband, short in the back but gradually lengthening to hem length in the front.
- peplum rotonde:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1871, woman’s waist-length circular cloak. Had a back vent and fringe on the edges.
- pepper and salt:** Any fabric made of black and white yarns.
- pepperbox:** Walking stick with a hidden automatic firearm.
- percale:** Tightly woven, plain weave, cotton fabric available in prints and solids. One of the most popular fabrics.
- percale taffeta:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1859, cambric saracenet.
- percaline:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to present. Introduced in 1848, fine, thin, plain weave, cotton fabric with a glassy surface.
- percatka:** Russia. Glove.
- percaula:** *See* parkala.
- perches:** France. Medium grade linen.

- percollae:** *See* parkala.
- percolle:** *See* parkala.
- Perdita chemise:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's day dress with a V-neck and a falling collar that closed in the center front with buttons or ribbon bows from neck to hem. Had a broad waist sash that tied in back.
- perednik:** Russia. Apron. *See also* fartuk.
- peridot:** Semiprecious light green stone.
- perineal strap:** Strap connected to the corset which attaches to menstruation napkins/towels.
- periwinkle:** Light blue purple.
- perizoma:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Short, close-fitting Etruscan man's trunks with contrasting trim around the legs.
- perkal:** Poland. Calico.
- perla:** 1. Ecuador, Guatemala, and Poland. Pearl. 2. *See* biser.
- perle:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Pearl.
- perlehatt:** Norway. Beaded hat.
- perlin:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Scotland. Lace.
- perna da calça:** Portugal. Trouser leg.
- pērō:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Agricultural boot of hairy undressed hide.
- pérola:** Portugal. Pearl; bead.
- peropus:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Watered double camlet.
- perpets:** *See* perpetuana.
- perpetuana:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Very durable fabric.
- perraje:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Woman's cotton or cotton and wool blend shawl with fringed ends. Usually striped.
- perramus:** Spain. Raincoat.
- perreje o tapado:** Guatemala. Shawl.
- perriwigg:** Periwig.
- perruche:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1873, parrot color.
- perrukes à bourse:** Bagwig.
- perruque quarrée:** France. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Literally, "squared wig." Worn by magistrates and serious men, a section of hair was worn at the nape in a queue and the rest shorter with a squared bottom edge.
- perse:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Bluish gray. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Painted cloth from Coromandel Coast. Very fashionable in 18th century and again in mid-19th century.
- Persian:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Thin silk used in linings.
- persian broadtail:** Beautiful pelts of young or premature Persian lamb.
- Persian cap:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1811, fashionable riding hat.
- persian cord:** Plain weave, ribbed fabric.
- Persian drape tunic:** (1910–1920 C.E. until 1940 C.E.). Tunic with a full cut and draped skirts.
- Persian lamb:** Lustrous, black, brown, or gray fur with very tight curls. *See also* astrakhan.
- Persian lawn:** Sheer, plain weave, cotton fabric that is usually white and lustrous. Similar to India linon.
- Persian lilac:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, a new color.
- Persian pickle:** Paisley.
- Persian scarf:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular in 1812, cashmere or silk scarf with a Persian border.
- Persian vest:** United Kingdom. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Introduced by Charles II in 1666, a loose coat held by a sash or belt.
- Persianer:** Germany. Persian lamb.
- persienne:** Persia. Cotton or silk fabric in an elaborate print.
- perspective glass:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Small lens for seeing distant objects and worn on a chain or ribbon around the neck.
- pertla:** Bosnia. Shoelace.
- peruça:** Portugal. Periwig.
- Peruvian cotton:** Peru. Rough, hairy cotton.
- Peruvian hat:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Woman's hat made of the braided leaves of the Cuban palm.
- pervenche:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, new color.
- perwyke:** Periwig.
- perzikkbloesemkleurig:** Holland. Peach colored.
- pesa:** India. An embroidered skirt.
- pesas:** India. A gold embroidered fabric.
- peshgir:** India. Skirt.
- peshkir:** Bulgaria. Kerchief.
- peshwas:** India. Long-sleeved coat that buttons down the center front. It is worn over other clothes as a robe.
- peski:** Lapland. Smock-shaped reindeer coat with the fur worn on the inside.
- pespuntaderas:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Stitchers.
- pespuntado:** Spain. To be quilted; backstitched.
- pespunte:** Spain. Backstitch.
- pestelci:** Romania. Apron from the Southern part of the country. Ornamented with colorful florals and geometrics.
- pestiman:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Black or dark blue woolen skirt that opened in the front.
- pestryad:** Russia. Cotton fabric with varicolored woolen threads.
- pet:** *See* muts.
- petaa:** Borneo. A bead cap.
- petal collar:** Collar made of petal-shaped sections.
- petals Marguerite:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1875, very closely plaited trim.



petasos

petasos: Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). Broad brimmed, low crowned hat that tied under the chin with strings. First recorded brimmed hat.

petassos: See petasos.

petasus: See petasos.

pet-en-l'air: Early Georgian (1700-1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750-1790 C.E.). France. Popular

from 1745 to 1770s, thigh- or knee-length, sac-back jacket with elbow-length sleeves and a stomacher. Worn with a plain skirt.



Peter Pan collar

Peter Pan collar: (20th century). Small, soft, round, turnover collar. Popularized by the stage production of *Peter Pan*.

petersham: Rough woolen fabric, usually navy blue.

Petersham cloth: Heavy wool cloth with a thick nap.

Petersham cossacks: Romantic (1815-1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1817 to 1818, man's loose cossack flared around the ankles. Named for the Regency

Buck, Charles, Viscount Petersham.

Petersham frock coat: Romantic (1815-1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1830s, man's double-breasted coat with velvet collar, lapels, and cuffs. Had large flap hip pockets.

Petersham greatcoat: Romantic (1815-1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's overcoat with a short shoulder-cape.



Petersham greatcoat

Petersham ribbon: Crinoline (1840-1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Double ribbons which were watered, plain, figured, or striped.

petershams: See Petersham ribbon.

petit bord: Romantic (1815-1840 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840-1865 C.E.). France. Popular from 1835 to 1850, woman's small elaborate evening hat. Early version was small crowned hat with a halo brim and ribbon and aigrette trim. Smaller and made of velvet in 1840s. Always worn at the back of the head at a slight sideways tilt.

petit point: France. Small, close, thread-count embroidery.

petit velours: France. Lightweight cotton velvet.

petite pois: Bustle (1865-1890 C.E.). In 1886, pea dot velvet with spots embroidered in contrasting color.

petite robe unie: Late Georgian (1750-1790 C.E.). France. Robe that was worn over panniers. Underskirt was of the same fabric as the overdress.

petit-gris: France and Italy. Fur from the gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).

Petit-gris: Germany. Petit-gris.

petit-maitre: Late Georgian (1750-1790 C.E.). France. Dandy.

petit-maitresse: Late Georgian (1750-1790 C.E.). France. Woman dandy.

petits bonhommes: Early Georgian (1700-1750 C.E.). France. Cuff trim of frills of fine linen used on the gown à la française.

peto: Renaissance (1450-1550 C.E.). Spain. Breastplate.

petroméni: Greece. Cap sewn so thickly with coins that it is stiff.

pettabotta: Italy. Breastplate.

pettibockers: (1900-1910 C.E.). Ankle-length, silk jersey pantaloons for women.

petticoat: 1. Woman's underskirt. 2. Short coat worn by men. 3. Wide garment of waterproofed fabric worn by fisherman.

petticoat bodice: Gay Nineties (1890-1899 C.E.). United States of America. Corset cover.

petticoat breeches: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625-1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Full-cut upper-stocks elaborately decorated. Fashionable from 1650 to around 1675.

petticoat suspenders: Crinoline (1840-1865 C.E.). In 1857, five-inch-wide strip that fastened to the corset and buttoned to the petticoat.



petticoat suspenders

pettinato: Italy. Worsted.

petto: Renaissance (1450-1550 C.E.). Italy. Breastplate.

petuna: Glossy, durable fabric.

petunia: Gay Nineties (1890-1900 C.E.). In 1892, a softer version of magenta.

peupliere: Bustle (1865-1890 C.E.). In 1888, light yellow green.

pha ap nam fon: Laos and Thailand. Monk's bathing cloth.

pha beang: Laos. Sash.

phaa: Laos and Thailand. Cloth.

phaa biang: See phaa pat chieng.

phaa chet: See phaa pat chieng.

phaa chet naa: Thailand. Small square of patterned cloth used as a ceremonial gift. In Sumatra, it is called lamak or tampan.

phaa chet paak: Laos and Thailand. Handkerchief.

phaa khaaw maa: Thailand. Man's multi-purpose cloth used as a shoulder cloth, belt, or carrying cloth.

phaa pat chieng: Thailand. Woman's narrow shoulder cloth worn under one arm with the loose ends over the opposite shoulder. It is worn by men as a shoulder scarf or belt.

phaa sarong: Thailand. Man's skirt.
phaa sin: Laos. Skirt.
phaa yao: Thailand. Man's long, elegantly woven piece of cloth worn as a skirt.
phada: India. A waistband.
phaecassium: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Woman's soft white leather shoe laced with colored silks.
phāgniā: India. White scarf with a red tie-dyed border.
phainoles: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Cloak or mantle.
phalaka: India. Slab-like gems.
phalaka hara: India. A necklace with slab-like gems at intervals.
phalaka valaya: India. A bracelet with slab-like gems set into it.
phali: Peru. Short skirt worn by children until the age of eight.
phalingses: Ireland. One-piece breeches and stockings.
phān sáp: Vietnam. Makeup.
phān son: *See* phān sáp.
phanatopa: India. A hood.
pháp-y: Vietnam. Monk's robe.
pharos: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). 1. Linen version of the himation. Worn only by nobles. 2. Peplos chiton worn belted at the waist.
phatoi: *See* bandi.
phatui: *See* bandi.
phenta: India. A turban or strip of cloth.
phentā Mohammadi: India. Style of turban.
pheran: India. Kashmiri man's long, sleeved robe worn belted.
pheta: India. A middle-class Parsee miter-like turban. Originally a round turban.
phetia: India. Narrow piece of cloth worn over the skirt to indicate that the wearer's husband is alive. An upper class woman's ghāgrā.
pheto: India. A turban that is folded fresh each time it is worn.
phicchi: Bolivia. Pin used to fasten mantles.
philibeg: Scotland. Kilt.
Philip and Cheney: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wool fabric similar to camlet.
Philip and China: *See* Philip and Cheney.
Philippine embroidery: Embroidery with dainty floral patterns.
philiselie: *See* filozella.
phillamot: Color of a dead or faded leaf.
philoselle: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Variety of camlet.
phiren: India. A woolen smock worn by the Kashmiris.
phoinos: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Blood red color.
poque: France. Seal fur.
phosphorescent: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a changeable fabric.

phrygian bonnet: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Cap or bonnet of felt or leather. Rome made it a symbol of liberty by giving one to freed slaves. In France during the Revolution, known as le bonnet rouge, a symbol of French freedom.

phrygian cap: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Worn from ninth century to the end of the 12th century, a pointed cap with the point slightly bent toward the front. Common cap.

Phrygian needlework: Needlework with silk and gold.

phrygium: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.).

White version of the phrygian cap worn by popes.

phubati: *See* kochi.

phuc-súrc: Vietnam. Clothing.

phul gulabi: India. The color pink.

phu-la: Vietnam. Scarf.

phulam: India. A silk and cotton blend fabric.

phulkari: 1. India. Embroidery done in India. 2. Fabric embroidered with Indian embroidery.

phullu: Bolivia. Woman's rectangular mantle worn pinned on one shoulder.

phulphagarno ghaghro: India. A spaciouly sinuous skirt.

phutā lugā: India. Widow's sari without a colored border.

phutadu: India. A black or red cotton stuff.

phylactery: 1. Amulet worn on body as protection. 2. Fringe or other border.

physical wig: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's long bob wig. Popular with the learned professions.

pí' ao: China. Fur-lined jacket.

pi bian: China. Man's ridged hat made from white reindeer or woven rattan covered in gauze.

pi ling: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Man's court shoulder collar. Usually embroidered with dragon designs.

p'i ling: *See* piling.

pianelle: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Italy. Shoe similar to the pantoufle.

pianeta di prete: Italy. Chasuble.

piazi: India. Flesh pink.

picadilly Johnny: *See* masher.

picado: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Pinked.

picaporte: Spain. Traditional door-knocker hairstyle of Andalusia.

picaranga pāgadi: *See* picaranga peco.

picaranga peco: India. A five-color tie-dyed version of the turban.



phrygian bonnet

piccadil: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Decorative tabs worn at the armseye on the doublet.

Piccadilly collar: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1860s on, man's separate standing collar.

piccadilly fringe: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Bangs cut straight or fringed.

piccadilly weepers: *See* dundrearys.

piccolo punto: Italy. Petit point.

picheh: Persia. Woman's black horsehair face mask.

pichodī: *See* pachedī.

pichu anaku: Ecuador. A full-length anaku.

pichu jerga: Ecuador. Woman's tunic worn pinned at the shoulders.

pici: Java. A black velvet cap.

pickadil: Standing collar, often with a scalloped edge.

pickelhaube: Germany. Spiked helmet.

picklock: Fine grade of merino and Siberian wool.

picot: Finished pointed edge on fabric.

picoté: To be edged in picot.

picture hat: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's large wide-brimmed straw hat trimmed in strongly contrasting colors.

pidan: Korea. Silk.

pidjak: Russia. Peasant man's jacket.

pidjama: Bosnia. Pajamas.

pidzak: Russia. Coat.

pie: *See* enredos.

pie frill: (1910–1920 C.E.). Small crisp ruffle around woman's round neckline.

pie plate: Very flat beret.

piecette: Gusset in a glove.

pied: *See* particolored.

Piedmont gown: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced around 1775, variation of the sac-back gown.

piedra de añil: Guatemala. Indigo.

piegatura: Italy. Fold.

piegatura a punte: Italy. Multipointed fold.

piegatura triangolare: Italy. Triangle fold.

pieghettato: Italy. Plissé.

piel de angel: Spain. Peau d'ange.

piel de becerro: Spain. Calfskin.

piel de cisne: Spain. Peau de cygne.

piel de foca: Ecuador. A heavily felted wool cloth.

piel de seda: Spain. Peau de soie.

piel de tiburón: Spain. Sharkskin.

piele: Romania. Leather.

pieptar: Romania. Short, sheepskin vest trimmed with strips of leather.

pieptarita: *See* pieptar.

pierrot: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Worn from 1784 until the Revolution, a caraco with fanciful trim.

pierrot cape: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United

Kingdom. Three-quarter length cloak with a shoulder cape and a pierrot ruff.

pierrot ruff: (1890–1899 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fur-edged ruff worn on capes.

pierscień: Poland. Finger ring.

pietra dura: Colored stones inlaid with black marble and used in jewelry.

pifferaro bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1877, woman's flat-crowned, narrow brimmed felt bonnet with feather trim.

pifferaro hat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's chimney pot shaped hat with an aigrette in front.

pigache: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Shoe with a long pointed turned up toe. Plural is pigaciae.

pigeon fan: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1877, stuffed head and breast of bird with spread wings as a fan mounted on ivory handle.

pigeon's breast: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1896, a new color.

pigeon's throat: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1896, a new color.

pigeon-winged toupee: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's toupee with one or two horizontal rolls above the ears. Worn with various queues.

pi-gia-ma: Vietnam. Pajamas.

pigskin: Tough, durable leather made from the skins of wild hogs.

pigtail wig: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's wig with a long curled queue or a braided queue that was tied at the top and bottom with a black ribbon.

pihapiha-'o-kohola: United States of America. Hawaii. Pleated ruffle.

pihi: United States of America. Hawaii. Button.

pihi pulima: United States of America. Hawaii. Cuff button.

pijama: Portugal. Pajama.

pijian: China. Cape; shawl.

pijeker: Holland. Pea jacket.

pijpekrullen: Netherland. Long curls.

pikaklė: Lithuania. Collar.

piked shoe: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Popular from 1370 to 1410 and again from 1460 to 1480, shoes with long pointed toes.

Pikee: Germany. Piqué.



pigache



pigtail wig

pilch: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Fur or leather outer garment.

pilche: *See* pilch.

pile: Fabric surface of standing threads.

pilece: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Skin or fur garment worn by both genders.

pileolus: Non-liturgical skull cap worn under miter and tiara by Catholic prelates.

pileus: 1. Rome. Man's felt cap. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Skull cap or a round, pointed, brimless cap favored by academics.

pilgrim: Cape or ruffle on back of bonnet to cover neck.

pilgrim's hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1811, Carmelite brown hat with a cockleshell ornament on the front.

piling: China. Manchu man's triangular court collar.

pillion: Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's felt cap.

piliyā: India. Yellow scarf with red dot tie-dye color with black border.



pillbox

pillbox: Small round hat.

pilleus: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Hat.

pilling: The formation of broken fibers into ball on the surface of fabric.

pillion: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Ecclesiastical hat or cap.

pillow lace: *See* bobbin lace.

pillu: Bolivia. Man's headdress.

pilo: 1. *See* manchester. 2. *See* pomaco.

pilos: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). 1. Cape, worn by commoners. 2. Hat with a round, high crown and little or no brim.

pilot cloth: Coarse, thick, twill weave, woolen cloth napped on one side. Usually navy blue.

pilsc: *See* pilsn.

pilsn: Poland. Felt.

pilu saluf: Timbuktu. Headhunters' garb.

pilus tinctus: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Ireland. Dyed fabric.

pima cotton: United States of America. Long staple fiber cotton grown in Arizona.

pimento: Evergreen wood used for parasol handles.

pimpalia: India. A green cotton stuff.

pin check: Fine check, usually woven.

pin dot: Smallest dot used in fabric design.

pin stripe: Narrowest stripe used in fabrics.

piña cloth: Philippine Islands. Delicate, soft, transparent fabric made from leaf fibers of the pineapple plant.

pinafore costume: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1879, tennis dress made with bibbed pinafore front worn over a princess line, kilted skirt. Made of a fancy fabric.

pinafore heel: Nearly flat heel on children's shoes.

pinasco: India. Cloth made from pineapple fiber.

pinatikan: Celebes. A fabric woven on a back-tension loom with a continuous warp.

pinayusa: Philippine hemp fabric dyed with local dye.

pinch back coat: (20th century). Coat with inverted pleats at the back.

pinchbeck button: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Used after 1769, button made from a copper and zinc alloy that cheaply imitated gilt buttons.

pince: France. Dart.

pincheck: Very tiny check.

pindileu: Romania. Loose, much pleated skirt of hemp or hemp and cotton. Trimmed on the waistband and hem.

piñe: Peru. Silver pendant.

pine: Samoa. Safety pin.

pine cloth: Delicate, transparent fabric made from pineapple leaf.

pine kaiapa: United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "diaper pin," safety pin.

pine kaula'i: United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "hanging pin," clothespin.

pine marten: *See* baum marten.

pine umauma: United States of America. Hawaii. Brooch.

pineapple fabric: *See* mousseline de soie.

pinga: India. Lower body garment.

piniki: Samoa. Pink color.

pinion: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Dropped shoulder line.

pink: 1. Tint of red. 2. To cut the edge of fabric. 3. Scarlet coat. 4. Scarlet hunting coat. The name refers to the color of a well-worn hunting coat.

pinking: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Decorative treatment of fabric involving punching holes in the material.

pinks and green: (1940–1950 C.E.). United States of America. Olive drab semi-dress uniform worn by Army officers and warrant officers.

pinlán: China. Reddish blue.

pinlù: China. Light green.

pinner: 1. Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Elaborate apron. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's headdress of two long flaps, one on each side of the head, and pinned in place.

pinson: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Term in use from 14th century to end of the 16th century for a light indoor shoe. Term was later replaced by pump.

pintada: Ecuador. To be of a color.

pintado: 1. Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). East Indian fabric. 2. India. Spotted or painted cloth.

pintadoe: *See* pintado.

pinthadoe: *See* pintado.

pinyuè: China. Pale blue.

pînza: Spain. Dart.

pînză: Romania. Linen.

pio borong: Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja long rectangular cotton loincloth.

piorko: Poland. Feather.

pipi: United States of America. Hawaii. Kind of tapa.

pipkin: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's small hat with a flat crown and usually trimmed with jeweled hat-band and feathers.

piqué: 1. Firm, corded fabric of cotton, silk, or rayon. 2. Glove seam where one piece overlaps the other. 3. Inlay of metal, tortoiseshell, etc.

pique devant: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1570s to 1600, short pointed beard.

piquet: France, Italy. Piqué.

piquets: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Ornamental sprays worn on lace evening caps by matrons.

pirahan: 1. Persia. Woman's thin muslin shirt that is richly embroidered and studded with pearls. 2. Iran. Man's white cotton shirt with long pointed cuffs.

pirahan-e zananeh: Iran. Woman's flowing gown.

pirkstaine: *See* cimds.

pirned: Scotland. Having colored stripes or brocade.

pirnie: Scotland. Term for a striped wool nightcap.

pirny: *See* pirnie.

pirpiri: Sleeveless garment with a full skirt.

pirštinė: Lithuania. Glove.

piryiellya: Greece. Gold bobbin lace.

pisany lapti: Slovakia. Fancy bast sandals.

pishka: Peru. Rectangular cloth or leather bag used to carry salt, coca, money, etc.

piskalaka: *See* sucisutra.

pîslă: Romania. Felt.

pistache: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Fashionable in 1819, very soft shade of green.

pistachio color: *See* pistache.

pistai: India. Pea green.

pistak: India. A pistachio green color.

pistent: Iran. Sash.

pístres: Greece. Pleats.

pitambara cadara: India. A yellow silk cadar.



pith helmet

pith helmet: Light pith hat for tropical wear.

pitji: Tall cap.

piuma: Italy. Feather.

piuma di struzzo: Italy. Ostrich plume.

piupiu: Australia. Grass skirt.

piwa haka: United States of America. Hawaii. Beaver hat.

píyi: China. Fur clothing.

pizama: Poland. Pajamas.

pizane: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Breastplate.

pizzo: Italy. Lace.

pizzo ad ago: Italy. Needlepoint lace.

pizzo ad ago a fuselli: Italy. Bobbin lace.

pizzo punto in aria: Italy. Venetian lace.

pizzo rinascimento: Italy. Tape lace made with woven tapes and needle lace fillings.

placard: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Stomacher.

placardo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Garment worn beneath the coat or gown.

placcards: *See* placcates.

placcates: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Small steel plates used to strengthen the breastplate armor.

plackard: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. 1. Man's stomacher filling in the V- or U-shaped gap in the doublet. 2. Front panel or stomacher in a surcoat. Often embroidered or trimmed with fur.

placket: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. 1. Slit in the side of a petticoat. 2. Petticoat. 3. Woman wearing a petticoat.

plaid: Scotland. Square or rectangular tartan garment worn as cloak.

plaid neuk: Sewn up corner of plaid.

plain bow stock: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's stock of black silk with a bow in the front.

plain weave: Simplest and most common weave.

plait: 1. Braid, as in straw. 2. Variation of pleat.

plaits: *See* wheat ears.

plakhta: Ukraine. Woman's paneled skirt that opens in the front. Woven in a square fancy pattern.

plangi: Indonesia. Tie-dye.

plantillas: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Insoles.

plasc: Russia. Cloak.

plast: Croatia and Serbia. Cloak.

plást: Czechoslovakia. Cloak.

plastron: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). 1. Front panel in a woman's gown made from different color or fabric from the rest of the gown. 2. Separate front of a woman's dress. 3. Man's unpleated shirt front.

plaszcz: Poland. Cloak; overcoat.

plát: 1. Braid of hair or straw. 2. Cords braided.

plát'e: *See* odezda.

plateado: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Silvered.

plateau: 1. Disk like hat. 2. Flat piece of fabric.

platform sole: Usually of cork or wood, one-half-inch-to three-inch-thick shoe sole.

platilla: Silesia. White linen fabric.

platinum: 1. Grayish white precious metal. 2. Neutral gray color.

Platner: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Armorer.

platno: Croatia and Serbia. Linen.

plátno: Czechoslovakia. Linen.



platform sole
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

- plato de lo gorro:** Spain. Flat crown of a hat.
- Platoff cap:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's pale pink satin evening cap with a scalloped front and a row of pearls and a pearl tassel from the crown.
- Platoff costume:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Style of dress named for the daughter of General Platoff who supposedly offered his daughter's hand to any soldier who would bring him Napoleon's head.
- platok:** Russia. Light summer scarf worn tied at the neck.
- Plauen lace:** Machine lace on muslin with the non-embroidered part of the fabric removed.
- pleasance:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Fine quality lawn.
- pleated shirt:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1806 to 1870s, man's day shirt with narrow vertical pleats down the front. Also worn for evening dress after 1840. Closed with studs.
- pleated trousers:** *See* cossacks.
- pleureuses:** France. After 1900, ostrich feathers lengthened by gluing or gumming strands together.
- pliage:** France. Fold.
- pliage en pointe:** France. Multipointed fold.
- pliage en triangle:** France. Triangle fold.
- pliakthi:** Greece. Everyday chemises worn by older women. The chemises are embroidered with dark colored cotton.
- plimsoll:** Australia. Canvas shoe.
- plisado:** Spain. Pleat.
- plisado en abanico:** Spain. Sunray pleats.
- plisado en acordeón:** Spain. Accordion pleat.
- plisado en sierra:** Spain. Knife pleat.
- plisado encontrado:** Spain. Box pleat.
- plisîrani:** Romania. Woman's short skirted frock.
- plissé:** France. Cotton fabric finished with a puckered effect.
- plissé crepe:** Seersucker like fabric.
- plissiert:** Germany. Plissé.
- plivers:** Lithuania. Veil.
- plodan:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Rough wool checked fabric used for women's cloaks.
- plomb:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1885, lead color.
- plooi:** Holland. Pleat.
- ploščius:** *See* apsiustas.
- plotno:** Poland. Linen.
- ploughman's gauze:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1801, fine gauze fabric with satin spots. Used for ladies' evening gowns.
- pluderhose:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Germany. Term for baggy breeches with wide vertical panes and silk linings between the panes. Linings sometimes overhung the panes below.
- pluette:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Heavy water-proof fabric.
- plug oxford:** Oxford shoe with circular vamp.
- pluie d'argent:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, poplin dotted with yellow.
- pluie d'or:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, poplin dotted with white.
- pluinneag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for large coarse apron.
- plum:** Soft, dark blue purple.
- pluma de avestruz:** Spain. Ostrich plume.
- pluma de gallo:** Spain. Cock feather.
- plumach:** Obsolete term for plume.
- plumage:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Italy. Ostrich feather trim around the edge of the hat brim.
- plumbet:** Silk or wool fabric.
- plume:** *See* aigrette.
- plume d'autruche:** France. Ostrich plume.
- plume de coq:** France. Cock feather.
- plume de faisan:** France. Pheasant's feather.
- plume velvet:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1820, velvet with a narrow satin stripe of the same color.
- plumes fantaisies:** France. A milliner's term for feathers other than ostrich.
- plumetis:** 1. France. Feather-stitch. 2. Dress muslin.
- plummet:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Drop earring.
- plumpers:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Round balls to fill out the cheeks.
- plunket:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Colored cloth. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Light blue.
- plus fours:** (1920–1930 C.E.). Men's full-cut knickers that bloused on to a band that buttoned or buckled at the knee. When unbuttoned they fell four inches below the knee.
- plush:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Pile fabric, usually of wool, with a longer pile than velvet.
- plush velveteen:** Cotton plush.
- plushette:** Inferior plush.
- pluvial:** Long ceremonial robe worn by priests and kings.
- po:** Korea. Embroidered dragon insignia.
- pòca:** Ireland. Pocket.
- poche:** France. Pocket.
- poches:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Small pads worn at the hips to replace panniers.
- pochette:** France. Handbag; pocket handkerchief.
- pocket cascade:** Pocket in a folded and draped section of the skirt. When they appear on both sides, it gives the illusion of a peg-top skirt.
- pocket handkerchief:** Regular handkerchief worn in man's jacket pocket.
- pocket siphonia:** *See* siphonia.
- poculica:** Balkans. Embroidered cap.
- poddyovka:** Russia. Woman's long-waisted coat.
- pó-de-arroz:** Portugal. Face powder.

- podhiá:** Greece. Long, one piece, sleeveless, ankle-length garment.
- podkapnik:** Bulgaria. Skullcap.
- podkolanówki:** Poland. Knee socks.
- podkošulja:** Bosnia. Vest.
- podopleka:** Russia. Shoulder lining in a man's shirt.
- podszewka:** Poland. Lining.
- podvika:** Slovakia. Woman's fine rectangular shawl.
- pøell:** *See* hacele.
- poes:** Bulgaria. Man's black woolen waistband.
- poetsdoek:** *See* glazendoek.
- poebroek:** Holland. Trunkhose.
- poffer:** Holland. Woman's over-bonnet.
- poifi:** Norway. Old word for felt.
- pogoni:** Russia. Shoulder boards.
- pohaku 'oma'oma'o:** United States of America. Hawaii. Emerald.
- pohoi:** New Zealand. Maori. An ear ornament made from bird skins.
- poignée:** France. Cuffs.
- poil:** Thread of raw silk used to make core of tinsel.
- poil de castor:** France. Beaver hair.
- poil de saxe:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, cotton and wool blend fabric.
- poile de chevre:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1861, goat's hair textile with a satiny surface.
- point:** *See* aglet.
- point à la vierge:** France. Rose ground lace.
- point à l'aiguille:** France. Applique lace.
- point à réseau:** France. Point lace on a net ground.
- point Colbert:** France. A modern term for a mid-19th-century lace.
- point coupé:** France. Cutwork.
- point d'Alençon:** France. 1. Alençon point lace. 2. Her-ringbone stitch.
- point d'Angleterre lace:** France. Fine-ground pillow lace.
- point de Bayeux:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. A bobbin lace made of flax or cotton.
- point de chainette:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). New braid trim.
- point de cordonnet:** France. Couching stitch.
- point de croix:** France. Cross-stitch.
- Point de Fée:** Bobbin lace made in the Province of Antwerp.
- point de feston:** France. Buttonhole stitch.
- point de France:** *See* Argentan lace.
- point de gaze:** Belgium. Fine needlepoint lace.
- point de gaze lace:** France. Belgian needlepoint applique lace.
- point de Hongroie:** France. Canvaswork stitch.
- point de Hongrye:** *See* Hungerland lace.
- point de neige:** Decorative mesh of cloudy spots used in Flemish bobbin lace.
- point de Paris:** 1. Narrow, light, dainty bobbin lace. 2. Machine lace similar to Val lace.
- point de raccroc:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Invisible stitch to sew strips of bobbin lace into large flounces or shawls.
- point de rose:** France. Needle lace similar to Venetian gros point.
- point de sedan:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Form of point de France.
- point de tige:** France. Stem stitch.
- point de toile:** France. Whole stitch.
- point de Venise à réseau:** Fine, flat, mesh-grounded needle lace made in Brussels.
- point de Venise a rose:** Small gros point de Venise.
- point d'Espagne:** France. Variation of the chain stitch.
- point d'espagne:** Spain. Needlepoint lace with gold or silver threads.
- point d'esprit:** 1. Net or tulle with dots. 2. A cotton lace with small oval or square dots. 3. Small figures in guipure lace.
- point en sabretache:** France. Border trim in pattern of sabretache.
- point lace:** Needlepoint lace.
- point noué:** France. Knotted buttonhole stitch.
- point passé:** France. Satin stitch.
- point plat:** France. Flat point lace.
- point Turc:** France. Flat, decorative way to finish a seam used on handmade lingerie.
- pointed fox:** Fox fur with white guard hairs inserted to simulate silver fox.
- poire:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Drop earrings.
- Poiret twill:** Named for the French dress designer, Paul Poiret, worsted fabric similar to gabardine.
- poissarde:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Earring with a semicircular or S-shaped hinged back.
- poitrel:** France. 1. Armor breastplate. 2. Stomacher resembling a breastplate.
- poitrine:** France. Chest or bosom.
- pojagi:** Korea. Wrapping cloth.
- pojas:** 1. Croatia and Serbia. Girdle. 2. Russia. Belt.
- pójas:** Greece. Polychrome, striped woven belt.
- poka'a lopi:** United States of America. Hawaii. Spool of thread.
- poka'a-pilali:** United States of America. Hawaii. Sewing machine's bobbin winder.
- poke:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Pouch or bag.
- poke bonnet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1799 to end of the 19th century, woman's bonnet with large brim.
- poke collar:** Standing collar.

- poke sleeve:** Long, loose sleeve.
- pokeka:** New Zealand. Maori. The generic term for a rough cloak.
- poket:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for pocket.
- pokeys:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Enormously long false sleeves.
- pokey stick:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Rod used to adjust the pleats of a ruff.
- pokinikini:** See kiniki.
- pokkuri:** Japan. Dressy lacquered geta for girls.
- polaina:** Spain. Gaiter; spat.
- polakem:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Russia. Cloth or felt cap with flaps that turned down to cover ears and neck.
- Poland mantle:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1806, woman's mantle of light silk and fastened with a clasp or brooch on the right shoulder.
- polayn:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fur of the black squirrel.
- polca:** Peru. Woman's short jacket with a ruffle on the lower edge.
- poldavis:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Coarse linen fabric.
- polecat:** Thick, light yellow fur from the *Mustela putorius*.
- polera:** Spain. Polo shirt.



poleyns
Dover Publications

poleyns: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Knee-caps of iron from a suit of armor.

policeman's cape: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1895, one-piece circular cape.

Polish: High, laced shoe or boot.

Polish boots: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1860s, women's tall boots with a tassel and colored high heels.

Polish greatcoat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1810, man's long, fitted coat with Russian lambskin collar, cuffs, and lapels. It closed with frogs. Worn for evening.

- Polish jacket:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1846, woman's waist-length cashmere jacket with revers and collar cut in the masculine line. It had sleeves slit to the elbow on the inner side. Lined in quilted satin and worn for country.
- Polish mantle:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1835, woman's knee-length satin mantle with a cape. Trimmed in fur.

polished cotton: Cotton fabric with a shiny face.

polka: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1844, woman's short cashmere or velvet mantle or jacket with loose sleeves. Lined with silk. 2. Short, button-down blouse.

Polka: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, surplice front mantle with pagoda sleeves. Black was the most popular color. Trimmed in many ways.

polka dot: Dot used in allover pattern.

pollera: 1. Peru and Spain. Skirt. 2. Bolivia. Woman's European-style full gathered or pleated skirt. 3. Ecuador. Waistband.

polmesenic: Romania. Woman's white cotton head veil. Worn over the caita.

polo belt: Wide leather belt.

polo cloth: Heavy coating fabric of wool and/or camel's hair.

polo collar: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1899, a starched white stand-fall collar.

polo dot: Large dot printed on fabric.

polo shirt: Informal, short sleeved shirt, often collarless.

polonaise: See gown à la polonaise.

polonaise à deux fins: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Literally "a two-purpose polonaise," gown with the skirt back intended to drape up or train.

polonaise pardessus: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1840s, woman's half-length pardessus that buttoned to the waist and then sloped away to reveal the dress beneath it. Sometimes had a short cape.

polonese: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United States of America. Long-sleeved coat-like garment that opened down the front. Had large hood.

poloneze: See gown à la polonaise.

polonia: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fashionable high heel shoe so high that it caused the wearer to stagger as they walked.

polos: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's high cylindrical hat.

polotno: Russia. Linen.

polrock: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Polish coat with black hussar braid on the front.

polu-kaftan: Russia. Literally "half kaftan," a tunic.

polushubka: Russia. Short sheepskin coat.

polverino: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1846, woman's large silk unlined cloak that wrapped around the body, sometimes with a hood.

pomaco: India. Woman's scarf.

pomade: Fragrant cosmetic, usually for the hair.

pomander: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Hollow ornament, often a filigreed ball, which held a sponge of perfume. Worn suspended from the girdle. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Metal case in which was an aromatic substance or perfume.

- pomaranczowy:** Poland. Orange color.
- pomatum:** Perfumed ointment used on hair.
- pomchā:** India. Woman's head veil.
- pomegranate:** Brilliant yellowish red.
- pomme d'ambre:** France. Ball- or apple-shaped pomander.
- pomme de pin:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Literally "pinecone," a name for the pomegranate pattern in fabric.
- pomme de senteur:** See pomme d'ambre.
- Pomona green:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1812, shade of green similar to apple green.
- pompadour:** 1. See hip bags. 2. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Red violet. 3. Dainty floral pattern.
- pompadour bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's day bodice with a square neckline and snug-fitting sleeves ending in frills.
- pompadour chiné:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Wool twill fabric with a chiné pattern and minute horizontal stripes.
- pompadour duchesse:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1850, striped satin with alternating plain and flowered stripes.
- pompadour heel:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Popular in 1750s and 1760s, high slender heel that curved to a narrow base.
- pompadour pardessus:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Popular in 1850s, colored silk pardessus with fringe, elbow-length sleeves. Often fastened only at the neck.
- pompadour polonaise:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1872, woman's black foulard polonaise with large, bright flowers. Paired with a plain skirt.
- pompadour shantung:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1880, thick, patterned washing silk.
- pompeian red:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1879, dull scarlet.
- pompeian silk sash:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1860s, woman's wide black sash with mythological subjects. Generally worn with a white summer jacket, bodice, and a colored skirt.
- pompon:** 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular from 1740s to 1760s, ornament for a woman's hat or cap. Named for Madame Pompadour. 2. Round, ball-shaped trim.
- pomposa:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn after 1807 by children, high-cut slipper that laced up the front.
- ponceau:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, very bright shade of scarlet.
- ponchito:** 1. Guatemala. Man's small woolen blanket worn as a hip wrap or apron. 2. Bolivia. Small poncho worn like a yoke or apron.
- ponchiyā:** India. Bracelet studded with precious stones and pearls.
- poncho:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1850s, man's double-breasted overcoat with pagoda sleeves. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's loose three-quarter caped cloak that buttoned from the neck to the hem. It had a small stand collar and sleeves that tapered to the wrist. 3. South America. Large rectangle of unsewn cloth with an opening for the head. 4. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, plaid mantelet with a slightly gathered hood. Outside of hood and lower edge of a different solid fabric. Mantelet trimmed with vandyke velvet ribbon and large pearl buttons.
- poncho amarrado:** Ecuador. Warp-resist patterned ponchos.
- poncho boliviano:** Bolivia. Man's contemporary poncho in red, green, and orange (colors of the Bolivian flag).
- poncho cuadrada:** Ecuador. Plaid poncho.
- poncho jijún:** See poncho cuadrada.
- poncho rosado:** Ecuador. Pink warp-resist dyed poncho.
- poncho tiñiska:** See poncho tintoridao.
- poncho tintoridao:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Ikat poncho.
- ponczocho:** Poland. Stocking.
- poneva:** Russia. Woman's peasant skirt made from three lengths of checked woolen homespun.
- Poney:** France. Pony.
- pongee:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1870s, shantung. 2. Thin, plain weave silk fabric with a natural tan color.
- ponit:** Korea. Bonnet.
- ponto de cruz:** Portugal. Cross-stitch.
- pony:** Short-haired fur from the *Equus caballus*.
- ponyot:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Foresleeve of a man's doublet when made in a contrasting fabric. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Men's bodkins.
- po'o hina:** United States of America. Hawaii. Gray haired; ash colored.
- po'o ke'oke'o:** United States of America. Hawaii. White haired; platinum blonde.
- po'o kuakea:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "bleached head," gray haired.
- poodle cloth:** Fabric similar to the coat of a French poodle.
- pootae taua:** Australia. Maori mourning cap of rushes or feathers.
- popatiya:** India. A parrot green stuff.
- popelina:** Spain. Poplin.
- popeline:** 1. Rep fabric with a silk warp and wool weft. 2. Holland. Poplin.
- popes ministers:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Possibly a linen manufactured in Munster.
- popielaty:** See szary.

popinjay: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Bluish green.

pople: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Fur from the back of a squirrel.

poplin: Named from papeline, 15th-century fabric woven at Avignon, France. Durable medium weight, plain weave fabric with fine cross ribs. Made from cotton, silk, wool, or a blend.

poplin lactee: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1837, poplin shot with white.

poplin lama: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1864, softer and thicker version of mousseline de laine.

poplinette: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1859, wool, linen, or other fiber woven with glazed threads in imitation of poplin.

popolohua: United States of America. Hawaii. Purplish blue.

poppy red: Bright yellow red.

pora: New Zealand. Maori. A rough cape.

porasz: Romania. Thick woolen laces used to tie the sandals or boots.

poratpit: Korea. Purple.

porcelain: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wedgwood color.

porcelain button: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Patented in 1785, fashionable decoration on men's garments.

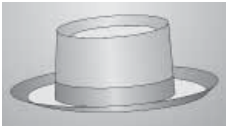
porc-epic: *See* porcupine headdress.

porcupine headdress: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular in 1798, hairstyle with the hair cut very short and standing up like bristles.


porfira: Greece. A royal crimson color.

poriaan: South Africa. Ndebele man's front apron made from fur and beaded in geometric designs.

poritutu roto: Celebes. A ceremonial banner.



pork pie



pork-pie hat

pork pie: 1. A round, pillbox shaped hat worn by women. 2. *See* trilby.

porkhani: India. Lower ear earrings.

pork-pie hat: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1860s, woman's hat with a low flat crown and a narrow turned up brim.

poro-toroa: New Zealand. Maori. Two-inch pendants of albatross bones.

porphura: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Purple.

porphyry: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, a tint between brick red and garnet.

porpora: Italy. Purple.

porraye: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Green cloth.

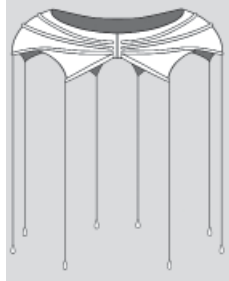
port manteau sunshade: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1879, en-tout-cas that fit in a medium size trunk.

portaligas: Spain. Garter belt.

porte-bonheur: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, bracelet consisting of five armlets, each with a different stone.

portefraes: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Holland. Pleated collar.

porte-jupe pompadour: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular in 1860s, belt worn by women with suspenders to hitch up the skirt when walking.



porte-jupe pompadour

portemonnaie: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Woman's purse carried in the pocket or muff, not in the hand.

porte-train: Petticoat worn to support train.

portki: *See* spodnie.

portnoj: Russia. Tailor.

portrait collar: Wide collar that narrows in front, forming frame for the neck.

Portuguese farthingale: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular for a few years around 1662, woman's farthingale that was flat in front and in back. Brought to United Kingdom by Catherine of Braganza on her marriage to Charles II.

Portuguese knot: Outline stitch knotted at center of each stitch.

posahuanco: Mexico. Woman's wraparound skirt.

pósta: Greece. Belt of a dress.

postav: *See* stofă.

postavu: Bulgaria. Lining.

postboy hat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1885, woman's small straw hat with a high flat crown and a narrow sloping brim. Had a plume of feathers in the front and was worn on the top of the head.

posteen: East Indian leather garment with fleece left on.

posten: India. Leather garment with the hair or fleece still on it. *See also* posteen.

postiche: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Fake beard of leather, felt, or metal. Worn only by royalty.

postilion coat: Greatcoat modeled after those worn by postilions.

postillion: High-crowned hat with a narrow brim that rolls on the sides.

postillon: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Fashionable around 1860, gathered or ruffled basque at the bottom of the bodice back.

postin: *See* posten.

postola: *See* obuca.

posy: Single flower or bouquet of flowers.

posztólájbí: Romania. Overcoat.

pot: Guatemala. Woman's covering, shawl, tzut, blouse, or tunic.

pot derby: Pot shaped hat.

pot hat: *See* pot derby.

pot lace: Rare bobbin lace.

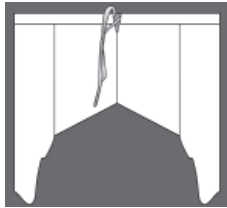
potae taua: New Zealand. Maori. Mourning fillet worn by widows.

pothia: Greece. An apron.

poti: India. A short cotton waistcloth.

potkošulja: Bosnia. Undershirt.

pottala: India. A cotton fabric.



potur

potur: Turkey. Serge breeches.
poturi: Bulgaria. Men's breeches of white serge that are cut wide in the top with tapering legs.
pou dula bunga: Roti, Ndao, and Savu. Woman's skirt cloth.
pouch: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Worn from 12th century through early 16th century, bag or wallet hung from a man's belt or girdle. Commonly worn with a knife or dagger stuck through the straps supporting it.

pou-de-soie: *See* poult-de-soie.

pou-fou: China. Pectorals.

poufs au sentiment: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Worn around 1780, women's huge hairstyles with elaborate and fanciful trimmings.

poukamiso: Greece. A woman's chemise.



poulaines

See also photospread (Foot and Legwear).

poulaines: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Shoes in Polish style with long pointed toes. Number of edicts were passed to limit their length and eventually to outlaw them. All were ineffective.

poult de soir: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1863, fabric blend of silk and alpaca with a shiny surface.

poult-de-soie: France. Heavy, plain weave silk with a slight rib.

pound blanket: United States of America. Any piece of coarse, handspun, aniline dyed yarn Navajo blanket.

pounghi: Greece. Bag.

pourpoint: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Short jacket with tight sleeves. Worn under the cotehardie.

pourpre: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Purple. 2. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Crimson red dye made from cochineal. 3. France. Purple.

pourpre gris: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Gray crimson.

pourpre sanguine: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Purple.

poussière: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1869, dust color.

poussière de Paris: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1819, shade of light brown.

poussière des ruines: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In 1827, a new color.

poussin lace: Made in Dieppe, France. Fine, narrow lace similar to Valenciennes lace. *See also* Dieppe point lace.

poustopániko: Greece. Bolero jacket.

poutouri: Greece. Man's dark woolen trousers.

powder blue: Soft medium blue.

powdering dress: *See* powdering jacket.

powdering gown: *See* powdering jacket.

powdering jacket: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Loose wrapper worn over the clothes to protect them while the wig was being powdered.

pozas: Bulgaria. Man's festive sash.

poynite: *See* aglet.

ppipu ppipu ahuaska: Peru. A closely woven fabric.

pracchadapata: *See* nicola.

prachchhada: India. Wrap.

prada: Indonesia. Application of gold dust, leaf, or paint to a textile.

praðr: Norway. Old word for thread.

praetexta: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). White robe with purple border.

praghata: India. A loose, long, unwoven fringe on a nivi.

präiscin: *See* aprün.

prakhotaao: Laos and Thailand. Waistband; belt.

pramana-krtsna: India. A shoe with two, three, or four soles.

pranken: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Term meaning to arrange the folds of a gown.

prapadina: India. Woman's tunic that reaches to the feet.

pratidhi: India. Piece of fabric worn to cover a woman's breasts; a breast band worn tied in back.

pratigraha: India. Thimble.

pratinivasana: India. Undergarment.

pravara: India. Upper body garment.

pravatra: India. Earrings.

praveni: India. A plait of hair.

prawing-spinel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Hairpin.

preen: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for pin.

pregaca: Croatia and Serbia. Apron.

pregnant stay: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1811, woman's corset that reached from the shoulders to below the hips and heavily boned to hide the woman's delicate condition.

prèon: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 10th century, brooch or pin worn by women.

press cloth: Piece of fabric used between iron and fabric while pressing.

prestilka: Bulgaria. Front apron, 50 x 80 cm.

prêt-à-porter: France. Ready to wear clothing.

- pretina:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Breeches waistband.
- prétintailles:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Elaborate cutout ornaments of lace or gold embroidery sewn to women's gowns.
- preto:** Portugal. Black.
- prevez:** Bulgaria. Bridal veil.
- priccse nadrág:** Hungary. Breeches.
- priejuoste:** Lithuania. Apron.
- prieksauts:** Lithuania. Apron.
- prievite:** Latvia. Belt less than two cm wide and 2-1/2 to four m long.
- prijuostė:** Lithuania. Apron.
- primrose:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Pale yellow.
- Prince Albert:** *See* frock coat.
- Prince of Wales check:** The Glen Urquart check.
- Prince of Wales jacket:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1868, man's loose reefer with three pair of buttons.
- Prince Oxford:** Trade name for Dan River's oxford cloth.
- Prince Rupert:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1896, a woman's figure-fitting, velvet jacket worn open at the front. Resembled a Louis XV coat.
- prince's sleeve:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's sleeve with a pointed gore in the seam at the wrist.
- prince's stuff:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Black wool, plain weave fabric. Used for clerical garb, legal gowns, and mourning.
- princesa:** Spain. Princess line dress.
- princess:** Close fitting style of garment with no horizontal seam from shoulder to floor.
- Princess Augusta poke:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1813, woman's poke bonnet of white satin with a white feather that fell on the left side. Tied with a large bow under the right cheek.
- princess dress:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular around 1865, a woman's dress cut in one piece (without a waistband). Possibly names for Princess Alexandra.
- Princess Elizabeth lilac:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Lavender.
- princess lace:** Very delicate variation of duchesse lace.



princess paletot

Princess of Wales bonnet: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Named for Princess Caroline in 1812. Round crowned woman's bonnet with the brim turned up on one side of the front.

princess paletot: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). A girl's woolen paletot featuring a mock military style overcoat and trimmed with cording and military-cut pockets.

- princess petticoat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1840s on, woman's petticoat and bodice combination cut without a waist seam and buttoning in the back. By 1882, buttoned in front.
- princess polonaise:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1870s, woman's polonaise dress cut in princess line.
- princess robe:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1848, woman's day dress cut in the princess line. Buttoned down the entire front and had descending lines of ribbons on the sides. Three-quarter length sleeves worn with engageantes.
- Princess Royal:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman's deep, flowing mantle trimmed with chenille-spotted braid or gimp and a light French lace.
- princess slip:** *See* princess petticoat.
- Princess Wagram:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, guipure mantilla with a crocheted, scalloped border and fringe.
- princesse:** *See* principessa.
- principessa:** Italy. Princess line dress.
- prine:** Ireland. Gaelic word for pin used to fasten clothes.
- prine feilidh:** Scotland. Kilt pin. Traditionally worn fastened to lower right corner of front flap.
- Prinzesskleid:** Germany. Princess line dress.
- Priora:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, double talma set on a pointed yoke and collar. Trimmed with a very rich fringe and eight rows of narrow velvet.
- pristelca:** Bulgaria. Richly embroidered apron.
- pristídha:** Greece. Heavily pleated skirt worn over the podhiá.
- privy coat:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Coat of defense worn under an outer garment.
- procardium:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Worn by both genders, wrapped garment made from a rectangular length of fabric wound around the body. In the woman's version, it sometimes had suspenders. Sometimes worn belted.
- prøed:** United Kingdom. Old English word for thread.
- prokandaka:** India. Pearl necklace.
- prosaponcho:** Peru. Fine cotton poncho worn folded around the neck and thrown back over the shoulders.
- próstena:** Greece. Everyday apron.
- provincial bonnet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's fine straw bonnet trimmed simply.
- provincial rose:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Shoe rosette.
- prsluk:** *See* podkošulja.
- prsten:** Croatia, Czechoslovakia, and Serbia. Finger ring.
- prudent:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's winter wrap.
- pruik:** Holland. Periwig.
- prune:** Dull dark purple.

- prune de Monsieur:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Shade of purple.
- prune Dumas:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1883, dark blue violet.
- prunell:** Heavy, twill weave cashmere.
- prunella:** 1. Twill or satin weave, worsted dress fabric that is yarn-dyed. 2. Popular in 18th and 19th centuries, a wool or blend fabric with a smooth surface.
- Prussian collar:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Man's stand-fall collar with the points nearly meeting in the front.
- przedna:** Poland. Darning thread.
- pshte:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Double crown, symbol of the pharaoh.
- psila:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Cloth with one side shorn.
- psyche knot:** Knot of hair worn at the nape of the neck styled after the hairstyle of Psyche from Greek mythology.
- pteruges:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Soldier's padded shirt with dags or tabs at the waist and sleeve.
- pu fa'amau:** Samoa. Buttonhole.
- pu fu:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Woman's plain surcoat.
- pu zi:** China. Introduced in 1391, insignia badges used to denote rank.
- pua:** Borneo. Blankets.
- puahi:** New Zealand. Maori. A cloak of the skins of white haired dogs.
- pualena:** United States of America. Hawaii. Yellow.
- puamoamo:** United States of America. Hawaii. A frock coat.
- puava:** Samoa. Ribbon.
- puce:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Color of amethyst. 2. Purplish brown. 3. Croatia and Serbia. Button.
- puch'ae:** Korea. Folding fan.
- puckery:** *See* pugaree.
- pudding cap:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Padded roll or cap worn by children to prevent injury when falling.
- pudding head:** *See* bourrelet.
- pudding sleeve:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's long, loose sleeve, often seen on a clergyman's gown.
- pudding-basin cut:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's hairstyle where the hair was shaved on the neck and temples, leaving a skullcap of hair on top. Popular in Italy, United Kingdom, and France, but never in Germany.
- puertas:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Buckles.
- puff:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Thin gore of fabric in the back of the waistband of men's breeches or trousers. Sides of the gore had laces to draw the pants tight, creating a puff in the gore.
- puff ring:** Hollow finger ring.
- Puffärmel:** Germany. Puffed sleeves.
- puffjacket:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Germany. Literally "puffed jacket," short man's coat, either wide or narrow in cut, worn for riding.
- pug:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Short, hooded cape, usually of silk or velvet.
- pug hood:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's short hood made with pleats from a single point at the back of the head. Usually black with a colored lining that folded back to frame the face. Tied under the chin with a ribbon that matched the lining.
- pugaree:** Version of the turban originating in India that began as a form of protection from the sun. Evolved into a scarf-like hatband worn around the crown of a straw hat. *See also* pagri.
- puggaree:** *See* pugaree.
- puggerie:** *See* pugaree.
- puggree:** *See* pugaree.
- pugovico:** Russia. Button.
- puhaszárú csizma:** Hungary. Lightweight, soft, calf-high, black boots.
- 'pujok:** Korea. Amulet.
- puk:** Korea. Bobbin.
- puka:** Ecuador. Red.
- puka kui kele:** United States of America. Hawaii. Needle slot of a sewing machine.
- puka pihī:** United States of America. Hawaii. Buttonhole.
- pukaha:** New Zealand. Maori. A very rough cape.
- pukai:** United States of America. Hawaii. Lime bleach for the hair.
- puke:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Color puce or a common fabric used in making hose and gowns. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Dirty brown color.
- puke pakeke:** United States of America. Hawaii. Pocketbook.
- puki:** United States of America. Hawaii. Boot.
- pukta:** Korea. Red; crimson.
- pukupuku:** *See* pauku.
- pulakabandha:** *See* badhani.
- puletasi:** Samoa. Woman's long, loose, puff-sleeved dress.
- puljka:** *See* puce.
- pullicat:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Cotton fabric for handkerchiefs from Pulicat.
- pullings out:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Inner lining of a garment when it was visible through slashes, cuts, or panes.
- Pullman slipper:** Soft bedroom slipper that folds flat for storage.
- pullo:** Peru. Thick, coarse baise blanket.
- pull-over:** Garment that pulls on over head.
- pullover:** Italy and Spain. Sweater.

- Pullover:** Germany. Sweater.
- p'ullu:** *See* phullu.
- pulo:** Tibet. Leather.
- pulou:** Samoa. Hat or headgear.
- pulou fa'afao:** Samoa. Helmet.
- pulou pepe:** Samoa. Baby's bonnet.
- p'ulrannel:** Korea. Flannel.
- pulrausu:** Korea. Blouse.
- pulsera:** *See* brazalete.
- Pulswärmer:** *See* Fausthandschuh.
- Pultney cap:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular in 1760s, a woman's indoor cap wired up with a dip in the center. Sometimes had two lappets in the rear.
- Pumphose:** Germany. Breeches.
- pumpkin:** Dull, deep orange.
- pun alai:** Borneo. A huge yellow bead.
- punch:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1884, color of blue gray smoke.
- punchetto:** Italy. A needle lace densely worked in a double knotted buttonhole stitch.
- puncocha:** Czechoslovakia. Coarse laced peasant's shoe.
- punge:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Purse.
- panjam:** *See* panjam.
- panjang:** *See* hwajang.
- punk:** (1970–1980 C.E.). Street fashion characterized by use of leather, chains, torn clothes, and brightly colored exotic hairstyles.
- pañño:** Ecuador, Spain. Cuff.
- pañño ajustado:** Spain. Sleeve wristband.
- pañño doble:** Spain. French cuff.
- punta:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Point that reinforced a ribbon or cord used for lacing. Later the word meant the entire lace.
- punta roma:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Blunt toe of a shoe.
- puntada limeña:** Ecuador. Closed double chain stitch.
- puntada recta:** Spain. Literally, a straight stitch.
- puntas:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Toes of shoes.
- puntilla:** Spain. Lacework.
- puntilla de Venecia:** Spain. Venetian lace.
- punto:** Italy. Point or stitch.
- punto a feston:** Italy. A looped mesh like point de gaze.
- punto a giorno:** Italy. Hem stitch.
- punto a giorno cordonetto:** Italy. Couching stitch.
- punto a giorno croce:** Italy. Cross-stitch.
- punto a giorno festone:** Italy. Buttonhole stitch.
- punto a giorno indietro:** Italy. Backstitch.
- punto a gropo:** Italy. Knotted buttonhole stitch.
- punto a maglia quadra:** Italy. Term for lacis.
- punto a relievi:** Italy. Needle lace with raised details.
- punto de almorafán:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Chain stitch.
- punto de cruz:** Spain. Cross-stitch.
- punto de España:** *See* Spanish needlepoint.
- punto de malla:** Spain. Embroidered netting.
- punto de oro llano:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Couching gold threads.
- punto de tallo:** Spain. Stem stitch.
- punto erba:** Italy. Stem stitch.
- punto gothica:** Reticella needle lace.
- punto in aria:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Early form of needle lace.
- punto llano:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. A stitch used in couching gold thread.
- punto neve:** Italy. Snowflake pattern in lace.
- punto passato:** Italy. Satin stitch.
- punto real:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Literally "royal stitch," used to make raised, concentric curves.
- punto tagliato:** Italy. Cutwork.
- punto tagliato a fogliani:** *See* gros point de Venise.
- punto tirato:** Italy. Drawn work.
- puoga:** Lithuania. Button.
- pupu hoaka:** United States of America. Hawaii. Shell bracelet.
- pupu lauoho:** United States of America. Hawaii. Top-knot.
- pardah:** India. Cotton cloth for curtains.
- purée de pois:** *See* oseille cuite.
- pureke:** *See* pukaha.
- purfle:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Border of trim.
- puri:** India. Bobbin.
- Puritan:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, woman's full-circle wrap with a quilted lining. Trimmed with broad satin galloon and two rows of velvet ribbon. In France, called la Puritana.
- Puritan bonnet:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's small, flat, crownless bonnet with a point in the front. Trimmed with lace or an aigrette.
- purīya:** India. A cloth stuffed with cotton.
- purki:** Bulgaria. Smock embroidered with a tightly worked stripe.
- purl:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). 1. Pleat in a ruff. 2. Small edging lace.
- purnellow:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Worsted fabric.
- purpaidh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for purple.
- purper:** *See* paars.
- purple:** Dye from the *Murex brandis*. When first collected, it is yellow and it alters to red then violet with exposure to light.
- purple gown:** China. Song dynasty. Gown worn by a scholar.
- purpua:** Spain. Purple.
- púrpura:** Portugal. Purple.
- purpurea:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew word for purple.
- purpuren:** Holland. *See* paars
- purpúreo:** Portugal. Purple colored.
- purpurfarben:** *See* purpurrot.

- purpurowy:** *See* szkarlatny.
- purpurrot:** Germany. Purple.
- purse:** Small bag for carrying money, etc.
- purse strings:** Drawstrings used on purses.
- p'uruda:** Korea. Blue.
- p'urun:** Korea. Blue.
- pusher lace:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1813, lace made on the patented Pusher machine. Imitation of Chantilly lace.
- pushk kurta:** Pakistan. Long tunic-like shirt with almost completely embroidered front and cuffs. It was worn with full trousers that tapered at the ankles.
- püsküllü:** Turkey. Tassels.
- puspapatta:** India. A floral fabric, with the pattern either woven in or printed on top.
- Pussy Willow:** Trade name for radium.
- pussy-cat bonnet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1814 to 1818, woman's bonnet of catskin.
- pust:** Croatia and Serbia. Felt.
- pustin:** India. A fur-lined coat.
- putalya:** India. A gold coin necklace of Maharashtra.
- putan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for button.
- putois:** France. Polecat.
- puttee:** (1910–1920 C.E.). Spiral bound legging.
- putting stick:** *See* poking stick.
- puuahi:** Australia. Maori dogskin cloak made of strips of hairless white dogskin.
- pu'ukohukohu:** United States of America. Hawaii. Gray tapa.
- pu'ukukui:** United States of America. Hawaii. Tapa colored with a dye made from the breadfruit blossom and kukui tree bark.
- puzzola:** Italy. Polecat.
- pyajama:** *See* pajama.
- pyjamā:** India. At home trousers.
- pynn:** *See* preen.
- pyonbal:** Korea. Queue.
- pyramid style:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1845, woman's day skirt trim in a series of horizontal bands that were wider at the bottom of the skirt than at the top.
- Pyramid talma:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, gored silk talma. Seams were covered in a braid. Trimmed with nine tabs that reached one third down the garment. Embroidered and had a netted fringe.
- pyramids:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1858, woman's day skirt trim of triangular panels of fabric in a color different than the dress.
- pyrope:** Deep red garnet stone.

Q

- qabā:** Arabia. Rich, sleeved robe with a slit in the front.
- qababand:** *See* qatifah-i-purbi.
- qabbeh:** Palestine. Decorative chest panel.
- qabbet anbar:** Palestine. Elaborately embroidered chest panel of a woman's gown.
- qadar:** India. Long coat.
- qadifeh:** Afghanistan. Woman's long chiffon scarf edged with lace.
- qaftan:** 1. Morocco. Jewish woman's corselet. 2. Palestine. Full-length robe, with or without sleeves.
- qalansuwa:** Arabia. 1. High, miter-like hat. 2. Hood or cowl.
- q'alaq'awa:** Bolivia. Yellowish brown color.
- qalasuva:** Arabia. Persian hat.
- qalush:** Palestine. Man's cap.
- qamha hamra:** Palestine. Red and yellow striped silk fabric.
- qamis:** Palestine. Man's long white shirt cut in the European style.
- qamis:** Arabia. Man's mid-thigh to ankle-length shirt with long or short sleeves.
- qarawi:** Palestine. Fine linen fabric used for veils.
- qasab:** Palestine. Silver cord used in fabric.
- qasabiyeh:** Palestine. Striped Syrian silk fabric.
- qatifah-i-purbi:** India. Plain silk cloth.
- qaz:** Palestine. Coarse silk fabric used for women's coats.
- qaziye:** Palestine. Unlined black or purple silk dura'ah.
- q'epirina:** *See* phullu.
- qi:** China. Figured silk damask.
- qi pao:** (1920–1930 C.E.) China. Literally "banner gown," one-piece gown introduced in 1925. Considered a very daring item of dress.
- qian hua:** China. White lead worn as makeup.
- qiana:** (1960–1970 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1968 by DuPont, silklike synthetic fabric, soft and drapery.
- qiapàn:** China. Uygur or Tajik front-buttoning robe.
- qibù:** China. Varnished cloth.
- qigé:** China. Patent leather.
- qiladeh dhahab:** Palestine. Woman's gold necklace.
- qilim:** China. Under the Zhengde emperor (r. 1505–1521 C.E.), fourth and fifth rank of embroidery on a gown; unicorn.
- qinglù:** China. Dark green.
- qirmizi:** India. The color carmine.
- qirmizi don:** Turkmenistan. Man's long-sleeved coat.
- qiú:** China. Fur coat.
- qladeh:** Palestine. Lengthy necklace of chains of figure-eight silver links in between which are hollow silver balls which suspend coins.
- qladet 'anbar:** Palestine. Amber bead necklace.
- qladet morjan:** Palestine. Coral necklace.
- qladet qrenfol:** Palestine. Necklace of four sections of cloves, beads, corals, and tassels.
- qompi:** Peru. Incan finest quality textile.
- quachtli:** Aztec. Large, rectangular piece of fabric used as medium of exchange.
- quadricorn hat:** Hat with four points or corners.
- quadrille head:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Lap-pets embroidered with aces of spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs.
- quail-pipe boot:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's high, soft leather boot which fell softly in wrinkles on the leg.
- Quaker chambray:** Dan River's trade name for cotton fabric used for children's clothes.
- Quaker collar:** Broad, flat collar.
- Quaker hat:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's tricorne with a tall crown.
- Quaker skirt:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, small, lightweight hoop.
- qualitie:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.). Coarse tape for binding or strings.
- quan:** Vietnam. Trousers.

quan cao-boi: Vietnam. Jeans.
quan cháo lòng: Vietnam. Dirty white trousers.
quan coc: Vietnam. Breeches; shorts.
quan con áo-cánh: Vietnam. Underwear.
quân đùi: Vietnam. Shorts.
quan soóc: Vietnam. Bermuda shorts.
quàn ta: Vietnam. Vietnamese trousers that are side pleated, low crotched, pocketless, and flyless.
quan xà-lón: Vietnam. Drawers; undershorts.
quande: Sierra Leone. Russet, cotton cloth.
quân-phuc: Vietnam. Military uniform.
quân-phuc đai-le: Vietnam. Full dress uniform.
quân-phuc làm viêc: Vietnam. Work uniform.
quartered cap: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Boy's cap with flat circular crown on a headband and visor.
quat quì: Vietnam. Precious fan.
qubā: India. Short, fitted coat with sleeves.
qubpa: Turkmenistan. Jeweled finial worn on the bork.



quechquemitl

quechquemitl: Mexico. Woman's triangular folded outer garment. May be worn with or without a blouse.

querpo: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Spain. Man without a cloak or outer garment.

querpo hood: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman's plain soft hood.
queue: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Braid of hair in the back of a wig.
quezote: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Linen jerkin.
quich: Morocco. Undergarment of light material.
quiff: United Kingdom. Slang term for man's hairstyle where hair is oiled and brushed back from the forehead.

quilitl: Mexico. Zoque Indian term for the color green.
quilted petticoat: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Elaborate petticoat exposed by a front slit in woman's gown. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) and Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Undergarment intended to expand the skirt and provide warmth. Made of silk or alpaca.

quimono: See saïote escocês.

quintin: France. Fine lawn fabric.

quintise: See cointise.

quiret: Cuirass.

quirk: Clock, as in hosiery.

quitasol: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United States. Large fan carried by matrons. 2. See kittysol.

quitta soll: See kittysol.

quittesol: See kittysol.

quizzing glass: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Monocle that hung from a neck chain. In 1820s, dandies had the monocle affixed to the head of their cane.

qulaqqa: Iran. Fitted cap.

qumbaz: Palestine. Man's long-sleeved, calf- or ankle-length coat. Open in the center front and worn right over left.

qún: China. Skirt.

qungo: Ethiopia. Knee-length rain cloak made of long knotted strands of grass.

qúnzi: China. Skirt.

quõc-phuc: Vietnam. National dress.

qusak: Turkmenistan. Man's loosely tied silk girdle.

qutbah fallahi: Palestine. Literally "village stitch," cross-stitch.

qutn: United Arab Emirates. Cotton.

qutni: See qatifah-i-purbi.

qutun: See qutn.

quynh: Vietnam. Ruby.

R

ra: Japan. An early fancy gauze weave fabric.

rab: Poland. Seam.

rabagas bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1872. Woman's small, high-crowned, small brimmed bonnet that tied under the chin in a large bow. Brim turned up all around. Named for Sardou's satire of the same name (1871).

rabanna: Madagascar. Raffia fabric used for draperies.



rabat

rabat: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Charles I and Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Man's turned down collar that fell over the shoulders. 2. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Linen or lace cravat with a vertically pleated or gathered fall. 3. (19th century). Lingerie ornament worn on women's bodices.

rabatine: Collar that falls over the shoulders like a cape or ruff.

rabbi: Short, bib-like collar or rabat worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics.

rabbit: Very soft, light fur that can be dyed to resemble many other furs.

robot: Vertically pleated muslin stock that fastened in back.

raccoon: Thick fur with dense light gray under fur and long, silver guard hairs tipped in black.

raccoon coat: (20th century). Very bulky overcoat of raccoon fur. Popularly worn at football games.

rachdan: Ireland. Gaelic word for tartan plaid worn like a mantle or cloak.

Rachel cloak: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, woman's fitted, wadded cloak that was lined. Trimmed with silk or mohair lace.

racket: Broad wooden shoe.

radhanagri: India. Silken fabric made in Rhadha Nagar.

radielfo: (1920–1930 C.E.). Italy. A man's helmet that was fitted with radio receivers in hinged ear flaps.

radium: Fine, soft, plain weave fabric.

radnor: Mercerized cotton upholstery fabric.

radzimir: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1949, black silk used for mourning. 2. Fine silk or rayon fabric with cross-wise ribs.

raffia: Straw made from strong palm fiber.

rafia: See rofia.

rafraf: Arabia. Back flap on a sabgha.

rafugar: India. Needleworker.

rafugari: India. Darning stitch embroidery.

raggiera: Italy. Long hairpins placed in a woman's hair to form a halo.

Raglan: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, velvet shawl lined with quilted satin. Trimmed with rich guipure lace and long fringe at false yoke and hem.

raglan boot: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn in 1850s, man's soft black leather thigh-high boot worn when hunting. Named for the Crimean general.

raglan cape: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1857 on, man's sac, single-breasted overcoat with no vents. Had a type of sleeve, now known as the raglan sleeve. Commonly made of waterproof material.

raglan covert coat: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1897, man's covert coat with raglan sleeves.

raglan overcoat: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) to present. United Kingdom. Introduced in 1898, revival of 1850s version of the poncho but with raglan sleeves. Had side vents that buttoned with two buttons and was usually made of waterproof material. Replaced the mackintosh.

raglan sleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Worn from 1857 on, sleeve that reached up into a point on the outer seam where it joined the body of the garment at the neckline.



raglan sleeve

Ragusa guipure: Type of cutwork.

raiglin: *See* rang.

railroad trousers: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1837 to 1850. Men's vertically striped trousers.

railway pockets: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1857 on, flat bag worn under the dress in which a woman hid her valuables when traveling.

raing: *See* rang.

rainy daisy skirt: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Walking skirt, two to three inches off the ground. Worn by women belonging to the Rainy Day Club.

raised work: Any three dimensional detail in lace.

rajai: *See* razai.

rajaka: *See* nirnejaka.

rajapatta: India. Literally "a silk fit for kings."

rajata: India. Silver.

rajferšlus: Bosnia. Zipper.

rajstopy: Poland. Pantyhose.

raju: India. A striped cloth.

raktambara: India. A red silk.

raktani: India. The color red.

Raleigh bars: Venetian bars with loose loops at the bottom edge.

ráli: Greece. Good quality, white cotton cloth.

rallaka: India. A girdle.

ramall: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Neckchief or small shawl worn over the shoulders.

ramie: 1. Strong fiber of the Asian ramie plant. Sometimes called China grass. 2. Garment made of ramie.

Ramillies wig: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Popular with military men, man's wig with one or two plaits tied at top and bottom with a black ribbon. Named in honor of the Battle of Ramillies. After 1780, plait was sometimes turned up and tied in a loop at the nape of the neck.

ramio: Spain. Ramie.

Ramona cloth: Linen-finished, plain weave cotton fabric.

ramoneur: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1883, color of a Brazil nut.

rampoor-chuddar: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Fine twill weave wool shawl from India.

rān: Arabia. Leggings.

ranch pants: Full-length, straight pants.

randa: Guatemala. Hand sewn joining of two pieces of fabric with embroidered yarns.

randas: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Insertions.

randosel: *See* paenang.

Ranelagh mob: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1760s, gauze handkerchief folded into triangle worn over the head, tied under the chin. Based on the fashion commonly worn by market women.

ranetz: Russia. Knapsack.

rang: India. Transparent muslin.

rangi: India. The process of dyeing.

rank: Iran. Men's voluminous trousers.

rankava: India. A woolen cloth.

rankavapata: India. A goat hair shawl.

rapaki: New Zealand. Maori term for a rainproof kilt.

Raphael dress: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1859, double-skirted dress with a deep square neckline filled in with lace and insertion. Sleeves had four puffs and a deep bell cuff.

raploch: Scotland. Coarse, rough homespun fabric.

raploch white: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Coarse undyed wool homespun.

rapolin: Switzerland. Millinery braid.

raquettes: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Flat ornamental braid ends used on different helmet cords.

rara: Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja necklace of wooden cylinders covered in gold.

ras: France. Short napped fabric.

ras de Sicile: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) France. A brown and white tabby weave silk fabric.

ras du more: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Made in Ras de St. Maur and later called radzimir, heavy black silk similar to armozeen. Used for mourning.

rasana: India. A waist ornament.

rash: Smooth textile of silk called silk rash or worsted called cloth rash.

rasha: 1. Heavy rayon fabric. 2. Japan. Wool felt.

rasi: Swahili. Cape.

rasimal: India. A cheap silk fabric.

raso: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Satin weave fabric forming the ground of a figured fabric. 2. Italy. Satin. 3. Spain. Satin.

raso cinese: Italy. China silk.

raso de la China: Spain. China silk.

raso de zapatillas: Spain. Slipper satin.

raso imperial: Spain. Imperial sateen.

raso liberty: Spain. Art Nouveau silk.

raso muy brillante: Spain. Pane satin.

raso piel de angel: Spain. Peau d'ange.

raso piel de cisne: Spain. Peau de cygne.

raso piel de seda: Spain. Peau de soie.

raso por trama: Spain. Sateen.

raso por urdimbre: Spain. Satin.

raspberry: Reddish color.



Ramillies wig

rat: 1. Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). A large coil of wire over which the hair was combed. 2. Pad worn inside the hair to make it extend.

rat musqué: France. Muskrat fur.

rat-tail: Small, firm, round braid.

rateen: Woolen fabric like frieze.

ratiné: 1. Loosely woven plain weave cotton or wool fabric. 2. *See* frise.

ratine lace: Machine made lace similar to Turkish toweling.

rational: Worn by bishops, a short ornamental vest.

rationals: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Another name for the popular bicycle knickerbockers worn by women.

ratmusqué: Italy. Muskrat fur.

ratna: India. Precious stones.

ratnajali: India. A net of braid and pearls worn around a woman's chignon.

ratnakambala: India. A costly shawl from Goa.

ratnangulia: India. Finger rings studded with precious stones.

ratnapariksha: India. The art of the appreciation of precious gems.

ratnavali: India. A single string of pearls necklace with gold globules or a jeweled net worn around a woman's chignon.

ratnodgrathi tottariyam: India. Scarves with gems woven into them.

raton laveur: France. Raccoon fur.

rat's color: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Dull gray.

rattan: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Cane from the East Indian palm.

ratteen: *See* ratiné.

rattinet: Woolen fabric, thinner than frieze.

râu cam: Vietnam. Beard.

râu dê: Vietnam. Goatee.

râu mép: Vietnam. Moustache.

râu som: Vietnam. Long beard.

rawā: India. Veil.

rawai: Borneo. Woman's corset of split rattan rings with brass rings threaded on them.

raxete: Ecuador and Guatemala. Coarse wool fabric.

ray: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Striped cloth.

raye de comtesse: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1883, corded cloth.

raymond: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Powder blue.

raynes: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Originally from Rennes, a fine linen.

rayon: *See* artificial silk.

rayon taffeta: Taffeta of rayon yarns.

rayonne: France. Name for synthetic fabrics. Replaced old name of soie artificielle.

rayonné: United States of America. Type of hood.

rayure travers: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a silk and wool bengaline with horizontal stripes.

razai: India. Coverlet quilted with cotton.

razao: India. Bed cover.

razsouchal: Bulgaria. Kerchief worn by women as a hat.

reach-me-down: (1920–1930 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term for a ready-made clothier.

reaf: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Garment or clothes. A very common word.

real lace: Handmade tatted lace.

realce: Ecuador. A leaflike embroidery design.

rebato: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). 1. White lace collar wired to stand up around the low necked bodice. 2. Brass wired support of a collar or ruff.

rebozo: Bolivia, Ecuador, and Guatemala. Red woolen shawl sometimes draped and used to carry item behind the back like a pack cloth.

rebras: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Revers on a coat, glove, or undergarment.

recal: Romania. Brown woolen cloak.

Recamier sash: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Sash with long purse-ends ending in tassels.

red: Color of blood or a ruby.

red cross gingham: Heavy cotton fabric with alternating blue and white dyed stripes.

red fox: Red to fawn colored fox fur.

red lilac: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Red lavender.

red rippers: *See* brogans.

red russels: *See* brogans.

redes: Spain. Lace.

redicella: Spain. Netting.

redil: Guatemala. Wool spinning wheel.

redingote: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. A woman's long overcoat cut to fully cover the bustle. 2. *See* frock coat.

redingote à l'amazone: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Coat cut in the style of a woman's riding habit.

redingote du matin: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Morning gown cut in the style of a riding costume.



Recamier sash
Dover Publications



redingote
Dover Publications

- redingote en Backmann:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Redingote styled after Backmann, first man in Paris to wear a simple outer coat.
- reed hat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1879, woman's woven reed hat worn for tennis or bathing.
- reefer:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Short, double-breasted, snug-fitting jacket with a low collar, short lapels, and no back seam. Sometimes worn as an overcoat. 2. (1930–1939 C.E.). Man's double-breasted, tweed coat with wide lapels and six or eight large buttons.
- reefer jacket:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Woman's double-breasted blue serge jacket similar to the man's reefer.
- refafo:** Guatemala and Mexico. Underskirt.
- refajo envuelto:** Guatemala. Woman's wraparound skirt.
- refajos:** Guatemala. Women's skirts. The most common color of these skirts is indigo blue.
- refajos plegados:** Guatemala. Woman's full skirt with a drawstring waist.
- refirha:** Tuareg. A man's full-cut blouse.
- regatta:** Sturdy, twilled cotton fabric, usually blue and white striped.
- regatta faille francais:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, soft, flexible, rich fabric.
- regatta shirt:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's striped cambric shirt for summer outdoor wear. Front was cut plain.
- regatta shirting:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Cotton fabric with narrow colored stripes.
- regence:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1889, silk fabric with a ribbed satin face. 2. *See* charvet.
- regency cap:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1813, white satin cap trimmed with satin rouleaux and ostrich feathers.
- regency hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's fur hat with a belled crown, turned up brim, and trimmed with a gold hatband, cord, and tassel and a feather.
- regency mantle:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1813, black mantle with a small cape and a high collar. Trimmed with black tassels and a side silk band edged in cording that trimmed the outer edges of the garment.
- regency wrapper:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1813, trained, long sleeved wrap that laced up the front with a silk cord. It had a band of velvet or sealskin around the edges and had a pointed collar.
- regenjas:** Holland. Mackintosh.
- regenmantil:** *See* kabanica.
- regina:** Fine, lightweight, twill weave, cotton fabric.
- Regina:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, embroidered taffeta mantle with a deep knotted fringe. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1867, pink lilac color.
- regine purple:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Deep, intense purple.
- reink'ot'u:** Korea. Raincoat.
- reion:** *See* injogyonsa.
- reister cloak:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's full-length cloak.
- reitrocke:** *See* puffjacket.
- rekaw:** Poland. Sleeve.
- rekawica:** Poland. Mitten.
- rekawiczka:** Poland. Glove.
- rékli:** Hungary. Blouse worn outside the skirt. Cut to fit the body.
- relevés à la Marie Stuart:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. In 1851, woman's hairstyle with a center part. The mass of hair covered the ears and formed a rouleau in back.
- religieuse sleeve:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, undersleeve with deep five-inch wristband.
- religious petticoat:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's petticoat embroidered with religious stories. Worn by Puritan women.
- rempli:** France. Needle lace with an area of buttonholing.
- ren:** 1. China. Small flap on the chao fu used to cover the fastening. 2. Vietnam. Lace.
- Renaissance embroidery:** Cutwork embroidery.
- Renaissance lace:** Modern lace with woven tape motifs. *See also* Battenburg lace.
- renard:** France. Fox fur.
- rendalo:** Portugal. Lacework; lace trimmed.
- rendi:** India. A tattered garment.
- rendilhado:** Portugal. Lacy.
- renforcée:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1685, strong silk fabric.
- rennrocklein:** Elizabethan (1500–1625 C.E.). Germany. Literally "racing doublet," a doublet with tails longer than 14 cm. Worn almost exclusively by nobility as part of the jousting outfit. Popular later in the middle class.
- renque:** Mexico. Netlike weave created by the Zoque Indians.
- reowe:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fabric piece used interchangeably as a rug or blanket, perhaps even as a cloak. Believed to have been of a shaggy texture.
- rep:** Fabric similar to poplin with heavier weft yarn.
- rep bluet:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Dark blue silk rep patterned with cornflowers in black satin.
- rerebrace:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Plate armor for the upper arm.
- reseau:** France. Ground for lace.
- réseau rosacé:** France. Elaborate hexagon-shaped needle ground used for lace.

reseda: France. Grayish green.

resi: *See* kiski.

resille: France. Net or hood for the hair.

restagno d'oro: Italy. Patterned brocade with a gold weft.

reta: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Hairnet made of knotted silk of gold threads with pearls or other gems woven in.

rete: Italy. Net of all kinds.

reticella: Italy. Fine, snowflake-like lace. First form of needlepoint lace.

reticella lace: *See* reticella.

reticello: *See* drawn work.

reticulated headdress: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Woman's style involving wearing crespine over hair padded at sides and veil falling to shoulders.



reticule

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reticule: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to present. A woman's small purse, generally with short strings or cords, worn carried in the hand or draped over the wrist.

retículo: Spain. Reticule.

retrós: Portugal. Twisted sewing silk.

revers: Turned-back edge of a coat, waistcoat, or bodice.

revers en pelerine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. The pleats, folds, or trim that extended from the shoulders to the waist on a woman's gown. In the 1850s, they were renamed *bretelles*.

rhabdoskidophoros: Cane with a hidden fan.

rhadames: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1883, a soft satin with a diagonal grain.

rhason: Worn by Eastern Church clergy, long loose garment similar to the cassock.

Rhea: India. Chinese ramie or China grass.

rheno: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Hoodless mantle.

rhinegraves: *See* petticoat breeches.

rhodophane: France. Glass fabric made by Colombet. Used for hats, bags, jackets, and accessories.

rholwani: South Africa. Ndebele married woman's very large collar made from twisted grass and encrusted with beads.

riabhach: Ireland. Gaelic word for yellow gray.

riband: Ribbon band.

ribbed crepón: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a finely ribbed light woolen fabric.

ribbed satin: Ribbed fabric with satin face.

ribbon corset: (1900–1910 C.E.). Introduced in 1904, a lightweight corset for sport or relaxation.

ribean: Ireland. Gaelic word for ribbon.

ribete: Bolivia. Woven tubular edge on some *llijllas* and *ak'sus*.

ribfluweel: *See* manchester.

ribine: *See* lipine.

ribon: Korea. Ribbon.

ricamo: Italy. Embroidery.

ricamo in bianco: Italy. Household linen embroidery.

ricamo in bianco a reticello: Italy. Embroidered netting.

ricamo in bianco ad intaglio: Italy. Cutout embroidery.

ricamo in bianco inglese: Italy. Broderie anglaise.

rice net: Coarse cotton net.

rice powder: Face powder made of pulverized rice.

ricebraid: Braid made to resemble grains of rice strung lengthwise.

Richilieu embroidery: France. Type of cutwork.

ricinium: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Square veil worn by women when offering sacrifices.

rick-rack: Colored zigzag braid.

ridā: Arabia. Man's mantle.

Ridgeway buckle: United States of America. Wide, gold-plated, commercial belt buckle adopted for Army use with a webbing belt.

ridicule: 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular name for reticule from 1800 to 1850. *See also* reticule. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). A large exterior pocket.

riding dress frock coat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1820s, man's frock coat with a deep collar and large lapels.

riding habit: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's riding costume consisting of a coat and waistcoat cut like men's garments. Worn with a skirt called a petticoat. 2. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). In 1780, the skirt developed a train. 3. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Gown resembling the earlier riding habit was worn. Trimmed with brandenburgs. 4. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1840, habit consisted of a jacket and a long trained skirt. In 1860, skirt was cut to fit over the saddle pommel. 5. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Women began to wear trousers under the habit skirt. 6. (1890–1899). C.E. Skirts were made without trains.

riding hoop: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Small hoop petticoat worn by women when riding.

riese: *See* flieder.

rifeling: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Sandal or boot of rawhide. Probably worn by rural people.

rift: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Piece of material used as a cloak, a curtain, or a veil.

riga: Nigeria. Large loose robe with elaborate embroidery.

rigolette: Lightweight, scarf-like women's head covering.

Rigoletto mantle: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's knee-length caped mantle of satin and edged with fur.

rigona: Nigeria. Robes.

riha: Bangladesh. Scarf with a fringe of tassels.

rijnsteen: *See* soort bergkristal.

Rikan cha: Japan. A shade of tea color named for the actor Arashi Rikan.

rilling: *See* riveling.

Rimini: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, taffeta cloak trimmed with a double taffeta ruche.

ring buckle: Buckle made of two rings.

ring cloth: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, sheer black wool fabric similar to nun's veiling, so delicate that width of fabric can be drawn through wedding ring.

ring purse: *See* miser's purse.

ringetje: Holland. Ringlet.

rinrin wallka: Ecuador. A beaded, shoulder-length necklace.

rinzu: Japan. Silk damask.

rio verde: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, lightweight pardessus with pagoda sleeves. Edges trimmed with ruffles.

Rio Verde: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, mantilla trimmed with broad bands of velvet, falls of lace, and knotted fringe.

ripple cloth: Wool dress fabric with long silky hair on one side. *See also* zibeline.

Ripplesheen: Plain weave cotton fabric with faint corded effect.

Ripplette: Trade name for type of seersucker.

ripresa: Italy. Dart.

riso sopra riso: Elaborate gold cloth.

Ristori shawl: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's shawl made from alternating stripes of moiré antique and velvet. Had a pointed yoke and was trimmed with a crochet-headed fringe.

ritssluiting: Holland. Zipper.

ritterhute: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Man's low crowned barrette frequently made of felt and covered in velvet or silk.

riveling: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Shoe of raw hide with hair on the outside.

rivière: France. Necklace of precious stones, usually of several strands.

rivieres de jais: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, bands of threaded jet beads.

riza: 1. Bulgaria. Shirt. 2. Czechoslovakia. Long garment. 3. Russia. Chasuble.

rizá: Greece. Scarf.

rizarato: Greece. Bride's sigouni.

rjsó: Peru. Tribal man's silver disc worn hanging from a pierced nose.

ro: Japan. A kind of silk gauze.

roach: Slang for hair brushed up from forehead.

roafia: *See* rofia.

roanes: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Made in Rouen, fine wool cloth.

roanne: France. Cotton and linen fabric used for sheeting.

robe à l'américaine: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Simple style of dress epitomized by the immigrants to the United States of America.

robe à l'anglais: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Gown that was shaped and fitted in the body. Curved down in the center front and center back. Skirt opened down the center front and revealed the underskirt.



robe à l'anglais
See also photospread
(Women's Wear).

robe à la circassienne: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Polonaise variation with short, funnel-shaped sleeves, and oriental trim.

robe à la française: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France.

Inspired by the grand habit, this consisted of three pieces: a sack back gown with a fitted bodice front, a long petticoat with side hoops, and a stomacher.

robe à la Joconde: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1817, long gown open over a petticoat. Fastened on the left shoulder with a rose.

robe à la levantine: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Loose, shaped, fur-trimmed, short-sleeved gown worn over undergown.

robe à la polonaise: *See* robe a la Reine.

robe à la prêtresse: *See* robe torque.

robe à la Reine: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Popular from 1776 to 1787, bodice with an attached overskirt swagged back to show the underskirt. Bodice featured a pin in the center covered by a bow below which the bodice was open to show the vestee beneath. Gown was short sleeved and elaborately decorated.

robe à la Turque: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Very tight bodice with trained over-robe with funnel sleeves and a collar. Worn with a draped sash.

robe à plis gironnés: *See* robe gironnée.

robe anglaise: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Child's dress.

robe de cérémonie à la française: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Sack dress worn with hoops and elaborately trimmed. Allowed at court for all but the most formal occasions.

robe de chambre: Charles I and Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. Gown worn to the chambers of the royal apartments.

robe de chez: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). House dress commonly worn with an ornamental apron.

robe de commune at ancienne guise: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Ordinary clothes.

robe de noce: France. Wedding dress.

- robe de nuit:** France. Nightdress.
- robe de style:** France. Bouffant frock with fitted bodice and full skirt.
- robe déguisée:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Elegant garments on the cutting edge of fashion.
- robe d'intérieur:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). At-home negligee for men.
- robe drapée:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1873, single skirted dress, usually elaborately trimmed.
- robe du soir:** France. Evening dress.
- robe en caleçons:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's dress with underdrawers built in and fullness in back of skirt.
- robe gironnée:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Loose gown with pleats which were stitched in at the waist and then allowed to hang freely.
- robe longue:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Long robes worn by academics.
- robe parée:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Gown worn for evening events and elaborately trimmed and worn over hoops.
- robe princesse:** France. Princess line dress.
- robe torque:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1803, overdress worn wrapped across the body like a Greek robe. By 1810, it had evolved into the redingote. *See also* sack gown.
- robe volante:** *See* robe de chambre.
- robes à guille:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, plain-skirted gown with flounces on each side of the center. Had a border on the sleeves and skirt flounces.
- robes de fantaisie:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Gown worn without a hoop.
- robes en caleçon:** First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Woman's very tight dress worn with only one petticoat underneath it.
- Robespierre collar:** Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.). High, turned over collar commonly worn with a frilly jabot and stock. Named for the French statesman.
- robijn:** Holland. The gemstone ruby.
- robin:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Broad flat trim used on gowns around the neck and down the bodice front. It was sometimes also used down edges of open overskirt.
- robin front:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bodice trimmed with robins from shoulders to waist point.
- robings:** *See* robin.
- Robinson hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Silk hat with a narrow brim.
- rôbo:** *See* ankanjo.
- robótka:** Poland. Needlework.
- Roc:** Germany. Coat.
- rocal:** Ireland. Gaelic word for coarse clothing.
- rocana:** India. The color yellow.
- rocc:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Garment, probably a wrap. Sometimes made of fur.
- rocher:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, rock color.
- rochet:** Charles I and Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. Small collarless coat with elbow-length sleeves slit to armseye. Originally worn by gentlemen, later worn by lackeys and buffoons in comedy.
- rock:** Sweden. Coat.
- Rock:** Germany. Coat; skirt.
- rock and reel:** Scotland. The distaff and spindle.
- rocket:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's white linen dress.
- rococo:** 1. To be extravagant. 2. Victorian hat.
- rococo embroidery:** Embroidery worked with narrow ribbons.
- rodillera:** Guatemala. Man's small woolen blanket, usually woven in black and white check, worn wrapped around hips from the waist to the knees.
- rofia:** Madagascar. Raffia.
- rogghan:** India. A thick pigment applied to fabric, creating encrusted patterns.
- roguelo dress:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Morning dress with a loose back and bias cut front.
- Rohseide:** Germany. Tussock silk.
- ròibeag:** Ireland. Moustache.
- ròin:** Ireland. Haircloth.
- ròin-aodach:** Ireland. Haircloth.
- roinne-bhaidhe:** Ireland. Gaelic word for haircloth.
- ròinn-léine:** Ireland. Hairshirt.
- roisean:** Ireland. Gaelic word for the train of a skirt.
- rojario:** Korea. Catholic rosary.
- rojo:** Spain. Red.
- rojo Congo:** Spain. Congo red.
- rok:** Holland. Kirtle. *See also* buis.
- rokechi:** Japan. Wax resist dyeing.
- roketsu:** Japan. Wax dyeing.
- rokk:** Hungary. Lined, black broadcloth, sleeved coat with pockets, and a fur collar. Reaches below the waist.
- rokk:** Norway. Old Norse word for coat.
- roklengte:** Holland. Hemline.
- Roko cha:** Japan. A shade of tea color named for an actor.
- rokoja:** Romania. Skirt.
- rokolya:** Hungary. Homespun woolen skirt with vertical stripes in red and blue or red and black.
- roll collar:** Standing turnover collar; a shallower version of the shawl collar.
- rolled hem:** Narrow hem made by rolling edge of fabric and slipstitching in place.
- rollers:** *See* roll-up stockings.
- rolling stockings:** *See* roll-up stockings.
- rollo:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Roundlet.

- roll-up breeches:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's breeches that buttoned at the knee and were worn with roll-up stockings.
- roll-up stockings:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Long men's stockings worn pulled up over the knee of the breeches and then rolled down.
- rollups:** *See* roll-up stockings.
- rom:** Laos and Thailand. Umbrella.
- romagnuolo:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Italy. Coarse cloth used by country folk.
- romaine:** Sheer, basket weave, silk fabric.
- romaine crepe:** Heavy sheer crepe.
- romall:** *See* ramall.
- Roman cutwork:** Openwork embroidery outlines in purl stitches.
- Roman lace:** Geometric needlepoint lace.
- Roman pearl:** Type of imitation pearl.
- Roman sandal:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Fashionable sandals introduced in 1817.
- Roman stripe:** Contrasting colored stripes.
- Romeo:** Man's house slipper.
- rompers:** 1. (1910–1920 C.E.). United States of America. Child's one-piece, short-sleeved, short-legged suit. Bottom of leg gathered with elastic. 2. (1980–1989 C.E.). Adult woman's version of child's romper, usually with long legs and a large collar.
- roncadoras:** Peru. Spurs.
- rond:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Sausage-shaped pad over which women built their hair.
- rondastakken:** Norway. Woman's striped long skirt.
- rondel:** 1. Round, flat bead. 2. *See* roundel.
- rondz:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Decorative discs.
- rong:** India. A muslin.
- róngbù:** China. Flannelette.
- róngkù:** China. Sweatpants.
- róngmiàngé:** China. Suede.
- róngyi:** China. Sweatshirt.
- rood:** Holland. Red.
- roodbruin:** Holland. Russet.
- roons hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Ubiquitous by 1812, woman's conical hat with rolled up brim.
- rooskleurig:** Holland. Rose colored.
- ropa:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Woman's outer garment worn open all the way down the front. It had a standing band collar and sleeves cut full at the top, tapering to the wrist. *See also* simarra. 2. *See* vestidos.
- ropa bastarda:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Man's short gown.
- ropa bordado:** Peru. Embroidered clothing.
- ropa de estado:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. State gown.
- ropa larga:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Long gown.
- ropa rozagnte:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Trailing gown.
- ropilla:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Doublet with snug-fitting basques and hanging sleeves.
- roquelaure:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). 1. Large caped overcoat, named for the Duc de Roquelaure. 2. Heavy cloak with two small shoulder capes.
- roquet:** *See* rochet.
- rosa:** Palestine. Bleached silk fabric woven mainly in Majdal and Gaza.
- ròsach:** Ireland. Rose red.
- rosadimoi:** *See* ras du more.
- rosado:** Spain. Rose color.
- rosalba:** (1930–1940 C.E.). Luminous, soft artificial silk.
- Rosaline:** 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, mantilla with plain body and box-pleated skirt. Trimmed with ostrich plumes, gauze ribbon, and lace. 2. A Belgian bobbin lace.
- Rosamond:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, shawl cut in one yard half circle. Made of velvet sewn to tulle with sections of the velvet cut away. Had heavy corded fringe.
- rosaniline:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Color name for first aniline dye.
- rosario:** *See* lei kolona.
- rosato:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Pinkish shade of red.
- Rose:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, silk robe à lev. Had plain underskirt, tartan plaid upper skirt, sleeves, waist, and lappets. Trimmed with bows.
- rose:** Dull shade of soft red.
- Rose de parnasse:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Color name for cyclamen pink.
- rose des Alpes:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1960, new color; very lightest shade of fuchsia.
- rose point lace:** Italy. Venetian needlepoint lace.
- rose sublime:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1861, new color, ruby scarlet; color of currants.
- rose tendre:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1895, a faded pink.
- Rosebery collar:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1894, white linen detachable collar that stood three inches high with rounded points in the front. Named for Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery.
- rosehube:** Switzerland. Black lace cap.
- rosenadel:** Switzerland. Long silver pin used to hold the rosehube in place.
- rosette:** France. Bow.
- Roshanara:** Trade name for silk fabric with heavy crepe texture. Copied in rayon and wool, rayon and cotton.

- rosille de soie:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Silk with roses woven into it.
- roskyn:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Squirrel fur.
- roso:** Italy. Red.
- Ross:** Germany. Pony.
- rossetto:** Italy. Russet.
- rossiccio:** *See* rossetto.
- rossignol:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, nightingale color.
- rot:** Germany. Red.
- ro-ten-kechi:** *See* rokechi.
- rotonde:** 1. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Short circular cape that buttoned down the front. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's short circular mantle.
- rotonelle:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Man's round elbow-length cape. Later, reached to the knees or below.
- rotonne:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Lower collar of a man's redingote.
- Roubaix velvet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, cotton-backed velvet with silk face.
- roucha:** Bulgaria. Cloth.
- rouge:** France. Red.
- Rough Rider shirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Khaki shirt popularized by Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders in Cuba in 1898.
- rouille:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, rust color.
- rouleaux:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Puffed tubes of fabric used for trim on dresses and skirts in 1820s.
- round dress:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Dress with the bodice and skirt made in one.
- round gown:** *See* round dress.
- round seam:** Glove seam.
- roundabout:** Short fitted jacket.
- roundel:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Doughnut-shaped roll headdress with a scarf hanging down one side. 2. India. Obsolete term for umbrella.
- roundlet:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Roll of chaperon of 15th century.
- ròusè:** China. Yellowish pink.
- roussâtre:** France. Russet.
- rowel:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Round of yellow cloth worn by Jews in the 13th century, imposed by the Lateran Council and the Narbonne Council.
- roxalene bodice:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Low-necked bodice with wide strips of pleated folds around the neck. Front waist ended in a point.
- roxalene sleeve:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bouffant evening sleeve caught in at the elbow with a fringed band.
- roxano:** *See* crepoline.
- Roxburgh muff:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1816, swansdown muff bound with white satin.
- roxo:** Portugal. Violet.
- Royal George stock:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1820s and 1830s, man's stock of black Genoa velvet and satin.
- Royal turquoise:** (1930–1940 C.E.). A new color.
- royale:** 1. Closely woven, ribbed silk fabric. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1889, silk fabric of honeycomb mesh.
- rozah:** Palestine. Thick, white silk fabric used for veils, dresses, and men's coats.
- rozenkrans:** Holland. Rosary.
- ro-zome:** *See* rocketsu.
- rozye:** *See* razai.
- ru:** China. Zhuong dynasty. Woman's waist-length, narrow-sleeved, fitted jacket. Often worn with checked skirt.
- ruadh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for reddish.
- ruadh-bhuidhe:** Ireland. Gaelic word for auburn.
- ruaithne:** Ireland. Gaelic word for reddish green.
- ruana:** 1. Colombia. Man's dark poncho. 2. Ecuador. *See* poncho cuadrada.
- ruanduàn:** China. Soft, satin weave, silk fabric.
- rubaca:** *See* kosulja.
- rubái:** China. Cream color.
- rubakha:** Russia. Embroidered long shirt or shift of homespun linen.
- rubakha kosovorotka:** Russia. Man's holiday shirt with side fastening.
- ruban:** France. Ribbon; hat band.
- ruban d'amour:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Ribbon on which was written republican mottoes, insignia, or cockades. Worn conspicuously in the middle of the bodice.
- rubas:** Czechoslovakia. Short underskirt.
- rubasca:** Romania. Man's gay-colored loose shirt that opened on the side of the neck.
- rubaska:** Russia. Shirt.
- Rubens bonnet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1872, woman's small bonnet with a turned up brim on one side. Trimmed with a bow and a feather.
- Rubens hat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's high-crowned hat with the brim turned up on one side.
- rubi:** Portugal. Ruby, a gemstone.
- rubin:** Poland. Ruby.
- rubina:** Balkans. Sleeved linen chemise vertically embroidered on the sleeves and bodice.
- rubro:** Portugal. Ruby red.
- ruby:** 1. Intense red. 2. Hard, deep red precious stone.
- ruché:** France. Ruffle or quilling of lace or ribbon.

ruche contraire: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Ruching where top edge of folds was turned one way and bottom edge the other way.

ruchika: India. Wristlet.

rudge wash: Kind of kersey made of unwashed fleece.

ruedas: Spain. A form of cut and drawn-thread work in which the residual threads are pulled into a spoke-like formation.

ruedo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Skirt-foot (hem) of a woman's garment.



ruff

ruff: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Starched collar in varied sizes and forms. In Spain, called the gran gola. Worn for most of 17th century.

ruffled shirt: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man's shirt with

a goffered frill down the front. Frill was as deep as three inches. Originally worn for both day and evening, but after 1840, only worn for evening.

rug gown: Gown of coarse, shaggy fabric.

ruaga: Ireland. Gaelic word for rough cloth.

ruhbani: Palestine. Dress linen.

ruho: See odjeca.

ruiterrock: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Riding coat.

rukavica: Croatia and Serbia. Glove.

rukavica sa jednim prstom: Bosnia. Mitten.

rullion: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Shoe of undressed hide.

rūmāl: India. A square cloth rolled diagonally and wound into a turban.

rumala: India. A 12-inch square cloth, usually white, worn rolled along the diagonal and folded around the head.

Rumanian embroidery: Double sided, outline embroidery.

rumi: Palestine. Dress linen.

rum-swizzle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1850, Irish frieze of undyed wool.

rumswizzle: Ireland. Imported, undyed wool fabric.

runa: Ecuador. General term for wool garments.

run-about dress: (1930–1940 C.E.). Shirt-style dress.

rundell: See roundel.

running shoe: Soft leather shoe with spiked sole.

ruosa secha: Color of old roses.

rupehri: India. Silver printing.

rupya: India. Silver.

Rüschchen: Germany. Flounce.

russ hat: A man's short crowned straw hat with a drooping brim.



russ hat

russaline: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Wool fabric from Norwich.

russell: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Black wool fabric first made in Norwich.

russell cord: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Fabric similar to coarse corded alpaca.

russell satin: See russells.

russells: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worsted with a shiny surface made in Norwich.

russet: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Dark brown. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Reddish brown or gray worn by countrymen. 3. Ireland. Coarse homespun woolen fabric in reddish brown, gray, or neutral.

Russia leather: Calfskin or other leather, bark, or chrome tanned.

Russian: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In November, 1859, black velvet mantle lined with deep violet or mauve quilted silk, trimmed with border of sable.

Russian blouse: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's loose knee-length tunic-blouse worn belted.

Russian bonnet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Specific style of bonnet.

Russian boot: Boot extending to calf of leg.

Russian braid: Narrow, flat decorative braid.

Russian cord: Madras type shirting with heavy corded stripes.

Russian crash: Strong, unbleached linen.

Russian crepe: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1881, coarsely woven mat cloth.

Russian embroidery: Washable outline embroidery on holland or canvas.

Russian flame: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Red.

Russian jacket: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1865, woman's short, sleeveless jacket worn over a sleeved vest.

Russian muskrat: Silvery gray fur of Russian muskrat.

Russian sergette: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a fancy woolen fabric streaked with silk.

Russian suit: (1910–1920 C.E.). United States of America. Boy's suit consisting of a bloused tunic top and straight short pants.

Russian velvet: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a light wool fabric with a raised, twisted stripe.

rust: Reddish yellow.

Rüstung: Germany. Armor.

rutí: Greece. White cotton chemise.

Rutland poke: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1813, woman's small bonnet of wadded satin. Trimmed with swansdown and an ostrich feather and tied under the chin.

ruwana: Ecuador and Guatemala. Poncho.

ruzhào: China. Brassiere.

ryasa: Russia. Housecoat.

ryssedamast: Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.). Sweden. Russian damask.

ryssekläde: Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.). Sweden. Russian cloth.

ryssewerk: Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.). Sweden. Russian work.

Ryūkū-gasuri: Japan. An Okinawan silk kasuri.

S



S curve
Dover Publications

S curve: (1900–1910 C.E.). The fashionable woman’s silhouette created by a corset that pushed the upper body forward, the stomach and abdomen flat, and the buttocks back severely, creating an S silhouette.

sa: Korea. Lightweight, silk gauze.
sa din: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for an inexpensive cotton sateen.

saba: Philippine Islands. Fabric made from the fiber of a banana-like plant.

sabaa: Egypt. V neckline.

sabada: Nigeria. Diagonally striped adire.

sabai: Thailand. Shoulder wrap.

sabaleh: Palestine. Literally “ears

of corn,” herringbone stitch used to join seams, applique, and decorate hems.

sábana: 1. Ecuador and Guatemala. Bed covering. 2. Ecuador. White cotton cloth, 12 feet 4 inches long, used to tie a baby to the mother’s back.

sabanilla: See sábana.

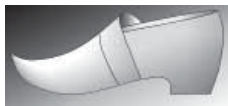
sabeldier: Holland. Sable.

sable: Rarest and most desired kind of marten fur, next in value to ermine, from the *Martes zibelina*. Very deep, soft, medium brown fur with blue tint.

sablé: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Cloth made of very fine beads.

sabong: Laos and Thailand. Lower garment worn by Buddhist monk.

sabot: A wooden shoe popular in a variety of European countries and distinguished by a strap across the instep.



sabot

sabot pantaloons: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Pantaloon that were wide at the bottom.

sabot sleeve: Sleeve on the gown à la polonaise that fit tightly over the elbow.

sabotine: (1910–1920 C.E.) Shoes worn by soldiers in World War I.

sabretache: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Worn by soldiers, leather dispatch bag. 2. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Leather bag worn by women.

sabrina: Neckline similar to the bateau neckline.

Sabrina work: Type of floral applique.

sabz moongia: India. Mung bean green.

sac: See Albert driving-cape.

sac de voyage: France. Traveling bag.

sac overcoat: 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man’s knee-length overcoat with welted front pockets. Had full-cut sleeves. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1860s, overcoat with a very narrow collar and lapels.

sacapallay: Bolivia. Embroidery sampler.

saccharine alum: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular cosmetic in 1808.

saccus: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Hair binding.

sace: Nigeria. Middle-class man’s very wide gown with a lined lower edge of white cotton.

sacha pullki: See yutu.

sack dress: (1950–1960 C.E.). Woman’s loose, unbelted dress that hung straight from the shoulder to the hem.



sack dress
See also photospread
(Women’s Wear).
Dover Publications

sack gown: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Popular from 1704 to 1835, loose dress that flared at the bottom.

sack suit: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Loose fitting man's three piece suit. Coat sleeves hung to the fingertips and had high, short lapels. Popular for sportswear.

sack-back: (1950–1960 C.E.). The back of a woman's blouse or dress that mimicked a Watteau pleat gown (robe à l'anglais).

sackcloth: Coarse, heavy, unbleached muslin.

saco: Peru. Long-sleeved jacket.

saco de abrigo: Peru. Western-style sweater.

sacred uraeus: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Rearing viper, the symbol of royalty.

sacristan: Restoration (1600–1700 C.E.). Spain. Worn from 1675 to 1680, light brass farthingale of five or six hoops.

sacque: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Watteau-style gown. 2. Loose blouse.

sadarā: *See* kudtā.

sadaraa: *See* kurta.

saddle oxford: Oxford type of shoe with a saddle.



saddle shoe

saddle shoe: (1950–1960 C.E.). Two-colored oxford shoe.

sadeti: Ethiopia. Eight cubit garment given to the mother of the bride by the groom.

sadi: India. A kind of sari.

sadiaka: Madagascar. Skirt.

sadlo: India. A Gujarati woman's wrap, worn over a petticoat and blouse in the manner of a sari.

saekduresu: *See* charuot.

saenggosa: Korea. Raw silk fabric.

safa: India. A freshly wound turban.

safadiyeh: Palestine. Large, yellow and black striped, silk veil that is five meters long.

safari jacket: Belted, single-breasted, hip-length jacket with a notched collar, patch pockets, and elbow-length or full-length sleeves.

safed: India. The color white.

safeguard: 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's overskirt worn when horseback riding to protect the clothes from dirt. Sometimes in the shape of an apron. 2. Man's colored apron, worn by bakers, etc. 3. Swathing band for a baby.

safety skirt: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, a woman's riding skirt which could be opened up the back while in the saddle and fastened again when the rider dismounted.

saffeh: Palestine. Woman's headdress from Ramallah.

saffier: Holland. The gemstone sapphire.

saffron: Reddish yellow.

saffron shirt: *See* léine.

safira: Portugal. The gemstone sapphire; the color blue.

safsari: Tunisia. Woman's enveloping loose cotton cloak.

saga: Lithuania. Button.

sagathie: *See* sagathy.

sagathy: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Wool fabric.

sageo: Japan. A cord from which the sword is suspended.

sagetta: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Casque or helmet.

saggum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Military wrap of the Roman army.

sagiya guakari: India. A green stuff from Goa.

saglia: Italy. Twill.

sagmatogene: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). A coarse cotton used for stuffing and padding.

sagos: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Coarse woolen mantle or blanket.

sagum: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Goatskin with the hair still on worn draped over the shoulder and pinned on the right shoulder.

sahuli: India. A type of lower garment.

saia: 1. *See* aba. 2. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Italy. Light fabric with combed wool weft or warp.

saia: Morocco. Jewish woman's petticoats.

saidar: India. Short coat.

saie: *See* sagum.

sail cloth: Heavy canvas.

sailor cap: Small, stiff, brimless cap.

sailor collar: Collar with square back and V-shaped front.

sailor suit: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Suit for young boys based on the dress of the French and English sailors. It had a square collar trimmed with a narrow white braid. The version for girls developed with a pleated skirt instead of trousers.

sailor's reef knot tie: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular way to tie a man's tie showing vertical borders on the sides. Particularly fashionable in the 1890s.

sainre: Ireland. Gaelic word for reddish purple.

Saint Etienne velvet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1874, a lightweight cotton backed velvet with a silk nap.

Saint Gall lace: Imitation Venetian lace.

Saint Martin's lace: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cheap copper braid lace.

Saint Omer: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worsted fabric.

saione: *See* giacchetto.

saiote: Portugal. Jupon.

saiote escocês: Portugal. Kilt.

- sairpaich:** India. A cluster of jewels set in gold or silver and worn on the turban.
- sajás:** *See* kaváði.
- sakala:** India. Terra-cotta red.
- sakallat:** *See* suclat.
- sakayaki:** Japan. The tonsured part of a man's head.
- sakete:** Samoa. Skirt.
- saki:** Nigeria. Pile cloth woven in Ijebu-Ode.
- sakko:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Germany. Man's single-breasted, full-length coat that reached from shoulder to hip without a waist seam.
- sakkos:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Pointed cap with tassel trim. It had a small front brim.
- sakma:** *See* kabanica.
- sako:** Bosnia. Jacket.
- saktapar:** India. A sari with a checkerboard design.
- šal:** *See* marama.
- şal kuşak:** Turkey. Shawl.
- salade:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Helmet with a low round crown.
- salaka:** Madagascar. Loincloth.
- Salamanca:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, woman's yoked wrap. In back, the skirt was box-pleated; in front, plain. It had a deep lace fall at the skirt and yoke edges.
- salampe:** *See* pebasa.
- salampy:** *See* kisaly.
- salapok:** Borneo. Skull-cap made of rattan or pandanus.
- salara:** India. Native cotton, plain weave fabric.
- salari:** India. Handwoven, cotton fabric.
- salem shahi:** India. Embroidered slippers with gold or silver threads.
- salembaree:** India. Coarse, heavy cotton fabric.
- salempoory:** India. Kind of chintz. *See also* salempore.
- salempora:** 1. *See* salempoory.
- salempore:** 1. United Kingdom. Cotton fabric. 2. *See* palempore.
- salempury:** *See* salempoory.
- salendang:** Cotton fabric.
- salim shahi:** Pakistan. Worn by both genders, shoes with long curled toes. The right and left shoes are identical.
- salisbury:** United Kingdom. White woolen fabric.
- salla:** India. Cotton fabric.
- sallet:** *See* salade.
- sallo:** India. Plain weave, cotton fabric that is always dyed red.
- salloo:** Red twill weave cotton used in India but made in United Kingdom.
- salmah:** *See* simlah.
- salmā-sitārā:** India. Gold or fancy silver lace embroidered with sequins.
- salmon:** Reddish red yellow.
- salopette:** France. Overalls.
- salovana:** Madagascar. Woman's cotton body wrap.
- salta:** *See* damer.
- salt-box pocket:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular name for a man's rectangular flapped waistcoat.
- salteh:** 1. Egypt. Short coat often of velvet or broadcloth and lavishly embroidered. 2. Iran. Short jacket.
- salto de cama:** Spain. Dressing gown; negligee.
- sālū:** India. A kind of odhni. *See also* pomaco.
- salūkā:** India. Woman's shaped shirt.
- salura:** India. A fine quality red muslin, usually embroidered or brocaded.
- salvar:** Turkey. Woman's extremely full, ankle-length trousers worn under the gomlek.
- Salvation Army Lassie bonnet:** Black straw or felt bonnet lined with dark blue silk. It tied with silk ties.
- salwar:** India. Very full trousers cut extra long and banded at the ankle.
- salwar-kameez:** India. Woman's outfit of salwar and tunic.
- sám ánh:** Vietnam. Iron gray.
- sám bac:** Vietnam. Pearl gray.
- Sam Browne belt:** (1910–1920 C.E.). United States of America. Worn by World War I army officers, a wide, brown leather belt with a narrow strap that passed over the right shoulder. It was used to carry a pistol.
- sám đóm:** Vietnam. Flea-bitten gray.
- samaksika:** India. The cloak of Buddhist monks.
- samare:** Lady's jacket like the English sacque.
- samasama:** Samoa. Yellow.
- samasmiyeh:** Palestine. Gaza man's turban patterned red and yellow. Worn with a skull cap.
- sambatsi:** Nigeria. Red and black weather sandals.
- sambelatra:** Madagascar. An unstitched body wrap that opens in the front.
- sambhal:** India. Plain weave, cotton fabric.
- sambu' bongi:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja man's sleeping sarong.
- samghati:** India. 1. Gown. 2. Buddhist monk's double cloak.
- samit:** *See* samite.
- samite:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Rich silk fabric with gold thread woven in. Silk warp and weft were supported by a wire that was finely woven into the fabric.
- samittum:** *See* samite.
- samjak norigae:** Korea. Accessory with three pendants.
- samo:** Korea. Fez-like, black silk gauze hat worn by high-ranking officials.
- sampot:** Cambodia. Length of silk worn wrapped around the waist, then drawn up in front between the legs, giving the effect of the wearer wearing trousers.
- sampour:** Java. Scarf.
- samson:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a grass green.
- samt:** Bosnia. Velvet.

- Samt:** Germany. Velvet.
- Samt gerippt:** Germany. Ribbing.
- samurai-ebosi:** Japan. A warrior's ebosi.
- samyt:** *See* samite.
- sana:** India. Hemp cloth.
- šanāfilō:** Ethiopia. Colored cotton shorts ornamented with linear patterns.
- sanasati:** India. General term referring to the dress of farmers and weavers.
- sanbaf:** India. A very thin muslin from Bengal.
- sanbenito:** 1. Robe of sackcloth worn by penitents. 2. Robe of yellow or black with painted designs worn by penitents during the Inquisition.
- sancaq:** Iran. Brooch.
- sand crepe:** Crepe with sandy or grainy surface.
- sandaal:** Holland. Sandal.
- sandal:** 1. Open shoe, often with slashed upper. 2. Sole of shoe strapped to foot. 3. Strap for holding shoe on foot.
- Sandale:** Germany. Sandal.
- sandale:** France. Sandal.
- sandali:** India. The color of sandalwood.
- sandália:** Portugal. Sandal.
- sandalias:** Guatemala. Sandals that cover the foot completely.
- sandalium:** Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). Leather sole worn strapped onto foot by women. It had a leather upper to protect toes.
- sandalo:** Italy. Sandal. *See also* zoccolo.
- sandalon:** Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). Sandal.
- sandals à la greque:** Directoire and First Empire (1790-1815 C.E.). France. Sandal with a leather sole and thongs of leather or ribbon. Worn laced to the top of the heel.
- sang chau:** Crinoline (1840-1865 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a dark maroon or black double woven fabric.
- sangati:** India. Quality, handwoven muslin.
- sangbok:** Korea. Mourning clothes.
- sanghati:** India. The loincloth of Buddhist monks and nuns.
- sanghhati:** Laos. Doubled upper robe worn by Buddhist monks. This doubles as a blanket.
- sangi:** India. Silk cloth.
- sangkhatti:** Thailand. Doubled upper robe worn by Buddhist monk. This doubles as a blanket.
- sanguine:** Early Gothic (1200-1350 C.E.). Scarlet.
- sangyn:** Elizabethan (1550-1625 C.E.). Blood red.
- sania:** India. A hempen cloth.
- sani-gani:** India. A rough hempen fabric.
- sanitary ball dress:** Gay Nineties (1890-1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's ball dress with a cream or pink underbodice.
- sanjaku-obi:** Japan. A man's dress kimono sash. It is three feet long.
- sanjharavau:** India. A type of red cloth.
- sankha:** India. Mother-of-pearl.
- sankhavalaya:** India. Bracelet made of pearls.
- sankla:** India. A thick chained anklet.
- sanmai-gusi:** Meizi (1867-1912 C.E.). Japan. A set of three hair combs made of tortoiseshell, metal, or rubber. They were worn on three sides of a woman's hairknot.
- sannaha:** India. Mail coat or quilted cotton coat.
- sans-culottes:** Directoire and First Empire (1790-1815 C.E.). In France, this term referred to those who wore trousers. This term separated them from the aristocracy and later referred to all patriots.
- sansflectum crinoline:** Crinoline (1840-1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1860, washable cage crinoline.
- santipur cloth:** India. Fine. Handwoven, cotton fabric embroidered with floral designs.
- santon:** Romantic (1815-1840 C.E.). France. Popular in 1820s, colored silk cravat worn with a small ruff.
- sanubapha:** India. A superior type of muslin.
- sanyan:** Nigeria. Native silk cloth woven by the Yoruba and used for special occasions.
- sapaea:** *See* kapa ea.
- sapara:** Nigeria. Yoruba man's lightweight gown worn over the buba. It is embroidered at the neck.
- sapata:** Portugal. Shoe.
- sapato:** Portugal. Shoe.
- șapcă:** Romania. Cap.
- sapeiro:** *See* kapa ea.
- sapka:** 1. *See* kapa. 2. Russia. Cap.
- sapog:** Russia. Shoe.
- sapogi:** Russia. Leather boots.
- sapphire:** 1. Rich, transparent blue precious stone. 2. Tone of blue.
- saptaki:** India. A seven stringed girdle.
- saput:** Indonesia. A brocade textile worn over the kamben.
- sar:** *See* qatifah-i-purbi.
- sarafan:** 1. Russia. Full skirt of rich brocade. Part of national dress of Russian peasant women. 2. Scandinavia. Pinafore with a high yoke or bodice.
- saraga:** *See* seragu.
- Saragossa:** Crinoline (1840-1865 C.E.). 1. In 1857, shawl with crocheted trim and a deep silk chenille fringe. 2. In 1859, pusher lace shawl with two deep flounces.
- sarampura:** *See* salempoory.
- saranala:** India. A cotton stuff from Sarnala.
- sarandrana:** Madagascar. Sash.
- sarasa:** 1. Japan. Chintz. 2. Japan. Resist-dyed cotton fabric from India.
- sarashi:** Japan. Bleached cotton or ramie.
- sarashi nuno:** Japan. A white, lightweight cotton fabric similar to cheesecloth.
- sarassang:** *See* sassang.

- sarata shirting:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1870, linen shirting fabric.
- saratoga hat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, girl's straw hat with a low crown and a turned down brim. It was trimmed with Solferino velvet band and short white plume.
- sarawil:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Turkey. Woman's white pajama-like trousers.
- sarbal:** Hebrew. Cloak without an opening on the right side. By 1200s, used for prayer.
- sarbalehon:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Jewish man's cloak.
- sarsenet:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Originally from the Orient, a fine, thin gauze.
- sarciatus:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Coarse wool cloth worn by the lower classes.
- sarcillus:** Ecuador. Costume jewelry earrings.
- sarde:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, stone gray color.
- Sardinian mantle:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn in 1808, knee-length scarf of thin fabrics like net, muslin, etc. with the ends in a knot or rosette.
- Sardinian sac:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's single-breasted sac overcoat with a square collar, full sleeves, and tied with a cord and tassel.
- sardius:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Cornelian.
- sardonyx:** Opaque semi-precious stone with alternating brown and white bands.
- sare:** Bosnia. Leggings.
- saredonuka:** *See* kalekonuka.
- saree:** *See* sari.
- sárena:** Greece. Festival apron.
- sarga:** Spain. Serge.
- sargenes:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Ankle-length, white linen overgarment with big sleeves. Worn by bridegrooms and the head of the house during the Passover seder. *See also* kittel.
- sari:** India. Gauzy wrap worn by Hindu women. Wraps around the body with one end thrown over the shoulder.
- sarja:** Portugal. Serge; twilled woolen or silk cloth.
- sarkan wuya:** Nigeria. Necklace made of multiple chains.
- sarkandai:** *See* gul-i-sarrai.
- sarong:** 1. Java and Ceylon. Long, wide strip of fabric worn wrapped around the waist like a skirt. 2. Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja woman's large bamboo hat.
- sarong billá:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja hat made from bamboo bark.
- sarong kadojo:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja black sewn bamboo hat.
- sarong kaledo:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja pointed bamboo hat.
- sarong lambing:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja hat made from strips of bamboo skin woven together.
- sarong lombok:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja man's large coarsely plaited hat.
- sarong pakolong:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja hooded cape made of bamboo leaves.
- sarpe:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Man's decorative collar.
- sarpech:** India. Ornament of gold, silver, or jewels that is worn on the front of the turban.
- sarsenet:** Very fine, soft silk fabric.
- sarseneta:** Spain. Sarsenet.
- sart:** Sikkim. Vest.
- sarta:** Ecuador and Guatemala. String of pearls.
- sarto:** Italy. Tailor.
- saru:** 1. Palestine. Embroidery of cypress trees. One of the most popular motifs in this country. 2. Hungary. Boot-like shoe.
- sarzil:** *See* sarciatus.
- sassang:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja apron made from the leaves of the supar palm.
- sastre:** Spain. Tailor.
- satalian:** Coarse, plain weave cotton fabric.
- sa-tanh:** Vietnam. Satin.
- satarra cloth:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a lustrous, ribbed wool fabric.
- satasutra:** India. Necklace made of 100 metal wires twisted together.
- satavalika:** India. An athraiya worn with several folds.
- sateen:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1878, cotton fabric with a satin face. 2. Satin weave fabric with floats in the direction of the weft.
- sateen berber:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, plain sateen.
- sateen paré:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1884, sateen with small, self-colored figure.
- satén:** Spain. Sateen.
- satijn:** Holland. Satin.
- Satin:** Germany. Satin.
- satin:** Silk or rayon fabric woven in a satin weave.
- satin antoinette:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1834, satin with a white ground and stripes and bouquets of flowers.
- satin berber:** Strong, worsted, satin weave fabric.
- satin cashmere:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a wool fabric with a silk surface.
- satin checks:** Lightweight satin fabric with a checked pattern.
- satin chinois:** France. China silk.
- satin crepe:** Rich, satin-faced fabric with a crepe back.
- satin damask:** Jacquard weave linen damask with satin figures.
- satin de chine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1850, silk and worsted satin.
- satin de laine:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a fabric with a surface smooth as silk.
- satin de Lyon:** Satin with a ribbed back.
- satin de Mai:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, a new fabric.

satin duchesse: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1870, thick, plain, strong satin.

satin faconne: Jacquard fabric with a satin weave ground.

satin fontange: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1841, broadly striped satin with alternating white and colored stripes.

satin foulard: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1848, silk satin with stripes or dots.

satin jean: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1870, twilled cotton with a satin face.

satin liberty: France. Art Nouveau silk.

satin lisse: Satin weave cotton with tiny figures.

satin merino: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1846, fabric with one side like cashmere and the other like plush.

satin merv: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1886, broad ribbed satin.

satin merveilleux: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1881, twill weave silk satin fabric. 2. Fine, soft silk fabric.

satin orientale: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1894, a satin brocaded in narrow stripes and faint tracery of leaves and flowers.

satin rouleaux: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Rolls or folds of ribbon used as piping.

satin stitch: Closely spaced stitch which forms a padded effect.

satin sultan: India. Worsted fabric with a satin face.

satin surah: Shiny surah.

satin turc: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1868, very shiny wool fabric.

satin velouté: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1837, satin fabric.

satin Victoria: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1854, striped wool fabric similar to silk.

satin weave: Shiny weave with characteristic floats; warp yarns which pass over many weft yarns before going under one.

satiné playé: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1873, striped cotton and wool blend fabric, the face satin and the stripes twilled.

satiné velouté: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1873, striped cotton and wool blend fabric.

satinesco: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Poor satin.

satinet: Holland. Sateen.

satineteta: Spain. Satinette.

satinetette: Satin woven of silk or silk and cotton with closely twilled face.

satingle Holland: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1868, fabric with silk on one side, satin on reverse.

satlara: India. A seven-stringed necklace.

satlari: India. A seven-stringed necklace.

satthaka: India. Scissors.

satula: India. Lower body wrap.

saty: Czechoslovakia. Clothing.

satyna: Poland. Satin.

saucer brim: Shallow turned up hat brim.

saucer-collar: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1898, a woman's high, wide collar on a day dress.

saula: India. The border of a garment.

Saum: Germany. Hem.

sauma: Norway. Old Norse word meaning to sew.

sausani: India. Mauve.

saut-en-basque: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Sack.

sautoir: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France.

1. Chain necklace with a pendant. 2. Chain worn by women.

3. *See* santon.

sauvarnapatta: India. A gold brocade.

savadi copacchudahu: India. An embroidered and dyed stuff from Savada.

savate: France. Worn out shoe.

savonnette watch: Pocket watch with spring lid.

savrikin: Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew woman's tunic.

sawa 'id: Israel. Triangular inset in a woman's gown.

Saxon embroidery: Ancient outline embroidery.

saxony: Generic term referring to fine quality woolsens of short staple botany wools.

Saxony lace: Imitation Brussels lace.

say: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Wool cloth.

saya: 1. Philippine Islands. Ankle-length skirt. 2. Bulgaria. Woman's gown with a deeply curving bodice and sleeves. 3. Japan. Silk fabric with twill weave patterns on a plain weave ground. 4. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. French dress.

sayal: Peru. Very coarse woolen fabric, mostly used for saddlebags.

saye: *See* sagum.

sayiaki: Greece. A thick white fabric.

šayō: Ethiopia. Belts.

saz: India. An Ottoman design of a round stemless blossom surrounded by a curling leaf.

sbernia: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Long scarf worn pinned on the left shoulder by women.

sbornik: Russia. Headdress.

scabilonians: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Men's drawers.

scahwere: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Veil.

scalings: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. New fashion in men's breeches.



saucer-collar
Dover Publications

- scallop:** 1. Circular curve. 2. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). In 1662, a lace-edged band; forerunner of the tie.
- scamato:** Greece. A spun cotton.
- scamiciato:** Italy. Jumper.
- scapulari:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Chasuble worn by the Benedictines, Dominicans, and Carthusians.
- scarab:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Beetle-like symbol of the sun god often used as a form of decoration.
- scarabee:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, dark yellowish green.
- scaraboid:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Animal shape carved into a scarab back.
- Scarborough hat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Very popular woman's hat with a deep turned up brim.
- Scarborough ulster:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1892, a man's caped, hooded, sleeveless ulster.
- scarf:** Wide band of fabric worn loosely in various ways about body.
- scarf drapery:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1870s, form of trim on the front of a woman's skirt. Consisted of a fold or drape of fabric trimmed with flounces, frills, and ribbon.
- scarf volant:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, silk shawl with a closed square front. It had a festooned flounce and was trimmed with bands of velvet and narrow lace. The lower edge was fringed.
- scarlatto:** Italy. The color scarlet.
- scarlet:** 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Bright orange. 2. Brilliant red.
- scarpa:** Italy. Leather shoe.
- scarpe:** Italy. Shoe.
- scarpetti:** Shoe worn when rock climbing.
- scavilones:** *See* scablonians.
- sceanc-bend:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Band worn around the shin.
- sceanc-gegirila:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Decorative band worn around the shin.
- sceorp:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's clothes, particularly fancy clothes.
- scépa:** Greece. Everyday white kerchief.
- schackelhaube:** *See* shako.
- Schafspelz:** Germany. Mongolia fur.
- schalavery:** *See* esquavar.
- Schaller:** Germany. Sallet.
- schapevel:** Holland. Sheepskin.
- schappe silk:** Fabric made from carded spun silk.
- schappel:** Germany. Traditional Black Forest wedding hat in the general form of a crown in the style of those worn in statues of the Virgin Mary. Varies in size and shape. Honored sign of virginity.
- Schäppeli:** Switzerland. High, richly decorated crown or hat.
- scharlaken:** Holland. Scarlet.
- schaubelein:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Man's short, flaring jacket.
- schauslooper:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). South Africa. Greatcoat.
- schecke:** *See* scheckenrock.
- scheckenrock:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Germany. Wammes.
- scheenplaten:** Holland. Greaves.
- scheibenbart:** Austria. Bunch of feathers in hatband.
- Scheitelstuck:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Germany. Skull of the helmet.
- schenti:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Loincloth. *See also* shenti.
- Schiessstöcke:** Germany. Literally "shooting stick," a seat cane.
- Schiffchenspitze:** Germany. Tatting lace.
- schir:** Germany. Fine cloth.
- Schirm:** Germany. Umbrella.
- Schirmmütze:** (1940–1949 C.E.). Germany. S.S. officer's peaked cap decorated with a black band with a death's head emblem.
- Schlafanzug:** Germany. Pajamas.
- Schlafenzug:** *See* Nachthemd.
- Schlapp Hut:** Germany. Squash hat.
- schlappe:** Switzerland. Woman's small white cap with wide black wings.
- Schleier:** Germany. Veil.
- Schleife:** Germany. Bow.
- Schleswig lace:** Denmark. Needlepoint lace.
- Schlips:** *See* Halsbinde.
- Schneider:** Germany. A tailor.
- Schnupftuch:** *See* Taschentuch.
- Schnupftücher:** Switzerland. Handkerchief.
- Schnurrstich:** Germany. Couching stitch.
- schoen:** Holland. Shoe.
- schoenveter:** Holland. Shoestring.
- schöpen:** Switzerland. Worn by women in the home, a loose gown.
- Schornsteinkappe:** *See* Mönchskappe.
- schort:** Holland. Apron.
- schorteband:** Holland. Apron string.
- Schotse baret:** Holland. Tam-o'-shanter.
- Schotse Hooglanders:** Holland. Kilt.
- Schotse muts:** Holland. Glengarry.
- Schotse omslagdoek:** Holland. Plaid.
- Schottenröckchen:** Germany. Kilt.
- Schottenstoff:** Germany. Tartan.
- schoudermantel:** Holland. Cloak.
- schoudertas:** Holland. Shoulder bag.
- Schrötøre:** Germany. Tailor.
- Schuh:** Germany. Shoe.
- schuifspeldje:** *See* haarspeld.

- Schuoch:** Germany. Shoe.
- Schürtze:** Germany. Apron.
- Schürze:** Germany. Old word for apron.
- Schurze:** Germany. Pinafore.
- Schutzhelm:** Germany. Crash helmet.
- schwartz:** Germany. Black.
- Schweizergelb:** Switzerland. Literally “Swiss yellow.”
- schynbaldes:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Armor shin guards.
- sciameto:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Italy. Rich heavy damask silk.
- sciccells:** 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Rectangular cloak, probably of fur. Worn by men. 2. *See* hacele.
- sciccing:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloak.
- scimmia:** Italy. Monkey fur.
- scipio eburneus:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Scepter of ivory with an eagle at the top. Used by a consul or magistrate at the games.
- slaveyn:** *See* slavyn.
- slavine:** *See* slavyn.
- slavyn:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Pilgrim’s mantle.
- scogger:** United Kingdom. Footless worsted stockings.
- scōh:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Shoe or shoes.
- scollatura:** Italy. Neckline.
- scone cap:** Scotland. Similar in shape to a scone; broad, flat, round cap with a visor. Popular in lowlands.
- scoop bonnet:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular name for long narrow bonnet worn in 1840.
- Scotch cambric:** Fine cotton cambric.
- Scotch cap:** Brimless wool cap.
- scotch gingham:** Quality, closely woven, cotton gingham fabric.
- Scotia:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In February, 1860, gray cloth cloak with plaid trim.
- Scotia silk:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1809, cotton and silk fabric, similar to broché.
- scozzese:** Italy. Tartan.
- scratch bob:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1740 to the end of the century, bob wig that covered only the back of the head with the wearer’s own hair brushed back from the front to cover the edge. Name derived from the fact that when wearing it, wearer could reach and scratch his head.
- scratch wig:** *See* scratch bob.
- scrip:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Pouch or wallet.
- scrōtari:** Germany. Old word for tailor.
- scrud:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Clothes. Used for either gender. Used frequently in papers dealing with arrangements to provide clothing for monks and nuns.
- scrydan:** United Kingdom. Old English word meaning to clothe or to dress.
- scuird:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Ireland. Shirt, tunic, or cloak.
- Scuoh:** Germany. Old High German term for shoe.
- scye:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Tailoring term referring to the curved lower portion of armseye of coat.
- scyfel:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman’s hat or hood.
- scyrte:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Originally term for tunic that appeared simultaneously with cyrtel. Worn by men.
- sea coat:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn by seamen, man’s lined and hooded coat.
- sea green:** Yellowish green.
- Sea Island cotton:** Fine, silky cotton grown on islands off southern coast of United States of America.
- sea-gown:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wrap worn at sea.
- seal:** Soft, thick, fine, mouse-colored fur. Often dyed black or brown.
- sealskin cloth:** Fabric imitating sealskin.
- sealskin coat:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fashionable in 1880s, coat cut full in the back. From 1882 to 1888, trimmed with a broad flat bow over the bustle.
- sealskin sacque:** (1900–1910 C.E.). A long, fitted cap of sealskin.
- sēamere:** United Kingdom. Old English word for tailor.
- sebki:** India. An apple green color.
- sebnia:** Morocco. White or green foulard silk scarf.
- Second Empire costume:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1850 to 1867, gown with a snug-fitting bodice, pagoda sleeves, and a full skirt.
- secque:** Lightweight sabotine.
- secrete:** *See* jupe.
- seda:** Ecuador, Guatemala, Portugal, and Spain. Silk.
- seda chape:** Spain. Schappe silk.
- seda cruda:** Spain. Raw silk.
- seda de corbatas:** Spain. Tie silk.
- seda floja:** Guatemala. Silk floss from China.
- seda silvestre:** Spain. Tussah silk.
- sedalina:** Guatemala. Pearl cotton.
- Sedan lace:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Cutwork lace made in Sedan.
- seed beads:** Small beads used in allover effects.
- seed embroidery:** Germany. Embroidery done with seed beads.
- seed pearl:** Tiny pearl.
- seeds:** *See* wheat ears.

- Seehund:** Germany. Seal fur.
- seerband:** India. Turban.
- seershaud:** *See* sirshad.
- seersucker:** France. Lightweight, plain weave fabric with a crinkled effect made by making the warp very loose. It is derived from the Persian shiroshakkar, a puckered cotton fabric imported from India.
- se'evae:** Samoa. Sandals.
- seghosen:** Nigeria. Cloth used in festivals.
- segmentae:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Decorative stripes sewn on over the shoulders of garments.
- segu:** Senegal. Finely woven lightweight cloth woven from European yarns.
- segúna:** Greece. Everyday mantle.
- sehan:** India. Silk cloth.
- Seide:** Germany. Silk.
- seigo:** Japan. 1. A heavy, stiff silk fabric often used in stage costumes. 2. Taffeta-like silk.
- seileadach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for pocket handkerchief.
- seiméniko:** Greece. Three-quarter length overcoat.
- seircean:** Ireland. Gaelic word for jerkin.
- seircin:** Ireland. Gaelic word for jerkin.
- seiric:** Ireland. Gaelic word for silk.
- seiz:** France. Breton for silk.
- sejoda:** Korea. Silken cord worn by young men around the upper chest on ceremonial occasions.
- sekernil:** Denmark. Pants.
- Sekhemyt:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Double crown of Egypt.
- sela:** India. A silk headscarf.
- selari:** India. A silk sari with breadthwise borders.
- selba:** Timbuktu. A woman's red slipper.
- selendang:** Indonesia. Long stole worn draped over the shoulder.
- seleulu:** Samoa. Scissors.
- selimut:** Timbuktu. Man's cloth.
- selisie lawn:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Cambric made in Silesia.
- selk:** 1. Russia. Silk. 2. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for silk.
- sella:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Saddle-shaped headdress from which hung a fine silk veil.
- selvage:** Finished edge on woven or knitted fabric.
- semea:** Samoa. Yellowish brown.
- semfiti:** Nigeria. A fringed scarf.
- semnar:** *See* samare.
- sempringham:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Lincolnshire fabric.
- sempress bonnet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1812, woman's bonnet with very long wide ribbons that crossed under the chin and were then brought up to the top of the crown and tied in a bow.
- šemsija:** *See* kišobran.
- sen:** Japan. Felt.
- Sendai Hira silk:** Japan. A stiff, flat weave silk with a fine glossy warp and an untwisted raw silk woof. It is made on the Sendai Plains.
- sendal:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Lightweight gold cloth.
- sendelbinde:** *See* flieder.
- sennit:** Rough straw used for men's hats.
- señor:** Bolivia. Tied with a thick wide belt, a large burgundy cloth worn wrapped around the waist.
- señora Ilijlla:** Bolivia. Llijlla with bands of red, green, and wine color.
- señore:** Bolivia. Cummerbund.
- señorita jacket:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Woman's sleeveless jacket of colored silk with draped tabs in back over the bustle. Edges trimmed with a band of black velvet and aiguillettes of black silk cord on the shoulders.
- sensuji:** Japan. A heavy-duty cotton fabric like lightweight canvas.
- seod:** Ireland. Jewel.
- seolac:** *See* siolac.
- sepia:** Dark, dull brown.
- sepu':** Indonesia. Small cotton bag used by the Sa'dan-Toraja to carry betel.
- Seraceta:** Trade name for rayon made by acetate process.
- seragu:** India. Breadth-wise border on a sari.
- serai topi:** India. The Sindhi topi.
- serape:** Mexico. Blanketlike outer garment.
- serapis:** Persia. Long tunic of fine pleated fabric.
- seraser:** Turkey. Velvet in which the use of silver thread dominates.
- seray:** *See* ankanjo.
- serc:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's simple shirt or tunic. Term applied to a tunic worn by monks during day and night. *See also* scyrte.
- serekh:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Rectangular plaque decorated with palace facade and topped with falcon. Used in jewelry.
- serenk:** Turkey. Colorful type of brocaded silk.
- serge:** 1. Cotton lining material. 2. Soft, strong, wool fabric. 3. Silk. 4. France. Twill.
- serge de soy:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Silk or silk and wool blend fabric used for men's vests.
- serge royale:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1871, flax and wool blend fabric with a silky surface.
- sergedesoy:** *See* desoy.
- sergedusoy:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Coarse silk fabric used for coats.
- sergette:** Thin serge.
- sergia:** France and Italy. Serge.
- sēricum:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Silk.
- serih:** *See* sīda.
- serkr:** Norway. Old Norse word for shirt.

- serouel:** *See* charoul.
- seroval:** Morocco. Loose, full trousers.
- serpe:** *See* sarpe.
- serpent:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, green.
- serpentaux:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. Woman's hairstyle with lightly curled hair.
- serpentine crepe:** Plain weave fabric with lengthwise crinkled effect.
- serpentine skirt:** *See* morning glory skirt.
- serpeych:** *See* sarpech.
- šerret:** Ethiopia. Ankle-length apron.
- serre-tête:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Hat ribbon.
- serribaf:** *See* shirinbaf.
- serst:** Russia. Wool.
- serud:** *See* clāpes.
- serul:** Morocco. Bloused, long trousers that end below the knee.
- service cap:** *See* nehru cap.
- service shoe:** Military shoe, usually with plain toe.
- servilla:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Slipper.
- sesir:** Croatia and Serbia. Hat.
- sēt:** *See* delg.
- sēt argait:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for silver brooch.
- seta:** Italy. Silk.
- sethi:** India. Banker's turban.
- setim:** Portugal. Satin.
- setimeta:** Portugal. Sateen.
- setre:** Turkey. Frock coat.
- settee:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Double lappets on woman's indoor cap.
- seuchd:** Ireland. Gaelic word for mantle or tunic.
- seud-ghlasaidh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for locket.
- sevani:** *See* suci.
- Sevastopol:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, woman's cloak with a deep cape. Trimmed with deep plush, fur, or velvet.
- seven-eighths coat:** (1920–1930 C.E.). Woman's knee-length, double-breasted suit coats with large notched lapels, buttons, and braid trim. Worn with long slender skirts and high-necked blouses.
- Seville:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, woman's violet silk bonnet trimmed with bunches of white roses and grapes on one side. Inside of brim was trimmed with blonde, roses, and grapes.
- Sevillian:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, taffeta double shawl with a goffered ruche on the tower edge. Shawl had guipure hood and was edged with narrow fringe trimmed with jet beads.
- Sèvres blue:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, a new color.
- seyamitum:** *See* samite.
- sfifeh:** Palestine. Cuffs.
- sfilatura:** Italy. Drawn-thread work.
- sgaball:** Ireland. Gaelic word for helmet.
- sgaileagan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for fan.
- sgàilean-uisge:** Ireland. Umbrella.
- sgail-uisge:** Ireland. Gaelic word for umbrella.
- sgala:** Ireland. Gaelic word for an ill-shaped hood or a tunic.
- sgian-dubh:** Scotland. Black-knife worn tucked into the top of a man's stocking on right leg. Held in place by garter band.
- sgrog:** Ireland. Gaelic word for skull cap.
- sgrogaid:** Ireland. Gaelic word for old hat or cap.
- sgrogan:** Ireland. Gaelic word for skull cap.
- sguain:** Ireland. Gaelic word for the train on a dress.
- sgùird:** Ireland. 1. Smock. 2. Apron. 3. Skirt.
- sgulair:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a large, old hat.
- sgùman:** Ireland. Skirt worn with the train tucked up.
- sgyrt:** Wales. Skirt.
- sha:** Japan. Soft, open weave, silk gauze.
- sha 'iriyya:** Libya. Choker necklace with many pendants.
- sha 'riyeh:** Palestine. Woman's silver necklace with many narrow pendants.
- shaal:** *See* ghoutra.
- shabakat al-kharaz:** Palestine. Literally "bead-net," crocheted cap decorated with small glass beads.
- shabnam:** India. Literally "morning dew," a transparent fabric.
- shade:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Sheer piece of net, lace, or gauze worn by women to fill in or shade the décolletage. Sometimes had an attached neck ruff.
- shade cloth:** Heavy cotton fabric treated until opaque.
- shadow:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bongrace without a hood and made of velvet, linen, or lace edged lawn.
- shadow embroidery:** Embroidery done with catch stitch on wrong side of fabric.
- shadow lace:** Very lightweight machine-made lace.
- shadow organdy:** Organdy printed with faint self-pattern.
- shag:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Used until end of 18th century, fabric with velvet nap on one side, of silk or worsted.
- shag mittens:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Mittens that were fringed all over.
- shagreen:** 1. Untanned leather of horse, shark, ass, or seal with a rough surface. Frequently dyed green. 2. Fabric with a grained ground.
- shag-ruff:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Ruff with an irregular edge.
- shagshu zamarro:** Ecuador. Riding cape made of sheepskin.
- shah ajidah:** India. Coat with 60 ornamental stitches.
- shahab:** India. Red dye.
- shahajidah:** India. Double lined, royal coat with ornamental stitches. Sometimes it is quilted.

shahasi: Kiamu. A nose ornament.

shajak: Albania and Hungary. Heavy goat hair twill.

shakefold: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Early form of the farthingale made of a stiffened pad on a wire frame.

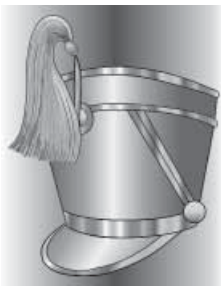
shaker: Heavy jersey.

shaker flannel: Lightweight, white, cotton flannel napped on both sides.

Shakespere collar: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's turned down collar.

Shakespere vest: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's waistcoat with a turned down collar and a notched lapel. Popular 1876–1877.

shakkeh: Palestine. Woman's headdress ornament; row of gold coins on a band.



shako

See also photospread
(Headwear).

shako: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Hat wider at the top than at the edge on the head. It had a visor and was decorated with a plume on top. Reached popularity after the Italian Campaign.

shaksheer: Orient. Women's long, full trousers.

shal: 1. Russia. Winter long wool scarf worn tied under the chin. 2. Palestine. Flowered, fringed shawl in pink or maroon wool, cotton, or silk.

shale: See babushka.

shaleh: Palestine. 'Abayeh made of woolen fabric in black, blue, brown, or cream. May be embroidered at the neck.

shalloon: Lightweight, wool fabric made in Chalons, France.

shalwar: Orient. Trousers.

shambar: Palestine. Ceremonial veil.

shamew: See chammer.

shamiya: Bulgaria. Headcloth of white, red, or green. When tied over the crown it shows the wearer to be a maiden, when tied beneath the chin, to be married.

shamla: See shimla.

shamlah: Palestine. Woman's gold girdle worn with black dresses.

shams: See half shirt.

shan ku: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Han man's cotton, thigh-length gown worn by coolies. Worn with loose-fitting trousers.

shanf: Palestine. Gold earring comprised of a thick wire and semicircular disc. Worn through the upper ear or the nose.

shang: China. Ming dynasty (1368–1644 C.E.). Man's seven-paneled skirt.

Shanghai gown: See cheongsam.

shantung: 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular in 1870s, thin, soft, undyed China silk. 2. Plain weave fabric with heavy weft yarns.

shao: China. Wei, Jin and Northern dynasties. Triangular lengths of silk hung from a woman's short upper skirt.

shapka: Russia. Cossack cap made of fur ranging in size to head size to as large as two feet high by two feet wide.

sharb: Egypt. Woman's square headscarf worn folded into a triangle. Sometimes trimmed with crochet, beading, or tassels.

sharbati: India. Very transparent cotton cloth; light buff color.

sharbūsh: See dubbahah.

sharf: Russia. Sash.

sharkskin: Twill or basket weave worsted suiting of a color crossed with white.

sharovary: Russia. Wide trousers.

sharps: Small, thin needles used for hand sewing.

shash: 1. Married Afar woman's black voile shawl. 2. Oman. White muslin veil. 3. Palestine. White muslin used for women's veils.

sha-sha: Egypt. Generic term for bead.

shatweh: 1. Muslim. Fez-like hat worn by married women under the white khirka. 2. Palestine. Woman's headdress similar to the tarbush. Made from red or red and green broadcloth, cotton, or linen and is padded and topped with a harbeh.

shaving hat: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Man's hat of plaited wood-shavings.

shawal: Palestine. Woman's ankle-length, narrow-skirted dress.

shawl: Straight, square, oblong, or triangular piece of fabric worn across shoulders.

shawl collar: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Wide turned down collar cut without a notch on a coat or waistcoat.

shawl Josephine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's lady's cloth talma with a slashed hood. Trimmed in black velvet.

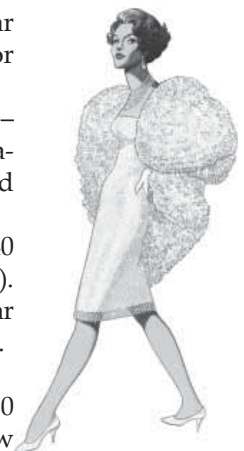
shawl waistcoat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Man's waistcoat with a shawl collar or a waistcoat made from a shawl.

shawl wool: See cashmere.

sheath dress: 1. Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Straight dress cut below the breasts with shoulder straps. 2. (1950–1960 C.E.). Woman's knee-length tightly fitted dress, strapped or strapless.



shawl collar



sheath dress

See also photospread
(Women's Wear).
Dover Publications

sheep's gray: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Homespun undyed cloth of wool.

sheep's russet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Fearnought.

sheitel: Wig worn by Jewish women after marriage.

shell: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Curl of hair forming a bow in women's hairstyles. 2. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Scotland. Cuirass. 3. (1960–1970 C.E.). Sleeveless, slip-on blouse.

shell pink: Pink with orange red tint.

shema: Tibet. Durable wool fabric.

shen dai: China. Zhuong dynasty. Scholar's girdle.

shen yi: China. Man's under-robe with a straight collar band, full sleeves with narrow cuffs, and paneled skirt. It fastened over to the right. Made of 12 pieces of fabric.

shenandoah: Thick-soled, high-heeled, mid-calf-high, leather boot.

shendot: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Symbol of the Pharaoh, a skirt similar to the gala skirt but cut with two curved and pleated edges in front.

shenti: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Loincloth.

shenu: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Flax.



shepherdess bonnet
Dover Publications

shepherdess bonnet: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's soft straw hat with a slightly turned up brim and usually adorned with flowers. It is worn toward the back of the head.

shepherd's check: Any fabric with small even black and white checks.

shepherd's cloth: See dreadnought.

shepherd's plaid: See shepherd's check.

sherihah: Palestine. Leather belt.

sherry-vallies: Charles I (1625–1660 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) of America. Man's legging that buttoned up the outside of the trousers. Worn to protect the trousers from mud when riding.

sherte: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for shirt.

sherwani: India. Angarakha that buttons down the center front. See also achkan.

shesh: Morocco. Man's long white or blue scarf worn around the head and neck as protection from the sun and sand.

shetland: Lightweight fabric made from Shetland sheep wool.

Shetland lace: Lightweight bobbin lace made of Shetland wool.

Shetland wool: Fine worsted yarn.

shibori: Japan. Tie-dyeing.

shibori-zome: Japan. Dapple dyeing.

shift: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Term replacing smock. Later replaced by chemise.

shige-meyui: Japan. Tiny knotted tie-dyeing.

shigoki-obi: Japan. A white crepe or cotton sash.

shigra: See linchi.

shihan: Japan. Literally "one-fourth," a type of kerchief.

shike-ito: Japan. Strong hemp thread used for tie-dyeing.

shima: Japan. Striped fabric.

shimabaori: India. An unlined jacket for mid-summer use.

shimba: Ecuador and Guatemala. Braid of hair.

shimla: India. A broad brimmed turban decorated with gold thread embroidery.

shimmy: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Slang for chemise.

Shimokyo-zome: Japan. The dyeing done in lower Kyoto.

shin: Korea. Shoes; boots.

shinbar: See shambar.

shinel: Russia. Soldier's greatcoat.

shingle: Hair cut close to head.

shinobugusa: Japan. Grass used to produce a greenish stain for rubbed dyeing.

shintiyan: Egypt. Women's voluminous trousers similar to salvar. Very long with drawstrings to tie them at the knee where they blouse to the ankle.

shinyah: Palestine. Panel at lower back of woman's dress.

shinyar binaqleh talis: Palestine. Panel of solid embroidery.

shioze: Japan. Thick silk similar to taffeta.

ship-tire: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's high coiffure.

shirastra: India. A helmet.

shirastra jala: A helmet for soldiers.

shireenbaf: See shirinbaf.

shirinbaf: India. Kind of fine cotton cloth.

shirinka: Russia. Scarf made from the entire width of the fabric. It is embroidered in satin stitch with silk and metallic threads.

shiromuku: Japan. A pure white bridal kimono.

shiroshakkar: Persia. A puckered cotton fabric imported from India.

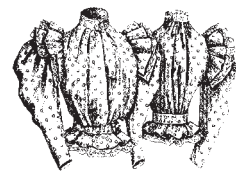
shirt-drawers: Calf-length man's shirt with slits in center front and center back.

shirting flannel: Plain or twilled, lightweight woolen flannel.

shirtwaist: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Ladies' bodice cut in masculine style with a high collar.

shirvani: See qatifah-i-purbi.

shisha: India. Mirrored glass used in embroidery work.



shirtwaist
Dover Publications

- shitagi:** Japanese. Underkimono.
- shiu tian yi:** China. Literally “paddy field dress,” woman’s patchwork gown that fastened on the side.
- shliapa:** Russia. Hat.
- shmar:** Palestine. Cord used to tie back the sleeves of the thob.
- shnat:** Palestine. Gold nose-ring.
- shnur:** Russia. Hussar’s shoulder cord.
- sho:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for shoe.
- shoazome:** Japan. Method of indigo dyeing.
- shoddy:** Fabric made from rags of worsted and other wool scraps.
- shoe horn:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Piece of metal or horn used to assist the foot to slip into a tight shoe or boot.
- shoe satin:** Strong, closely woven, semi-glossy satin.
- shoe velvet:** Heavy velvet used for making shoes.
- shoen:** Holland. Shoe.
- shoepack:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Moccasin-like shoe of tanned leather.
- shoe-tie necktie:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Very narrow necktie that tied in a bow in front of passed through a ring allowing the ends to dangle freely.
- shohakuzan:** Japan. Literally “little white mountain,” ancient nishiki pattern.
- shokko-nishiki:** Japan. Imported nishiki with hexagonal pattern.
- shooting coat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular name in 1860s through 1880s for a morning coat.
- short shorts:** *See* hot pants.
- shortcuts:** *See* hot pants.
- shorties:** (1950–1959 C.E.). Woman’s gloves that just reached the wrists.
- shorts:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Evening dress breeches.
- shot silk:** Changeable silk fabric.
- shotten-bellied doublet:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Short-fronted doublet.
- shoubiao:** China. Wristwatch.
- shoujuàn:** China. Handkerchief.
- shoulder belt:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Baldrick.
- shoulder heads:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Shoulder straps connecting front and back of a woman’s gown.
- shoulder knots:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bunch of ribbon, cord, or lace loops worn as an ornament on the right shoulder.
- shoulder straps:** *See* shoulder heads.
- shoulderette:** Scarf or stole worn in place of jacket or sweater, often knitted or crocheted.
- showing horn:** *See* shoe horn.
- shozoku:** Japan. Theater costumes.
- shribrik:** Palestine. Couched stitch.
- shrimbawi:** Palestine. Plain linen fabric used for everyday dresses.
- shrimp:** Bright red orange.
- shtany:** Russia. Trousers.
- shuba:** Russia. Overcoat or cloak of fur.
- shubnam:** India. Thin pellucid muslin.
- shuchin:** Japan. Brocaded satin.
- shudiya:** Nigeria. Sace of dyed cotton.
- shugga:** Egypt. Wide, floor-length cloak that envelops the entire body.
- shughl bet lahm:** *See* shughl talhami.
- shughl talhami:** Palestine. Bethlehem work; embroidery couched in silver, gold, and silk cord.
- shui tian yi:** China. Ming dynasty. Paddy-field dress; gown made of scraps of satin patchworked together.
- shuilù:** China. Light green.
- shuìyi:** China. Night clothes; pajamas.
- shuka:** East African warrior’s wrap worn wrapped around the body and tied on one shoulder.
- shukina:** Peru. Multicolored wool hat.
- shukuy:** Peru. Untanned leather slippers edged with colored wool fibers.
- shu’lush:** United States of America. Choctaw Indians’ moccasins.
- shumzil:** India. Part of the Manipuri festival dress, a foot high horn-shaped cane headdress covered by a white turban.
- shunbar:** *See* shambar.
- shunbar ahmar:** Palestine. Bride’s red veil.
- shushpan:** Russia. Peasant woman’s holiday tunic.
- shusu:** Japan. Satin.
- shuwayhiyyeh:** Palestine. Woman’s belt.
- sialoa:** Polynesia. A loincloth made of the bark of *Cypholophus macrocephalus*.
- siamoise:** France. Silk and cotton fabric from Thailand.
- siang-malam:** Sumatra. Changeable silks.
- siapo:** 1. Samoa. Bark cloth. 2. Polynesia. A wrapper made from the bark of the paper mulberry tree. *See also* tapa.
- sic:** India. An embroidered border or fringe.
- sica-sicaya:** *See* amsuka.
- sich’ida:** Korea. To baste.
- sichóu:** China. Silk fabric.
- sicilian:** Plain weave lining fabric.
- Sicilian bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1866, evening bodice with a low square décolletage. Worn with knee-length skirt panels, two in front, and two behind.
- Sicilian embroidery:** Lacelike work created using braid and buttonhole stitch
- sicilienne:** 1. Plain weave fabric with a silk warp and a cotton or wool weft. 2. Lightweight, plain weave silk fabric.

sickly green: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Green color made from natural vegetable dye, not commercial aniline dye.

sic-sik: *See* amsuka.

sīda: Germany. Old word for silk.

sidài: China. Silk ribbon.

sidan: Wales. Silk.

sidari: Egypt. Short vest.

side: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term meaning long, i.e., sidegown.

Sīde: Germany. Silk.

side body: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Separate panel in a coat below the armseye.

side edge: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Scalloped flap imitating a narrow vertical pocket. It was sewn into back vent of coat skirt. First appeared in greatcoats in 1810. Shortly after 1820, appeared in frock coats and made into day coats by 1829. Style was revived in the 1840s and again in 1873.

sideburns: Side whiskers.

sideless surcoat: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Low-necked, sleeveless woman's overgarment worn to reveal the sleeves and front of the kirtle.

siden: *See* silke.

sidriyeh: Palestine. Man's satin waistcoat trimmed with braid and bobble fastenings.

sifsari: *See* safsari.

sigele: *See* mene.

siglat: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Germany. Rich heavy damask silk.

siglatoen: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Holland. Samite.

siglaton: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Eastern gold brocade fabric used for dress garments.

sigle: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Clasp or brooch. 2. *See* mene.

signet ring: Ring with large intaglio initials.

signum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Finger ring with a key to a trunk mounted on it.

sigouni: Greece. Woman's long, sleeveless vest.

siguni: Hungary and Macedonia. Long coat with a large rectangular collar. It is worn over the shoulders.

sigúni: Greece. White woolen sleeveless coat worn open down the center front.

sihrang: *See* qatifah-i-purbi.

siiwaun: Laos. Upper robe worn by a Buddhist monk.

sikhamani: India. Man's crown ornamented with pearls.

sikhandaka: India. Lock of hair worn on the side of the head.

siki: 1. *See* salovana. 2. *See* wasa.

sikinchina: Ecuador. A shawl.

siklat: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Norway. Samite.

sikma: *See* potur.

silahati: India. A silk or cotton stuff of Sylhet.

silai: *See* sari.

silecho: *See* sīda.

silesia: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Germany. Originally made in Silesia, Germany, strong, lightweight, twill weave cotton fabric.

silika: Samoa. Silk.

silipa: Samoa. Slipper.

silistrienne: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1868, wool and silk fabric.

siliva: Samoa. Silver.

silk: Protein fiber from the cocoon of the silk worm. Each fiber may be as long as 4,000 feet. Very strong, absorbent, resilient, and elastic.

silk Damascene: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1876, silk and wool fabric with fine stripes of wool and satin alternately.

silk gauze: Thin silk curtain fabric.

silk linen: Rough spun, plain weave, silk fabric.

silk rash: *See* rash.

šilkai: Lithuania. Silk.

silkaline: Soft, thin cotton fabric with a glazed face.

silke: 1. Denmark. Silk. 2. Sweden. Silk.

silki: Norway. Old Norse word for silk.

silnaebok: Korea. Negligee.

silver fox: Fox fur with blue black fur and silver guard hairs.

silver lace: Lace or braid made with silk weft threads covered in foil or leaf.

silver taupe uniform: (1950–1960 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1950, an Army woman's summer semi-dress uniform of light taupe wool gabardine.

silver tissue: Sheer metal fabric or silver threads.

silverets: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. A silk and wool fabric. A cheaper version of Norwich crape.

silver-gray: (1900–1909 C.E.). In 1902, a new color.

simada: Edo (1600–1867 C.E.). Japan. A woman's hairstyle.

simarra: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Man's outer robe with wide revers that turned back. Sometimes worn girdled. *See also* simarre; in Spain ropa; in France marlotte.

simarre: 1. *See* simarra. 2. Ecclesiastical gown shaped like a simarra.

simlah: Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Long rectangle of fabric worn by Israelite Jews. Equivalent of himation.

simpa: Bolivia. Man's hair worn in a long single braid.

simtakvaldis: Lithuania. Woman's long jacket with a pleated basque.

sin: Laos. Woman's sarong.

sinamay: Stiff coarse fabric from abaca fiber.

sindon: 1. Egypt. Large draped piece of fabric worn as a cloak. 2. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Fine linen fabric.

- sindu:** India. An Indian cotton.
- singar patti:** *See* dauni.
- singe:** France. Monkey fur.
- singelos:** Peru. Everyday skirt of woolen fabric.
- singep:** Indonesia. Cloth used to cover a child at his or her first haircut.
- singlet:** Unlined waistcoat.
- siniki:** Greece. Ink used to draw embroidery patterns on fabric.
- sinus:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Overfold on the toga.
- siōda:** Ireland. Silk.
- sioda bun-duirn:** Scotland. Lace cuffs and jabot worn for evening.
- siolac:** United Kingdom. Old English word for silk.
- siphonia:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1850s and 1860s, man’s long, weatherproofed overcoat. Pocket siphonia was a version that could be rolled up and carried.
- sipu anaku:** Ecuador. Quichua term for a pleated anaku.
- sirastrana:** India. Man’s turban.
- sirat:** Borneo. Men’s 18-inch by 15- or 16-foot-long cotton loincloth, made of red or blue cotton.
- sire:** *See* sari.
- siree:** *See* sari.
- siren suit:** (1940–1950 C.E.). Coveralls for women.
- sirge debaragon:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Light variety of serge.
- sirghe:** Manchuria. Silk.
- siric:** *See* sīta.
- sirinbaf:** India. A very fine muslin.
- siring:** *See* shirinbaf.
- sirkek:** Mongolia. Silk.
- siróng:** China. Velvet.
- siropāu:** India. Yellow or saffron colored tie-dyed turban.
- sirottarpattika:** India. A turban.
- sirpeach:** *See* sarpech.
- sirsa kataha:** India. A soldier’s helmet.
- sirsaka:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1835, silk fabric with lengthwise light colored stripes and horizontal dark colored stripes. 2. India. Pearl necklace.
- sirshad:** India. Kind of turban or veil.
- sirsobha:** India. Cap.
- sirwaal:** United Arab Emirates. Woman’s trousers.
- sirwal:** Palestine. Baggy striped or solid colored pants. Vary widely in cut and length.
- sirwall:** Egypt. Black pants very baggy in the crotch and fitted at the calf and ankle.
- sirwat:** Sarawak. As long as 15 yards, a waistcloth of bark cloth, silk, or cotton.
- sis sobha:** India. Kulah.
- sisal:** Strong, durable fibers from agave plant.
- sismusilis:** *See* chisamus.
- sissin kara:** Indonesia. Sa’dan-Toraja woman’s ring of white shell.
- sister’s thread:** *See* nun’s thread.
- sīta:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for silk.
- sitapuri:** *See* qatifah-i-purbi.
- sitara:** India. A forehead ornament for women.
- sits:** Holland. Chintz.
- siu fung sin:** (1900–1910 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a Shanghai collared blouse. The six-inch collar was worn folded down onto the shoulders.
- siūlas:** Lithuania. Thread.
- siuvėjas:** Lithuania. Tailor.
- siwash sweater:** *See* cowichan sweater.
- siwy:** *See* szary.
- sizhipin:** China. Silk fabrics.
- sjaal:** Holland. Shawl.
- sjako:** Holland. Shako.
- skandakarani:** India. Woman’s square shawl.
- skarabigion:** Persia. Long fur-lined gown that buttoned shut at the sides.
- skarpetka:** Poland. Sock.
- skaut:** Norway. Older woman’s starched white headdress.
- skelat:** Borneo. Red flannel.
- skeleton suit:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Boy’s suit of a snug jacket with two rows of buttons, ankle-length trousers that buttoned to the jacket around the waist.
- ski boot:** Sturdy boot of special construction for skiing.
- škidrauts:** Lithuania. Thin cloth.
- skilkja:** *See* feldr.
- skilts:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Full (a yard wide) trousers that reached just below the knee. Popular with country people.
- skimskin:** *See* snoskyn.
- skin-coat:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Man’s leather jerkin commonly worn by peasants and shepherds.
- skinnsaum:** Iceland. A form of open braid or gimp lace.
- skiradion:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Oval tiara worn by the Byzantine Empress. Fabric circlet trimmed with pearls and a plume. Color ranged from white to scarlet to green.
- skirduk:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Sweden. Gauzy veiling.
- skirt ruff:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Thick ruching of fabric sewn to the inside of the hem of a skirt to make it stand out.
- skitty boot:** United Kingdom. Heavy half boot.
- skiver:** Cheap, soft sheep leather.
- skjorta:** Sweden. Shirt.
- skjorte:** Denmark. Shirt.
- sklat:** *See* skelat.
- sko:** Denmark and Sweden. Shoe.
- skofium:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Sweden. Gilt silver wire used in embroidery.

sköhs: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Generic term for shoe.

skokie: (1920–1930 C.E.). United States of America. Variation of the Norfolk jacket with a set-in pleat in back and pleats or gathers for fullness.

skor: Norway. Old word for shoe.

skóra: Poland. Leather.

skort: (1960–1970 C.E. to present). Miniskirt combined with shorts.

skört: Sweden. Skirt.

skørt: Denmark. Skirt.

skräddare: Sweden. Tailor.

skraddari: Norway. Old Norse word meaning a tailor.

škrlet: Hungary. Broadcloth.

skroedder: Denmark and Germany. Tailor.

skrybélé: Lithuania. Hat.

skuinsdoek: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). South Africa. Triangular scarf worn knotted as a neckcloth.

skull cap: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Small snug-fitting cap.

skúña: Greece. Wool stockings.

skunk: Durable, long-haired, coarse, dark brown pelt with two white stripes which are dyed black or cut away.

skūra: Lithuania. Leather.

sky blue: Light blue.

skyrt: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for skirt.

skyrtá: *See* serkr.

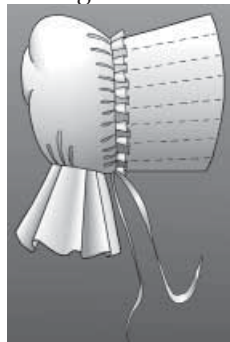
skyteen: United Kingdom. Heavyweight cotton shirt-making fabric, usually with dark stripes on a sky blue ground.

slaapmuts: Holland. Nightcap.

slabbetje: Holland. Bib.

slammerkin: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Woman's loose unbonded trained sac back morning gown worn with a petticoat. Named for character of Mrs. Slammerkin in *The Beggar's Opera*. *See also* trollopee.

slapaireachd: Ireland. Gaelic word for the train on a long robe.



slat bonnet

slash pocket: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Horizontal pocket without flap.

slashed sleeve: *See* Spanish sleeve.

slashings: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Decorative cuts in clothing.

slat bonnet: Bonnet with brim held in place with thin wooden slats.

slat-rioghail: Ireland. Gaelic word for scepter.

slaucis: Lithuania. Handkerchief.

slave blanket: United States of America. Southwestern blanket combining Navajo upright loom techniques and designs with minor motifs from the Spanish colonists.

slave bracelet: Bracelet of several narrow rings.

slavin: *See* slavyn.

slavnostný kroj: Slovakia. Ceremonial costume.

sleasy holland: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Term referring to all Holland fabrics.

sleaved silk: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Raw floss silk.

sleeve à la Louis Quinze: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1872, elbow-length sleeve with scalloped flounces covered with flounce of Alençon lace.

sleeve à la Minerva: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Full short sleeve caught up in the front with a jeweled pin.

sleeve hand: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Place in the sleeve through which the hand goes.

sleeve tongs: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Decorative metal tongs used to pull the dress sleeves through the sleeves of the overcoat.

Sleier: *See* Sloier.

slendang: Indonesia. Shoulder cloth.

slesia lawn: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Fine linen similar to cambric.

slicker: (1920–1930 C.E. to present). United States of America. Yellow oilcloth raincoat worn by both sexes.

slicker fabric: Plain cotton fabric waterproofed for slickers.

sliehppa: Norway. Insert of broadcloth worn inside the V-neck of a gappte.

slife-scoh: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bag-like foot covering.

slim jims: *See* ranch pants.

sling pump: Woman's backless shoe with strap across the back of the heel.

sling sleeve: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1885, woman's sleeve resembling a cape.

sling-duster: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's dust cloak with sling sleeves. Commonly made of black and white checked silk.

slipëir: Ireland. Slipper.

slipe-scoh: *See* slife-scoh.

slipper satin: Strong, durable, rayon or silk fabric used for evening footwear.



sling pump

- slippers:** House shoes; so named because they slip on the foot with no form of closure (buckles or lacings).
- slips:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Individual floral motifs.
- šliurė:** Lithuania. Slipper.
- slivers:** *See* slyders.
- sljapa:** Russia. Hat.
- sljem:** Bosnia. Helmet.
- slobkousen:** Holland. Spatterdashes.
- Sloier:** Germany. Veil.
- slöja:** Sweden. Veil.
- slop work:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cheap basic clothing for sailors and for export to the colonies.
- sloppy joe:** (20th century). United States of America. Style for women consisting of oversized man's shirt worn over cuffed blue jeans.
- slops:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Large unpadded knee-length men's breeches. 2. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Generic term for cheap ready-made clothing.
- slør:** Denmark. Veil.
- slouch hat:** Soft hat.
- sluier:** Holland. Veil.
- slyders:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Overalls.
- smadeh:** Palestine. Married woman's embroidered cap with a padded rim shaped like a horseshoe. Row of coins was sewn to the rim.
- small slops:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Men's short breeches with open legs.
- smàrag:** Ireland. Emerald.
- smaragd:** Holland. Emerald.
- smaragdfarben:** Germany. Emerald green.
- smaragdgrün:** *See* smaragdfarben.
- smaragdus:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Emerald, a gemstone.
- smezzati moro:** Italy. Very small carved bead of coral used in jewelry.
- smicket:** Obsolete term for woman's smock.
- smigeadach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for chin cloth or bib.
- smiotag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for fingerless glove.
- smoc:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Shirt or undergarment. Possibly decorated in some fashion.
- smock:** Woman's innermost garment worn next to the skin.
- smock petticoat:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Under petticoat.
- smock-frock:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). 1. Man's loose homespun gown. Usually smocked or gauged in front. Commonly worn by agricultural workers. 2. Popular in 1880s, woman's informal garment influenced by the aesthetic movement.
- smoking:** Portugal. Tuxedo; dinner jacket.
- smoking jacket:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1850s on, short, single- or double-breasted man's jacket of merino, velvet, cashmere, or plush and brightly lined. Ornamented with decorative closures.
- smugadair:** Ireland. Gaelic word for pocket handkerchief.
- smuig-aodach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for handkerchief.
- smuigeadach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for pocket handkerchief.
- snail:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Short for chenille.
- snail button:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Covered button decorated with French knots.
- snaim na banaraich:** Ireland. Gaelic word for the way a milkmaid fastens her skirt at the back after lifting it.
- snajder:** *See* krojac.
- snake:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Common term referring to men's love locks.
- šnala:** *See* kopča.
- snàth:** Ireland. Thread.
- snàthad:** Ireland. Needle.
- snàthad:** Ireland. Needle.
- snàthat:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for needle.
- snàth-clòimhe:** Ireland. Woolen yarn.
- snàth-cuir:** Ireland. Weft.
- snàthe:** Ireland. Old Gaelic word for thread.
- snàth-fuaidhle:** Ireland. Sewing thread.
- snàth-lìn:** Ireland. Linen thread or yarn.
- snàth-olla:** Ireland. *See* snàth-clòimhe.
- snàth-righailt:** Ireland. Basting thread.
- snàth-sioda:** Ireland. Silk thread.
- sneachd-gheal:** Ireland. Gaelic word for snow white.
- sneaker:** Rubber soled, lace up sports shoe.
- sniegowce:** Poland. Galoshes.
- sniezobialy:** Poland. Snow white colored.
- snod:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Filet or band worn on head.
- snood:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to modern times. In 13th century, a net used to cover hair. In 15th and 16th centuries, the nets were decorated with pearls and gems. Disappeared from fashion at end of 16th century and reappeared around 1800 as covers for the fashionable low chignons.
- snor:** Holland. Moustache.
- snoskyn:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's small muff.
- snow cloth:** Knitted or woven fabric that is heavily pulled or felted. Often water repellent.
- Snowdrop:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, mantilla with ruched hem. Had revers in front and a deep fringe on lower edge. Heavily embroidered.

- snowflake:** United Kingdom. Woolen fabric with white nubs on the surface.
- snowskin:** *See* snoskyn.
- snufkin:** *See* snoskyn.
- snuftkin:** *See* snoskyn.
- šnura:** *See* pertla.
- sobaquera:** Spain. Dress shield.
- sobol:** Poland. Sable.
- sobre pantalón:** Guatemala. Overpants.
- sobrecapa:** Portugal. Overcoat; raglan.
- sobrecasaca:** Portugal. Frock coat.
- sobrepantalón rajado:** Guatemala. Black woolen over-tousers split to the thigh.
- sobrepeliz:** Portugal. Surplice.
- sobretudo:** Portugal. Overcoat.
- sobretudo sôlto:** Portugal. Balmacaan.
- socas:** Wales. Socks.
- socc:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bag-like foot covering. Similar to the meo.
- soccae:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Light shoes.
- soccus:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Wide ceremonial cloak worn open and fastened on the right shoulder. Worn by the king for his coronation and other ceremonies. 2. Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Slipper or shoe without fastening. In Rome, worn only by women and comic actors.
- socka:** Sweden. Sock.
- socke:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for sock.
- Socke:** Germany. Sock.
- soco:** *See* socc.
- socq:** *See* socc.
- sode:** Japan. 1. Sleeves. 2. Sleeve guards in armor.
- sode-guchi:** Japan. The sleeve opening.
- sode-nashi:** Japan. Literally “no sleeves,” a haori jacket with no sleeves.
- sode-tsuke:** Japan. The armseye seam.
- soga:** Indonesia. Brown dye used primarily for batik.
- sogot:** Korea. Underwear.
- sohofa:** Ethiopia. Man’s copper collar which is open in front and ends in two rings.
- soi:** Vietnam. Shantung silk.
- soie:** France. Silk.
- soie de Padoue:** *See* paduasoy.
- soie demantine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, new fabric.
- soieries à double face:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, silks with each face of different color.
- soieries bizarres:** Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Literally “bizarre silks,” fabrics of rare sumptuousness made by mixing gold and silver with bright or muted colors.
- Soiesette:** Trade name for plain weave cotton fabric.
- soilleir-dhonn:** Ireland. Gaelic word for light brown.
- sok:** Denmark and Holland. Sock.
- so-kanoko:** Japan. Soli or allover kanoko.
- sokch’ima:** Korea. Woman’s petticoat.
- sokkr:** Norway. Old Norse word for sock.
- sokophouder:** Holland. Sock suspenders.
- sokot:** Korea. Underclothes.
- sokoto:** Nigeria. Yoruba man’s narrow trousers.
- sokoto kafo:** Nigeria. Yoruba man’s trousers that taper to embroidered bands at the cuffs.
- sokoto kembe:** Nigeria. Yoruba man’s wide legged trousers.
- sokuhatu:** Meizi (1867–1912 C.E.). Japan. Literally “knotted coiffure,” a woman’s hairstyle.
- sokutai:** Heian (794–1185 C.E.). Japan. A man’s formal court costume.
- sola topi:** India. Pith helmet.
- solapa:** Spain. Lapel; revers.
- solea:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Simple sandal consisting of a wooden sole with a cord passing over the foot.
- soled hose:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Worn until end of 15th century, men’s soled stockings of wool or leather that were worn without shoes. In 15th century, joined in the groin to form tights.
- soleil:** Wool fabric with warp twill weave.
- solers:** *See* slippers.
- soletila:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Thin sole.
- solette:** *See* soulette.
- solferino:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Fuchsia, one of the first aniline dyes.
- solitaire:** 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Black string which extended from the back hair bag on a bag wig and was brought around the neck to the front where it tied into a bow. Ancestor of the modern black bow tie. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Lead colored silk mantilla.
- solje:** Norway. Symbol of matrons, a large brooch. Often handed down for generations.
- søljer:** Norway. Brooches.
- solleret:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Overlapping plates of armor forming the mailed shoe of a knight. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Round toed shoe.
- söllstötter:** Sweden. Silver ornaments, similar to bolo tips, which cover the end of a green silk ribbon worn tied in a bow around the shirt collar.
- solo:** Samoa. Duster.
- solosolo:** Samoa. Handkerchief.
- som:** Korea. Cotton.
- somae:** Korea. Sleeve.
- somaega tchalbun:** Korea. Short sleeved.
- somaegakin:** Korea. Long sleeved.
- sombrerera:** Spain. Hat box.



sombbrero Cordobès

sombbrero: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Man's soft hat with a wide brim. Worn with brim turned up on one side.

sombbrero Cordobès: Spain. Man's

wide-brimmed hat.

sombbrero de ala ancha: Spain. Broad-brimmed hat.

sombbrero de caballero: Spain. Man's trilby.

sombbrero de copa chistera: Spain. Top hat.

sombbrero de dos picos: Spain. Cocked hat.

sombbrero de paja: Spain. Straw hat.

sombbrero de tela: Spain. Cloth hat.

sombbrero flexible: Spain. Homburg.

sombbreros de lana de lado de Ambato: Ecuador. Woman's white felt hat.

sombbrinha: Portugal. Parasol; sunshade.

sombbrinha chapeau de sol: Portugal. Parasol.

somi: Vietnam. Shirt.

so-mi carô: Vietnam. Checked shirt.

so-mi-dét: Vietnam. Short sleeved shirt.

somitum: *See* samite.

sommier: France. Soft, wool serge napped on one side.

somot: Korea. Padded clothes.

somoyo: Japan. An allover design.

sonehri: India. Gold printing.

songabang: Korea. Handbag.

songkabang: Korea. Handbag.

songket: Indonesia. Brocade, particularly one using metallic threads.

sonko: Timbuktu. A silver bracelet.

sonkoli cap: India. Worn by the fishermen of Bombay, a tall red cap with a horseshoe-shaped opening over the forehead.

Sonnenschirm: Germany. Parasol.

sonsugon: Korea. Handkerchief.



sontag

sontag: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). A woman's knitted jacket, sometimes sleeved and other times a simple knitted shawl.

sook chau: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a re-

finned, black chau material with a light texture. It had floral designs woven into the fabric.

soort bergkristal: Holland. Rhinestone.

soort rijbroek: Holland. Jodhpurs.

soosey: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). India. Silk and cotton blend fabric with stripes. 2. *See* susi.

soosie: *See* susi.

sopagas: *See* batas.

sopanaka: India. String of pearls necklace on a gold wire.

soppravvesta: Italy. Tabard.

soprabito: Italy. Greatcoat.

sora-iro: Japan. Sky blue.

sorket: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Germany. Term meaning surcote.

sorô: Ethiopia. Leather shirts.

soroki: Russia. Woman's horned headdress.

sorority pin: *See* fraternity pin.

sorquenie: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Worn from 13th to 19th centuries, woman's tunic worn snugly fitted over the bust.

sorrel: Yellowish brown.

Sorrento edging: Lace edging similar to Brussels edging.

sorro: Timbuktu. A pear-shaped ornament worn in the middle of a woman's forehead.

șorț: Romania. Apron.

sorti: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Small knot of ribbon worn between pinner and apron.

sortie: 1. *See* sorti. 2. Holland. Opera cloak.

sortie de bal: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1850s through 1870s, hooded woman's evening cloak of silk, satin, or cashmere. Generally had quilted lining.

sortija: Spain. Finger ring.

sortixa: Ecuador and Guatemala. Finger ring.

sosni: India. The color purple.

sostén: Spain. Brassiere.

sotaina: *See* batina.

sottana: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). In 12th and 13th centuries, woman's tunic-shaped undergown. Sometimes plain, sometimes striped. Worn by young girls as outer gown. 2. Italy. Cassock. 3. *See* gonella.

sottogonna: Italy. Petticoat.

soucane: *See* sorquenie.

soudagir: India. Trade cloths (fabric made for export).

soudarion: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Kerchief for neck or arm.

soufflet sleeve: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1832, woman's evening sleeve that was very short with full vertical puffs.

soukno: Bulgaria. Homespun woolen petticoat striped in different colors.

soulette: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). France. Leather band passing over the instep and under the patten to hold it to the shoe or boot.

soulier: *See* chaussure.

soup and fish: United Kingdom. A slang term for the tuxedo.

souquenilles: *See* sorquenie.

sourés: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, mouse color.

souris éffrayée: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). France. Dull gray.

soutache: Narrow decorative braid.

- soutane:** 1. Cassock worn by Roman Catholic priests. 2. *See* gonelle. 3. France. Cassock.
- sou'wester:** United States of America. Waterproof fisherman's hat with a brim wider in front than in back.
- sovanel:** Romania. Woman's muslin cap.
- sowback:** Scotland. Woman's cap with lengthwise fold.
- sowlar:** Iran. Wide trousers.
- soyacal:** Guatemala. Rain cape.
- soyate:** Mexico. Woman's sash.
- soyeaux linsey:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1869, lightweight wool poplin.
- spa bonnet:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1819, fancy straw hat, sometimes in two colors, worn without trim.
- spad-choisbheart:** Ireland. Gaelic word for gaiters.
- spagnolet:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Gown with narrow sleeves a l'espagnole.
- spaiër:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Vertical slit in a garment.
- spair:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In use from 1850s on, fall in a man's breeches.
- spandex:** Synthetic fiber with super elastic qualities. *See also* Lycra.
- spang:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Metal fastening. 2. Holland. Agraffe.



spangehelm

spangehelm: Cone-shaped helmet of boiled leather studded with small pieces or bands of iron and sometimes topped with a knob of wood or colored glass.

spangles: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to present. United Kingdom. Small discs of metal used as trim. By 16th century, used on clothes of both genders and on hats and stockings. By 17th century, used on garters, pantofles, and shoe roses. By 18th century, used on men's coats and women's fans. By late 19th century, only used occasionally, and then on women's bonnets and evening dresses.

- spaniel's ears:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Corkscrew curls worn on each side of the face.
- Spanish blue:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular shade of dark blue used for men's morning coats in 1809.
- Spanish boots:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Short leather boots with falling tops.
- Spanish breeches:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Popular from 1630 to 1635 and revived from 1663 to 1670, men's high-waisted, full-length breeches that narrowed from the thighs to end below the knees where they closed with rosettes or

bows or were left open over the stockings. Trimmed down outside edge of leg with braid or buttons.

- Spanish cloak:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Man's short hooded cloak. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Worn from 1836 on, man's short round evening cloak fitted to the shoulders and lined with a bright silk. 3. *See* Italian cloak.
- Spanish coat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Fashionable in 1814, woman's pelisse with a standing collar and epaulettes on the shoulders.
- Spanish comb:** High comb worn in hair.
- Spanish embroidery:** 1. Herringbone stitching on muslin. 2. Designs of muslin, cambric, and braid buttonhole.
- Spanish farthingale:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from about 1545 to 1600, woman's underskirt held out by round hoops of rushes, wood, wire, or whalebone, creating a funnel-shaped, domed, or bell-shaped skirt. Made of muchado, fustian, buckram, or wool, although some were made of silk or velvet.
- Spanish fly:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1809, dark green.
- Spanish hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's large velvet, satin, or sarcenet hat trimmed with feathers. Worn for evening or promenade.
- Spanish heel:** Heel similar to French.
- Spanish hose:** *See* Spanish breeches.
- Spanish jacket:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's short jacket that met down the front and then cut away toward the back at waist level.
- Spanish kettledrums:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1555 to 1570s, the common term for trunk hose.
- Spanish lace:** Any lace made in Spain; most commonly silk with heavy flat floral design.
- Spanish leather:** *See* cordouan.
- Spanish mantle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, mantilla-shaped garment lined with quilted silk.
- Spanish morion:** *See* cabasset.
- Spanish needlepoint:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Mexico. Fine flax enriched with gold and silver thread.
- Spanish paper:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Little papers of red powder made into books which ladies would then tear out and rub on their faces as rouge.
- Spanish sleeve:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1807 to 1820, woman's short evening sleeve puffed at the cap and slashed on sides to reveal a silk lining.



Spanish heel

Spanish slops: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Trunk hose without padding. Full slops were long enough to bag at the knees. Pansid slops were a shorter version.

Spanish stitch: *See* blackwork.

Spanish work: *See* blackwork.

spartiate: *See* sandal.



spats

spats: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Coverings for the ankles and shoe tops. Made of felt or leather.

spatter dashes: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). First appearing around 1700, high leather leggings that covered the top of the shoe and the calf to protect them from spatters.

spavačica: Bosnia. Nightgown.

Spazierstock: Germany. Walking stick.

spectator: Pump shoe with contrasting toe and heel, often perforated in a decorative pattern.

speilp: Ireland. Gaelic word for armor.

speld: Holland. Pin.

spencer: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). 1. Very short-waisted jacket worn by women. Made of color that contrasted with the dress. Named for Lord Spencer. 2. Man's short, buttoned, long-sleeved, tailless jacket. Generally made of light-colored velvet or wool. Attributed to Lord Spencer.



spatter dash



spencer

spencer cloak: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1804, woman's cloak of worked net with short elbow-length sleeves.

spencer wig: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's wig the exact shape unknown.

spencerette: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1814, woman's fitted spencer with a low-cut neck edged with a lace frill.

spendlík: Czechoslovakia. Pin.

spenel: Germany. Old word for pin.

spennels: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Clasp or brooch.

spere: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Opening of a garment.

spets: Sweden. Generic name for lace.

speyer: *See* spere.

spendome: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Filet of felt, leather, or metal.

spice: Lithuania. Lace.

spider helmet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. A helmet with the skull covered by iron bars which hinged down to the shoulders and could be pushed up out of the way when desired.

spider work: Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Cheap machine-made lace.

spiders: Czechoslovakia. Elaborate fillings in cutwork.

Spiderwork: United Kingdom. Opus araneum.

spiked shoes: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Men's shoes with spikes on soles for playing cricket. Patented in March, 1861.

spilenn: France. Breton for pin.

spillo: Italy. Pin.

spillo da petto: Italy. Brooch.

spinki: Poland. Cufflinks.

Spinula: Germany. Old High German word for a pin.

spiochag: Ireland. Gaelic word for purse or bag.

spiral witney: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1861, soft fabric with curls on the face, similar to a fur.

spit curl: *See* beau-catcher.

spit-boot: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Man's shoe and gaiter combination forming boot that closed down the outside.

spitalfields: Silk fabric used to cover umbrellas.

Spitze: Germany. Lace.

spitzkappe: Austria. Woman's conical mushroom-shaped hat.

splay-footed shoes: *See* duck-billed shoes.

spleuchdan: Ireland. Gaelic word for a pair of spectacles.

splinter hat: *See* splyter-hat.

splints: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Overlapping plates that protected the inside of the elbow in plate armor.

split stitch: A needlework in which the soft untwisted silk thread is split with the needle.

spliùchan: Ireland. Tobacco pouch.

splyter-hat: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Straw hat made of braided strips of split straw called splints.

spodic: Poland. Jewish man's high fur hat trimmed with plush.

spodky: Czechoslovakia. Trousers.

spódnica: Poland. Skirt.

spódniczka: Poland. Miniskirt.

spodniczka szkocka: Poland. Kilt.

spodnie: Poland. Trousers.

sponge cloth: Coarse, open leno weave, cotton fabric used for dishcloths.

spoon back: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term used c.1885 for rounded folds of drapery on overskirt of a wool walking dress.

spoon bonnet: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1860 to 1864, woman's bonnet with a narrow brim reaching a tall spoon-shaped peak over the eyes.

spoon ring: Ring made from handle of sterling silver spoon.

sporan: Scotland. Purse of leather, fur, or long hair, plain or ornamented, worn hung from chain or strap around man's waist over kilt. Evening versions of hair or fur and hung from chain. Worn as part of the men's national dress suspended from a belt in the center front.

sportcolbert: Holland. Sport jacket.

sportjasje: Holland. Blazer.

sportpantaloon: Holland. Jeans.

spring: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Green.

spring boots: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1776, men's boots with a whalebone spring in the center back seam to control wrinkling.

sprzaczka: Poland. Buckle.

Spun-lo: Trade name for low luster rayon knitted fabric.

sraing: Ireland. Gaelic word for decorative lace.

sraja: India. Garland of flowers worn on the head.

srebro: Bosnia. Silver.

sribapha: India. A good quality muslin, sometimes dyed red or blue.

sringa: India. A crown made of horn.

srnkhalika: India. Necklace made of graduated beads.

sròin-eudach: Ireland. Pocket handkerchief.

stadium boot: Warm, insulated boot worn over shoes.

staeppescoh: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term meaning a slipper.

stafford cloth: United Kingdom. Heavy curtain or drapery fabric.

stagbe: Nigeria. Handwoven cloth worn as a part of Ogboni Fraternity regalia.

stagen: Indonesia. Stiff cotton tie used to tie the kain in place.

staighinean: Ireland. Gaelic word for stays.

stalcaidair: Ireland. Gaelic word for starch.

stalk button: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Button with shank made of catgut.

stambouline: Turkey. Long coat worn by officials on formal occasions.

stamel: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Coarse wool fabric, usually red in color.

stametto: *See* saia.

stamfortis: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Strong, expensive fabric.

stamin: Coarse wool fabric, usually red.

stammel: Coarse wool fabric, usually red. Probably the same as stamin.

stamped velvet: Velvet with design stamped or crushed into the pile.

stamyn sengill: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worsted fabric made in Norfolk.

stanamsuka: India. 1. Woman's bodice-like garment. 2. A Persian-influenced knee or thigh-length tunic.

stand-fall collar: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's turned over collar. Inner layer referred to as the stand and the turned over part as the leaf or cape.

stanik: Poland. Bodice.

stany: Russia. Trousers.

star of the morning: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Pale gray.

starch: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. First used in 1560s for stiffening ruffs etc. Occasionally colored yellow or blue. Other countries used other colors.

starcher: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's starched cravat.

stars: Ireland. Gaelic word for starch.

star-studded sky: China. Woman's hairstyle.

startop: *See* startups.

startups: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United States of America. Ordinary buckskin. Popular in 16th and 17th centuries with country folk.

statute cap: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Knitted cap. In 1570s, Queen Elizabeth ordered that all her countrymen should wear this cap on Sundays and holy days. This was an effort to promote the English hat making and wool industries.

staubfarbig: Germany. Khaki color.

stavaraka: India. A costly silk fabric made in Persia and imported to India.

stavrak: India. A heavy brocade.

stay hook: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Small decorative hook attached to the front of women's stays. From it hung the watch.

steatitis: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Soapstone.

Stecknadel: Germany. Pin.

stecknölde: *See* spenel.

steeple headdress: *See* hennin.

Steinkirk: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.) to Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from c.1692 to 1730, long man's cravat, edged in lace, and worn loosely knotted under the chin with the ends pinned or left loose. Named for the Battle of Steinkirk, August 1692. Worn by women with the riding habit.



stand-fall collar

- Steinmarder:** Germany. Stone marten.
- Stella:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1850, taffeta pardessus trimmed with ruches.
- stem stitch:** Diagonal, stepped stitches used for edges and lines.
- stemma:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Appearing around 430 C.E., variation on the diadem flared out at the top and had chains of gold that hung over the temples onto the cheeks. Later made with gemstones mounted on it.
- stencil dye:** A technique where stencils are used to retain undyed areas in the design.
- stephane:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's tiara-like fillet that was broad over the forehead and tapered on the sides. Originally it fitted the head; later versions stood out from the head and were decorated with repoussé.
- stephanie:** *See* stephane.
- stephanos:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Fabric diadem decorated with gems. Tied at the back of the head.
- Steppnaht:** Germany. Backstitch.
- sternstichl:** *See* stirnbindel.
- stethodesme:** *See* apodesme.
- steutleecx:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Bunch of keys worn suspended from the waist.
- stevige schoen:** Holland. Brogue.
- stibium:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Compound used for staining eyelids and eyebrows.
- sticharion:** 1. White linen ecclesiastical robe worn in the Eastern Church. 2. Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Short-sleeved jacket.
- stickerei:** Even weave braid with an embroidered, scalloped, or notched edge.
- Stickereiapplikation:** Germany. Tuck embroidery.
- sticking-plaster dress:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a woman's tight black satin evening dress.
- Stiefel:** Germany. Boot.
- Stiefelette:** Germany. Bootee.
- Stielstich:** Germany. Stem stitch.
- Stiful:** Germany. Old High German term for boot.
- stijf linnen:** Holland. Buckram.
- stikhar:** Russia. Robe worn in religious ceremonies.
- stiliaga:** (1960–1970 C.E.). Russia. A male cool dresser.
- stiog:** Ireland. Gaelic word for a stripe on fabric.
- stiom:** Ireland. Gaelic word for hair lace; ribbon; or belt.
- stiomag:** Ireland. Gaelic word for small headband or hair fillet.
- stiom-amhaich:** Ireland. Scarf.
- stiom-bhràghaid:** Ireland. Neckband.
- stippels:** Holland. Polka dots.
- stirnbindel:** Poland. Jewish woman's forehead-band. Various ornamented.
- stirrup hose:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's long stockings with an instep strap instead of a sole. Worn over finer stockings when riding.
- stirrup stockings:** *See* stirrup hose.
- stithópano:** Greece. Breast kerchief.
- Stival:** Germany. Boot.
- stivale:** Italy. Boot.
- stivaletto:** Italy. Bootee.
- stivali:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Lightweight, high, soft, summer boots usually black in color, although sometimes red. In France, were worn fitted to the leg; in United Kingdom, looser.
- stivali grossi:** Italy. Jackboot.
- stoat:** *See* stote.
- stoca:** Ireland. Stocking.
- stocainn:** Ireland. Gaelic word for stocking or hose.
- stocainnis:** Ireland. Gaelic word for stockings.
- stock:** Broad band worn as neck-cloth, usually fastened in back.
- stock buckle:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Buckle fastening the stock at the back of the neck. Often decorated in gold, silver, or even set with jewels.
- stock-drawers:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Stockings.
- Stöcke mit Seele:** Germany. Gadget cane.
- stockinette:** Knitted fabric made on circular machines.
- stocking-purse:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn until 1820, small purse worn tucked through the belt or waistband. Usually made with a pair of metal rings and decorated with beaded tassels. *See also* miser's purse.
- stof:** *See* tkanina.
- stofă:** Romania. Cloth.
- stoffelkappe:** Switzerland. Woman's headdress.
- Stoffhut:** Germany. Cloth hat.
- stoic:** Ireland. Gaelic word for string of beads.
- stola:** 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Typical garment of Roman woman, similar to men's tunica. Sleeved and worn over the tunica intima and belted twice, one on waist and other on hips. It had an insita, a panel, that hung from the belt in back where it trailed to the ground. 2. Holland. Stole. 3. Italy. Stole.
- stole:** Liturgical scarf worn by the priest over the amict and under the chasuble.
- stölebelte:** Norway. Silver belt made of discs of silver-gilt.
- stomacher:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. V- or U-shaped ornamental chest piece worn with the doublet. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Long elaborate panel in the center front of a bodice.



stock

stomacher bodice: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1820s, woman's bodice with revers (pelerine lapels) that ran from the shoulders to a V at the waist. Center of the V was filled with tucking.

stomper: Heavy shoe.

stone marten: Weasel fur that has a gray white underfur with dark brown guard hairs from the *Martes foina*.

storm serge: Hard, lightweight serge.

stote: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Method of sewing two pieces of fabric together so that there is no visible seam.

stövel: Sweden. Boot.

stovepipe hat: See chimney pot hat.

støvle: Denmark. Boot.

straight English skirt: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Woman's ankle-length day skirt with the fullness in the back made with gathers or pleats. Front and sides fitted with darts. It had a 12-inch pleated muslin balayeuse.

straight trousers: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's trousers with legs an even width from top to bottom.

straight waistcoat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Tailoring term referring to single-breasted, lapel-less waistcoat.

strammel: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Red.

Strampelhose: Germany. Rompers.

strandschoenen: Holland. Sand shoes.

stranlyng: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Autumn fur of the squirrel.

strapontin: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). An 1885 bustle.

strapped pantaloons: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's pantaloons held down with straps under instep. Worn fashionably from 1820s to 1850; unfashionably to 1860.

strapul: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Laced legging worn by both genders.

strapula: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Laced legging.

Strasbourg cloth: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1881, fabric resembling corduroy without the plush face.

Straussfeder: Germany. Ostrich plume.

stravestito a la todesco: Italy. Literally "dressed as a German."

straw: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Light yellow.

streachlan: Ireland. Gaelic word for garter.

street sweeper: See balayeuse.

streimel: Poland. Jewish man's saucer hat with a flat fur brim worn on the sabbath.

strevíc: Czechoslovakia. Shoe.

strilinn: Ireland. Gaelic word for garter.

string glove: Glove crocheted or knitted in yarn.

string tie: Very narrow necktie.

stringbean: (1950–1960 C.E.). A long, narrow look in women's fashion.

stringhe: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Ribbons or laces which hung decoratively from garments.

striop: Ireland. Gaelic word for a red striped camlet used for the best clothes.

strips: Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bands of fabric, decorated or not, that crossed the shoulders where they met in a V to fill in a low-cut bodice.

Strohhut: Germany. Straw hat.

strój: Poland. Costume.

strokleurig: Holland. Strawberry colored.

strømpe: Denmark. Hosiery.

strophion: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Early form of the corset made of linen, wool, or soft leather.

strophium: See strophion.

strossers: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Men's knee- or ankle-length undergarments cut on the cross-grain to provide a snug fit over the legs.

strouding: United States of America. English scarlet red or dark navy blue fabric.

štrumfhozne: See triko.

strumpa: Sweden. Stocking.

Strumpf: Germany. Hosiery.

Strumpfhalter: Germany. Suspenders.

Strumpfhosen: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Germany. Literally "stocking breeches," men's breeches knitted so they might be as tight as possible.

stseпноe: Russia. Chain-like lace.

stump work: Heavily padded or stuffed embroidery.

stupa: 1. Bulgaria. Young married woman's conical hat wrapped with a red kerchief. 2. India. A cone-like head ornament for men.

sturraic: Ireland. Gaelic word for a cap worn turned to one side.

sturraicean: Ireland. Gaelic word for undress for a woman's head.

stuth: Ireland. Gaelic word for camlet.

styfill: See boti.

su kom: India. Laos. Man's short coat.

sua hii: Laos. Woman's long-sleeved long coat.

sua saband thaut: Laos. Woman's ankle-length coat with inner and outer faces.

sua yan: Thailand. Talismanic handspun cotton jacket inscribed with a yantra.

suaicheantas: Scotland. Crest badge worn on band of boineid.



stringbean

See also *photospread*
(*Women's Wear*).
Dover Publications

sualef: Morocco. Jewish woman's wig.

sualef ez zoher: Morocco. Jewish bride's miter trimmed with pearls, jewels, and coins.

suarrow boots: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular boot name for the Polish general. Went out of fashion in 1802.

suba: *See* bunda.

subermalis: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Coat or garment worn under the cuirass.

subha: Islamic rosary containing 39 or 99 beads.

sublagaculum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Loincloth, worn under the toga. Fashion taken from the Greeks, who got it from the Egyptians.

subligaculum: *See* sublagaculum.

sublime: *See* rose sublime.

sublom: *See* shubnam.

subnom: *See* shubnam.

subrichion: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's tunic.

subucula: *See* tunica interior.

suburban coat: (1960–1970 C.E.). United States of America. Woman's three-quarter-length car coat.

succinctorium: Band or scarf hanging from the girdle. Worn by the pope.

succinta: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Wide belt worn by both genders to tuck up the garments at the waist for walking.

sucelaka: India. A generic term for costly garments.

suchi: India. A needle.

suci: India. Needles.

sucihastah: India. A needle.

sucisona: India. A silk embroidered with gold.

sucisutra: India. Sewing thread.

suckenie: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Sideless gown.

suckeny: *See* surkney.

suclat: India. European broadcloth.

sucna: Romania. Pleated homespun woolen skirt with vertical stripes.

suculla ccahua: Bolivia. Worn by male children, a black tunic interwoven with three vertical red stripes.

sudan: Korea. Wide white cuffs on a bride's gown to cover her hands.

Sudanette: Trade name for pima cotton fabric in plain weave.

sudar: Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew handkerchief. Worn on neck, shoulder, or forearm.

sudar sheal zero-othav: Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew kerchief for the arm.

sudar shebetsavaro: Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew kerchief for the head.

sūdārium: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Literally "sweat cloth," a small piece of embroidered linen, similar to the modern handkerchief. Used by men to wipe perspiration from the face and hands.

suddha-ekavali: India. A pearl necklace with a gem at the center.

suddhaota: India. A bleached cotton.

suède: Leather with napped face.

suede cloth: Woven or knitted fabric finished to resemble suede leather.

suede kid: Kid leather that is napped on the flesh side.

suédoise: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, deep blue gray.

suela: 1. Ecuador. A shoe sole. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Cowhide.

suéter: Portugal. Sweater.

suffibulum: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Large white rectangle of fabric worn on the head, hanging down in the back and fastened under the chin with a brooch. Worn by the vestal virgins and priests during sacrifices.

súfres: Greece. Pleats.

sugar: Ireland. Gaelic word for a band for the neck.

sugar-loaf bonnet: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Man's high cap.

suggan: 1. United States. Common term for a long wool scarf. 2. Ireland and Scotland. Common term for a thick bed quilt or coverlet.

suit: 1. Ensemble of garments for men consisting of waistcoat, jacket, and trousers in the same material. 2. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Set of matching cap, apron, handkerchief, and sleeve ruffles.

suit of ruffs: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). United Kingdom. Neck ruff with matching hand ruffs.

suivez moi, jeune homme: *See* beau-catcher.

suji: Japan. Lines or stripes.

súkenice: Slovakia. Girl's fancy skirt.

sukhumasuttani: India. A fine thread.

sukienka: Poland. Frock.

sukkosa: Korea. Prepared or processed silk fabric.

śukla dhardīa: India. Sari with a simple border or white border.

suklang: Philippine Islands. Bachelor's basketry hat shaped like a shallow basket and tied in back with a looped cord.

suklatin: *See* suclat.

suklutun: *See* suclat.

sukmán: Bulgaria. Closed A-line tunic made of heavy fabric for winter and linen for summer.

sukmanki: *See* kaftany.

sukne: Czechoslovakia. Skirt.

sukni: *See* suckenie.

suknia: Poland. Gown or coat.

suknie: Poland. Clothing.

suknja: Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Skirt.

sukno: *See* tkan'.



sugar-loaf bonnet

- suk'oot'u:** *See* sokch'ima.
- sul:** Korea. Tassel.
- suliya:** Nigeria. Yoruba man's lightweight agbada.
- sulo bannang:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja dark blue bead.
- sulraeksu:** *See* paji.
- sultan sleeve:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). *See* sultana sleeve.
- Sultana:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1853, mantle with revers in front. Had full sleeves bowed at elbow.
- Sultana opera cloak:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In January, 1860, semicircular cloak with tasseled hood. Closed in front with loop and buttons.
- sultana scarf:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's loose scarf of Oriental design worn over a canezou and tied below the waist.
- sultana sleeve:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's large hanging sleeve slit in the front. Popular with the casaque.
- sultane:** 1. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1866, silk and mohair fabric, similar to alpaca, with alternating stripes in plain or satin. 2. Plumes of the purple gallinule, a sea bird.
- sultane dress:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1877, woman's princess style day dress with a scarf fancifully draped to one side.
- sultane jacket:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1889, woman's sleeveless zouave.
- sulu:** Fiji. Loincloth.
- suman:** Ashanti. Amulet.
- sumane:** Romania. Brown drugget coat embroidered with woolen cord.
- šumbeqō:** Ethiopia. Bronze.
- šumboqō:** *See* šumbeqō.
- sumi:** Japan. Black.
- sumitsubo:** Japan. Dressmaker's marking device.
- sunburst:** Brooch with jewels set in radiating pattern.
- suncobran:** *See* kišobran.
- sundown:** Broad-brimmed sun hat.
- sungkit:** Borneo. Bone needle used for embroidery.
- sunglasses:** Glasses with dark lenses.
- sun-gum:** Korea. Pure gold.
- sunkit:** *See* sungkit.
- sun-ray skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Accordion pleated skirt.
- śunthiā:** *See* phutā lugā.
- suo:** 1. Japan. A crested linen costume worn by the samurai. 2. Japan. Red dye.
- suoyi:** China. Palm-bark or straw rain cape.
- super tunic:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). 1. Man's overgarment worn over the cote or tunic. Knee length, although ceremonial super tunics were ankle length. Sleeves were most commonly loose to elbow or wrist. 2. Woman's loose garment worn over the kirtle or tunic. Long loose sleeves.
- superfine:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Broadcloth made of merino wool.
- superhumeral:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Wide jeweled collar worn by the ladies of the court.
- superplie:** Holland. Surplice.
- supertasse:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Underproper used to support the large ruffs.
- supertotus:** *See* balandrana.
- supha-kamkha:** India. A brocaded woolen stuff.
- supparium:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Woman's short linen garment worn over the subucula.
- suppléants:** *See* appas postiches.
- supportasse:** *See* supertasse.
- surabhi:** India. Well-fitted clothing.
- surah:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). India. Introduced in 1873, soft and brilliant silk fabric, twilled on both sides.
- surangi:** *See* al.
- surat:** Low-grade cotton fabric.
- suravala:** *See* coramo.
- suravāla:** *See* pyjamā.
- suravara:** *See* ijara.
- suravarā:** *See* pyjamā.
- surc:** *See* koteny.
- surcingle:** Ecclesiastical belt or girdle worn with the cassock.
- surdut:** Poland. Coat. *See also* suknia.
- surf satin:** (1910–1920 C.E.). United States of America. Heavy quality silk taffeta used for bathing costumes.
- surfle:** Obsolete term meaning to embroider.
- suria:** Tunisia. Woman's white or patterned slip worn under the mellia.
- suriek:** Borneo. Striped.
- surihaku:** Japan. Application of metallic foil on fabric.
- surik:** Borneo. Stripes.
- surjan:** Indonesia. Man's long sleeved jacket.
- surkney:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Man's loose cloak. Popular with shepherds and carters.
- surmai:** India. Navy blue.
- surowa bawelna:** Poland. Cotton wool.
- surpaish:** *See* sarpech.
- surpied:** *See* soulette.
- surplice:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Liturgical white linen robe with wide hanging sleeves. Knee or ankle length. Worn instead of the alb over the cassock.
- surplice bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1881, woman's day bodice made with full gathers from the neck over the bust.
- surplice collar:** Collar with extended neckline that overlaps in front.
- surplis:** France. Surplice.
- surt:** *See* pastura.
- surtout:** Term referring to any man's long cloak or coat.

surtout à Sultane: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1802, trained overdress worn over a white frock.

surtuk: Russia. From the French *surtout*, a frock coat.

surubuli: India. Red bordered sari.

suruwali ya Kolombo: Swahili. Bill-bottomed trousers.

suruwali ya uchinjo: Swahili. Literally “cut-off trousers,” drainpipe trousers.

survāla: *See* corano.

surveyor’s stick: Walking stick with a hidden pencil, pen, and inkstand.

susae: *See* susi.

susi: India. Cotton fabric with contrasting color stripes of cotton or silk.

suso: Japan. The hem or bottom edge of the skirt.

susomoyo: Japan. A design done diagonally across the bottom of the skirt; a woman’s formal kimono.

susoyoke: Japan. Woman’s wraparound slip.

suspender: One of pair of bands worn over shoulders to support trousers or skirt.

suspensor atletico: Spain. Jockstrap.

suspensores: Spain. Suspenders.

sussapine: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Expensive silk fabric.

suthila: India. Any type of cotton stuff.

sutra: India. A neck chain.

sutradharah: India. Thread.

sutrahara: India. A chain necklace.

suvarna: India. Gold.

suvarnapadi: India. A gold brocade or tinsel printed stuff.

suvasana: India. A splendid garment.

suvasas: India. To be well dressed.

süveg: Hungary. Man’s high, cylindrical cap.

suwak: Poland. Zipper.

suwet’o: Korea. Sweater.

suyacal: Guatemala. Rain cape.

suzushi: Japan. Raw silk.

svälltjá: Norway. Suede tunic.

švarkas: Lithuania. Coat.

svārki: *See* svarkas.

svasatura di abito-sbienco: Italy. Bell shaped.

svasthana: India. Loose trousers tied at the waist with silk tape.

svatební roucho: Slovakia. Wedding attire.

svechchhitika: India. Bracelet.

svetacinamsuka: India. A white Chinese cloth.

sviatocný kroj: Slovakia. Holiday costume.

svila: Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Silk.

svityancali: India. A white fabric.

svyta: Ukraine. Man’s brown woolen cloth coat trimmed in black.

swadeshi: India. Indian-made cloth.

swagger coat: (20th century). Coat with a very loose body or a flared body.

swagger stick: Short military stick carried in hand.

swallow’s nests: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Austria. Small cap sleeves set in the armseye over the normal sleeve. They could be of contrasting fabric.

swallow-tail bangs: China. Woman’s bangs cut like the tail of a swallow.

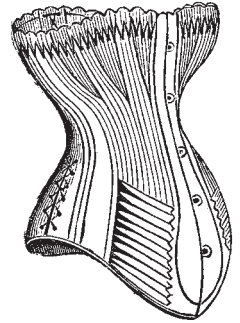
swallow-tails: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man’s evening coat.

Swami: Warp knit fabric of rayon and cotton.

swamy jewelry: India. Kind of gold and silver jewelry covered with grotesque mythological figures.

swanbill corset: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1876, woman’s long, back-laced corset with a long metal busk in the center front to curve over the abdomen.

swan’s down: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Soft underplumage of a swan used to trim dresses, make powder puffs, pelerines, and muffs.



swanbill corset
Dover Publications

swansdown: *See* swan’s down.

swanskin: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Thick, twill weave flannel with a soft surface.

swar: Palestine. Simple copper bracelet.

swarry-doo: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a brightly colored twill weave silk fabric.

Swatow grass cloth: China. Handwoven fabric of ramie fibers.

sweater: (1890–1900 C.E.). Bohemia. Made from Scottish Highland wool, a smooth white, black, or checkered tricot blouse with a roller collar.

sweater girl bra: (1950–1959 C.E.). Woman’s bra with stiffened cones held together with whorls of stitching.

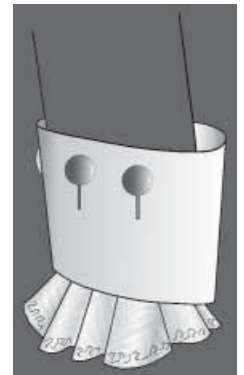
Swedish cuffs: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Deep cuffs with three buttons.

Swedish hat: Large felt hat style popularized by the musketeers. Inspired by the Swedish troops in the Thirty Years’ War.

Swedish lace: Sweden. Simple torchon pillow lace.

sweter zapinany: *See* welniana kamizelka.

swifflere: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Low slipper.



Swedish cuff

swing skirt: (1930–1940 C.E.). United States of America. Full circle or wide gored skirt popularized by teenagers to wear when dancing to swing music.

swire: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Twist in embroidery.

Swiss belt: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fashionable in 1815 and 1816, revisited in 1860s, 1880s, and 1890s, woman's waistband wider in the center front where it pointed on top and bottom. After 1860s, sometimes laced in the center front.

Swiss bodice: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's velvet bodice with a Swiss belt and worn over a sleeved chemisette.

Swiss cambric: Muslin or lawn.

Swiss embroidery: Eyelet embroidery.



switch

Dover Publications

Swiss mountain hat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1819, hat with soft brim that drooped over the face. Trimmed with ostrich plumes.

swiss muslin: Thin, sheer muslin with raised dots or figures.

switch: A length of hair, human or artificial, used to pad out, enhance, or lengthen a woman's hairstyle.

sworl: *See* swire.

swyrell: *See* swire.

syassu: Korea. Pleats.

šydas: Lithuania. Veil.

synthesis: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Tunic worn for meals. Only worn in public during the Saturnalia.

syool: Korea. Shawl.

šyras: Lithuania. Crepe; veil.

syрма: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Long, trailing robe worn by actors.

szafir: Poland. Sapphire.

szal: Poland. Shawl.

szary: Poland. Gray.

szkarlat: Poland. Crimson. *See also* purpura.

szkarlatny: Poland. Crimson.

szlafrok: Poland. Dressing gown.

sznurowadlo: Poland. Shoelace.

szpilka: Poland. Hairpin.

sztruks: Poland. Corduroy.

szük gatya: Hungary. Fitted trousers.

szür: Hungary. Long white felt coat with full-cut sleeves, wide lapels, and a broad sailor collar. It is worn like a cape, being held in place across the chest with a decorative leather strap and large buttons. It is often elaborately decorated with cotton or silk embroidery or applique in patterns of carnations, roses, or tulips.

szür-kabát: Hungary. Shepherd's szür with sleeves which are used.

szürke: Hungary. Gray.

szurtuk: Romania. Fabric.

T

ta: New Zealand. Maori term meaning to net.
taahuka: Australia. Maori large inner garment.
taalapat: Thailand. Monk's ceremonial fan.
taapahu: Australia. Maori dogskin cloak made by sewing whole skins together.
taapeka: Australia. Maori bandolier made in tapestry.
taatara: Australia. Maori thick, warm cape decorated with short pieces of undressed flax.
taatua hume: Australia. Maori bleached flax or flax fiber belt with ends that taper to a point.
taawakawaka: Australia. Maori cloak with weft ends highlighted.
tab collar: Standing band collar with a front opening.
tabard: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Ceremonial military coat with free hanging front and back and short wing sleeves. Worn primarily in tournaments.
tabardo: 1. *See* manto militar. 2. Spain. Tabard.
tabaret: Strong silk upholstery fabric with satin stripes.
tabarete: Spain. Tabaret.
tabbaard: *See* tabberd.
tabbaert: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Tabard.
tabberd: Holland. Tabard.
tabbinet: *See* tabinet.
tabby: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Plain weave silk moiré taffeta. *See also* attaby. 2. *See* plain weave.



tabi

tabi: Japanese. Ankle-high, white cotton stockings with a stiffened sole and a separate stall for the large toe.
tabie-nishiki: Japan. Japanese imitations of European textiles.
tabijn: Holland. Tabby.
tabine: *See* tabby.
tabinet: Ireland. Poplin fabric, sometimes watered.
tablet: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Rare term used to refer to an apron. Derived from the French tablier.
tablier: France. Apron.

tablier skirt: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1850s and 1860s, skirt with descending trim in center front to suggest a decorative apron.
tablier tunic: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1875, triangular overskirt with one corner reaching the hem of the skirt in front and the others fastened to the basque of the bodice.
tablion: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Very elaborate decorative oblong or square patch on the front and back edge of the imperial mantle. Often embroidered and jeweled. Color indicated status of the wearer.
taboret: Embroidery frame.
tabouret: *See* taboret.
tabrizi: India. A silk or brocade fabric from Tabriz in Persia.
taces: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Skirt of plate metal reaching from the waist to mid-thigh.
tache: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Clasp.
tachi-kake: Japan. A trouser style.
tackies: South Africa. Tennis shoes.
tackover: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). United Kingdom. Overlap of the pleat at the top of the back vent of a man's skirted coat.
tacley: China. Beads of all kinds.
taenggi: Korea. Pigtail ribbon.
taenia: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Headband or filet.
ʿaesahye: Korea. Silk shoes worn by upper class men and boys.
tafailah: *See* qatifah-i-purbi.
tafetá: Portugal. Sarsenet.
tafetán: Spain. Taffeta.
taffeta: Smooth, glossy, plain weave fabric that is the same on both sides. Has considerable body.
taffeta coutil: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1847, silk and cotton blend fabric with blue or lilac stripes on a white ground.

taffeta crape: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). New taffeta with creped face.

taffeta d’Annecy: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, cotton and wool blend fabric.

taffeta de Suez: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, thin cotton and wool blend fabric.

taffeta lustré: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Lustring.

taffetaline: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1876, form of mohair.

taffetán: Ecuador and Guatemala. Taffeta.

taffetane: Ecuador and Guatemala. Taffeta.

taffetas: France. Taffeta.

taffetine: Plain weave, lightweight lining fabric.

Taft: Germany. Taffeta.

tafta: 1. Turkey. Monochrome, lightweight, satin weave, silk fabric. 2. *See* qatifah-i-purbi.

tafuchóu: China. Taffeta.

tafzijde: Holland. Taffeta.

tagal straw: Straw from Manila hemp.

tagalsaek: Korea. Yellowish brown.

tagelmoust: Tuareg man’s headcloth. Usually blue or white and is tied to cover the face.

tagikeri: Samoa. Dungarees.

tagilmus: Algeria. Ten-foot-long strip of indigo blue linen worn as a man’s turban.

taglioni: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man’s greatcoat, commonly double breasted, with very large flat collar and wide lapels. The coat had a fitted waist with full, short skirts without pleats. Each side of the skirt had a cross or slit pocket. The sleeves had turned-back cuffs. The collar, lapels, and cuffs were of quadrilled satin velvet. The entire coat was edged in twill binding. It was named for the ballet-master Filippo Taglioni.

Taglioni frock coat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1838 to 1842, a man’s single-breasted frock coat with short, full skirts. It had a wide collar and cape. The hips had slash or flap pockets. The back vent was not pleated, but did have a tack-over.

tagora: Mexico. Loincloth.

tagulemust: Tuareg. A man’s veil worn at all times.

tahrيره: Palestine. Cotton cord used in embroidery.

taifeid: Ireland. Gaelic word for taffeta.

taihakuzan: Japan. Literally “great white mountain,” ancient nishiki pattern.

taiko obi: Japan. Drum-shaped obi worn by married women.

tai-k’ou: *See* daikou.

tail clout: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). United Kingdom. Baby’s napkin or diaper.

tail coat: Man’s full-dress coat.

tailasân: Arabia. In ninth century C.E., yellow Persian mantle worn by Christians and non-Islamic believers.

tailleur: France. Tailor.

tāilliūr: Ireland. Tailor.

taillour: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English term for tailor.

tailored coat: (1910–1920 C.E.). Introduced in 1910, a woman’s coat cut in severe English cut. Always worn buttoned.

tailored suit: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). A woman’s jacket and skirt combination suit, cut in a masculine line.

tailor’s goose: Heavy, pointed iron heated by setting on a hot stove or radiator.

taisha: Japan. Brown.

tai-shih: *See* daishi.

taist: Ireland. Gaelic word for button.

tàiyángjìng: China. Sunglasses.

taj: 1. India. A small conical cap worn by Muslims. 2. Mohammedan. Tall, conical hat.

tāj: Arabia. Low crown or coronet.

tajehbaf: *See* qatifah-i-purbi.

tajvu: India. A tattoo.

takai buriet: Borneo. Seat mat.

takajo-tabi: Japan. Literally “falconer’s tabi,” tabi with hard soles so they may be worn without shoes.

takan: *See* qatifah-i-purbi.

takaschiya: India. Long coat with a round skirt that is tied on the right side.

takashimada: Japan. Formal bridal hairdo.

takauchiyah: India. Unlined coat that ties on one side.

takelmi: Nigeria. Poor man’s sandals of undressed cowhide or car tires.

takenaga: Edo (1600–1867 C.E.). Japan. A broad band used to fasten a woman’s hairstyle.

takhfifa: Arabia. Simple winding cloth.

takitaki: Australia. Maori single layer sandal made of Cordyline.

takke: 1. Hebrew woman’s cotton bonnet. 2. Turkey. Skull cap.

tala: China. Slippers.

talabanr: China. Wooden slippers; clogs.

talabo: Indonesia. Flat copper armband worn by upper class Sa’dan-Toraja boys.

talafa: Samoa. Side whiskers.

talama: Samoa. Black dye.

talapaga: India. Small piece of cloth worn as a headdress.

talar: Ankle-length robe.

talaria: Winged shoes or sandals.

talaris tunic: Long-sleeved, long-girded tunic worn by women and elderly men.

talavantika: India. Anantariya worn in a fan-shaped style.



talaria
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

- talede:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja man's penis support. *See also* tusuk.
- talee:** *See* tali.
- talepā:** India. Turban.
- talepaga:** *See* talapaga.
- talhakimt:** Nigeria. Glass or agate amulet formed like a ring.
- talhatina:** Nigeria. Neck ornament.
- tali:** India. Gold ornament worn on a slender cord about the neck. It is given to a bride by the groom in wedding ceremony, similar to the wedding ring of the Western World. *See also* talee.
- tali bate':** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja headcloth.
- tali 'ele 'ele:** Samoa. Apron.
- tali katarrung:** *See* tali tarrung.
- tali pakkaridi':** Indonesia. Plaited hairband.
- tali tarrung:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja headdress in the shape of fruit. *See also* tali katarrung.
- talika:** India. A single soled shoe.
- talisman:** Charm or amulet worn on person for protection.
- Talleyrand collar:** A stand-up collar used on coats. *See also* Robespierre collar.
- tallien redingote:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1867 by Worth, a redingote cut with heart-shaped neckline and a full back. It was trimmed with a sash that bowed on the sides with the ends hanging down and ending in bows. It was made in a fabric to match the dress, or in black silk.
- tallith:** Hebrew. Prayer shawl worn by men age 13 years and up. It is made of silk or wool; in white, with black or blue stripes across the ends. Silk talliths are 54–96 inches long and 36–72 inches wide; wool talliths are larger. A wool tallith is made of two lengths sewn together with a stitching covered by a narrow band of silk ribbon that is woven with silver or gold.
- tallith katan:** *See* arba kanphoth.
- talma:** *See* poncho.
- Talma cloak:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. 1. Popular in 1850s, a man's evening knee-length cloak with a wide turned-down collar and a silk lining. It was named for a French actor of the Empire period. 2. In 1851, a woman's large circular silk cape with no lining.
- Talma lounge:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1898, a man's lounge jacket with raglan sleeves and a straight cut front.
- Talma maltese:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). A 29-inch-long talma, cut in a three-quarter circle and the hood cut bias. It buttoned up the front.
- Talma mantle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1850 to 1867, a circular velvet or satin cloak, resembling a shawl. It occasionally had a hood, cape or collar.
- Talma overcoat:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1898, a man's raglan overcoat with extra wide armseyes.
- talma Zuleika:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, a taffeta talma with two lace flounces. It was trimmed with satin ribbon.
- talonera:** Ecuador. The heel strap of a sandal.
- talpa:** Italy. Mole.
- taluqdari cap:** India. A black velvet cap with a pointed front and back that are joined with a piece of fabric on the top of the head.
- tamanco:** Portugal. Clog, wooden shoe.
- tamatis:** Thong sandal with straw sole with rubber bottom. The thongs are made of velvet.
- tamative:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1863, a light material similar to a heavy grenadine.
- Tamba cloth:** Japan. Striped cotton fabric. It was first made in Saji-machi, in the Temba district, but it is now made in many other places. It has an undyed waste silk wool and a cotton warp.
- tambour:** 1. *See* farthingale. 2. A circular frame made of one hoop that fits inside another. It is used to hold embroidery while it is worked. 3. Chain stitch embroidery on cloth or net.
- tambour lace:** Chain-stitch lace worked on a net ground.
- tambour muslin:** Plain weave cotton fabric.
- tambour work:** Used to decorate machine net, a technique in which surface chain stitches are formed with a hooked needle.
- tambourine bag:** Round, flat handbag.
- tambouring:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular from 1780 to 1850, a form of white-work embroidery done on a frame resembling a drum. It was done with a hook which creates a continuous chain stitch.
- tamein:** Burma. Woman's draped garment similar to Indian sari.
- tamentika:** Tuareg. A man's blue cotton cummerbund.
- tamise:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1876, a soft wool fabric with a little silk woven in.
- tammy:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Fine worsted cloth, often with glazed finish. *See also* stamin.
- tam-o'-shanter:** Scotland. Cap with a tight headband and a full, flat top. Traditionally topped with a large pompon of heavy brushed wool.
- tamoto:** Japan. The bag-like pockets of kimono sleeves.
- tampa:** *See* touca.
- tampan:** Indonesia (Sumatra). Small rectangular ceremonial cloth. *See also* phaa chet naa.
- tamra:** India. Copper.
- Tamsui hat:** Straw hat similar to Panama.
- tan:** 1. Korea. Heavyweight, opaque silk fabric. 2. Yellowish brown color.
- tanasukha:** India. A fine muslin.
- tanbal:** Korea. Bobbed hair.

tanch'u: Korea. Button; shirt stud.
tanch'u kumong: Korea. Buttonhole.
tanga: Portugal. Loincloth.
tangalia: India. A woman's woolen loincloth worn by the Bharwad caste.
tangerine: Brilliant yellowish orange.
tanggi: Borneo. Sun hat.
tanggok: Borneo. Necklaces.
tango corset: (1910–1920 C.E.). Short, lightweight corset worn for dancing.
tang-phuc: Vietnam. Mourning clothes.
tanhwa: Korea. Shoes.
taniko: New Zealand. Maori term for ornamental colored borders on fabric or garments.
tanjeeb: *See* tanjib.
tanjib: India. Muslin. *See also* tanzeb.
tantoor: Syria. A headdress consisting of a 20-inch silver horn and two veils. The horn is worn atop a snug-fitting cap and tied to the forehead with two cords that hang to the ground, ending in tassels. A long fringed veil hangs from the end of the horn and a second, thinner veil covers the face.
tantra: India. The warp of fabric.
tantu: India. Yarn or thread.
tanutra: India. A bodice.
tanzeb: India. Fine white cotton fabric; jacket.
tanzen: Japan. A cotton padded kimono worn in the winter months.
tao 'ofu: Samoa. Waistcoat.
t'ao t'ieh: China. Monster mask, a common embroidery pattern.
taonga: Samoa. Flax cloth.
taoshan: China. Pullover.
taoxié: China. Overshoes.
taoxiù: China. Oversleeve.
taozi: China. Silk ribbon; silk braid.
tap shoe: Shoe with special metal toe and heel.
tapa: Polynesia. A cloth made from the pounded bark of the paper mulberry. *See also* siapo.
tapa cloth: Fabric made from the beaten fibers of paper mulberry tree.
tapada: Peru. Woman's skirt, cloak, and shawl worn to completely cover the figure.
tapalo: Coarse fabric scarf worn in Spanish American countries.
taparrabos: Spain. Loincloth.
tap-de: Vietnam. Apron.
tape lace: Any lace made mainly of tape.
tapih: Java. A rectangular textile worn wrapped around a woman's hips.
tapis: 1. Indonesia (Philippine Islands). Wide sash or girdle. 2. Sumatra. Woman's heavy cotton sarong.
tapisserie: France. Literally "tapestry," a weaving in the tapestry technique.
tapisserie de broderie: France. Embroidered wall hanging.

tapisserie de petit point: France. Wall hanging worked in petit point.
tapiz: Ecuador and Guatemala. Tapestry.
tappert: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Germany. A man's gown with the sleeves edged in fur.
taqiyeh: Palestine. A man's white cotton skull cap worn under the libbadah.
taqsireh: Palestine. A woman's expensive short jacket, usually lined with a bold checked cotton. It is a square-cut, waist-length jacket with short sleeves. It is made of broadcloth, felt, velvet, or silk.
tara: *See* taatara.
tarabulsi: Palestine. Woman's colored sash.
tarahara: India. A single strand of big pearls.
taralapatibandha: India. Pearl necklace.
tarangaka: India. Ear ornament inset with rubies.
taratara: *See* taatara.
tarbi'ah: Palestine. Fine silk veil.
tarboosh: Arabia. Brimless felt skullcap of Greek origin.
tarbouch: Italy. Large, stiff, red or black fez decorated with suede.

tarbush istanbuli: Palestine. Man's tall, stiff hat shaped like an inverted flowerpot. It is worn by Ottoman officials, Turkish soldiers, and urbanites.

tarbush maghribi: Palestine. Man's red felt hat worn on top of the libbadah.

tarbuzi: India. Bottle green.

tarf: *See* turf.

tarfe: Obsolete term for brim of hat.

target: Scotland. The circular shield, ornamented with brass studs, carried by the Highlanders.

tarha: Egypt. Woman's head veil.

tarlatan: Thin, loosely woven, transparent, slightly stiffened muslin.

Tarleton helmet: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 1920s. Named for Sir Banastre Tarleton, a helmet with a leather skull, a peak, a puggaree-like sash on the bottom edge, and a fore-and-aft bearskin crest.

tarong-bugalong: Philippine Islands. Long skirt of pineapple cloth.

tarpus: Turkey. Woman's tall, pointed cap.

tarpya: India. A rough silk cloth.

tars: Obsolete silk fabric.

tarse: *See* tars.

tartan: Scotland. Twilled woolen or worsted plaid fabric woven in distinctive patterns and colors. It was originally worn only by members of the clan who bore the name of the chief or were his blood relatives.

tartan velvet: Short-napped velvet patterned in a tartan plaid.



tarbush istanbuli

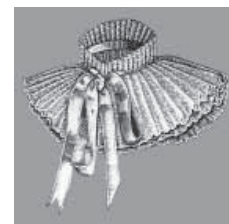
- tartanella:** Tartan plaid fabric made from a combination of cotton or linen and wool.
- tartarian:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1823, a soft, light fabric that supposedly never creased.
- tartarin:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Cloth from Tarsus that was very fine and costly.
- tartarine:** Silk fabric made by the Tartars.
- tartaryn:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Expensive fabric, composition unknown.
- tas van de Hooglanders:** Holland. Sporrán.
- tasca:** Italy. Pocket.
- Tasche:** Germany. Pocket.
- Taschentuch:** Germany. Handkerchief.
- tash:** East Indies. Silk and gold or silver thread fabric.
- tashashit:** Skullcap with tassel.
- tashka:** Russia. Sabretache.
- tasiemka:** *See* wstazka.
- tāsile:** *See* komānam.
- tasna:** Bosnia. Handbag.
- tassar:** 1. India. A good quality fabric. 2. *See* qatifah-i-purbi.
- tasse:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). One of overlapping plates forming the skirt in armor.
- tasseau:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Triangle of fabric, often black, that filled in the neckline.
- tassel:** *See* tasseau.
- tasseled handkerchief:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Pocket handkerchief trimmed with tassels at the corners. It often had fringed edge.
- tasses:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Small rectangular plates worn over the thigh in a suit of armor.
- tasset:** *See* tasse.
- tassettes:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Steel pieces attached to the bottom of the corselet and worn to protect the thighs in armor.
- tasso:** Italy. Badger fur.
- tasuki:** Japan. The cord used to tie up the kimono sleeves and still allow the arms freedom of movement.
- tászli:** Romania. Puckered collar.
- tatamis:** Thong sandal with a straw sole with a rubber bottom. The thongs are made of velvet.
- tatara:** New Zealand. Maori term for a cape with a white ground covered on the outside with black dried and curled flax.
- tatas:** *See* leading strings.
- tatbandpuri:** *See* qatifah-i-purbi.
- tātē ukō:** Ethiopia. Kafa king's crown.
- tātēn dībabō:** Ethiopia. King's parasol of bamboo and green cloth with a bamboo handle.
- tate-nishiki:** Japan. Nishiki with pattern woven in warp threads.
- tater:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Phonetic spelling for the tetour, a hood.
- tatibin:** Indonesia (Sumatra). Small, narrow ceremonial cloth.
- tatquevlug:** United States of America. Eskimo's sacred wooden mask.
- tattersall:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Introduced in 1891, a vividly checked fabric similar to horse cloth.
- tattersall vest:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1895 on, a man's single-breasted sport waistcoat in small checks. It had no collar, six buttons down the front, and four flap pockets.
- tatting:** Knotted lace worked with the fingers and a shuttle.
- tatting lace:** *See* tatting.
- tattsuke:** Japan. A style of trousers.
- tatua:** New Zealand. Maori generic term for belts.
- tatua-pupara:** New Zealand. Maori man's five- to six-inch-wide belt of woven flax.
- tau:** Indonesia (Timor). Indigo dye.
- taulima:** Samoa. Bracelet.
- taupe:** 1. Very dark, warm gray. 2. France. Mole.
- tauri:** New Zealand. Maori anklet or bracelet.
- tauri koomore:** New Zealand. Maori term for a wrist or ankle band.
- tautaliga:** Samoa. Earring.
- tauvae:** Samoa. Anklet.
- tavancher:** France. Breton for apron.
- tavestock:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Broadcloth.
- tavlin:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew word for clavi.
- tawar:** *See* qatifah-i-purbi.
- tawdry lace:** Obsolete name for lace or braid worn at neck as tie.
- tawney:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Yellowish tan color.
- Taxíria:** Greece. Full, ankle-length, silk knickers.
- tay áo:** Vietnam. Sleeve.
- tayu-kanoko:** Japan. Painted imitation of tied kanoko.
- tayyet sunnára:** Palestine. Woman's round, cotton crocheted cap. It is sometimes trimmed with glass beads or coins and is worn at home.
- tchapka:** *See* czapka.
- tche djenji:** Timbuktu. A C-shaped anklet with knobs on the ends of the C.
- tchédik:** Hebrew's soft boots.
- tcherkeska:** Russia. Lightweight, full-skirted wool coat.
- tdinjok:** Laos. Separately woven border attached to a woman's sarong.
- tea jacket:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1887, this jacket slowly replaced the teagown in popularity. Fitted in the back and loose in the front, it had tight sleeves trimmed with lace.
- tea rose:** Dainty yellowish pink.
- teagown:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Loose dress worn without corsets. It was commonly worn with a lace and muslin mob cap. Originally

- worn only by married women, in the 1880s it became an acceptable fashion for young ladies.
- teakete:** United States of America. Hawaiian term for jacket.
- tear:** Portugal. Weaver's loom.
- tebenna:** Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). This Etruscan wrap was a semi-circular cloak worn under one arm, over the other shoulder or around the back. Commonly made of wool with colored borders.
- techeleth:** Biblical (Unknown-30 C.E.). Hebrew word for the color sky blue. Made from a mollusk.
- tecidos:** Portugal. Textiles.
- teck:** *See* four-in-hand.
- teddies:** United States of America. *See* camibockers.
- teddybear coat:** Winter coat of alpaca pile fabric.
- teddy-bears:** United States of America. *See* camibockers.
- tegua:** Buckskin sandal.
- teia:** Portugal. Cloth; textile.
- teiliwr:** Wales. Tailor.
- tejadillo:** *See* touca.
- tejano:** Spain. Denim.
- tejedor:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Weaver.
- tejer:** Ecuador and Guatemala. To weave.
- tejido:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Fabric.
- tejido arrugado:** Spain. Seersucker.
- tejido calado:** Spain. Eyelet fabric.
- tejido con pelo largo:** Spain. Fleece.
- tejido de punto elástico:** Spain. Rib knit.
- tejido de punto liso:** Spain. Jersey.
- tejido esponjoso:** Spain. Terry cloth.
- tejido liso:** Spain. Jersey.
- tejón:** Spain. Badger fur.
- tekat menekat:** Malaysia. Gold and silver embroidery on velvet and silk.
- tekhelet:** Hebrew. Blue purple.
- tekko:** Japan. A hand protector; essentially a mitten with the fingertips cut off.
- tela:** 1. Italy. Linen. 2. *See* paño.
- tela caucho:** Ecuador. Synthetic fabric.
- tela cerata:** Italy. Oilcloth.
- tela de algodón mercerizado:** Spain. Tussore.
- tela de aspecto granulado:** Spain. Granite.
- tela de Jouy:** Spain. Toile de Jouy.
- tela de lino:** Italy. Linen cloth.
- tela grossolana:** Italy. Lockram.
- tela para carpa:** Spain. Canvas.
- tela Tagliata:** Italy. Cut linen edged with buttonhole stitches and linked into a guipure lace.
- tela tirata:** Italy. Drawn-thread work.
- telar de otale:** Guatemala. Woman's hip loom.
- telegraph blue:** Bustle (1865-1890 C.E.). In 1882, a color similar to cadet blue. It was named for the blue telegraph paper used in France.
- telescope parasol:** Directoire and First Empire (1790-1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1811, this parasol had a stick that could be lengthened by pulling it out like a telescope.
- telescope-crown hat:** Hat with high draped crown resembling a section of a telescope.
- telia rumal:** India. A square double-ikat headcloth or loincloth.
- tellex:** Greek (3000-100 B.C.E.). Hair binding worn by athletes.
- telpek:** Turkmenistan. Man's flamboyant cap shaped like a pillbox. It has a wide, turned-up brim.
- tembe:** *See* kere.
- tembleques:** Peru. Ornamental comb of very fine metal threads which tinkle as they move.
- temiak:** Eskimo jacket or coat.
- temple spectacles:** Early Georgian (1700-1750 C.E.). Introduced in 1727 by Edward Scarlett, London optician, these spectacles were held in place with rigid sidepieces.
- templers:** Late Gothic (1350-1450 C.E.). Ornamental bosses worn over the hair in chignons over the temples. They were held up by a band circling the head across the forehead.
- temples:** *See* templers.
- templettes:** *See* templers.
- tencel:** (1990-1999 C.E.). A fabric that drapes like rayon and takes dye well.
- tene:** *See* teniske.
- teneçir:** Turkmenistan. Temple pendants that hang on each side of an unmarried woman's face.
- Tenerife lace:** Canary Islands. Lace of wheel and circle design.
- ten-gallon hat:** Large, broad-brimmed cowboy hat.
- tenggak:** Ecuador. Necklace.
- tenida de gimnasia:** Spain. Gym suit.
- teñir:** Ecuador and Guatemala. To dye.
- teniske:** Bosnia. Sneakers.
- tenisowski:** Poland. Canvas shoes.
- tennis cloth:** United Kingdom. Bleached cotton, basket weave fabric.
- tennis flannel:** United Kingdom. Lightweight, worsted, twill weave fabric.
- tennis shoe:** Elizabethan (1550-1625 C.E.) to present. United Kingdom. Men's soft-soled shoes invented for playing tennis. In 1878, tennis shoes with India rubber soles were introduced for playing lawn tennis.
- tenugui:** Japan. A headcloth.
- tenzin-mage:** Meizi (1867-1912 C.E.). Japan. A woman's hairstyle.
- tephillin:** Hebrew. Two small leather or wooden boxes containing passages from the Pentateuch worn strapped to forehead and left arm in obedience to directions in the Pentateuch.
- terai hat:** Bustle (1865-1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1880s, a riding hat for wear in tropical lands. It was made of fur or wool felt with a short

- crown, a three- to five-inch brim and a metal vent through the crown for ventilation.
- terbi' a:** Palestine. Common veil of white, light silk or translucent cotton. It is worn over the shatweh.
- terciopelo:** 1. Guatemala and Mexico. Rayon velvet. 2. Ecuador and Spain. Velvet.
- terciopelo acordonado:** Spain. Gros velours.
- terciopelo aplastado:** Spain. Crushed velvet.
- terciopelo chifón:** Spain. Chiffon velvet.
- terciopelo con dibujo multicolor:** Spain. Genoa velvet.
- terciopelo de Utrecht:** Spain. Utrecht velvet.
- terciopelo en relieve:** Spain. Raised velvet.
- terciopelo labrado:** Spain. Cisele velvet.
- Teresa:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Popular in 1770s and 1780s, a ladies' light gauze scarf worn over the head. *See also* Thérèse.
- tergal:** Madagascar. Imported French polyester.
- terlik:** Turkey. Woman's soft leather indoor boots.
- terliz:** Spain. Drill.
- terra-cotta:** Red orange.
- terranine:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1886, a shade of brown.
- terre de Cuba:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Warm tan color.
- terre de Pologne:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Deep shade of yellow, almost brown.
- terre d'Égypte:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). France. Brick red.
- terrendam:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1806, an Indian muslin.
- terrier overcoat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1853, a man's pilot coat.
- terry cloth:** Soft cotton fabric with uncut loops on both sides, often used for toweling.
- Terylene:** (1940–1950 C.E.). First discovered in 1941, a polyester fiber produced in the United Kingdom.
- terzi:** *See* darzi.
- tesashi:** United States of American. Hawaii. Denim elbow-length arm protector.
- tesoura:** Portugal. Scissors.
- testière:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Metal skull-cap.
- tête de mouton:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Literally "sheep's head," a coiffure with the hair arranged close to the head in small, tight curls.
- teud-bhràghad:** Ireland. Collar.
- tewke:** *See* tuke.
- textile:** *See* textum.
- textum:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Cloth.
- teybaraten djendji:** Timbuktu. A prophyry ring worn above the elbow.
- thanapatta:** India. Breast band.
- thanh-lam:** Vietnam. Turquoise.
- thaub:** Turkey. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Woman's knee-length, long-sleeved robe worn belted at the waist.
- thawb:** Arabia. 1. Long or short sleeved robe. 2. General work for a garment.
- the:** Vietnam. Silk; gauze.
- theke:** Greece. Silk or gold bobbin lace.
- theo tie:** Open throated, tongueless shoe.
- Thérèse:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Loose head-dress shaped like a hood and worn over a tall bonnet. It continued in usage until 1840. *See also* Teresa.
- Thibet cloth:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1874, a soft, thick flannel with long goat's hair on the face.
- Thibetine:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1877, a fancy woolen fabric.
- thicksets:** Ireland. Coarse fustian with dense nap.
- thiers red:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1878, rich, dark garnet.
- thiet-hài:** Vietnam. Tap dance shoes.
- thi-kính:** Vietnam. Eyeglasses.
- thirmā:** India. White sheet worn by women as a wrap.
- thistle:** Reddish violet color.
- thistle-green:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, a new color.
- thistlewood:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Lightweight wood with knots used for parasol handles.
- thob:** Palestine. Man's plain, ankle-length shirt or tunic. The sleeves are cut very full to the wrist and are tied up with a shmar to keep them out of the way when working. The robe is worn hitched up in a leather belt.
- thob al-khidmah:** Palestine. Woman's plain dress.
- thob al-tal'ah:** Palestine. Woman's elaborately decorated dress.
- thob basitah:** Palestine. Woman's simple dress.
- thob mukhmal azraq:** Palestine. Woman's blue velvet thob.
- tholia:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Woman's hat with pointed crown and flat brim.
- thorakion:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Empress's coat of arms.
- thorex:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Corselet of metal plates fastened on cloth worn tight over the tunic.
- thorn:** Common blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*) often used for driving whips, walking sticks, and umbrella handles. Natural knots are left on the wood.
- thread lace:** Linen lace.
- threde:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English term for thread.
- three-decker:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1877 on, a three caped ulster.
- three-fold linen button:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1841 by John Aston, a button covered with three layers of linen.

- three-seamer:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1860 on, a man's round jacket with a center back seam and side seams (as opposed to the traditional five seam coat).
- three-stories-and-a-basement:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular name in 1886 for the very high crowned ladies' hats.
- thrown silk:** Needled silk made into thread.
- thrum:** Extremity of weaver's warp which cannot be woven.
- thrum cap:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cap knitted of thrum, popular with workmen.
- thrummed hat:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. A thrummed hat was made of felt or silk with a long nap. It was replaced by finer felt hats in the 1560s.
- thunder and lightning:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Worsted warp and woolen weft serge made in glaring colors. *See also* German serge.
- thung:** Laos and Thailand. Shoulder bag.
- thúy-ngoc:** Vietnam. Emerald.
- thymel:** United Kingdom. Literally "thumb stall," thymel is the source word for thimble.
- tí:** China. Orange red color.
- tì:** China. Silk and cotton fabric.
- tian 'éróng:** China. Velvet.
- tian ze:** China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.). Woman's festive headdress made of woven rattan or wire shaped like an inverted basket and covered with black gauze or silk net. It was trimmed with jeweled ornaments.
- tianlán:** China. Sky blue; azure.
- tianqing:** China. Reddish black.
- tiao tuo:** China. Jade bracelet.
- tiáoróng:** China. Corduroy.
- tiara:** Soft or metal crown in a narrow style. National headdress of southwest Asiatic nations.
- Tibet cloth:** Goat's hair fabric.
- Tibetisches Lamm:** Germany. Tibet lamb fur.
- tibi:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular from 1840 on, the loop that fastened button to button at the top of a coat instead of the usual button to buttonhole closure.
- tibilaes:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). High leggings worn by huntsmen or soldiers.
- tibiteika:** Uzbekistan. National symbol, a round, felt hat with a scalloped edge.
- ticket pocket:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Appearing after 1859, a small pocket for the rail ticket above the right flap pocket on the overcoat. In 1875, it was switched to the left side. In the 1890s, it appeared on the lounge jacket on the right side. In 1895, it appeared on morning coat.
- ticklenburg:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Coarse linen from Tecklenburg.
- tie-back skirt:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Trained day or evening skirt with tapes sewn into the side seams on the inside of the skirt. By tying these tapes together, the back was fluffed out and the front flattened, creating a hobble skirt.
- Tierfibeln:** (Fifth century B.C.E.). Austria. Brooches with quadrupeds modeled in the round.
- tifa:** Samoa. Mother-of-pearl.
- tiffany:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). 1. Thin transparent silk fabric. 2. Transparent gauze, muslin, or cobweb lawn.
- tifsireh:** Palestine. Satin stitch.
- tige d'aillet:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1882, light bronze green.
- tight:** Italy. Man's morning coat.
- tights:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Term used to refer to evening pantaloons.
- tight-slacks:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's trousers that were very tight at the knees and loose at the hem.
- tignon:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. A New Orleans word for a headwrap.
- tiin:** Thailand. Decorative border of a woven textile.
- tiin sin:** Laos. Supplemental lower skirt borders.
- tijajin d'mahduh:** Morocco. Jewish woman's coif of silver threads and cloisonné enamel.
- tikamist:** Tuareg. A man's long white cotton shirt.
- tikamist kore:** Tuareg. A man's embroidered indigo blue overgarment.
- tiki:** Australia. Maori woman's sacred neck pendant.
- t'ikita:** Bolivia. Octagon motif.
- tikka:** Arabia. Drawstring.
- tikkeh:** Palestine. The silk drawstring in sirwal. It is often elaborately trimmed.
- tilari:** India. A three-stringed necklace.
- tilavasa:** India. Brocade.
- tilbi:** Nigeria. A man's long shirt that is open at the sides.
- Tilbury hat:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1830s, a man's small hat with a high tapering crown, a flat top, and a narrow, round brim.
- tile red:** Bright red orange.
- tilleul:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1877, light green.
- tilmatli:** Mexico. 1. Cloak worn by the Tarahumara Indians. 2. Aztec man's mantle; basically a rectangle of fabric. There were 54 different styles.
- tilter:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Bustle where shirring that contained the springs was made of separate piece of fabric than the rest of the bustle. It was fitted to the figure with a belt.
- tilting-helm:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Large helmet worn over other armor helmets at tournaments.

- timbre:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). France. Skull of a helmet.
- timu:** New Zealand. Maori term for a rough, strong, serviceable cloak.
- tin Chiang Chiang Chau:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a slightly rough form of chau used for pants, bridal trousseaus, and birthday clothes. It was a very dark purplish red color.
- tinaku azul:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Indigo.
- tinbitech:** Palestine. Zigzag applique.
- tingmiak:** Denmark. Blouse.
- tini:** *See* kochi.
- tiñiska:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Dyed.
- tinsel printing:** India. Patterns created with gold powder mixed into roghan.
- tinte:** Ecuador and Guatemala. General term for dye.
- tintillano:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Italy. Woolen cloth dyed before it is spun.
- tintoriado:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Dyed.
- tinturar:** Ecuador and Guatemala. To dye.
- tinturero:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Dyer.
- tippet:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Streamer that hung from the sleeve of a garment. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). A short shoulder cape. 3. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Flat collar with long ends that hung down to the waist in front. It was made of silk or velvet and fur.
- tippling cane:** Cane with a concealed flask.
- tiputa:** Polynesia. A woman's serape-like garment that is 5 feet by 30 inches.
- tira:** Ecuador. Commercial tape trim.
- tira dorado:** Ecuador. Gilt thread.
- tiracolo:** Portugal. Shoulder belt; baldric.
- tirantes:** Spain. Braces; straps.
- tiraz band:** India. An ornamented braid that is used to decorate the upper part of the sleeve.
- tirchha:** India. Striped fabric used for trousers.
- tiretaine:** 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Fine wool fabric, often scarlet colored. 2. France. Linsey-woolsey.
- tirita:** India. Woman's diadem.
- tirkô:** Madagascar. T-shirt.
- tirodhana:** India. Woman's marriage dress; a long cloth wrapped around the body and worn girdled.
- tissu:** *See* étoffe.
- tissu satiné:** France. Sateen.
- tissue:** Any lightweight open fabric.
- tissue d'Alma:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, a new fabric.
- tissue gingham:** Lightweight semitransparent gingham.
- tissue taffeta:** Fine lightweight taffeta.
- tissutier-rubanier:** France. Maker of weavings, trims, and ribbons.
- titi:** Polynesia. A girdle of plant leaves.
- titian:** Red or reddish brown.
- titi-le-'au:** Polynesia. A man's apron of leaves from the ti plant.
- tittirapattika:** India. A shoe shaped like a partridge wing.
- Titus haircut:** Short fuzzy haircut.
- tiu camisa:** Ecuador. A man's handmade shirt.
- tjap:** Indonesia. Fabric with block-work print made by men.
- tjeld:** Norway. Woman's shawl, usually striped.
- tjindai:** Indonesia. Sa'dan-Toraja term for batik cloth.
- tkan':** Russia. Cloth.
- tkanina:** 1. Poland. Fabric. 2. Bosnia. Fabric.
- tkanina dziana:** Poland. Jersey fabric.
- tkanitsa:** Bulgaria. Belt worn over the waistband. It is woven in multicolored wool with geometric ornaments.
- tl'aakal:** Navajo. Skirt.
- tlahuiztli:** Aztec. Fitted garment worn by warriors.
- tlws:** Wales. Jewel.
- to hoá-hoc:** Vietnam. Artificial silk.
- tobacco cloth:** Loosely woven cotton fabric similar to cheesecloth.
- toban:** Ireland. Gaelic word for cowl or hood.
- tobe:** 1. Africa. White cotton shirt that reaches the ankles. A man's tobe is blue cotton, while a woman's is blue, black, or red. 2. Ethiopia. A cotton sheet worn as a wrap.
- tobi:** Nigeria. Yoruba woman's strip of cloth worn pleated from waist to knees as an undergarment.
- tobin:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Striped wool or silk fabric made in Norwich. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Twilled silk similar to florentine. 3. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Heavy twilled silk.
- tobine:** *See* tobin.
- toboggan:** Norway. Man's black wadmal coat trimmed with black velvet with a high collar and silver buttons down the center front and around the cuffs.
- toboggan cap:** Long knitted cap worn when tobogganing.
- toby ruff:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's chiffon or lisse neck ruff gathered into two or three layers and tied at the throat with a ribbon for day wear.



toby ruff

toca: Spain. Wimple.

toca de camino: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Traveling headdress.

tocado: Spain. Headgear.

tocapu: Bolivia. Incan waist high row of ornamental squares on ccahua.

- tocco:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Italy. Bright red cap with turned up brim worn by Florentine citizens.
- tochtlaten:** Holland. Muttonchop whiskers.
- tock:** *See* toque.
- tocoyales:** Guatemala. Colored yarns woven into women's hair.
- tocuyo:** Peru. Coarse cotton cloth.
- toda:** India. Anklet.
- Todenkopf:** Germany. An armored headpiece with piercing over the eyes, nose, and mouth in the manner of a skull.
- toer:** Holland. *See* poffer.
- toering:** South Africa. Pagoda-shaped cane hat.
- toffel:** Sweden. Slipper.
- tøffel:** Denmark. Slipper.
- toga:** 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Basic garment that was the signature garment of the Roman citizen. It was characteristically white and varied in size from its beginnings in 200 B.C.E. (16' by 6') to its largest size in 400 C.E. (21' by 6'). It was cut in a semi-circle and worn draped around the body in a variety of styles. It finally went out of fashion because of its inconvenience due to size and elaborate drapery. 2. Poland. Judge's robe.
- toga candida:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Plain bleached white wool toga worn by candidates for political office. It was sometimes whitened with chalk.
- toga contabulatum:** *See* toga umbo.
- toga gabiana:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Tight-fitting toga worn with one fold over the head and the other end around the hips to form belt.
- toga palmata:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Toga embroidered with a palm branch pattern and worn only for special ceremonies.
- toga picta:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Official toga of the emperor; a purple toga embroidered in gold.
- toga praetexta:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Toga worn by senators, some officials, and priests. It had a purple band woven on the edge.
- toga pulla:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Toga worn for mourning or sacrifice. It was black, dark gray, or brown. It was worn by accused persons and the lower classes.
- toga pura:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Worn by Roman citizens, a toga made of natural-colored wool with no ornamentation.
- toga sordida:** *See* toga pulla.
- toga trabea:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Worn by equestrian knights, a small toga with a red or purple stripe.
- toga umbo:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Ordinary toga with a red or purple band that was popular toward the end of the second century C.E. It was worn draped so as to create a pocket or pouch in front. It became fashionable with the high dignitaries in the end of the second century C.E.
- toga virilis:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Worn by young males, aged 14 to 16, an all-white wool toga.
- toghe:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Italy. Man's shoulder cape reaching to the feet and worn gathered at the breast.
- toi:** *See* banat.
- tøi:** Denmark. *See* kløede.
- toil colbert:** France. Basket cloth.
- toile:** *See* étoffe.
- toile à gros poil:** France. Crash.
- toile cirée:** France. Oilcloth.
- toile d'Alsace:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1876, a soft, unglazed cotton fabric.
- toile de jouy:** Literally "cloth of joy," an elaborate design on cotton, linen, or silk.
- toile de lin:** France. Linen.
- toile de religieuse:** France. Nun's veiling.
- toile de soie:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1898, a thick silk and cotton blend, thick ribbed fabric shot with two colors.
- toile de Valeuce:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, a poplin-like fabric.
- toile d'esprit:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1879, a delicate spotted lace.
- toile grossière:** France. Lockram.
- toile Nankin:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1863, a mixed unfigured fabric for travel, generally in brown or gray.
- toile peinte:** France. Painted cotton fabric.
- toilet:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Loose linen wrapper worn by men when being shaved. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). A loose wrapper worn by women when having their hair or wig styled.
- toilet cap:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man's plain nightcap worn when being barbered.
- toilinet:** Wool weft and cotton and silk warp fabric used for waistcoats.
- toilnette:** *See* toilinet.
- toilonette:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1810, a fine wool fabric similar to merino.
- toise mouvante:** France. Telescopic measuring cane.
- tok:** France. Breton for hat.
- t'okbaji:** Korea. Bib.
- tokeine:** United States of America. Hawaiian term for stockings.
- toley:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Scarlet.
- t'oljanggap:** Korea. Fur gloves.
- toll-cnaip:** Ireland. Gaelic word for buttonhole.
- toloboni:** Romania. Boots.
- tolomi:** Timbuktu. A spiral shaped gold earring.
- t'olshil:** Korea. Woolen yarn.
- tolsil:** Korea. Worsted.
- t'ol-sil:** Korea. Woolen yarn.

toma: Ashanti. Waist beads.

tombeaux: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. The distinctive design on the chest of a Zouave's jacket.

tombodama: Japan. Complex multicolored glass beads.

tombolo: Italy. Lace-pillow.

tom-bons: Afghanistan. Cotton trousers cut very full in the waist and hips and tapering to a snug fit at the ankles.

tonaca: *See* tunica.

tonach: Ireland. Gaelic word for garment.

tonder lace: Denmark. Drawn work lace on muslin.

toneelkijker: Holland. Opera glasses.

tong xiu kai: China. Wei, Jin, Southern and Northern dynasties. Tubular mail coat made of scale- or shell-shaped pieces. It was joined at the sides with two tubular sleeves.

tongbok: Korea. Winter clothes.

tongs: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States of America. Coarse cotton or linen overalls.

tongue pump: (1910–1920 C.E.). Introduced in 1914, a colonial pump with no throat ornament.



tonlet
(15th and 16th century)
See also photospread
(Armor).
Dover Publications

tonlet: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Horizontal band used to form a short armored skirt. 2. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) and Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). A short armored skirt.

tonnag: Scotland. Tartan square worn by women over the shoulders and fastened on the breast.

tontillo: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Spain. Heavy farthingale of steel hoops. It was replaced in the

late 17th century with a lighter version.

toocke: *See* toque.

toog: Holland. Cassock.



top boot

toopuni: Australia. Maori dog-skin cloak with dark body and white hair on the side and neck borders.

toorua: Australia. Maori two-layer sandal of Cordyline.

toothpick: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Extremely pointed toe of man's shoe.

top: *See* toupee.

top boot: 1. Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Boot made from a black leather with the flesh side down. It had a strap around the knee. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) through Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Snugly

fitted boot with buff or white leather tops.

top button: Button with only the face gilded.

top frock: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Worn from 1830 on, man's overcoat cut like a frock coat. It was commonly double breasted.

topas: Ireland. Gaelic word for topaz.

topaz: 1. Semiprecious stone of varying shades of yellow. 2. A clear brown.

topaza: *See* kopako.

topazo: *See* kopako.

topazon: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Chrysolite.

topee: 1. Pith hat. 2. *See* topi.

topi: 1. India. Generic term for a hat. 2. Nepal. Man's flat, woven wool hat with a round rolled brim.

topiwala: India. Literally "hat man," an Indian term used to describe a European (as opposed to pagri-wala, a turban man).

topo: Spain. Mole.

topola: Nigeria. Yoruba woman's expensive crimson cloth with perforated edges that is used as a bridal cloth.

topper: Woman's mid-thigh length overcoat.

topuni: New Zealand. Maori term for a cloak of the skins of black haired dogs.

toque: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) and Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Woman's head scarf or coif. 2. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Worn from 1815 to 1820, a triangular frame over which the woman's hair was arranged. 3. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Snug turban shaped hat worn outdoors or for evening. It could be made of silk, satin, or straw. 4. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Soft, draped, snug woman's hat. It was sometimes trimmed with flowers or feathers. 5. *See* tuque.

toque à la Basile: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's hat style.

toque à la Grande Pretesse: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's hat style.

toque à la Susanne: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's hat style.

toque à l'Iphigénie: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Woman's hat style.

toque de fourrure: France. Busby.

toquet: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's small satin or velvet toque with a small brim turned up in front and trimmed with an ostrich feather. It was worn for evening on the back of the head.

toquette: France. High crowned bulky turban.

toque-turban: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1840s, a woman's turban shaped like a toque and worn for evening.

toquilla: Fiber used in Panama hats.

toraco: (1920–1930 C.E.). A man's sleeveless shirt.

toran: India. A fabric door hanging; long embroidered flap on the lower edge of a helmet.

tora-tora: Indonesia. Necklace of crocodile's teeth worn by Sa'dan-Toraja hunter.

torchon lace: Coarse, durable bobbin lace of linen or cotton.

toreadoll pajamas: (1960–1970 C.E.). United States of America. Woman's sleep pajamas with mid-calf-length pants.

toreador hat: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). Woman's circular, shallow crowned hat of felt or straw. It was worn with a net.

toreador pants: (20th century). Women's pants snug-fitting to the knee where they button.

torebka damska: Poland. Handbag.

t'orot: Korea. Fur (woolen) garment.

torque: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Necklace in the form of an ornamented circle.

torquēs: *See* monile.

torsade: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. Introduced in 1840, a twisted fringe trim. 2. Twisted or braided coronet of velvet or tulle with long lappets for evening wear. It was introduced in 1864.

tortoiseshell: Brownish yellow, semi-transparent turtle shell once used for accessories. Now banned in the United States of America where a faux tortoiseshell of plastic is used.

toruphulli: India. Lemon yellow.

torzal: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Cord.

tosaek: Korea. Pink.

tosca net: Firm, durable net.

toshikhana: India. Storehouse seal used to mark backs of chintzes used in India.

totnamaksin: Korea. Patten.

totoga: Samoa. Accessories.

totsin: Korea. Overshoe.

tof'urak taenggi: Korea. Woman's hair ribbon. This style was adopted from the Chinese.

tóu jim: China. Curved neck opening on a gown.

tou tu: *See* doudu.

touaille: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). France. Soft wimple.

touca: Portugal. Hood.

toujin: China. Scarf.

toupee: 1. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Roll facing the back on the forehead of a man's wig. 2. Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Fringe or forehead frizz of fake hair.

toupet: *See* toupee.

tour de cheveux: France. Fake hair worn on the front of the head.

touret: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Originally woman's veil covering the forehead. Later it was a mourning headdress consisting of a veil in two pieces; one piece covering the top of the face, the second covering the chin (later called the barrette). In the 16th century, the term referred only to the edge of the veil.

touret de nez: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). France. Band of fabric attached to the earflaps of the hood and covering the eyes. It had a pane of crystalline allowing the wearer to see. It was worn in winter.

tourie: A tuft or small pompon on the top of a cap or bonnet.

tourmaline: Semiprecious stone varying from red to green.

tournure: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Bustle made with steel springs placed inside the shirring around the back of the petticoat. The term was commonly used as a polite term for the bustle.

tournure

tourterelle: 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Mushroom brown. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Turtledove color.

tovaglia: 1. *See* bavolet. 2. Italy. Woman's folded head-dress of white linen.

tow: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United States of America. Rough finished fabric.

tow cloth: First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United States of America. Rough linen fabric made from short fibers remaining from combed flax.

town blouse: (1920–1930 C.E.) Long, V-necked, short sleeved overtunic popularly worn with suits.

toyama: Japan. Literally "distant mountain," type of kesa decorated with cloudlike patterns in patchwork and stitches.

toyo: Shiny, rice-paper straw.

tozali: Nigeria. Powdered antimony used as an eye shadow.

traad: Denmark. Thread.

trabea: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Brocaded scarf worn by consuls in Basilean period of the Byzantine.

tracht: Austria. General term referring to folk dress.

tråd: Sweden. Thread.

Trafalgar dress: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Named for the Battle of Trafalgar in 1806, a white satin evening gown trimmed with silver.

Trafalgar turban: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Named for the Battle of Trafalgar in 1806, a woman's evening turban embroidered with the name of Nelson.

Träger: Germany. Braces.

traguardo: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Visor.

traheen: Ireland. Soleless stocking.

trahilia: Greece. Dickey.

trailer thread lace: Czechoslovakia. Bobbin lace made from very fine flaxen thread.

traje: Portugal. Dress; clothes.

traje de baño: Spain. Swimsuit.

traje de baño de dos piezas: Spain. Bikini.

- traje de baño de una pieza:** Spain. Maillot.
- traje de novia:** Spain. Bridal gown.
- traka:** *See* vrpca.
- trancinha:** Portugal. Narrow braid.
- trang bong:** Vietnam. Pure white.
- trang nõn:** Vietnam. Very white.
- transformation:** (1910–1920 to 1920–1930 C.E.). Worn 1914–1927, a natural-looking wig worn by women with thinning hair.
- transparent velvet:** Rayon fabric with rayon or silk back, usually crush-resistant finish. Transparent when held to light.
- trapeze:** (1950–1960 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced by Yves St. Laurent in 1958, a woman's short dress with free tent-shaped back and high belted front.
- trappers:** *See* tappert.
- trapphant:** *See* tappert.
- trapuntato:** Italy. Quilted.
- trapunto:** A dimensional design created by parallel stitches that are stuffed with yarn or batting.
- traquenard:** *See* paniers.
- Traue:** Germany. Mourning.
- Trauring:** Germany. Wedding ring.
- trawerbandes:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Mourning bands.
- treble ruff:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn in 1813 and later, a ruff made from three full layers of pointed lace or sheer muslin edged with lace. It fastened at the back of the neck.
- treille:** Belgian name for ground.
- treillis:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Buckram.
- tremolanti:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Small pieces of decorative work often used on head-dresses.
- Tremont hat:** (1940–1950 C.E. to 1950–1960 C.E.). Worn 1947–1952, a man's hat with a tapered crown, center crease, and a narrow brim.
- trench coat:** Loose, rainproof overcoat with many pockets and flaps.
- trencher hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1806, a woman's silk hat with a triangular brim that rose to a point in the center front.
- trenerka:** Bosnia. Sweatshirt.
- trepats:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Perforated.
- trousse:** France. Plait.
- Tresse:** Germany. Galloon.
- tressoir:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Golden plait of silk worked with metal and gems.
- tresson:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Headdress or caul of net, often ornamented.
- tressour:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Chaplet of gold or material.
- treugolka:** Russia. Tricorne.
- trews:** Scotland. Snug-fitting breeches with stockings attached.
- triangle fold:** Handkerchief folded so that only one corner shows out of a pocket.
- tribon:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Small oblong cloak worn by Spartan adult males (age 12 and over), often as the only garment.
- tricô:** Portugal. Stockinet; jersey.
- tricolette:** Knitted rayon, silk, or cotton. Fabric similar to jersey cloth.
- tricolina:** Portugal. Kind of poplin.
- tricorn:** Three cornered hat with upturned brim.
- tricornio:** Spain. Tricorne.
- tricornio:** Italy. Tricorne.
- tricot:** Soft, ribbed fabric.
- tricot de Berlin:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1808, a very light knitted fabric similar to cotton gauze.
- tricotã:** Portugal. Tricot.
- tricotine:** Soft, firm worsted fabric similar to gabardine.
- trieu-phuc:** Vietnam. Court dress.
- trikarnas:** India. Man's earring made of three interlocking rings.
- triko:** Bosnia. Tights.
- Trikot:** Germany. Tricot.
- trilby:** (1930–1939 C.E.). United States of America. Man's unlined felt hat.
- Trilby hat:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.) to present. United Kingdom. Man's soft, black felt hat named for the hat worn by Beerbohm Tree when he played Svengali.
- trim insertion:** Embroidered lace or fabric in which a ribbon passes through vertical slits.
- trimming à la greque:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1862, a form of key pattern in ruched ribbon.
- trina:** Italy. Originally a three pointed lace; today it refers to any lace. *See also* merletto.
- trinzale:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Fine cloth worn over the hair.
- tripe:** Obsolete term for fabric woven like velvet.
- triphalka:** India. Necklace of three gems or a gem set in three or five gold leaves.
- triple ruff:** *See* treble ruff.
- triple voile:** *See* ninon.
- tripoline:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1874, a twilled satin turc.
- trip-sammet:** Switzerland. Mock velvet.
- triubhas:** *See* trius.
- triubhsair:** Ireland. Gaelic word for trousers.
- trius:** Ireland. Close-fitting, ankle-length pants with strap under the instep. Some end above the knees.
- triveni:** India. Necklace made of three strings.



trilby

trocadero: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Orange color.

troche: Button set with three or more jewels.

tro-c'houzoug: France. Breton for necklace.

Troddelchen: Germany. Tassel.

troighthíní: *See* mairtíní.

Trolldals-trøya: Norway. Literally “Troll Valley coat,” man’s red, double-breasted short coat with long sleeves and wide revers.

trollekant: Simple bobbin lace made with a thick gimp thread.

trolley lace: English bobbin lace.

trollopee: Obsolete word for negligee.

trollopée: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Long, flowing gown worn open in front and drawn up in back.

trolly cap: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman’s indoor cap trimmed with trolley lace.

trolly lace: *See* trolley lace.

trompeurs: *See* liars.

Tropenhelm: Germany. Sun helmet.

tropenhelm: Holland. Pith helmet.

troqilla: Bolivia. Sombrero band.

trotcozy: Scotland. Cowl-like wrap used to cover the head and shoulders while riding.

trotteur: (1900–1909 C.E.). Introduced by Paul Poiret, a walking skirt above ankle length.

trouse: Trousers, trews, or knee-breeches.

trouser press: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Set of two long flat boards between which a pair of trousers was laid. Boards were tightened together, thus creasing the trousers fashionably down the front of the trouser leg.

trouser stretcher: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Appliance used to stretch the leg of trousers when they were not being worn. One type consisted of an oblong steel loop placed in the end of the trouser leg. Another form was a wooden frame that tightly held each end of the garment and stretched it lengthwise.

trouserettes: Bloomers.

trousers: First worn by the early horse-riding steppe people, introduced to Western world by Italians in 16th century. They were accepted as informal dress in the Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.). They became a part of semi-formal dress around 1815 and became worn commonly after 1830.

trousers: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Common name for men’s undergarment (drawers).

trousseau: France. Household linens to accompany the bride.

troussoir: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Hook used to lift the long gowns worn by women.

troussoire: *See* chatelaine.

trou-trou: France. Trim insertion.

trouwing: Holland. Wedding ring.

trovrec’h: France. Breton for bracelet.

trowses: *See* trousers.

trowsus: *See* llodrau.

trrsa: India. Necklace made of three strings.

tru: Vietnam. Military helmet.

truc-bâu: Vietnam. Calico.

truffe: *See* truffeau.

truffeau: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). False hair or pads used to fill out the natural hairline. May also have referred to ornaments of gold to wear on a necklace.

truis-bhràghad: Ireland. Gaelic word for necklace.

trunk hose: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Upper hose that extend to the upper thigh.

trung sáo: Vietnam. Light blue colored.

trus: Ireland. Gaelic word for belt or girdle.

trusgan: Ireland. Gaelic word for clothes or a suit of clothes.

trusses: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Tight venetian breeches.

trutag: Ireland. Gaelic word for wet weather cape.

trykotaze: Poland. Hosiery.

trykoty: Poland. Tights.

trzewik: Poland. Shoe.

tsala: Nigeria. Trousers with a wide drawstring waist and long narrow legs.

tsan: *See* zan.

tsangia: Greece. Leather boots lined with wool.

tsarvouli: Bulgaria. Leather sandals.

tsavága: Norway. Red, yellow, and green vuoddaga that end in tassels.

tsaxínia: *See* Taxíria.

tselévo: Greece. Dirty stain.

tsemeri: Greece. A woman’s triangular scarf with a rolled section in front.

tsepen: Bulgaria. Satin stitch.

tshapan: Hungary and Turkestan. Kandys-type garment.

tshoga: Punjab. Kandys-type garment of brown camel wool.

tsípes: Greece. Large pins for the headdress.

tsithsith: Hebrew. Tassels. Regarded as sign of orthodoxy.

tsitseróna: Greece. Long, red, silk kerchief.

tsubo-ori: Japan. Karaori kosode worn with the hem tucked into the hakama.

tsujigahana: Japan. Popular in the late 16th century, the kosode style.

tsumugi: Japan. Handspun silk fabric; pongee.

tsupári: Greece. Red fez.

tsupráci: Greece. Silver belt buckle.



tshapan



tshoga

- tsurápe:** Greece. White cotton bridal stockings.
- tsuzure-nishiki:** Japan. Early tapestry-weave brocade, sometimes with touches of gold.
- tsuzure-ori:** Japan. Literally “vine weaving,” tapestry weave.
- tti:** *See* ribon.
- ttisnu:** Bolivia. Woven strap on ch’uspa.
- ttoljam:** Korea. Woman’s hair ornament of gilt metal, semi-precious stones, pearls, and cloisonné. Worn in sets of three.
- ttuggong:** *See* moja.
- tu kartu:** New Zealand. Maori term for a woman’s belt or waist-girdle of 10 or 12 plaited strands of sweet grass.
- tuaka:** New Zealand. Maori term for feather quills used as needles.
- tuapora:** *See* pora.
- tūba:** Lithuania. Felt.
- tubao:** Philippine Islands. Turban.
- tubayt:** Palestine. Cotton sateen.
- tubbeck:** Burma. Woman’s sash, usually red.
- tubsi:** Palestine. White fabric with two red silk or cotton stripes on the border.
- tubular necktie:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Patented in 1852, a necktie woven in a tube.
- Tuch:** Germany. Woolen cloth.
- tüchli:** Switzerland. White church headdress.
- tuck:** *See* toque.
- tuck embroidery:** Embroidery made by applying one fabric to another with different stitches.
- tucked skirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1895, a woman’s day skirt with a front wide box pleat, pleats in the back stiffened with horsehair, and side pleats.
- tucker:** 1. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Narrow piece of cloth used to fill in the décolletage of a woman’s gown. 2. Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). White trim on the neckline of a décolleté gown.
- tudor cape:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman’s circular cape with a pointed yoke and a velvet Medici collar. It was commonly made of embroidered fabric.
- tufel’:** *See* tuflja.
- tuflja:** Russia. Slipper.
- tuft:** 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Tassel. 2. Tassel on a mortarboard.
- tuftaffeta:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United States. Taffeta with chenille stripe worn in New United Kingdom.
- tufted dimity:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Fustian with tufted surface commonly used for petticoats.
- t’ugu:** *See* ch’olmo.
- tu-hou:** New Zealand. Maori term for a rude apron of shrub leaves worn by priests.
- tuichje:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Items worn on the chatelaine.
- tuikkoji:** Korea. Floral motif hairpins.
- tuil-aodach:** Ireland. Gaelic word for apron.
- tuille:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Hinged steel plates attached by straps to the tassels in medieval armor. They helped to protect the thighs.
- tuillinn:** Ireland. Gaelic word for canvas.
- tuithoed:** Holland. Poke bonnet.
- tujurka:** Russia. Generally leather, a casual jacket.
- Tukanitsa:** Bulgaria. Man’s patterned, checkered, or striped waistband worn over a long coat or under a short jacket.
- tuke:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Canvas or a similar fabric.
- tukula:** Zaire. Powdered camwood which is mixed with water or oil to use as a cosmetic.
- tul:** Spain. Tulle.
- tulakoti:** India. Heavy anklets with enlarged ends at their meeting point.
- tulapansi:** India. A lightweight cotton from central India.
- tulapunnika:** India. A shoe padded with cotton wool for warmth.
- tulband:** Holland. Turban.
- tule:** Holland. Tulle.
- tulip collar:** Roll collar, often with petal effect.
- tulis:** Indonesia. Hand-drawn form of batik done by women.
- tulle:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.) to present. France. Fine meshed net first made by machine in 1768 in Nottingham. It was named for the city Tulle, first place it was manufactured.
- tullmas:** Bolivia. Braid ties.
- tulup:** Russia. Long sheepskin coat.
- tuly:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Silk or thread fabric.
- tuman:** Iran. Woman’s skirt worn over a petticoat (ic tuman) and under an outer skirt (ust tuman).
- tumana:** *See* ijara.
- tumatukuru:** New Zealand. Maori term for a snaddla-legging combination garment.
- tu-maurea:** New Zealand. Maori term for a bright reddish yellow belt.
- tumbaga:** Colombia. Gold-copper alloy.
- tumbe:** Peru. Blanket worn as a shawl or mantle.
- tumpal:** Indonesia. A line of triangles that indicates the fringe end of the patola.
- tu-muka:** New Zealand. Maori term for a belt of 12 strands of dressed flax fiber. Four are white, four black, and four red.
- tundikeri:** India. A fine muslin.
- tundra:** Romania. White or black winter jacket with no trim.

tunece: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's tunic or woman's gown of a dark color. Also refers to a form of nightwear worn by monks. Valuable enough to be bequeathed by 10th century.



tunic

tunic: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Loose body garment similar to the kirtle. 2. Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Man's loose knee-length coat that buttoned down the front. It was worn with a waistcoat. It was introduced to United Kingdom by Charles II. 3. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1840s and 1850s,

a boy's jacket fitted to the waist, below which it flared into a gathered or pleated skirt. The sleeves were elbow or wrist length. It was worn with ankle- or knee-length trousers.

tunic à la juive: *See* tunic à la mameluck.

tunic à la mameluck: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Popular in 1801 and 1802, a woman's short tunic with short or long sleeves. *See also* juive.

tunic à la Romaine: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. High-waisted, long, gauze or lawn tunic with long sleeves.

tunic dress: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Dress with a tunic-like overskirt. It was worn in various lengths and designs.

tunic shirt: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Patented in 1855, a man's shirt that opened all the way down the front so that it did not have to go on over the head.

tunic skirt: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 1890–1899 C.E. United Kingdom. Popular from 1856 on, a double skirt. In 1850s, the overskirt was trimmed with lace, the lower with a deep flounce. In 1897, the style reappeared minus the trim.

tunica: 1. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Man's wool or linen knee-length garment with short or long sleeves. It was sometimes ornamented with clavi or segmentae. 2. Italy. Tunic. 3. Holland. Tunic.

túnica: Portugal. Tunic.

tunica alba: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). White tunic.

tunica augusticlavia: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Worn by Equites; a tunic with narrow stripes.

tunica interior: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). 1. Another name for the colobium. 2. Innermost tunic, worn next to the body, and cut the same width from top to bottom. It was first made of wool and later made of cotton or silk.

tunica intima: *See* tunica interior.

tunica laticlavia: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Worn by the senators, a tunic with broad stripes.

tunica manicata: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Long sleeved tunic.

tunica palmata: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Tunica richly embroidered with gold embroideries of palm branches and worn as part of official garb of the emperor. It was usually worn ungirdled.

tunica taleris: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Ankle-length tunic with long, loose sleeves. It was popular during the fourth century C.E.

tunicle: Ecclesiastical garb. Narrow sleeved dalmatic worn by deacons at Mass.

tuniek: *See* tunica.

tunika: Germany and Poland. Tunic.

tuniquer: France. Tunic.

tuniquer à la Juive: *See* tunic à la mameluck.

tunnava: India. A tailor.

Tuoch: Germany. Cloth.

Tuoh: *See* Fane.

tuósè: China. Camel color; light tan.

tupele: Lithuania. Slipper.

tupu: 1. Ecuador. Shawl pin. 2. Peru. Large silver pin.

tupullina pichu jerguita: Ecuador. A small straight pin used to secure the pichu jerga.

tupy: *See* topi.

tuque: Canada. Long knitted tube of a hat worn for winter sports.

turamaggie: Korea. Long overcoat that ties on the right breast and reaches to eight inches from the ground.

turban: Scarf usually of fine linen worn wound around the head. The Mohammedan versions are from 20 to 30 inches wide and 6–9 yards long or as large as 6–8 inches wide and 10–50 yards long.

turban bonnet: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. In the 1780s, a woman's hat with no brim and a very high crown. It had three feathers and a sash that tied at the top back.

turban-diademe: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. Thin headband of muslin, velvet, brocade, silver moiré, satin, or silver gauze.

turbante: Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Turban.

turchino: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Turquoise blue.

turco poplinnes: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1867, a wool fabric with a soft, silky sheen.

turesu: *See* kin koot.

turf: 1. Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Turn-up or facing of a hood or sleeve. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Turn-up of a cap.

turf hat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's hat with tall crown, a flat top, and broad brim that turned up on the sides.

turin velvet: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1860, a silk and wool fabric similar to terry.

Türken-kappen: Switzerland. Head cloths made for export to Turkey.

- turkey bonnet:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Tall cylindrical brimless hat.
- turkey gown:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Long coat with long narrow sleeves that was worn loose or fastened down the front with loops or buckles. It was most commonly worn as a lay gown and was later worn by Puritan ministers.
- turkey red:** 1. Red dye made from vegetable madder or synthetic madder. 2. Plain red calico dyed with turkey red.
- turkils:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Turquoise.
- Turkish brilliantine:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1870, a wool fabric similar to beaver mohair.
- Turkish point lace:** *See* oyah.
- Turkish polonaise:** *See* Irish polonaise.
- Turkish turban:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular in 1808, a turban made of folds of silk and gauze.
- turkus:** Poland. Turquoise.
- turnkrone:** Jewish bride's traditional bold headband set with little towers.
- turno:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Spinning wheel.
- turnover:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Woman's head kerchief.
- turquesa:** Portugal. Turquoise, the gemstone.
- turquoise:** Greenish green blue.
- turra:** *See* turro.
- turrah:** India. Crested plume of gold or silver worn on top of the turban.
- turrā-i-mārwaḍī:** India. Flounced feathered tassels of gold, tied on the right side of the turban.
- turret bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bodice with the basque cut into tabs.
- turri:** *See* turrah.
- turro:** India. The fanlike projection made by the end of the turban.
- turudam:** India. A muslin.
- turumagi:** Korea. Man's long overcoat.
- tus:** India. The color gray.
- tusbahh:** Somalia. Muslim prayer beads.
- tusc:** Poland. Mascara.
- tuscan:** Fine, yellow straw. When woven into lacelike braids, one of the finest braids. It was named for Tuscany, Italy, where it originated.
- tüsjö:** Romania. Wide leather belt.
- tussah:** Strong, lightweight fiber or the cloth woven or tussah fiber.
- tusseh:** *See* tussah.
- tussoire:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Chain and clasp combination which hung from the waist and were used to hold up one side of the long skirt.
- tussore:** *See* tussah.
- tussore de Longchamps:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1870, a reversible silk pongee; violet on one side, ecru on other.
- tusuk:** *See* talede.
- tuszo:** Hungary. Very wide leather belt made of tanned or smeared horse or cattle hide.
- tuta:** (1920–1930 C.E.). Italy. Designed by an Italian artist around 1926 as a protest against the vagaries of fashion, it was not very popular. It was an all-in-one, buttoned, belted jumpsuit.
- tutki:** India. A parrot green color.
- tuttulik:** Boot with caribou soles. Worn by Inuits for inland hunting.
- tutu:** Very full, short overskirt worn by ballerinas.
- tutu mu'u:** United States of America. Hawaii. A loose-fitting gown with a high neckline, yoke, and gath-ered bodice. It may be knee or ankle length.
- tutulus:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Woman's coiffure where the hair is piled in a conical shape on the top of the head.
- tuu hangoroa:** Australia. Maori girdle of shells.
- tuu kaaretu:** Australia. Maori woman's girdle of per-fumed Hierochloe redolens.
- tuu maro:** Australia. Maori rough girdle of flax tow.
- tuu muka:** Australia. Maori decorative girdle of dressed flax fiber.
- tuu ure:** Australia. Maori penis string attached to waist belt.
- tuumatakuru:** Australia. Maori sandal and legging combination.
- tuutum:** Ghana. The color black.
- tuxedo:** Man's formal evening jacket. It is named for its first official presentation at the Tuxedo Park Club.
- tuyn:** Vietnam. Tulle.
- túyt-xo:** Vietnam. Tussah; tussore.
- tweed:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Soft, lightweight, wool fabric. It was so named in the 1830s when a Scottish clerk misread tweel (twill).
- tweedside:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United King-
dom. Popular from 1858 on, a man's loose, single-breasted, high button lounge jacket. It varied in length from hip to thigh and had patch or slit pockets.
- tweedside overcoat:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1850s, a knee-length tweedside jacket.
- Twelve Apostles:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Sweden. Collar bandolier belt carrying 12 charges for a musket.
- Twenty Grands:** *See* brogans.
- twill weave:** Strong weave characterized by a diagonal ridge running from lower left to upper right.
- twilllet:** *See* toilet.
- twine:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's double-breasted paletot-sac, similar to a loose Chesterfield.
- twinset:** (1950–1960 C.E.). Sweater set consisting of car-digan and shell.

twist button: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Used in 1860s, a button covered in strong cotton twist.

twitkkoj: Korea. Married woman's hairpin worn with the cchok.

tyasen-gami: Japan. A man's tonsure with a string wound around the hair to hold it erect.



tye

See also *photospread*
(*Headwear*).

tye: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Man's wig with a tied-back ponytail.

tyelambu: Timbuktu. Sandals.

tyes: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States. Girls' aprons.

tyg: See *kläde*.

tylesent: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Tinsel or another fabric with metallic fibers.

typewriter cloth: Very fine, tightly woven, cotton fabric used for typewriter ribbons.

tyrasol: See *kittysol*.

tyrf: See *turf*.

Tyrian purple: Mesopotamia. Most expensive dye of its time, blue red or garnet color dye made from the murex, a sea animal. It was first manufactured in the Phoenician city Tyre.

Tyrolese cloak: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's knee-length shoulder cape made of sarcenet and trimmed with lace.

Tyrolese hat: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's small flat top felt hat with a tapering crown and a narrow brim that turned up on the sides. It was trimmed on one side with a feather cockade.

tyubeterka: Uzbekistan. Brightly colored turban.

tyubetevka: Uzbekistan. Embroidered velvet skull cap worn by both genders.

tzakos: Greece. A woman's short, closely fitted bodice with elbow-length fitted sleeves.

tzanga: See *zancha*.

tzute: Guatemala. Square piece of fabric worn by men as a cloak or neckerchief.

tzutes: Guatemala. Head kerchief worn on the head by both men and women.

U

uaine: Ireland. Gaelic word for green.
uaine-donn: Ireland. Gaelic word for bronze green.
uaine-dorcha: Ireland. Gaelic word for olive.
uainicinn: Ireland. Gaelic word for lambskin.
uaki: *See* uwaki.
uati: *See* uwaki.
uauihi: United States of America. Hawaii. Smoky gray.
Überschuh: Germany. Galosh.
ubong: Borneo. Cotton thread.
ubong mata: *See* kain mata.
ubrac: Poland. To clothe or to dress.
ubrus: Slovakia. Type of shawl.
ubuhlalu: Rhodesia. Ndebele. Small beads used on a woman's waistband.
üçetek: Turkey. Woman's anteri with skirt deeply slit from each hip to hem.
uchdach: Ireland. Gaelic word for breastplate.
uchd-bheart: Ireland. Gaelic word for cuirass.
uchd-chrios: Ireland. Gaelic word for stomacher.
uchidashi-kanoko: Japan. Painted kanoko with printed dots with raised centers.
uchikake: Japan. Quilted robe worn over a kimono.
uchilla maki chumbi: Ecuador. A narrow belt.
uchiwa: Japan. Open fan.
uçkar: Turkey. 1. Waist drawstring of cream cotton or linen. Ends are embroidered. 2. Kerchief.



ugly

udbandha: India. A silken stuff from Khanaka.
udju: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Ground green malachite used for eye shadow.
udo: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Foot covering similar to the modern slipper.
udones: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Stockings of sewn fabric.
ufanta: Bolivia. Long scarf or sash.
ugly: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.).

1. United Kingdom. Used from 1848 to 1864, popular name for extra brim on a hat or bonnet. Made from semi-circles of cane covered in silk that could be collapsed up against the brim when not in use. Used to protect the face from the sun. 2. Combination walking stick and sunscreen carried by ladies at the seaside to protect their faces.
ugurulik: Worn by Inuits, boots made of caribou or bearded sealskin.
'uha hipa: United States of America. Hawaii. Leg-of-mutton sleeve.
uhi maka: United States of America. Hawaii. Veil; mask.
uibok: *See* uiryu.
uilebril: Holland. Horn-rimmed glasses.
uiose: Romania. Man's woolen vest.
uiryu: Korea. Clothing.
ujjas: *See* kurti.
ujuta: Bolivia. Sandals.
ukara: Nigeria. Tie-dyed cloth with alternating blue and white triangles.
ukaw: *See* oko.
ukon: Japan. Canary yellow.
ukrasavanje: *See* vez.
uku churana: Ecuador. Pollera.
ukunchina: Ecuador. 1. Quichua word for an undershirt. 2. Woman's white woolen wrapper worn under the anaku.
ula: Ireland. Gaelic word for beard.
'ula: United States of America. Hawaii. Red; scarlet.
'ula hiwa: United States of America. Hawaii. Purplish red.
'ula maku'e: United States of America. Hawaii. Dark or purplish red.
'ula palani: United States of America. Hawaii. Bright red percale.
'ula waina: United States of America. Hawaii. Wine red.

'ula weo: United States of America. Hawaii. Dark red.
ulach: Ireland. Gaelic word for beard.
'ulahea: United States of America. Hawaii. Faded red.
'ula'okoko: United States of America. Hawaii. Blood red.
ulchadh: Ireland. Gaelic word for beard.
uld: Denmark. Wool.
ulimi: Zulu man's bandolier.
uliuli: Samoa. Bronze.
ulkhaulik: Afghanistan. Under-tunic.
ull: 1. Norway. Old Norse word for wool. 2. Sweden. Wool.
ulos godang: Indonesia. Skirt cloth worn as sarong.
ulos lobu-lobu: Indonesia. A circular cloth used to encircle the bridal couple while they eat a ritual meal.
ulos suri-suri: Indonesia. Cloth given on birth of a child. Worn as a shoulder drape.
ulster: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. 1. Man's single- or double-breasted overcoat with waist belt. Initially had hood, but by 1870s was detachable. In 1875, the ticket pocket was added on the left sleeve above the cuff. 2. After 1877, a woman's long, sometimes trained, overcoat similar the men's version. Often made of waterproof material.
ulsterette: Lightweight ulster.
ultramarine: Intense dark blue color with purple tint.
ulub: Borneo. Shell beads.
uma tazina: Ecuador. Quichua word for a headwrap.
uma watana: Ecuador. Quichua word for a woman's headwrap.
uma watarina tazina: Ecuador. Quichua word for a kind of woman's headwrap.
uma-no-tsura: Japan. Literally "horse's face," a long bonnet worn to protect the face from falling snow.
umavadi: India. A linen cadar.
umber: Dark brown.
umbo: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Pouch or fold made by draping the upper left portion of the toga to enclose the right hand.
umbrella: See *sombrinha chapeau de sol*.
umbrella: Initially a Chinese sunshade used to protect skin from the sun's harmful rays. By 17th century, used for decorative rather than utilitarian purposes.
umbrella cloth: Tightly woven fabric used to cover umbrellas.
umbrella gingham: Silk, cotton, or rayon gingham fabric used to cover umbrellas.
umbrella pleats: Flared seams resembling lines of an umbrella.
umbrella robe: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Long overgarment.
umbrella silk: Taffeta or twilled fabric of silk, synthetic, or cotton with finished selvage.
umbrella skirt: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1891, a woman's skirt cut on cross grain. One seam down center back hidden by double box

pleats. Fitted with the use of darts. Most commonly lined and might be trained.

umgingqo: Zulu man's fabric roll covered in beads. It is worn on the arm, neck, chest, waist, or loin.

'umi'i kuapo: United States of America. Hawaii. Belt buckle.

'umi'i lauoho: United States of America. Hawaii. Hair clasp.

'umi'umi: United States of America. Hawaii. Whiskers; beard; mustache.

umpal: Indonesia. Silk scarf.

umritzur: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1880, rough surfaced fabric of camel hair. Soft and very lightweight.

umsisi: See *ishiwaba*.

umtika: Rhodesia. Ndebele. A kilt of twisted skins of monkeys and wild cats.

umutsha: Zulu. Loincloth made with a thin cowhide belt that suspends a calf-skin flap in the back and twisted strips of civet, monkey, or genet fur in the back.

una: United States of America. Hawaii. Tortoiseshell.

uncut velvet: Deep pile velvet with loops uncut.

undaweya: Swahili. Underpants.

under cap: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Indoor cap, worn by either gender similar to coif. Worn under hat, cap, or bonnet for additional warmth.

under proper: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Frame that held up the large lace collars.

underhandkerchief: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Another name for a chemisette.

under-serc: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Literally "undershirt."

undersleeve: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Woman's sleeve, worn under the sleeve of a jacket or coat. The undersleeve was not attached permanently to a blouse but rather was basted into place with each wearing.

undervest: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 1890–1899 C.E. In 1840s, woman's merino thigh-length, sleeved under-waist-coat. In 1875, women began to wear colored version of washable silk with gussets for the breasts. In 1890s, of natural wool with ventilating perforations in armpits. Men's version referred to as undershirts.

underwraedel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Possibly loincloth.

Undine: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In November 1859, a plush or velvet mantle with mousquetaire sleeves and crocheted medallions.

undonghwa: Korea. Sneakers.



undersleeve

- undress:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Term referring to everyday dress.
- ungen-nishiki:** Japan. Early weft patterned nishiki in a rainbow striped design.
- ungkoi:** Borneo. Red or black trimming on the collar of a jacket.
- unhye:** Korea. Upper-class woman's or girl's silk shoe.
- union:** Fabric woven with linen weft and cotton warp or cotton weft and wool warp.
- union suit:** Undergarment of shirt and drawers in one piece.
- unitard:** One-piece, fitted bodysuit. Reaches from neck or shoulders to ankles, sometimes ending in stirrup straps.
- university athletic costume:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Uniform worn by university students in athletic classes consisting of short sleeved vest, knee-length knickerbockers, waist sash, ankle socks, and laced shoes.
- university vest:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1872, man's double-breasted waistcoat worn with university coat.
- unkelai:** Biblical (Unknown–30 C.E.). Hebrew's under-tunic.
- unkhuña:** Bolivia and Peru. Small square of fabric used in pastoral rituals.
- 'unku:** Ecuador. Aztec man's knee-length tunic.
- unku:** Bolivia and Peru. Tunic.
- unkucha:** Peru. Woolen petticoat.
- unmentionables:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). One of many euphemisms for men's trousers. *See also* inexpressibles.
- unmunsa:** Korea. Cloud patterned sa silk.
- unnabi:** India. The color mauve.
- unnatasikharavestana:** India. An elaborate, tall turban.
- unpich'ui:** Korea. Silver colored.
- unpit:** Korea. Silver, the color.
- unterrock:** Switzerland. Woman's house dress.
- Unterrock:** Germany. Petticoat.
- unwhisperables:** *See* unmentionables.
- 'upa 'oki nihoniho:** United States of America. Hawaii. Literally "shears for cutting points," pinking shears.
- upanah:** India. Ritual sandals of antelope or bearskin.
- upanat:** India. Generic term for shoes.
- uparanī:** *See* pachedī.
- uparanū:** *See* pachedī.
- uparivastra:** India. Hem of a garment.
- uparna:** India. Silk or muslin scarf worn as a shawl or veil. May have gold or silver threads woven into it.
- upasampanna:** India. A well-dressed person.
- upasamvyana:** India. Man's loincloth-like garment, generally white.
- upasirsaka:** India. Pearl necklace.
- upavasana:** India. Woman's dupatta.
- upavastra:** *See* pachedī.
- upavita:** India. An upper body garment worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm.
- up-legen:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Pin or ornament for the hair.
- upper stocks:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Breeches or hose reaching from waist to mid-thigh.
- uraeus:** Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Standing cobra. Symbol of royalty.
- uraq-awa:** Bolivia. Yellowish brown.
- urasala:** India. Camlet.
- urbāi:** India. Footwear.
- urbāsī:** India. Dress worn as a top garment.
- urdimbre:** Guatemala. Warp on a loom.
- urdir:** Ecuador. To warp.
- urku:** Bolivia. A wrapped dress.
- urna:** India. Goat's or sheep's wool.
- urna sutra:** India. Woolen thread.
- urumali:** *See* rumala.
- usala:** Somalia. Beaded belt.
- usan:** Korea. Umbrella.
- usgaraidh:** Ireland. Gaelic word for jewelry.
- usgar-bhràghad:** Ireland. Necklace.
- usgar-mheur:** Ireland. Gaelic word for jeweled ring.
- ushiro-migoro:** Japan. The back panel of a kimono or haori.
- ushnisa:** India. A turban.
- ushnisha:** India. Turban.
- ushuta:** Ecuador. Sandals with leather or tire soles.
- usnisa:** India. Man's headdress; turban.
- üst tuman:** Iran. Woman's outer skirt worn over middle skirt (tuman) and petticoat (ic tuman).
- usuaka:** Japan. Pink.
- usugake:** Japan. Medium blue.
- 'usut'a:** Ecuador. Leather sandals.
- usuta:** Peru. Sandals made from the soft untanned leather from the neck of the camelids. The sandals are tied on with cords of colored wool or leather.
- usuzumi:** Japan. Gray.
- utcu:** Ecuador. Quichua word for cotton.
- utrecht velvet:** Cotton velvet.
- utskurdsøm:** Norway. Very fine cut-thread work.
- uttarasanga:** India. 1. Gown. 2. Woman's bodice-like garment.
- uttariya:** 1. India. Upper body garment. 2. *See* chaddar.
- uwaki:** United States of America. Hawaii. Watch.
- uwaki pulima:** United States of America. Hawaii. Wristwatch.

V

- vachóris:** Greece. Persian shawl worn as a belt.
- vað:** *See* klœði.
- vadata:** Lithuania. Needle.
- Vadem:** Germany. Thread.
- vadhuya:** India. Bride's dress. After the marriage ceremony, the robe is given to a Brahmin.
- vadkyu:** India. Embroidered corners of the phaphro.
- vadmal:** Norway. Coarse woolen fabric.
- vadmala:** Lithuania. Cloth.
- vaga:** India. A knee-length jacket.
- vagabond hat:** Brimmed sports hat.
- vagem de ervilhas:** Portugal. Peascod.
- vagho:** India. Coat in the jama style.
- vahitha:** India. An early variety of woolen cloth.
- vahitika:** India. Woolen fabric.
- vài:** Vietnam. Cloth.
- vài bò:** Vietnam. Denim.
- vài bông:** Vietnam. Cotton cloth; flannelette.
- vài hoa:** Vietnam. Printed fabric.
- vai long-đinh:** Vietnam. Shoulders of a coat.
- vài màn:** Vietnam. Mosquito netting.
- vài to:** Vietnam. Coarse fabric.
- vài trorn:** Vietnam. Plain fabric.
- vài vóc:** Vietnam. Generic term for cloth.
- vaijayantika:** India. Necklace made of groups of five gems each.
- vaikaksaki:** India. Woman's bodice worn tied on the right shoulder.
- vaikaksha:** India. Straps crossed on the chest.
- vaiò:** Italy. Vair.
- vair:** Fur of northern gray squirrel that is blue gray on top and white on the underside. When sewn together in squares alternating color, called menu vair; with larger squares, grand vair or gros vair. Worn only by kings or some magistrates.
- vajo:** Italy. Squirrel belly fur.
- vajramsuka:** India. An asbestos fabric imported from China.
- vakala:** India. A pure gold or silver fabric.
- väl:** Romania. Veil.
- Val:** *See* Valenciennes lace.
- valaya:** India. Bangle bracelet.
- valencia:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Fabric with a silk or cotton warp and a wool weft. Used for riding habits.
- Valencia:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1854, yoked cloak. Skirt was box-pleated in back, plain in front. The portion over the arms was scalloped. 2. In 1856, woman's semi-circular cloth cape trimmed with velvet, silk fringe tassels, and ribbon.
- Valencian:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. Introduced in 1862, woman's ankle-length black velvet shawl that came to point in the center front and center back. It was wrist length on sides and embroidered along the hem in a floral pattern. 2. In 1857, woman's shawl with a deep gathered flounce. 3. In 1858, a woman's satin and cloth wrap with double sleeves. Trimmed with tassels.
- Valenciennes lace:** Fine bobbin lace made in one piece. Commonly referred to as Val.
- valenki:** Russia. High felt boots.
- valentia:** Fabric similar to toilinet.
- Valentia:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman's cloth cloak with full-circle skirt trimmed with velvet bands. The waist-length berththa was trimmed with brandenbourgs.
- vali:** Samoa. Makeup.
- valkala:** India. Bark-strip garments worn by Hindu ascetics.
- váll:** Hungary. Woman's red cloth vest trimmed with black lace.
- vallancy:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Very large wig that shaded or partially hid the face.
- vambraces:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Armor plate for lower arm.
- vampay:** United States. Short sock of wool.

vân: Vietnam. Silk fabric with a woven cloud design.
vanadana: India. A loom.
vanakara: India. A weaver.
vandyke: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). 1. Dentate border or lace or material. 2. Lace-bordered handkerchief.
vandyke dress: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fashion similar to that of the Van Dyke period.
vàng ánh: Vietnam. Shining yellow.
vàng đỏ: Vietnam. Gold jewels.
vàng huyên: Vietnam. Earring.
vàng khè: Vietnam. Very yellow.
vàng muròi: Vietnam. Pure gold.
vàng rông: *See* vàng muròi.
vàng y: *See* vàng muròi.
vangala: India. A plain cotton stuff.
van-hài: Vietnam. Scholar's shoes.
vãn-phúc: Vietnam. Evening dress.
varabana: India. A man's thick quilted coat.
varasi: India. A very coarse cadar.
varedira: Ecuador. Machine-made edging.
varens: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1847, woman's short outdoor jacket with loose sleeves. It was made of cashmere or velvet and lined in silk. It was a combination in cut of the casaweck and the polka.
vareuse: France. Loose, rough jacket.
Varna: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, mantle with arm slits, plain front, and box-pleated back on a yoke. Trimmed with velvet and deep fringe.
varna-krtsna: India. Shoes of white or colored leather.
varsikasatika: India. A loincloth.
varti: *See* dasa.
varvana: India. Coat-like upper garment.
vasa: India. Lower body garment.
vasas: *See* amsuka.
vasconso: Portugal. Basque.
vashti: *See* dasa.
vasquine: *See* basquine.
vastagkabát: *See* rokk.
vastra: India. 1. Hem of garment. 2. *See* amsuka.
vastragrantha: India. A woman's waistcloth.
vastrañchala: India. Hem of garment.
vat: Vietnam. Skirt of a Vietnamese dress.
Vatermörder: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Germany. Man's tall collar with two points on the cheeks.
vati: India. A fabric, the specifics are unknown.
vaturinapada: India. The heavy foot guards worn by soldiers in battle.
vavr: India. Buckskin.
váy: Vietnam. Skirt; petticoat.
vaya: India. A weaver.
veau velours: Soft finished calfskin.
vedla: India. Upper ear earrings.

vegachiya: *See* vaikaksaki.
vegetable ivory buttons: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1862, ball buttons made from the South American palm tree seed.
veile: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for veil.
veldschoen: South Africa. Shoe of untanned hide.
veletine: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1812, small figured silk fabric.
velette: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Horse soldier's coat.
veli: Samoa. Veil.
velleres fulvi: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Tawny fleeces.
velleres nigri: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Black fleeces.
velludillo: Spain. Velveteen.
velludo: Portugal. Velvet.
vellum: 1. Fine skin of lamb, kid, or calf. 2. Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Fleece. 3. Fine, plain weave, smooth cotton fabric made to imitate calfskin parchment.
vellum cloth: Fine transparent linen or cotton fabric.
velluto: Italy. Velvet.
velo: 1. Spain. Black lace scarf worn for shopping and attending mass. 2. Italy. Crepe.
velonísça: Greece. Lace made with a sewing needle.
velour: Soft, closely woven fabric with a short pile.
velour de coton: France. Velveteen.
velours: France. Velvet.
velours de coton croisé: France. Velveteen.
velours de laine: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1894, a wool fabric with velvet stripes or checks.
velours de Venise: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1891, a very expensive figured velvet.
velours frappé: Velvet with raised patterns.
velours Grégoire: Directoire (1790–1815 C.E.). France. The art of creating a picture woven in velvet. It was named for Gaspard Grégoire (1751–1846 C.E.), a velvet maker who perfected the technique.
velours Impératrice: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, white corded silk.
veloutine: Merino wool corded fabric with velvety finish.
velure: Velvet or similar fabric.
velveret: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Fustian with velvet face.
velvet: Satin, plain, or twill weave fabric with a short, soft, thick pile.
velvet imperatrice: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1860, dark terry velvet.
velveteen: All cotton fabric similar to velvet.
vema: *See* vanadanda.



veldschoen

- veman:** India. A loom.
- Venediger Spitze:** Germany. Venetian lace.
- venera:** *See* benerica.
- venetian:** Strong sateen.
- Venetian bars:** Embroidered lace made with bars of buttonhole stitches.
- Venetian bonnet:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1800, woman's small straw bonnet trimmed with straw wreaths or flowers. Ribbons bowed in back and tied loosely in the front.
- Venetian cloak:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1829, woman's black satin caped cloak with a collar and wide hanging sleeves.
- Venetian cloth:** 1. Mercerized cotton fabric with warp-face satin. Formerly called farmer's satin. 2. Soft wool fabric similar to prunella.
- Venetian crape cloth:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). A dull, heavy mixture of silk and wool.
- Venetian edging:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, lace edging like Brussels edging.
- Venetian embroidery:** Openwork embroidery.
- Venetian lace:** Italy. Variety of laces including reticella, cutwork, drawn work, raised point, etc.
- Venetian sleeve:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1858, woman's day sleeve fitted at the top and flared to the forearm from where it was slit nearly to the shoulder. Worn with an engageante.
- venetians:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Bouffant breeches tied at the knee with ribbons.
- veni:** India. A small hair fillet of flowers.
- Venice:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, woman's flounced cloak with deep Grecian folds that formed a collar.
- Venice pearls:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Fake pearls.
- venise:** Fine damask table linen.
- ventail:** On an armored helmet, the part below the visor made with hinges to allow the passage of air.
- ventilated pants:** (1930–1940 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term used in the press for men's shorts.
- ventoye:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Italy. Short stemmed fan with a rectangular vane.
- ventus textilis:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). A fine muslin.
- veo:** Croatia and Serbia. Veil.
- verd Nile:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1869, gas light green.
- verde:** Portugal and Spain. Green.
- verde celedón:** Spain. Celadon green.
- verde césped:** Spain. Grass green.
- verde limón:** Spain. Lime green.
- verde nilo:** Spain. Nile green.
- verde salvia:** Spain. Sage green.
- verde trébol:** Spain. Irish green.
- verdigris:** Bluish or yellowish green.
- verdingale:** *See* farthingale.
- verdugado:** Spain. Farthingale.
- vergette à la chinoise:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). France. Literally “Chinese dusting brush,” it refers to the front roll of hair on forehead of a wig.
- vermelhão:** Portugal. Vermilion.
- vermelho:** 1. Portugal. Red. 2. *See* carmezim.
- vermicelli:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Italy. Fine motifs applied to a fabric in a swirling pattern.
- vermilion:** Intense red.
- Vermummung:** Germany. Fancy dress.
- Veronese cuirasse:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Jersey bodice that laced up the back.
- Veronese dress:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1880s, knee-length, woolen, princess line tunic with deep points on the bottom that reached to the hem of the box-pleated silk under-skirt.
- vert:** France. Green.
- vert malachite:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1866, luminous green.
- vertugadin:** *See* farthingale.
- vertugadin francais:** *See* farthingale.
- vertugale:** Spain. Farthingale.
- veš:** *See* donje rublje.
- vesa za cipele:** *See* pertla.
- vesh:** India. Generic term for clothes.
- veshovi meshok:** Russia. Haversack.
- vesses:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Type of worsted fabric.
- vest:** 1. Short fitted upper body sleeveless garment. 2. Extra piece of trim on blouse front. 3. Short for undervest. 4. Obsolete term for robe, ecclesiastical vestment, or outer clothing.



vest

- vestana:** India. Man's headdress; turban.
- veste:** *See* jaquette.
- veste da camera:** Italy. Nightgown.
- veste di camera:** Italy. Dressing gown.
- veste Russe:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, ladies' braided blouse.
- vestee:** Imitation vest or blouse front.
- vestes:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Piece of woven cloth draped by the wearer.
- vesti:** *See* dhoti.
- vestido:** Portugal. Dress; frock.
- vestido de noche:** Spain. Evening dress.
- vestidos:** Spain. Clothing.
- vestimentum:** *See* vestis.

vestir: 1. Portugal. Clothing. 2. Spain. To clothe or to dress.
vestire: Italy. To clothe or dress.
vestire: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). To clothe or to dress.
vestis: Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Clothing.
vestiti: Italy. Generic term for clothing.
vestito da sera: Italy. Evening dress.
vestitus: *See* vestis.
veston: *See* gilet-veste.
vestuário: Portugal. Clothing.
vésure: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1862, orange color.
vêtement à la Créole: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). France. Style similar to that worn by women in the New World.
vêtements: France. Clothing.
vetthaka: India. A simple sash cummerbund.
vettam: India. A kind of very white fabric.
vét-tông: Vietnam. Suit coat; jacket.
Vevai cap: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Worn in 1820, woman's snug black velvet cap with a heron's plume.
veixillum: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Scarf worn tied about the crozier. *See also* infula.
vez: Bosnia. Embroidery.
vézane: Greece. Richly embroidered stockings.
vezzo: *See* collana.
vhulungu ha madi: Zimbabwe. Literally "beads of the water," translucent pale blue, blue green, or blue gray beads.
ví tay: Vietnam. Handbag.
viatu vyu Johanna: Swahili. Shoes with long straps that wrap up the shin.
viatu vyu kliipa: Swahili. Shoes with thick crepe soles.
viatu vyu malapa: Swahili. Backless shoes or slippers.
viatu vyu matende: Swahili. Shoes with crepe soles and thick heels.
vibushana: India. An elaborate necklace of looped strings of pearls and gems.
vichy: Stiff, yarn dyed cotton fabric similar to gingham.
vicitra: India. A variegated or figured silk.
victoria: 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Blue. 2. (1890–1899 C.E.). In 1895, a reddish violet.
Victoria: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). 1. In 1853, promenade mantle of appliqued silk on silk net. It had a scalloped border. 2. In 1854, round mantelet with deep fringe at lower edge. It had a large bow of silk between the shoulder blades. 3. In 1855, velvet mantle trimmed with rich galloon, velvet, satin moiré, and deep fringe. 4. In 1856, woman's velvet mantle with very wide sleeves. It was trimmed with passementerie, buttons, and fringe. 5. In 1858, mauve, the Queen's purple. 6. In 1858, silk gown with plain underskirt. The overskirt was en tablier and was trimmed with plush. The bodice had a pointed corset, two puff sleeves, and deep cuffs.

Victoria bodice: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1899, a décolleté evening bodice with shoulder straps to support it. It was often trimmed with tulle ruchings and ruffles.

Victoria bonnet: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1838, small-crowned, small brimmed satin bonnet with ties under the chin. It had a long bavolet and was often trimmed with flowers.

Victoria cage: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Trade name for steel skeleton skirt.

Victoria corset: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Named for Queen Victoria, a heavily curved corset with deep bust gores that supported a woman's bust in an era before brassieres. It was particularly popular with full-figured women.



Victoria corset

Victoria crepe: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. A cheap cotton version of crimped silk mourning crape.

Victoria lawn: *See* bishop's lawn.

Victoria mantle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1850 to 1867, knee-length mantle with a collar and wide hanging sleeves. Often had wide, deep colored border.

Victoria pardessus: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1859, gray or speckled fabric pardessus framed with a wide border. The hood had pointed border around the face. The border was trimmed with rows of narrow black ribbon velvet.

Victoria pelisse-mantle: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1855, double-breasted, knee-length mantle with flat collar, short wide sleeves, and side pockets.

Victoria silk: Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1893, a silk and wool blend fabric used to make petticoats. Guaranteed to rustle.

Victoria sleeve: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) and 1890–1899 C.E. United Kingdom. Popular in 1838 and 1840s, fitted day sleeve with large flounce at elbows topped with two smaller ones. Revived in 1890s.

victorieuse: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1882, repped silk.

victorine: United Kingdom. 1. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Popular in 1850s, narrow, flat neck tippet with short ends and fur edging. Tied at throat with ribbon. 2. (1890–1899 C.E.). In 1899, a waist- or ankle-length cloak with a high fluted collar ending in fur flounce.

vicuna: Wool from South American goat.

vidrilho: Portugal. Glass bead.

vieil argent: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1875, subdued silver color.

- Vielfraß:** Germany. Wolverine fur.
- vientre de ardilla gris:** Spain. Vair.
- viereckiger schleier:** Jewish woman's square head covering worn only for synagogue and Sabbath. Cap with two starched wings of white linen. Covers the hair.
- vierspitzige Faltung:** Germany. Multipointed fold.
- vigogna:** Italy. Vicuna.
- vigogne:** France. Vicuna.
- Vigogne:** Germany. Vicuna.
- vigone:** Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Man's vicuna wool hat.
- vihita kappasa:** India. Calendered cloth.
- vijayachchanda:** India. Necklace made from 504 strings of pearls.
- vijayantika:** India. A necklace made of pearls, rubies, emeralds, blue stones, and diamonds.
- villi:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Shaggy tufts on the surface of an unshorn fabric.
- vilna:** Lithuania. Wool.
- vîlnic:** Romania. Cotton or woolen skirt richly embroidered.
- vilnos:** Lithuania. Wool.
- vilt:** Holland. Felt.
- Vilz:** Germany. Felt.
- vincha:** Ecuador. Quichua term for barrettes.
- vindi:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Spinning wheel.
- vinti:** India. Gold finger ring.
- Violet:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1855, very full mantilla trimmed with satin or taffeta ribbons in rows.
- violet of the Alps:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1860, new color.
- violeta:** Portugal. Violet; violet colored.
- violin bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1874, day bodice with violin-shaped piece of dark material inserted in the center back.
- virago sleeve:** Long sleeve with periodic horizontal ties of elastic that create a series of puffs.
- virágozás:** Hungary. Literally “flowering,” embroidery on szür.
- viramo:** India. Particularly coveted form of dupatta.
- virgin wool:** Any wool not previously manufactured into fabric.
- virly:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Green fabric made in Vire, Normandy.
- visagière:** France. Open part of hood around face.
- visera:** Spain. Peak of a cap.
- visiera de berretto:** Italy. Peak of a cap.
- visité:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). France. Introduced in 1845, large printed shawl that buttoned down center front. Came in various lengths and fabrics and stayed in usage until around 1885.
- vison:** France. Mink fur.
- visón:** Spain. Mink fur.
- visone:** Italy. Mink fur.
- visor:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Face guard of steel helmet.
- visscherspij:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Fisherman's smock.
- vitha:** India. A kamarband clasp.
- vitis:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Official baton of centurion.
- vitses:** Greece. Designs knitted on wool stockings.
- vitta:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Bandeau worn by freeborn women to hold back their hair.
- Vittoria:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1857, Chantilly lace talma with a bertha.
- vivos:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Pipings.
- viyella:** United Kingdom. Lightweight twill fabric in a wool and cotton blend.
- Vlahs:** Germany. Flax.
- vlas:** Holland. Flax.
- vlieger:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Holland. Woman's garment similar in cut to Spanish ropa. Literally “flyer.”
- vlno:** Czechoslovakia. Wool.
- voering:** Holland. Lining.
- voided shoe:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Very fashionable in first half of 16th century, a shoe with a sole, toe-cap, and instep strap.
- voile:** 1. *See* nun's veiling. 2. France. Veil.
- voile de laine:** France. Wool voile.
- voilette:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Very fashionable small veil.
- vojlok:** Russia. Felt.
- volan:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Small flounce used to trim a sleeve.
- volant:** 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Light unlined jerkin with no pockets, buttons, or buttonholes. Buttoned only at the neck. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1854, promenade scarf with three rows of taffeta ruffles. Most made in green, tans, and drabs.
- volante:** 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Thin silk. 2. Spain. Flounce.
- volanten:** Switzerland. Loose gown.
- volcan:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). France. In 1888, reddish terra-cotta.
- volet:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Short veil worn at back of head by women.
- volpe:** Italy. Fox fur.
- volpe o renard:** Italy. Fox fur.
- volubilis:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1895, a shade of purple.
- volupere:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Cap or headdress.
- vòng huyền:** Vietnam. Jet bracelet.
- vòng tai:** Vietnam. Earrings.
- vonica:** Slovakia. Nosegay.
- voorschoot:** *See* schort.
- vorotnicek:** *See* vorotnik.
- vorotnik:** Russia. Collar.
- vrai reseau:** True net ground for lace.

vra: Greece. Men's very full trousers with fullness between the legs. Plural is vraki.

vrpa: Bosnia. Ribbon.

vú già: Vietnam. Falsies.

vual': Russia. Veil.

Vulcanite buttons: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1888, buttons made from ebonite, a hard form of vulcanized rubber.

vulcanized rubber bands: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Patented in 1845, manufactured for garters and belts.

vulnenik: Bulgaria. Kilted back skirt.

vulotó: Greece. Striped, colored silk.

vuna: Croatia and Serbia. Wool.

vuoddaga: Norway. Braided ribbons used to lace the gábmaga.

vyalapanktirmañjari: India. Necklace made of stone beads.

W

wà: China. Socks; stockings; hose.

wa leng mao: China. Mongolian man's hat of strips of rattan.

Waborne lace: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Braid lace made in Waborne, Norfolk.

Wachstuch: Germany. Oilcloth.

wàdài: China. Suspenders; garters.

wadasan: Java. A textile pattern resembling rocks.

wadded hem: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). In use from 1820 to 1828, hem of skirt padded out with cotton wool.

wadmal: Lapland. Thick fabric.

wadmél: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Coarse fabric.

waed-braec: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Loincloth.

waefels: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Covering which could be used as wrap.

waffenrock: Kind of doublet or tabard worn with armor.

wahi: United States of America. Hawaii. Wrapper.

wai 'ele: United States of America. Hawaii. Black tapa dye.

wai 'ele'ele: United States of America. Hawaii. Black dye.

wai gula: *See* wai kula.

wai kula: United States of America. Hawaii. Gold colored.

wài tàò: China. Qing dynasty (1644–1911). Pu fu without a badge. Worn as mandatory dress by men after 1759 for formal occasions.

waikawa: Maori. Clothing made of grass mats.

waili 'ili'i: United States of America. Hawaii. Decorated tapa.

waist cincher: (1940–1950 to 1950–1960 C.E.). United States of America. Introduced in 1947, woman's tiny girdle necessary to the New Look.

waist seam: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). From 1823 on, horizontal seam at waist uniting torso of a coat with the skirts.

waisyooch'u: Korea. Shirt.

wàiyi: China. Coat.

wàizhào: China. Outer garment.

wajrapallay: Bolivia. In woven fabric, a scroll motif.

w'aka: *See* chumpi.

wak'a: Peru. Woven wool sash dyed in dark and light reds.

waki: *See* uwaki.

Walachian embroidery: Solid embroidery done with single purl buttonhole stitch.

walka: 1. Ecuador and Guatemala. Bead necklace. 2. Peru. Necklaces made from the seeds of jungle plants.

walking suit: (1900–1910 C.E.). In 1901, a woman's suit with a skirt that barely missed the ground. In 1902, the hem was three to four inches above the ground.

walking out dress: (1910–1920 C.E.). United Kingdom. In the British Army, the nickname in 1914 for a full dress uniform.

Wallachian cap: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Introduced in 1812, woman's round dark sable cap worn with matching tippet.

wallka: Ecuador. Bead necklace.

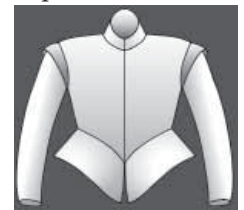
wallkarina: Ecuador. Rectangular shawl.

walnut brown: Soft, warm, taffy brown.

walutu: Ecuador. A twill-weave handspun wool fabric.

wambuis: *See* buis.

wammes: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Indoor dress worn by knights. It opened down the front where it laced or buttoned. It was open at the sides from the hip down, although these openings could button. It always had long tight sleeves and rarely was trimmed or embroidered. In United Kingdom, it was called the gambeson; and in France, the gambesson.



wambuis

wammiss: Switzerland. House jacket.
Wams: *See* Weste.
wamus: Cardigan or heavy outer jacket.
wandabo: *See* kamis.
wandelcostuum: Holland. Lounge suit.
wandelstok: Holland. Walking stick.
wanggwan: Korea. Crown.
wangu: Ecuador. Woman's ponytail wrapped in a thin white band.
wanjang: Korea. Crown.
wano: Philippine Islands. Man's loincloth.
want: Holland. Mitten.
wantus: Fine kid mitten lined with fur. Sometimes trimmed with jewels and fur on the outside.
wapenrusting: Holland. Armor.
wappenrock: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Germany. Worn by heralds, wide cape worn open at the sides. Generally knee length and had armorial signatures.
wara: 1. Ecuador and Guatemala. Incan breechcloth. 2. Japan. Straw. 3. Peru. Incan loincloth worn by adults, beginning at age 14 or 15.
waraji: Japan. Flat, plaited sandals of rice straw.
warak: India. Thin gold leaf used for gold-printing on fabric.
waraka: Peru. Leaves used to hold the dress up around the pelvic region while a woman works.
Wardle hat: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Woman's straw hat with conical crown.
warmi camisa: Ecuador. Quichua term for a blouse.
warp: The long threads that run lengthwise in fabric.
was and tam: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Two scepters used by dignitaries to show the support of heaven. The was was straight and the tam was curved.
wasa: Bolivia. Poncho-like garment worn over the buttocks.
Waschbär: Germany. Raccoon fur.
wasdoek: Holland. Oilcloth.
wash silk: *See* habutai.
washa fachalina: *See* washajatana.
washajatana: Ecuador. A shawl.
washing leather gloves: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Popular from 1817, gloves made of washing leather.
wasjun: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). To clothe or dress.
wasserfall: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Austria. Piece of fringe hanging from center back of waist.
wasti: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Cloak.
wastjōs: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. General term for clothing.
wasy: Poland. Moustache.
wat: *See* kleit.

wāt: Germany. Old High German for clothing.
wata: Palestine. Common hide shoe.
watabōshi: Japan. Silk floss cap worn by brides.
wàtào: China. Socks; ankle socks.
watashinui: Japan. Embroidery with patterned couching over long, loose threads.
watch cap: United States. Knitted navy blue cap worn by Navy.
watchet: 1. Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Blue fabric. 2. Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Pale greenish blue.
wāten: *See* werien.
waterfall back: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Popular from 1868 to 1889, dress with back of skirt hooked up at intervals with string beneath the gown.
waterproof cloak: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1867, woman's cloak of waterproofed fabric. Had small tasseled hood.
Watteau body: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from 1853 to 1866, day basquine bodice with low square neckline. Front edges did not meet but were filled in with a chemisette criss-crossed with ribbons. Elbow-length sleeves ending in ruffles.
Watteau costume: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1868, fichu front bodice worn with skirt ending in deep pleats. Watteau pleated overdress looped up on the sides of the skirt.
Watteau hat: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's small straw hat worn tilted forward.
Watteau pleat: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Box pleat at center back top of the neckline of a gown causing the back to be full and loose. Fronts of these gowns were fitted.
Watteau polonaise: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Watteau back polonaise of white fabric with flowers.
Watteau robe: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1850s, Watteau pleated ball gown worn open in front over a lace inset.
watu: Ecuador. A narrow handwoven band.
wawa chumbi: Ecuador and Guatemala. Literally "baby belt," a long narrow belt worn over the mama chumbi.
waya: Ethiopia. Man's toga-like robe.
wāyāč attāmītō: Ethiopia. Gold earrings with chains of 22 silver bells which lie on the king's chest.
wayeta: Bolivia. Woman's head covering.
waz: Poland. Hose.
wàzi: China. Socks; stockings; hose.
wealca: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Full-cut garment, worn wrapped around the body by women. Used in reference to biblical dress.



Watteau pleat

wearing sleeves: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Sleeves actually worn on the arm (not the false hanging sleeves).

wedding garter: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) through present. United Kingdom. Blue garter worn about leg of bride. Following the ceremony, tossed into crowd. In Renaissance, fragments of garter were worn and proudly displayed on the crowns of young men's hats.

wedding gloves: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). White gloves distributed among the wedding guests as presents.

wedding knives: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Pair of knives in a shared sheath given as wedding present to bride and then worn as symbol of her married status.

wedding ring hat: (1970–1980 C.E.). Introduced in 1979 by Frank Olive, a rounded crown, rolled brim hat made of shiny straw.

wedding ring velvet: Fine, lightweight velvet. Supposedly so fine that a width could be pulled through a wedding ring.

wede: See weed.

wedge weave blanket: United States of America. Navajo blanket with characteristic zigzag patterns.

wedgie: Shoe with high heel and sole created in one wedge-shaped piece.

wedgwood: Dark purple blue.

wedja: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Eye-shaped oyster shell amulet thought to keep the wearer healthy.

weed: Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.). Medieval term referring to garments in general.

weepers: 1. Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Wide muslin hatbands worn around hat of a mourner. The end of the hatband hung down in back to the waist. Generally black, but might be white if the deceased was a maiden. 2. See pleureuses.

weeping willow bangs: China. Woman's hairstyle with bangs cut into sweeping half circle.

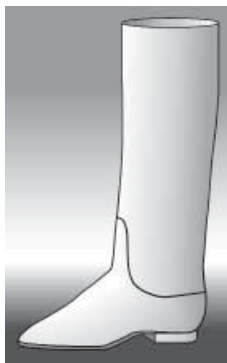
weft: The threads that run selvedge to selvedge in fabric.

Weicher Hut: Germany. Homburg.

wéijin: China. Muffler.

wéiqún: China. Apron.

Weisstickerei: Germany. Household linen embroidery.



Wellington boot

Welch wig: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Man's worsted cap, commonly worn by travelers.

welweka: United States of America. Hawaii. Velvet.

Wellesley wrapper: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's short saclike double-breasted wrapper edged in fur. Fastened in front with brandenburgs.

Wellington boot: Heavy black leather boot lined in chamois. Worn by Napoleon.

Wellington coat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Fitted knee-length coat popular from 1820 to 1830.

Wellington frock: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn from 1816 through 1820s, early version of frock coat. Early version was single breasted, with roll collar, no lapels, full knee-length skirt, center back vent, side pleats, and hip-buttons. In 1818, a horizontal dart appeared at waist to give better fit. In 1823, the dart became a seam.

Wellington half-boot: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) and Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Short boot worn under the trousers which fastened under the sole with a strap.

Wellington hat: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1820s and 1830s, a tall beaver hat that belled out slightly at the top.



Wellington hat

Wellington pantaloons: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Men's pantaloons slit from calf down. Slit was held closed with buttons and loops.

welna: Poland. Wool.

welniana kamizelka: Poland. Cardigan.

welniane skarpetki: Poland. Woolen socks.

welon: See kwef.

Welsh flannel: Fine flannel made from wool of Welsh sheep.

welt: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Strengthened border of garment.

Wendelring: 7–6 B.C.E. Germany. Neck ring worn by high-ranking women.

wentke: Holland. Woman's woolen gown associated with the town of Hindelopen in Friesland.

weo: United States of America. Hawaii. Red.

weret: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). White Crown of Egypt, a tall conical hat with a bulbous top. It was made of starched linen or white leather on a wicker frame.

werien: Germany. Old High German for to clothe or dress.

werkbroek of overall van stevig katoen: See sportpantalon.

werkpak: Holland. Dungarees.

wesekh: Egyptian (4000–30 B.C.E.). Broad collar with many strands of beads.

Weste: Germany. Waistcoat.

weyd: See weed.

whakatipu: See timu.

whalebone bodice: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Restoration (1660–1700 C.E.). Bodice stiffened with whalebone strips.

whalebone bodies: *See* whalebone bodice.

whanake: Australia. Maori cape of cabbage tree leaves and fiber.

whang: Leather thong.

whangee: Pale yellow bamboo with large knots.

whatu: New Zealand. Maori term indicating to weave.

wheat ears: United Kingdom. Name for little oval and square motifs used in many bobbin laces.

wheel farthingale: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wire or whalebone wheel-shaped apparatus covered in material, most commonly silk. It was worn snugly fitted around waist with front tilted down slightly. Variation on French farthingale. *See also* Catherine wheel farthingale.

wheel trimming: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Silk soft puff trim formed into wheel shapes. Popular in 1824.

whay: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Pale whitish blue.

whiitiki: Australia. Maori elongated rectangular belts made of bleached strips of flax or dress flax fiber.

whipcord: Worsted fabric with pronounced twill.

whisk: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Woman's wide falling collar trimmed in wide lace.

white fox: Very delicate, long white, silky fox fur.

white scarlet: Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Fabric with undyed white background and scarlet cross-grain dyed-in design.

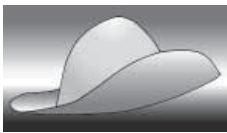
white turquoise: Chalky turquoise.

whitework: Any embroidery worked in white thread on a white background.

whittle: Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Countrywoman's large white Welsh flannel shawl.

whole backs: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to present. Coats made without center back seam.

wickler: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1820s, redingote cut full, without cinched waist.



wide-awake

wide-awake: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Countryman's wide-brimmed, low-crowned felt hat.

widow's peak: 1. Hair growing in point in center of forehead.

2. Mourning bonnet with point in center of forehead.

wigan: Stiff, canvaslike fabric.

wijde kniebroek: Holland. Knickerbockers.

wikolia: United States of America. Hawaii. Fine lawn used for dresses; Victoria lawn.

wildbore: Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Sturdy, closely woven tammy.

willow: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Light green.

willow green: Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Popular in 1811 and after, soft shade of green.

wimpel: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Headdress.

wimple: 1. Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Long piece of white linen or silk worn wrapped around neck and head. Commonly worn with veil or filet. 2. Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). In 1809, gauze covering for head worn for evening.

wimpled: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). 1. Term meaning to be disguised. 2. To be arranged in folds.

wincey: Fabric woven with cotton or linen warp and woolen weft. Probably word derivative of linsey-woolsey.

winceyette: United Kingdom. Cotton flannel generally used for nightwear.

wincha: 1. Bolivia. Woman's headband beaded with flora and fauna. 2. Ecuador. Aztec term for a headband.

Windhaube: Germany. Balaclava.

Windsor tie: Black silk scarf cut on bias, hemmed all around, tied in loose bow at front neck.

wing: Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.) to Charles I and the Commonwealth (1625–1660 C.E.). Band of stiff material hiding the armseye. It might be decorated in a number of ways.

wing collar: Standing collar that opens in front with two front points folded and turned down. *See also* Gladstone collar.

wings: 1. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Stiff, padded bands sewn into armseye as decoration. 2. Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Side flaps of dormeuse.

wining: Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Worn by monks, band worn around shins. Plural is winingas.

winingas: *See* wining.

winkers: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). United Kingdom. Term used from 1816 to 1820 to mean high points of man's shirt collar, reaching up to the eyes.

winkle-picker: (1950–1959 C.E.). Extremely pointed toe on woman's shoe.

Winslow lace: United Kingdom. Lace made in the Buckinghamshire village, Winslow.

wit: Holland. White.

witch hat: Tall pointed hat with a small brim. Based on the steeple hennin worn at the time of the first persecution of witches in England.

witchoura: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Hooded, fur-trimmed Polish overcoat. Often worn like cloak with sleeves left hanging.



wing collar



winkle-picker

- witch's hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Woman's hat similar to gypsie hat with brim bent down by ribbon which reached down from crown.
- witney:** Heavy woolen fabric.
- witschoura:** *See* witschoura.
- witte:** Holland. Dimity.
- woad:** Natural blue dye similar to indigo.
- wœfels:** *See* hacele.
- wooten:** Germany. To clothe or to dress. *See also* kleiden.
- woko:** Nigeria. Man's tailored garment for the upper body. It is worn with a wrapper or trousers.
- wol:** Holland. Wool.
- Wolla:** Germany. Old High German term for wool.
- Wolle:** Germany. Wool.
- wolle:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.) to Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). United Kingdom. Middle English word for wool.
- wollen goederen:** Holland. Woolens.
- wollen mousseline:** Holland. Delaine.
- wollen stof:** *See* fijne.
- Woodstock gloves:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Riding gloves made of fawn skin.
- wool:** Fiber made from coat of sheep, 1-1/2 inches to 15 inches long and has natural crimp.
- wool batiste:** Fine, lightweight, smooth wool fabric.
- wool bengaline:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). In 1892, a wool and silk blend.
- wool chiffon:** Sheerest wool fabric.
- wool crepe:** Woolen fabric with texture like crepe.
- wool plain:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In the 1860s, a white wool.
- woolenet:** Thin woolen fabric.
- wooloes:** Trinidad. Bells hung around the base of the Carnival Pierrot Grenade costume.
- woolward:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.) to Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). To be dressed entirely in wool.
- worms:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). United Kingdom. Colored stripes on the lace in regimental dress.
- worsted:** Fabric made of long strand wool combed straight and smooth before it is spun.
- worsted work:** Any embroidery made with worsted wools.
- wotenall thread:** *See* outnal thread.
- wraed:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Filet.
- wrapping front dress:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Bodice of dress cut to fasten one side crossed over other.
- wrapping gown:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.). Woman's dress with wrap-over bodice and skirt.
- wrap-rascal:** Early Georgian (1700–1750 C.E.) to Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Man's loose overcoat.
- wraprascal:** *See* wrap-rascal.
- wrigels:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). United Kingdom. Veil worn by nuns.
- wstazka:** Poland. Ribbon.
- wu bian:** China. Man who had the queue removed, a form of punishment.
- wu guan:** China. Han dynasty (260 B.C.E.–7 C.E.). Headdress worn by military officials on formal occasions.
- wùla:** China. Leather boots.
- wull:** United Kingdom. Old English word for wool.
- wulla:** Early Gothic (1200–1350 C.E.) to Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wool.
- wulle:** *See* wull.
- wundi:** Nigeria. Middle-class man's wide gown with a round neckline and two pocket slits on the chest.
- wuqa:** *See* wuqayah.
- wuqayat al-darahem:** Palestine. Bride's money hat.
- wuqayat ed-derahim:** *See* wuqayat al-darahem.
- wuqayah:** Palestine. Woman's simple head cover. Large coin may be sewn on front edge. *See also* saffeh.
- Wurtenburg frock:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Fashionable in 1813, dress or gown fastened in front under trim forming a jacket-like appearance. Featured long lace sleeves.
- wyliecoat:** Scotland. Petticoat, undervest, or nightdress.

X

- xà-cap:** Vietnam. Leggings.
- xà-cùr:** Vietnam. Nacre.
- xale:** Portugal. Shawl; plaid.
- xám xì:** Vietnam. Ash gray colored.
- xamete:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.) Spain. Heavy, rich silk, often embroidered with gold thread.
- xám-xít:** Vietnam. Dark gray.
- xanh biéc:** Vietnam. Emerald green colored.
- xanh biéc:** Vietnam. Deep sky blue colored.
- xanh da giò-i:** Vietnam. Blue.
- xanh da trời:** Vietnam. Sky blue colored.
- xanh đăm:** Vietnam. Dark green.
- xanh đờn:** Vietnam. Green.
- xanh đurong:** Vietnam. Blue.
- xanh lá cây:** Vietnam. Green.
- xanh lo:** Vietnam. Blue.
- xanh ngát:** Vietnam. Very green; dark blue.
- xanh tham:** Vietnam. Dark blue; dark green.
- xà-rông:** Vietnam. Sarong.
- xhurdine:** Albania and Hungary. Short coat of heavy black goat-hair twill. It was trimmed with braids and a fringed collar.
- xhyrdin:** *See* xhurdine.
- xi:** China. Zhou dynasty. Most sophisticated shoes with wooden soles.
- xia pei:** China. 1. In Ming dynasty (1368–1644 C.E.), woman's embroidered neckband trimmed with gold and lace. 2. In Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.) in China, Han woman's sleeveless tabard tied at sides. It reached below the knees where it ended in fringed pointed hem. First worn on wedding day and later for special occasions.
- xian:** China. Wei, Jin and Southern dynasties. Long ribbons hung from upper short skirt.
- xian yi:** China. Zhou dynasty. Ceremonial black clothes worn by emperors, kings, and officials.
- xiang se:** China. Greenish yellow, limited in Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.) to daughters of the emperor and low ranking consorts.
- xiàngliàn:** China. Necklace.
- xiàngquàn:** China. Necklace.
- xianhóng:** China. Bright red; scarlet.
- xiao yao jin:** China. Jin dynasty. Older woman's hairnet trimmed with jade ornaments pinned on randomly.
- xicolli:** Mexico. Man's sleeveless garment.
- xie:** China. Zhou dynasty. Ordinary high-heeled shoes. Originally made from sheepskin and later from silk and hemp.
- xie zhai:** China. In Ming dynasty (1368–1644 C.E.), badge worn by some officials that had a mythical beast with a scaly body and a horn.
- xiêm áo:** Vietnam. Clothes.
- xighu:** Aztec. Huipil.
- xi-líp:** Vietnam. Man's briefs or bathing trunks.
- xinghóng:** China. Scarlet.
- xinghuáng:** China. Apricot.
- xiu shang:** China. Zhou dynasty. Embroidered trousers.
- xiùbiáo:** China. Armband.
- xiùkou:** China. Sleeve cuff.
- xiùzhang:** China. Armband.
- xiùzi:** China. Sleeve.
- xong:** Vietnam. Skirt.
- x-ray dress:** (1910–1920 C.E.). A transparent gown.
- xu-chiêng:** Vietnam. Brassiere.
- xue:** China. Zhou dynasty. Boots.
- xueqing:** China. Lilac.
- xuyen:** Vietnam. Glossy silk.
- xylorite:** *See* celluloid.

Y

- ya hoo lam:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United States of America. Chinese Hawaiian term for a robin’s egg blue polished cotton.
- yachting jacket:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular from the 1860s to the 1880s, a woman’s short, square, single- or double-breasted, hip-length coat with large buttons and loose sleeves.
- yacolla:** Peru. Incan large, square robe worn over the shoulders. It was sometimes worn knotted on the left shoulder.
- yagliq:** Iran. Bandeau.
- yak lace:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). 1. A coarse, heavy lace made from the hair of the yak. It was fashionable for shawls. 2. A coarse bobbin lace from Northampton, United Kingdom.
- yaka:** Turkey. Collar.
- yakulla:** Ecuador and Guatemala. Incan man’s rectangular cloak.
- yellow:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Yellow.
- yaluk:** Turkmenistan. Woman’s headscarf worn over the alan dangi. The ends are pulled over the face to serve as a veil.
- yama-bakama:** Japan. Literally “mountain trousers,” tight fitting trousers.
- Yamato nishiki:** Japan. Domestic Japanese nishiki.
- yan:** China. Blackish red.
- yana:** Bolivia and Ecuador. Quichua term for the color black.
- yana poncho:** Ecuador. A black wool poncho with a thin band of colored machine embroidery on the shoulders.
- yang zhi:** China. Rouge made from wild safflowers.
- yangbok paji:** Korea. Trousers.
- yangmal:** Korea. Socks; stockings.
- yangmal taenim:** Korea. Garter.
- yangsan:** Korea. Parasol.
- yangzhiyu:** China. Literally “mutton fat,” white jade.
- yanhóng:** China. Dark red.
- yantraka:** India. A dyer.
- yapanji:** India. Rainy weather coat.
- yar chiki:** Nigeria. Short-sleeved tunic with a standing collar on a slit neck, three patch pockets, and a smocked front.
- yar pariahan:** India. Trousers.
- yareta:** Bolivia. A shade of yellow.
- yari yankunne:** Nigeria. Earrings.
- yashmak:** *See* shash.
- yashti:** India. A necklace of gems and gold beads, with a large central bead.
- yasti:** India. Single string of pearls necklace with a gem in the center.
- yata:** Panel of beadwork worn by Yoruba dancers.
- yatshmagh:** Iraq. Checkered kuffuja.
- yeddo crepe:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1880, a soft cotton fabric printed in Chinese patterns.
- yelek:** *See* jellick.
- yellow jacket:** China. A golden yellow silk jacket worn on formal occasions as a symbol of imperial power or honor.
- yelpaze:** Turkey. A woman’s fan.
- yem dai:** Vietnam. Bib.
- yemeni:** Turkey. A block-printed cotton scarf.
- yeoman hat:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). A woman’s hat with a deep, soft crown that gathered onto a band and a small turned up brim.
- yeri:** *See* tobi.
- yezmeh:** Palestine. A horseman’s red or yellow leather boots with iron soles.
- yi’chit tal:** United States of America. Hupa Indians’ moccasins.
- yín:** China. Silver colored.
- ying long:** China. In the Ming dynasty (1368–1644 C.E.), a five clawed dragon with bat-like wings worn only by the emperor.
- ying lu:** China. Necklace of precious stones.

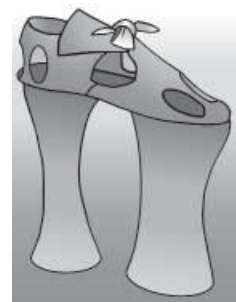
- yinggelù:** China. Parrot green.
- yiordani:** Greece. A net of gold plated beads that is worn as a chest ornament by women.
- yoji-nori:** Japan. Resist paste used for fine line dyeing.
- yoke bodice:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.) to 1890–1899 C.E. United Kingdom. Popular in the 1880s and 1890s, a woman's yoked bodice or blouse.
- yoke shirt:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. In 1898, a woman's dual walking skirt with a pointed front yoke.
- Yokohama crepe:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in 1880, a cotton fabric with printed stripes in Japanese flower patterns.
- yoko-nishiki:** Japan. Nishiki with pattern woven in the weft threads.
- yonboratpit:** Korea. Lilac.
- yonmibok:** Korea. Tail coat.
- York tan gloves:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). Worn in 1807 and after, rough undressed kid leather gloves without a specific fit.
- York wrapper:** Directoire and First Empire (1790–1815 C.E.). United Kingdom. Introduced in 1813, a woman's high-necked jaconet muslin dress that buttoned in the back. It was trimmed with diamonds of lace or another form of needlework.
- yoroi-hitatare:** Japan. A large square-cut silk coat and trousers worn under the armor.
- Yoshinaka-zome:** Japan. Dyeing process named for the printmaker Yoshinaka Hambei.
- youghal:** Ireland. A flat needle lace with a distinctive pattern.
- yoûva:** Byzantine and Romanesque (400–1200 C.E.). Fur coat.
- y-phuc:** Vietnam. Clothes.
- Ypres lace:** Belgium. Lace made to imitate Valenciennes lace.
- yslopan:** Wales. Slipper.
- ysnoden:** Wales. Lace.
- yuage:** Japan. Baby towel.
- yùdài:** China. Jade belt.
- yuèbái:** China. Literally "moon white," robin's egg blue.
- yuhada-kawa:** Japan. Tie-dyed leather.
- yuishiba-komon:** Japan. Dotted design resembling ends of a bundle of fagots.
- yukata:** Japan. A summer cotton garment; an unlined cotton kimono for bath or summer wear; the fabric used for these garments.
- yukue-humei:** Meizi (1867–1912 C.E.). Japan. Literally "missing," a woman's hairstyle.
- yulin baizhequn:** China. Woman's pair of aprons.
- yumào:** China. Rain cap.
- yun jian:** China. In the Qing dynasty (1644–1911 C.E.), a Han woman's four-pointed collar with the four lobes worn over the chest, back, and shoulders.
- yunatárja:** Greece. Pair of stockings.
- yura poncho:** Ecuador. A plain white poncho.
- yurak:** Ecuador. Quichua term for the color white.
- yùsè:** China. Jade green.
- yusha:** China. Camlet.
- yusoku orimono:** Japan. Fabrics of Chinese origin that were adapted by the Japanese.
- yutu:** Bolivia. Ornamental bird motif.
- yuxié:** China. Rubber boots.
- yuyi:** China. Raincoat.
- yùzan:** China. Jade hairpin.
- Yuzen:** Japan. Fine multicolored paste-resist dyeing process named for master dyer Yuzen.
- Yuzen birodo:** Japan. Velvet with chiseled cut-pile designs.
- yuzen makinori:** Japan. Traditional form of yuzen using sown paste method. It creates a pointillist effect.
- yuzen-zome:** Japan. Starch dyeing.

Z

- zābaks:** Lithuania. Boot.
- zaboon:** Iraq. Man's long wrapped coat. Also calle saya.
- zache:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Italy. Doublet.
- zadblauwen:** Late Gothic (1350–1450 C.E.). Ghent. Deep blue.
- zafiro:** Spain. Sapphire color.
- zafroni:** *See* chamelia.
- zagalejo:** Spain. Petticoat.
- zaituni:** India. An olive green color.
- zak:** Holland. Pocket.
- zakdoek:** Holland. Handkerchief.
- zakiet:** Poland. Woman's coat.
- zakkengoed:** Holland. Burlap.
- zakkenlinnen:** Holland. Sackcloth.
- zalmkleurig:** Holland. Salmon colored.
- zamarra:** Spain. Sheepskin coat favored by shepherds.
- zamarro:** *See* zamarra.
- zambellotto:** Italy. Black fabric imported from Near East.
- zamitum:** *See* samite.
- zamliyeh:** Palestine. Woman's green, yellow, and black striped headband worn to weddings.
- zammarros:** Ecuador. Sheepskin chaps.
- zamora:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, a taffeta shawl with bertha.
- zamsz:** Poland. Suede.
- zamurradi:** India. An emerald green color.
- zan:** China. Hairpin.
- zancha:** Roman (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.). Tall, snug fitting boot made of soft black leather. Worn by Eastern tribes under their trousers.
- zane:** Nigeria. Wrapper that is worn as a belt.
- zanella:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1848 and re-released in 1870s, sateen-like fabric used to cover umbrellas.
- zanella cloth:** Twilled fabric used to made umbrella covers. *See also* gloria.
- Zanfretti mantle:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1859, almost circular mantle, significantly longer in back.
- zanga:** *See* zancha.
- zànglán:** China. Purplish blue.
- zàngqing:** China. Dark blue.
- zante lace:** Reticella lace made in Greece.
- Zanzibar:** Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1872, a sandy brown.
- zaohóng:** China. Purplish red.
- zapáska:** Russia. Woman's back apron.
- zapatillas:** Spain. Slippers.
- zapato:** Spain. Shoe. *See also* calzado.
- zapato de mujer sin correas:** Spain. Pump.
- zapato oxford:** Spain. Oxford shoe.
- zapon:** Russia. Apron.
- zaragüelles:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Wide breeches.
- zarcillos:** Ecuador. Earrings.
- zardozi:** India. Very heavy embroidery with gold or silver done on velvet or satin.
- zarī:** India. Metal thread embroidery; silver lace.
- zarost:** Poland. Beard.
- zarrin:** India. A golden color.
- zarzahan:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Spain. Thin striped silk.
- zástera:** Czechoslovakia. Apron.
- zavelci:** Romania. Apron with vertical designs.
- zaveska:** Bulgaria. Checked or striped piece of fabric wrapped around the body from under the arms to the ankle and tied with a knitted cord at the top edge.
- zaybaqah:** Palestine. Necklace.
- záyres:** Greece. Everyday shoes.
- zazzara:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Coiffure involving fluffing out of the hair.
- zbroja:** Poland. Armor.
- zé:** China. Man's headdress worn in ancient China.
- zebra feathers:** Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Introduced in 1816, feathers artificially striped in two colors.
- zéédééldoi:** Navajo. Necktie.
- zeemleer:** Holland. Chamois.

zegelring: Holland. Seal ring.
zeghe: Romania. Man's long, thick drugget overcoat.
zeke: *See* condra.
zefkant: Holland. Selvedge.
zelluami: Hausa. Plaid cloth with a silk border.
zenaq: Palestine. Chin chain used to hold the shatweh in place.
zendado: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Very light silk fabric from the Orient.
zendale: *See* zendado.
zenith blue: Medium light blue.
zenne: Hausa. A plaid cloth.
zenne alffowa: Hausa. A light blue plaid cloth.
zephirina: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1841, blend fabric used for coats.
zephyr: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). Introduced in the 1880s, light, fine gingham. Often woven with colored warp and fine weft. *See also* French gingham.
zephyr armure: Bustle (1865–1890 C.E.). In 1879, lightly crinkled crepe.
zephyr cloak: Romantic (1815–1840 C.E.). Woman's long cloak of lace or net with ankle-length points in front. It was worn tied at the waist with a sash.
zephyr cloth: Thin, fine cassimere.
zephyr gingham: *See* zephyr.
zephyr shawl: Soft, lightweight shawl, often embroidered.
zerbaft: 1. India. Gold brocade. 2. Turkey. Velvet in which a lot of gold thread was used.
Zerlina dress: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, a gown with triple skirt. Bodice trimmed with quilted pattern of diamonds that was repeated on the sleeves.
zersej: Bosnia. Jersey.
zgarda: *See* ghiordan.
zgardan: *See* ghiordan.
zha jia: China. Han dynasty (206 B.C.E.–7 C.E.). Coat of mail that tied over the shoulders.
zhaijiepai: China. Qing abstinence plaque worn at the girdle to indicate the person was fasting as a part of a religious ceremony.
zhan: China. Felt.
zhàopáo: China. Overall.
zhàoshán: China. Overall.
zhàoyi: China. Overall.
zhe: China. Reddish brown.
zhe ji: China. Pleated coat with many variations in length and closures.
zhéshàn: China. Folding fan.
zhi huan: China. Finger ring.
zhi sun: China. Yuan dynasty. One-color clothes worn by the emperor and his courtiers.
zhòu: China. Crepe.
zhòubù: China. Cotton crepe.
zhuanglián: China. Trouseau.
zhuhóng: China. Bright red.

zhùmá: China. Ramie.
zhuó: China. Women's bangle bracelet.
zhutu: Ecuador. Women's handmade felt hat with a round top and a narrow brim.
zi: China. Purple; violet.
zibelina: *See* marta.
zibeline: 1. Thick wool fabric with long, silky hairs on one side. *See also* ripple cloth. 2. France. Sable fur.
zibellino: Italy. Sable.
zibun: United Arab Emirates. Man's sleeveless wrap-over garment worn over the kaftan.
zīds: Lithuania. Silk.
žiedas: Lithuania. Finger ring.
zielony: Poland. Green.
Ziertaschentuch: Germany. Pocket handkerchief.
zihóng: China. Purplish red.
zijde: Holland. Silk.
zijden japon of toga: *See* zijde.
Zillon braid: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Straw resembling chip.
zimarra: Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Man's overcoat, rarely worn girdled. Made of heavy patterned silk or velvet and lined with silk or fur.
zimbeline: Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). Introduced in 1856, mourning fabric between barege and paramatta.
ziurstai: Lithuania. Apron.
zivka: Turkey. Man's black or brown trousers fitted below the knee.
zlalzil: Berber wool shawl.
znak: Russia. Insignia; badge.
zobe: Nigeria. Finger ring.
zobel: Imitation sable.
Zobel: Germany. Sable.
zoccolo: 1. Italy. Generic term for sandal. 2. Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Italy. Chopines with a leather shoe-like top.
zoeaaf: Holland. Zouave.
zogan: Japan. Applied gold decoration on cloth; damascene.
zolty: Poland. Yellow.
zona: Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Wide, flat belt worn by girls and removed by their husband in the wedding ceremony and never worn again.
zonar: Belt worn by the Jews and Christians of the Levant.
zonder schouderbandjes: Holland. To be strapless.
zone: Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1770s and 1780s, fabric piece used to fill in open bodice of a gown.
zoni: Greece. A woman's belt.
zonnebril: Holland. Sunglasses.



zoccolo
See also photospread
(Foot and Legwear).

- zonnebruin:** Holland. Suntan.
- zonnenscherm:** Holland. Parasol.
- zoot suit:** (1940–1950 C.E.). United States of America. Man's suit with coat extending almost to knees and trousers cut very full. Commonly worn with highly exaggerated accessories.
- Zopfzeit:** Late Georgian (1750–1790 C.E.). Germany. A man's pigtail wig.
- zōri:** Japan. Sandals consisting of flat soles held on with a thong that passes between the first and second toes.
- zorro:** Spain. Fox.
- zoster:** Greek (3000–100 B.C.E.). Belt or girdle worn by men.
- zouave jacket:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.) to 1890–1899 C.E. United Kingdom. 1. Woman's silk, velvet, or cloth jacket with rounded front corners that fastened only at the neck. Based on jackets worn by the Algerian Zouave troops in Italian war of 1859. Popular 1859–1870 and in 1890s. 2. Little boy's jacket similar to women's style.
- zouave paletot:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). United Kingdom. Popular in 1840s, man's paletot of water-proofed llama wool.
- zouave pantaloons:** Gay Nineties (1890–1900 C.E.). United Kingdom. Wide pantaloons gathered in at knee, ending there in frilled band.
- zsáknadrág:** Hungary. Literally "sack trousers," full-cut trousers made of hemp or a rough fabric.
- zuan:** China. Qing dynasty. Bowl-shaped cap of palm fiber or hemp and covered in silk. Popular with middle-aged women.
- zubun:** Bosnia-Herzegovina. Woman's short, sleeveless vest which ends several inches above the waist.
- zucchetto:** Small, round, ecclesiastical skull-cap.
- zueco:** Elizabethan (1550–1625 C.E.). Spain. Sabot.
- zukin:** Edo (1600–1867 C.E.). Japan. Literally "head-cloth," a cloth cap or hood worn in inclement weather or at night.
- Zuleka:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1858, woman's street basque fitted in the body. It had a vandyked bertha of net and ribbon. The basque was trimmed with guipure and gimp.
- Zulima:** Crinoline (1840–1865 C.E.). In 1856, woman's taffeta mantilla trimmed with moss velvet and crimped fringe.
- Zulu cloth:** Twilled fabric of a tight weave.
- zunnar:** Palestine. Sash. Square scarf striped or patterned. Rolled diagonally to form sash.
- zunnar asmar:** Palestine. Woman's black girdle.
- zunnar maqruneh:** Palestine. Sash of green, red, and yellow silk.
- zunnar tarabulsi:** Palestine. White, red, and green striped sash.
- zuòcán:** China. Tussah silk.
- zuòsichóu:** China. Pongee.
- zurband:** Palestine. Woman's silk veil that may have doubled as veil and sash.
- zuyacal:** Guatemala. Palm leaf raincoat.
- zwanedons:** Holland. Swansdown.
- zwart:** Holland. Black.
- zwarte:** *See* fijne.
- zwempak:** Holland. Bathing suit.
- Zwickel:** Germany. Gusset.
- Zylinder:** Germany. Top hat.
- zywr:** Renaissance (1450–1550 C.E.). Hungary. Gray fabric.

Appendix A: Garment Types

ACCESSORIES

à l'espignole	batom	brumánika	ch'úspas
'a'a puhaka	beannag	builg	chustka
ačē gumbō	beauty patches	bulavka	ciarsūr
acessório	beidai	bust forms	cimds
aglet	bellotas	butung	cinch belt
agrafe	belti	bwoom	cīnctus
agraffe	benoiton chains	cabestrillo	cingātoare
agulhade	Berlin gloves	cabriole	cingillum
aiglet	Berlins	cachecol	cingulum militaire
airmchrios	bigotera	cachelaid	cinta
'ajami	bikini chain belt	cadach	cintaliga
alforja	birbála	cadenat	cintura
anantu hwinie	bisha	caefing	cinturão
anteojos	bít-tāt tay	calico china button	circingle
aparsaig	bœlte	can	cneaball
appas postiches	boiseid	cañari	colan
Austrian belt	bokshandschoen	canne	colmar
avasakthika	boquilha	canne à système	concha
bacchetta	bosom bottles	cannes demi-solde	coquette
badine	bosom flowers	cannes-dard	cordeliere
bahu	bouffant mecanique	cân-quac	corking pins
baju	boulangier umbrella	capacho	coron Muire
balg	bouquet de corsage	caracule	correia articulada
balgan	boutonniere	ceinture	coudières
balg-bannaig	bracan	cenójl	countenances
balg-thional	braces	ceruse	court plaster
ball-serice	bragueta	chai-chieh-p' ai	crambaid
bälte	brandestoc	changgap	crios
baltion	brandistocchi	chao dai	criosan
balusu	breast hook	charretera	criosan biodag
Balz	bretelle	chatelaine	crios-ceangail
bandanna	brezekouki	chauri	crioslachan
basma	brezikúci	chicken skin glove	crios-pheilear
bastão	bril	chip'angi	crios-tarsainn
baston con anima	briosaid	chumbi banderilla	criss
batistã	bronnach	chumpi	cummerbund

curea	funda	haling hands	kajuk hyokdae
cut-fingered gloves	fusi	halsdoek	kakorízika
dabao	gadget cane	hances	kakshyabandha
dai kou	gadget stick	händschen	kaku obi
daishi	gairda	handschoen	kalabaku
d'Angri	galante	hand-scio	kaliki
dannocks	Galatea comb	handske	kalima hamo
danpiàn yanjìng	gallowses	haneeka	kamarband
datemaki	galluses	han-eri	kangha
degenkoppel	gant	Hantschuoch	kanzashis
degenstok	gants de Swède	Hantscuoh	kanzasi
digitalia	gants Régence	hanzki	kapesník
doramché	gartain	heiyanjìng	kardhani
dornag	garter	heko-obi	kashmir
dou dou	gaucho belt	hemavaikaksha	kaula uaki
downy calves	ge dai	hezaam	kayabandh
drapi	geideal	hezam	k'eša
dress clip	gemelos	hinaka	ketoh
dress holder	geolan	hinaka 'a'i	khan mùi-soa
ear string	ghungru	hinaka paeke	khan tay
eau de veau	ginglers	hiogi	kính trang
end of the day	giraffe comb	hiranya-sraj	knijpbril
endima	girdel	hohos	knobkerry
English chain	girdle à la victime	hoo tau dai	knoflik
enjouee	girdle glass	hoofddoek	knope haak
epauleti	Gladstone bag	horitti	kohl
equipage	glōf	hose-bend	kokade
esmouchoir	glofi	huaaca	koloa
etui	glùinean	huaka	kombologion
faixa	gordel	huallquepo	kooi
faja	gördel	huayaca	ko'oko'o 'amana
falt-dhealg	gouriz	humujìng	kshat
familla	guanto	hunting belt	kumshigye
faxiolion	guard chain	hwajang	kusak
fazolo	gul yaqa	hyanggap norigae	kushak
fazzoletto	guo luo dai	hyire	kusi
fengjìng	gurda	'ili kuapo	kusti
ferenn	Gürtel	irbora	kyaphi
fetel	Gurtil	istalla	kyara-abura
fetels	gwregys	itsembéri	laine foulard
fibula	gyrdel	jambee cane	lájish
ficheall	gyrdel-hring	japamala	lāmann
fivela	gyrdels	jarreteira	lāmhain
flabells	gyrdels-hringe	jarretiere	lāmhan
flower bottle	gyrōill	jatun chumbi	lamhas
fob ribbon	habit glove	jemmy cane	lāmind
fóci	haer-naedl	jessamine butter	laska
fogle	hagorah	jessamy gloves	lei
folly bells	hainaka	jiao dai	lei 'a'i
freiseau	hainaka 'a'i	josie	lei alí'i
frutilla	hainaka lei	juosta	lei hala
fucus	hainaka pa'eke	juostos	lei hulu
fue	hainaka pakeke	ka'ai	lei kamoe
fukás	hair strings	kadémi	lei kukui
fukube-dana	hakoseko	kadife	lei leho

lei pani'ō	mouche	p'almok sigye	pugovico
lei papa	mouchoir	palulu maka	punjang
lei papahi	mouchoir Alma	pang' adari norigae	puoga
lei pauku	mouchoir de Venus	pantserhandschoen	putting stick
lei pawehe	mouchoir Victoria	pañuelo	quat qui
lei po'ō	mouchouer	pañuelo para el cuello	qubpa
lei wiliwili	moufles	papilotte comb	quitasol
lenço	mousquetaire	papillotes	quizzing glass
li kakini	muckender	paraguas	qusak
li kaliki	muff bracelet	parchment calves	raggiera
liga	muffetees	parfait-contentement	ramall
Limerick gloves	mukyeeng	parure cornouailles	randosel
lindi	murchal	paryanka	ranetz
loo mask	muscadine	paryastika	rasana
loongee	mùtan	pás	rat
lucky bells	mwaandaan	passionee	Recamier sash
má hong	namaakbusten	patka	rekawica
maaporeth	napkin	patrontache	rekawiczka
maddavina	napkin hook	patta	rhabdoskidophoros
màineag	näsduk	peigne Josephine	Ridgeway buckle
majestueuse	nasitergium	penang lawyer	romall
makarika	nèapaicin amhaich	pennbazh	rond
makhila	nèapaicin pòca	pepperbox	rosenadel
malabar	neckatee	percatka	Roxburgh muff
Malacca cane	nek'och ipù	perspective glass	rukavica
maldā	nelpiloni	petticoat suspenders	saccharine alum
manag	nhân-kính	pha beang	samjak norigae
manchetknoop	niciane rekawiczki	phaa chet paak	sanjaku-obi
maneg	nnup	phân sáp	saptaki
manitergium	nodder	phân son	sarandrana
mantaqa	nono-obi	pirkstaine	šayō
mānušā	norigae	pirštiné	scépa
marama	nosine	pishka	Schiessstöcke
maramica	ntoa	pistent	Schnupftücher
marate	nyeeng	plumpers	schoudertas
marguerite	ô	pochette	seileadach
mariposa	obang-nangja	pogoni	seleulu
martō	obi	point	señore
maru-obi	obi-age	pojas	sgaileagan
mata tioata	obi-dome	pójas	shag mittens
mayad	objime	poking stick	sharf
meanaigean	odonarium	pollera	shash
megane	odonium	pomander	shen dai
melbbang	ogi	pomme d'ambre	sherihah
melppang	òir-chrios	pomme de senteur	shigoki-obi
mendil	ojak norigae	pompeian silk sash	shnur
mikini lima	oogschaduw	porte-jupe pompadour	shoe horn
minyiing	oogscherm	pósta	shoujuàn
miotag	opera glove	poyas	showing horn
mirchal	orarium	poynte	shuwayhiyyeh
mitons	Oxford gloves	prakhotaéo	skimskin
mòjing	padapatra	prawing-spinel	slat-rioghail
mokdori	paenang	prievite	slaucis
monétra	pafte	provincial rose	sleeve tongs
monócula	pafti	puch'ae	smiotag

smugadair	taapeka	tozali	vonica
smuig-aodach	taatua hume	Träger	vú già
smuigealach	taiko obi	trahilia	wàdài
snoskyn	tai-k'ou	troussoir	w'aka
snowskin	tai-shih	truffeau	wak'a
snuftkin	tàiyángjìng	trus	wandelstock
sokophouder	talede	tsitseróña	wanjang
solosolo	tali pakkaridí'	titi	want
sonsugon	tamentika	tu kartu	wantus
soudarion	tanch'u	tubbeck	was and tam
soyate	t'ao t'ieh	tuichje	washing leather gloves
Spanish paper	tas van de Hooglanders	tukula	wawa chumbi
Spazierstock	Taschentuch	tu-maurea	wedding garter
spendlík	tashka	tu-muka	wedding gloves
spleuchdan	tasseled handkerchief	tussoire	wedding knives
spliùchan	tatquevluq	tusuk	whiitiki
sròin-eudach	tatua	tuszo	Woodstock gloves
stagen	tatua-pupara	tuu hangoroa	yangmal taenim
stay hook	tauri koomore	tuu kaaretu	yelpaze
steutelreecx	tekko	tuu maro	yem dai
stibium	temple spectacles	tuu muka	York tan gloves
stithópano	teneçir	tuu ure	zakdoek
Stöcke mit Seele	tephillin	Twelve Apostles	zhaijiepai
stölebelte	thi-kính	uchilla maki chumbi	Ziertaschentuch
streachlan	thung	uchiwa	znak
strilinn	tippling cane	ugly	zona
Strumpfhalter	tiracolo	uilebril	zonar
subha	tirantes	uku churana	zoni
succinta	titi	up-legen	zonnebril
sudar	tkanitsa	usala	zoster
sudar sheal zero-othav	toise mouvante	vachóris	zunnar asmar
sūdārium	t'okbaji	vali	zunnar maqruneh
suppléants	t'oljanggap	vandyke	zunnar tarabulsi
surveyor's stick	toneelkijker	ventoye	
Swiss belt	totoga	veshovi meshok	
taalapat	tou tu	vethaka	

APRON

aparan	bréid-bronn	demi-tablier	gremial
apch'ima	bruinneadach	diaraogenn	hoover apron
apron	byala houta	eip'uron	houta
aprün	carpenter's apron	'epane	jocolo
avental	catrintoi	epani	kaldoh
barber's apron	changalli	fartuch	karinca
barclod	chef's apron	fartuk	kecelja
barmcloth	cialdini apron	fertuch	korenka
barmecloth	cocktail apron	ffedog	koteny
barmfell	coverslut	fig leaf	koto
barmskin	cretinta	förkläde	kruneforkle
barvell	criosan	forklöede	kurligatka
bavette	crios-ceangail	fotaforkle	lùireach leathair
bearm-clap	csipkeskötö	fúta	luirg-bheairt
boscele	delantal	gavacha	maaporeth
braconiere	delantal de cintura	grempiule	màilleach

mapoto	panaúla	pristelca	titi-le-'au
maro	pántlikaskökö	sarassang	trus
maro huka	papalu	sárena	tu-hou
maro kaakaapoo	pastura	sassang	tuil-aodach
maro kaukau	pat gat	schort	Tukanitsa
maro kopua	pepetu	schorteband	tyes
maro kura	perednik	Schürtze	'umi'i kuapo
maro kuta	pestelci	Schürze	voorschoot
maro waero	pinner	šerret	wéiqún
maro waiapu	pluinnseag	sorti	yulin baizhequn
menagere	poriann	surc	zapáska
mrezhena prestilka	pothia	tablet	zástera
mukhu-wara	prāiscīn	tablier	zavelci
muna-medare	pregaca	tali 'ele 'ele	ziurstai
napron	prieksauts	tap-de	
opreg	prijuostè	tavancher	

ARMOR

adaabo	braconniere	combed helmet	gangkai
ailette	braguette	corazza	gardebras
almain rivet	brannamh	corium	garde-collet
almete	brassard	corr-léine	garde-de-rein
anima	brayette	corselet	gauntlet
anime	bridle-gauntlet	cotun	genouillieres
anlet	brigandine	couraca	giáp
annelet	brium	couters	giáp-bào
annulet	Brustharnisch	crios-claidheimh	giáp-y
áo giáp	buckler	cruth-lachd	greaves
armadura	burganet	cubitiere	habergeon
armadura del busto	burgonet	cūdō	haidate
armatura	byrnie	cuerbully	hakoseko
armet	cabaset	cuir-bouilli	hankotana
arming bolster	cabasset	cuirie	hao mao
arming doublet	cailmhion	cuish	haubergeon
arming points	camail	cuissard	hauberk
bacinet	capacete	cuissart	haubert à maille double
baguette	cap-a-pie armor	cuisse	haubert clavey de double
bainbergs	cappelina	culet	maille
balteum militare	casco	curace	haubert doublier
bambergs	casque	cuth-bhàrr	hausse col
barbute	casque à la Tarleton	demijambe	hausse cul
bascinet	casquetel	demipauldron	heko-obi
basinet	ceann-bheart	demivambrace	helm
bath-throid	celada de engole	elmo di giostra	helmet
baticol	cerveliere	enarme	here-pād
beaver	chapel-de-fer	epauliere	heume
bevor	chappelle-de-fer	frog-mouthed helm	iron-pot
bicoquet	china cola	gadlings	jamb
biorraid	cimier	gadlyngs	jambart
bishop's mantle	cingulum militiae	galea	jambe
borstplaat	close-gauntlet	galerum	jambeau
bouchette	cnemis	galerus	jazerant
bourguignotte	coif-de-mailles	gambeson	jumps
bracer	coiffette	gamboised cuisses	kabuto

kaijia	lùireach mhàilleach	placcates	spider helmet
kaku obi	luirg-bheairt	poitrel	splints
kancuyao	màilleach	privy coat	taces
kapa kila	mammelieres	quiret	tasse
kask	manica	rerebrace	tasset
kaska	mentonières	Rüstung	tassettes
koshiate	Milan coat	salade	tilting-helm
kote	ming guang kai	sallet	Todenkopf
kuras	montera	sannaha	tong xiu kai
Kurass	morion	Schaller	tonlet
kyne	mufflers	scheenplatten	tou tu
lamboys	oriellettes	schynbaldes	tuille
lambrequin	pale kila	sgaball	uchdach
leis-bheart	palettes	shell	uchd-bheart
liang dang kai	pallets	shihan	vambraces
lobster helmet	pallettes	shirastra	ventail
lorg-bheart	pansiere	shirastra jala	visor
lorica	Panzer	sirsa kataha	wapenrusting
lorica hamata	pauldron	sode	zbroja
lorica plumata	pectorale	solleret	zha jia
lorica segmentata	pickelhaube	spangehelm	zhu
lorica squamata	placcards	speilp	

BODICES, BLOUSES, AND SMOCKS

à la du Barry corsage	bib blouse	cuerpo baxo	huipil
à la Grecque corsage	blusa	cufaica	huipil grande
à la Louis XV corsage	bluska	cuirasse bodice	huipil ranciado
Agnes Sorel bodice	bluza	culeco	ie
Agnes Sorel corsage	bò-lu	cutaveica	Isabeau corsage
amazon corsage	bow blouse	dhumani	jabot blouse
Anglo-Greek bodice	buba	Directoire coat	jhaggā
antique bodice	burausu	Directoire jacket	jhaggī
áo bà-ba	burchanka	Dutch waist	josephine bodice
áo cánh	bust bodice	empire bodice	kabátek
áo côc	camisón	enagua	kācali
áo cut	caroline corsage	fanfreluche bodice	kācavo
aupakaksiki	casaque bodice	fuubu	kamis
baby bodice	casquin bodice	Gallo-Greek bodice	kamkho
bag bodice	cased body	Garibaldi blouse	kanchali
baju bodo	choli	Garibaldi bodice	kanchulika
baju kurung	circassian bodice	genthulla	kancuka
Balkan blouse	Clarissa Harlowe corsage	gilet	kebaya
balmoral bodice	cliabhan-ceangail	gonbaiz	keptar
bàn	coat-bodice	Grecque corsage	kiel
bàn-gheal	codiarde	guimpe	kittel
baro	cofta	guj	koshoulya
basque waistband	corpetto	gùn na h-eaglaise	kosnyo
basque-habit	corpiño	gùn odhar	kurpasaka
basquin body	corsage à la Maintenon	gypsy blouse	kurti
batakari	corsage en corset	habit bodice	la vierge
bavlnka	cot	halter top	Laibli
beur	coton	hatte	lakeke
bewar	cottage front	huepilli	leefekye

Leibchen	Norma corsage	Russian blouse	turret bodice
léine-bhàn	pakana	sgùird	tzakos
lemba	pari muka	shell	Veronese cuirasse
lembe	peek-a-boo waist	shirtwaist	veste Russe
lijf	peplum basque	Sicilian bodice	Victoria bodice
lijfje	peplum bodice	siu fung sin	violin bodice
Louis XIII corsage	pirahan	stanamsuka	Watteau body
luto huipil	plastron	stanik	Watteau costume
Maintenon Corsage	pompadour bodice	stomacher bodice	whalebone bodice
Marie Stuart bodice	pulrausu	surplice bodice	xighu
marquise bodice	refirha	sweater	yoke bodice
middy blouse	rékli	Swiss bodice	
Montespan corsage	robin front	tanutra	
nagrudnik	róngyi	tingmiak	
naguilla	roxalene bodice	town blouse	

COLLARS AND RUFFS

'a'i kala	cô' tay	French ruff	maniakes
ai ling	coilēar	gadroon	masher collar
'a'iku	coileir	garde Française	m-cut collar
'a'ilepe	coler	gau liang	Medici collar
'akala	collar à la Vandyke	Geneva print ruff	military stock
Albert collar	collar of esses	Gladstone collar	moat collar
Alexandra collar	collare	gola	muinead
all-rounder	collerette	golilla	muinge
amazon collar	collet monte	goller	Napoleon collar
anglaise	colletto	Gollier	nasgadh
apikaklé	collo	gouzougenn	ogrica
apkakle	corsage à la vierge	gran gola	or-choilear
arched collar	cowl collar	guler	panteen collar
argile	Cromwell collar	guleras	parricides
band	cuello	halsboord	Peter Pan collar
band strings	cuello bebés	hault collet	Piccadilly collar
bann-muineal	cuello bote	Hungerland band	pierrrot ruff
berta	cuello burberry	Italian collar	p'i ling
bertha	cuello capuchon	jaka	piling
Betsie	cuello chal	Judenkragen	plain bow stock
bōna	cuello chino	kata-eri	polo collar
bouveau	cuello de pajarita	kletje	portefraes
burrail collar	cuello eton	klier	portrait collar
Buster Brown collar	cuello mandarín	kola	Prussian collar
Byron collar	dux collar	kolnierz	rabat
cabbage-ruff	elliptic collar	kraag	rabatine
cáqui	eri	krage	rabbi
carcaille	esclavina	Kragen	rebato
cardinal	Eton collar	krave	Robespierre collar
cardinal pelerine	falling band	lá sen	Rosebery collar
cartoose collar	fanling	lechugilla	rotonde
ceabet	fichu-canezou	lettice ruff	rotonne
chal	flip	límec	ruff
chelsea	fraise	ling tao	sarpe
Chelsea collar	fraise à la confusion	ling yue	saucer-collar
cô' con	fraise à la Gabrielle	lingzi	shag-ruff

Shakespere collar	superhumeral	treble ruff	wing collar
shawl collar	Swedish cuffs	Vatermörder	winkers
stand-fall collar	tab collar	vorotnicek	yaka
stìom-bhràghaid	tàszli	vorotnik	yun jian
sugar	teud-bhràghad	Wendelring	
suit of ruffs	toby ruff	whisk	

COLOR

abiyad	argent	beni	broithdheanta
absinthe	arghwani	berettino	bronze
acajou	army green	bermejo	bruin
acier	arroxeado	bermellon	brun
acter	arruivado	bianco	brunatny
adelaide	asagi	bích-không	bruno
Adelaide blue	ashantee	biec	bruschino
adhranga	asli	bigio	buidhe
adriatic green	asmani	biji	buidhe-bhan
aerdhaite	asmar	bilán	buidhe-dhonn
aetherial	atshi	bìlù	buidhe-ruadh
ago duku	aubergine	bird of paradise	buidhe-shoilleir
'ahiehie	auburn	birinji	buidh-liath
alabaster	aurifère	birisi	burak
alesan	aurora	birodo	burdeos
alezan	autumn tea brown	bishop's blue	burgoyne
alfi	aventurine	bister	burgundy
alicante	avocado	bistre	cachou
Alice blue	awondwa	blanc	cadet blue
alizarina	azafran	blanco	cadet gray
all	azul	blanco cremoso	cafe
alma brown	azulado	blau	cafe au lait
amaranth	azulmarinho	blauw	cafe claro amrillento
amaranthus color	azur	blé de Turquie	cafe rojizo
amarelo	azure	blé mur	càin
amarillo	azuren	blé vert	caiqing
ambohai	azurline	bleu	cairtidh
amelie	azuur	bleu Anglais	caldron
amelle	azzurro	blondine	California
American	baby blue	bois de rose	camel
American green	baby pink	borak	camelite
amphibole	bacchante	boreal	camelolepard
amuva	baço	borgeon	canary yellow
anamite	badami	bosphore green	cane color
ananas	badshah pasand	bottle-green	cang
anaranjado	bàin-dearg	bouffon	cangcang
anguri	baise	bouffron	canghuang
anil	baizi	boulangier	cánh dán
ao-iro	balíla	bouton d'or	cánh-kien
Apollo	ballpark blue	bracach	canoque
apple green	bàn	branquidão	capri
apricot	banafsai	braun	capri blue
araignée méditant un	bàn-gheal	brazowy	capuchin
crime	banker's blue	breac-liath	capucine
ardoise	barbel	brōc	caqui
argaman	basc	broith	cáqui

cardinal red	cineraire	crubhas	'ea 'ula
carmelite	cini	crubhasg	eabonach
carmezim	cinzento	crushed strawberry	eaglewood brown
carmin	citrine	cui	ebomvu
carmine	clair de lune	cuiù	eburneo
carminio	clarence blue	cuir	ecarlare
carnation	clearc	cuoroncou	ecarlare blanches
caroubier	cobalt blue	cyan blue	ecorce
caspian	cobhrach	cypress	ecru
cassis	coccum	czarny	'efu 'efu
castagnino	coeur de melon	czarny jak smola	Egyptian brown
castanho	colar de pérolas	czzerwony	éhuáng
castano	color aceitung	Dagmor blue	elderberry
castillian red	colorado	dàhóng	eldergreen
castor	colori corozoso	dàilù	'ele hiwa
ceara	cong báí	dam-thanh	'ele'ele
céire	conglù	đan	'ele'i
celadon	congo	Danjuro cha	'eleuli
celeste	congo red	dànqing	'emelala
celestial	convolvulus	dàoguàjinzhong	emerala
cendre de rose	coomassie	datilado	emerald
centre de Cedra	coquelicot	de Berri	emeraude
cereja	cor	de France	eminence
cereza	cor de laranja	de Roi	'ena
cerulea	cor de rosa	dead Spaniard	'ena'ena
cerulean blue	coral	dearg	'ena'ena mumu
cetrino	corbeau	deirge	encarnado
chaetpit	corcuir	đen lánh	engkudu
chajutbit	corcur	Devonshire brown	English scarlet
chàm	corcurachd	dian	epingles de nourrice
chamelia	corinth blue	dilbahar	escarlata
champai	corinthe green	dilhil	escarlata subido
chase	cornflower	dima	escarlare
chasseur	corozoso	dò choé	esterhazy
châtain	couleur-de-roi	dò chói	Eugenie blue
chatiagne	couroncon	dò chót	eveque
chaudron	crà-gheal	donkerblauw	fa 'ataelama
chaume	crambaid	donn	fakhtai
cheng	cramoisi	donn laugh-na-h-éilde	falwe
chermisi	crane color	donn-ghlas	fei
chermisino	crapaud mort d'amour	donn-uaine	feihóng
chiheze	crapaud saisi	douanier	feisè
chìhóng	crèach	drab style	fenhóng
chilum	cream	dreach-bhuidhe	feòil-dhaith te
chinbunhongui	crema	dubh-bhuidhe	feòil-dhath
chinese green	cremisi	dubh-ghlas	ferozai
chinhongsaek	cremorne	dubh-ghorm	feutre
chocolat au lait	crimson	dubh-ruadh	firozi
chocolate	crn	dudhai kanjai	flamme de punch
choksaek	crnac	dudhia khaki	flann
ch'ongsaek	cròchach	dunkelblau	flannach
ch'oroksaekui	crò-dhearg	durazno	flann-dhearg
chu	cronnt	dust of Paris	flea
ciel blue	crottin	dust of ruins	flesh
cihrai	Crown pearl	'ea malani	fleur de peche

fleur de soufre	grigio	ijzergrauw	keear
flexine	grijs	imperatrice	keorai
florentine	grijs blauw	Imperial gold	kersrood
floxine	grin	incarnat	kesariya
fly's wing	gris	incarnate	khaki
fo-bhuidhe	gris Anglaise	indaco	knight's blue
fond de casserole	gris de fer	Indian	kobaltblauw
forester's green	gris humo	Indian green	kodongsaeak
fo-ruadh	gris parduzco	indigo	kohlschwartz
framboise	gris ratón	Indigoblau	kokoo
fuchsia	grisalho	ink gray	kolor granatowny
Fuchsie	groen	ipsiboe	kolor khaki
fufuo	gros bleu	Isabella	kombukta
fuigheag	gros vilain vert	Isabella color	komp'uruda
fuiliche	groseille	Isley green	komun
fuilidh	grun	ivory	kon
fumee	guinda	jacqueminot	korozen
fumee de Londres	guirmean	Japanese rose	kotai
gahra gulabi	gulbi	Japonais	kumbit
gai pee jau sa	gul-e-anar	jaquemar	kumkuma
gàn	gulenar	jastai	kuning
gandhaki	gul-i-sarrai	jaune	kunono
gànqing	gulpumbah	jàng	labang
garnet	gurača	jàngsè	lal
gay	gusanillo	jàngzì	lanumoana
geal	haiena	jigari	laranja
geel	hair	jin huang	lavanda
giall' antique	halba	jonquille	lavende
giallo	halchii'	josie	lavender
giallo antico	hamo 'ula	Judas color	Lavinia
gitzwart	ha'ula	júhóng	laylock
glas	ha'ula'ula	júhuáng	lazur
glauco	havane	k'aak'isaekui	lazurowy
gobelin blue	havannah	kafari	leetsoii
goirridh	hazel	kahi	lelieblank
golden tea brown	hè	kaironan	leth-ruadh
goose-turd	he'a	kaki	lézard
gooseturd greene	hei	kalsaek	lhani
Gordon blue	hellviolet	kama'ehu	liath
gorge de pigeon	hemelsblauw	kamalaharitacchaya	liath ghorm
gorm	heron	kamalena	liath-ghuirme
gorm-aotrom	himmelblau	kame-nozoki	liath-phurpur
gorrym	hi'ohi'o	kamsaek	libá
goud	hoa cà	kanjai	lichen
goudbruin	hoesaek	kapasi	lichí
gouden	hóng	karmesin	lichtbruin
grant	hongsaeak	karmijn	lie de Bordeaux
grape brown	hóngyànyàn	karminrot	lienzo de algodón
grasshopper green	huángcàncn	karmozijnrood	lightgroen
grau	Humboldt purple	kasaya	lila
grauw	hunhuáng	kasni	lilac
gré	húsè	kastanienbraun	lilac gray
grege	hwangsaek	kastanjebruin	lilack
grey lilac	iar	kasumbi	lila-röz
gridelin	iar-dhonn	kasztanowaty	lilás

lino	midori	nsa	patalani
lino irlandes	Milan	nussbraun	pato'i
lionceau	milk and water	ocra	pavonazzo
lisè	misè	ocre	pavot
lizhin	mo gà	odhar	peach
loden green	Modena red	'ohelohelo	peacock
lona	moegi	oiseau	pea-green
London dust	moiré	oliva	pearl gray
London mud	mòlù	olivâtra	pechschwartz
London smoke	monachino	olive	pensée
loutre	monster green	olive drab	periwinkle
lovat	montebello	olivenfarbig	perruche
lucifer	morado	oliwny	perse
lustie-gallant	morello	òmar	Persian lilac
ma canh gián	morone	onion white brown	pervenche
mã da cam	motia	onrijp	perzikbloesemkleurig
madas	motiya	Ophelia	petunia
madow	mulberry	orange	phillamot
magenta	mulot	orange tawny	phoinos
maiden hair	mummy brown	orangeegelb	phul gulabi
maide's blush	mumu sesega	oranje	piazi
mais	mumusali	òrbhuidhe	pigeon's breast
majithi	murasaki	orchid	pigeon's throat
maku'a	murray	oreille d'ours	piniki
maku'e	murrey	orenjibich'ui	pink
mallow-color	murry	Orleans brown	pinlán
malvenfarbig	musqin	orphelian	pinlù
mama'o	mustard	ortie	pinyuè
mandarin	nacarat	orzechowy	pistache
manilla	naccarat	oseille cuite	pistachio color
manilla brown	nakara color	ouhe	pistai
máolán	narangi	ousè	pistak
ma'oma'o	natural beaver	oxide	plomb
marfil	Navarino smoke	oyokoman	plum
Marie-Louise blue	navy	oyster	plunket
marine blue	navy blue	paars	pomaranczowy
marineblauw	ndului	pactole	Pomona green
marmotte	négrillon	pagonazzo	pompadour
maroon	negro	pala 'ehu	pompeian red
marrom	negro carbón	pale lilac brown	ponceau
marron	negro como azeviche	palestine	po'o hina
marshmellow	nezumi-iro	palisandre	popielaty
martinpêcheur	nguyêt-bach	palo di lionne	popinjay
maryland	Nicholas blue	pansy	popolohua
mashi	nickel gray	panti	poratpit
massereen blue	night of France blue	paonazzo	porcelain
mãu da giòi	nil	paran	porfira
mãu do	nima-pot	p'arang	porphura
mauve	noir	pardillo	porphyry
méihóngsè	noisette	pardo	porpora
melemele	noksaek	pardo amarillento	pourpre
melemele 'ili 'alani	nonomea	pardo opaco	pourpre gris
mésange	norat'a	pardo rojizo	pourpre sanguine
Metternich	nos	parduzco	poussière
mexican	noyer	Parma violet	poussière de Paris

poussiere des ruines	roso	soilleir-dhonn	tus
preto	rossetto	solferino	tutki
primrose	rossiccio	sora-iro	tuutum
Princess Elizabeth lilac	rossignol	sorrel	uaine
prune de Monsieur	rot	sosni	uaine-donn
prune Dumas	rouge	sourés	uaine-dorcha
pualena	rouille	souris éffrayée	uauahi
puce	ròusè	Spanish blue	ukon
puke	roussâtre	Spanish fly	‘ula
pukta	roxo	spring	‘ula hiwa
punch	Royal turquoise	star of the morning	‘ula maku’e
purée de pois	ruadh	staubfarbig	‘ula waina
purpaidh	ruadh-bhuidhe	strammel	‘ula weo
purper	ruaithe	straw	‘ulahea
púrpura	rubái	strokleurig	‘ula’okoko
purpurea	rubro	sublime	ultramarine
purpuren	ruby	suédoise	unnabi
púrpureo	russet	sumi	unpich’ui
purpurfarben	Russian flame	surmai	unpit
purpurowy	sabz moongia	suzushi	uraq-awa
purpurrot	safed	szary	usuaka
p’uruda	safira	szkarlatny	usugake
p’urun	sainre	tagalsaek	usuzumi
q’alaq’awa	sakala	taisha	vàng ánh
qinglù	salmon	tarbuzi	vàng khè
qirmizi	sám ánh	taupe	verd Nile
quilitl	sám bac	tawney	verde
raktani	sám òm	techeleth	verde celedón
ramio	samasama	tekhelet	verde céspeð
ramoneur	sandali	telegraph blue	verde limón
raso	sanguine	terra-cotta	verde nilo
rat’s color	sangyn	terranine	verde salvia
raymond	sarde	terre de Cuba	verde trébol
red	sausani	terre de Pologne	vermelhão
red lilac	scarabee	terre d’Egypte	vermelho
regina	scarlatto	Thibetine	vermilion
regine purple	scarlet	thiers red	vert
riabhach	scharlaken	thistle-green	vert malachite
Rikan cha	schwartz	tí	vésure
rocana	Schweizergelb	tianlán	victoria
rocher	sebki	tianqing	vieil argent
rojo	semea	tige d-aillet	violet of the Alps
rojo Congo	serpent	tilleul	violeta
Roko cha	Sèvres blue	toley	volcan
rood	sharbati	toruphulli	volubilis
roodbruin	shell pink	tosaek	wai kula
rooskleurig	shrimp	tourterelle	watchet
ròsach	shuilù	trang bong	wedgewood
rosado	sickly green	trang nòn	weo
rosaniline	siwy	trocadero	whey
rosato	smaragdfarben	trung sao	willow
Rose de parnasse	smaragdgrun	tuose	wit
rose des Alpes	sneachd-gheal	turchino	xám xì
rose sublime	snieznobialy	turkils	xám-xit
rose tendre	soi	turquoise	xanh bieç

xanh da trời	xinghuáng	yuèbái	Zanzibar
xanh dòrn	xueqing	yurak	zaohóng
xanh durorng	yallow	yùsè	zarrin
xanh lá cây	yan	zadblauwen	zhe
xanh lo	yana	zafroni	zhuhóng
xanh ngát	yanhóng	zaituni	zi
xanh tham	yareta	zalmkleurig	zielony
xiang se	yin	zamurradi	zihóng
xianhóng	yinggelù	zànglán	zoly
xinghóng	yonboratpit	zàngqing	zwart

DYE AND DYEING TOOLS

aal	fuchina	kuro-ume-zome	purple
acid dye	garanza	Kyo-zome	rokechi
'ahina	geru	lacca	rokettsu
akane	gobaishi	laharia	ro-ten-kechi
aka-ume-zome	gorocana	leheria	shahab
ákna	guirmean	Lincoln green	shibori
al	haldi	madder	shike-ito
alizarin	henna	magenta	Shimokyo-zome
aniline	hitta-zome	mame-shibori	shoaizome
Arimatsu shibori	ho	mat mii	sickly green
bandhani	ikat	mokume-shibori	stencil dye
batik	indigo	moro	suo
bingata	kachi	murasaki	talama
bokashi	kanoko	nama ha zome	tau
brillantes	kariyasu	nanako-kokechi	tinte
brok	kasuri	nileh	Tyrian purple
cochineal	katagami	njekloe	wai 'ele
cochinilla	katatsuke	oboro-zome	wai 'ele'ele
colorante acido	kata-zome	Old Navajo Dyes	woad
cremesino	katazome	omote kon'ya	Yoshinaka-zome
deargan	kazuki	patch dye	Yuzen
Diamond dyes	khombu	piedra de añil	yuzen makinori
dubhach	kna	plangi	yuzen-zome
Egyptian indigo	kokechi	pourpre	
esono	koketsu	praveni	

FABRIC

'a'a lole	abu hizz ahmar	adanudo cloth	Agra gauze
'a'a niu	abu miten	adati	ahata tantrika
'a'a'a	abu sab'in	addhacina	'ahina
'a'amo'o	acala cotton	Adelaide wool	ahinvala
abba	acanalado	adinkra cloth	ahuasca
ábbasi	acca	adire cloth	ahuaska
abbot's cloth	Acele	adire eleko	Aida canvas
abe	aceta	Admiralty cloth	ailanthus silk
ab-i-hawa	acetaat	adrianople	'ainakini
ab-i-rawan	acetate	aeolian	airplane cloth
abougedid	acetato	aerophane	aizome momen
abrasam	Acrlon	agala	akathorasbhagarvako-
absinthe	Ada canvas	agihila	mala

akoko	amsu-patta	atlas	balzarine
akongo	amsuyam	atlas khasu	balzerine
akpwem	Amy Robsart satin	atlas silk	bamagia
aksamit	amyan ikondo	atsuita	bambak
aksun	anabas	ataby	bambulo
alaballee	anart garbh	au dekls	bandekin
alacha	Anasazi stripe twill	audeklas	bandhani
aladzás	Anatolian silk	Augusta	bandhej
alajah	Anatolian wool	Augusta cloth	bundle
ālamgīrī	andalusian	aurna	bundle linen
ālamjarī	angel skin	Australian wool	bankuo
alamode	anger	Austrian shade cloth	bannockburn
'alapaka	anglo-merino	ava cotton	bao bó
alapine	angora	avaska	bao táo
alari	anserine	avignon	báosha zhiwù
alaska	anterne	awasqa	barasi
albangala	antique finish	awning	baratea
albatross	antique satin	aya	barathea
Albert cloth	antique taffeta	Aylesham	Barchent
Albert crepe	appicciolato	Azetat	barège
alchah	applebloom	babadu	barège Anglais
aleejah	appleblue	baby flannel	barège de laine
alepin	aranzel	badara	barège de Pyrenees
alepine	aratae	badhani	barège-grenadine
alessandrino	Argentine cloth	badstof	baréza
alexander	armazine	baeta	bari
alexander twill	armoire	bafota	bark cloth
Algerian stripe	armoisin	bafota malandy	bark crepe
algerienne	armozeau	baft	barlingham
algerine	armozine	bafta	barmillian
algodón	armure	bag Holland	baronette
alkilla	armure satinee	bag sheeting	barpour
allapeen	armure-laine	bagdad	barracan
alleja	armurette	bagdad wool	barracano
alliballi	arnel	bagging	barragan
allieballie	arpillera	bagheera	barras
alloutienne	arras	bahia sheeting	barratee
alluciolati	artificial silk	baiberek	barratine
alma	asaweri	baibu	barre
alpaca	Asbestall	bainin	bashōfu
alpaga	asbestos	bairam	basin de laine
alpagas	ashira	bairami	basma
alpago	ashish	baise	basta cloth
Alpaka	ashrafi	baize	batavia cloth
altibajo	asisa	balandran	Batist
alto e basso	asmodée	balayeuse	batist
amazon	asi-ebi	balbriggan	batista
ambara	aso-oke	baldachin	batiste
ambaram	asparasanumeya	baldekin	batiste de laine
ambari	assam cotton	balernos	batiste de soie
amen	assili cotton	baline	batswing
American cloth	astar	balloon cloth	Battist
amphimalla	astrakhan	balmoral	batyst
amphitapa	atataakoro	balmoral cloth	baudekin
amsuka	Atlas	balmoral crape	baudekyn

Baumwollsamt	biancherie dammaschinate	bourdon lace	Brussels camlet
bavalla	bianchetto	bourette	bù
bavlna	bibizári	bourette mousse	buac
bawelna	bietta	bovelna	bùbó
bayadère	bihari	box cloth	bucaran
bayadère poplin	bili javali	brabant	Buddun khas
bayeta	birisi	bracecloth	buffalo cloth
bayonnaise	birisii	brakan	buffin
bays	bishop cotton	branched velvet	bugis
bayt al-sham	bishop's lawn	Brazilian corded sarcenet	bukskin
bazayl	bivertina	breacán	bulbulchasm
beabhar	black-a-lyre	breadeen	bulgara cira
bearams	blanc	breakan	Bulgarian cloth
beatelle	blancard	bréid	bumbac
beatilla	blanket cloth	bréidín	bunting
Beatrice twill	blauwe duffel	brëit	burak
beaudoy	blazer cloth	bretenne lace	buratto
beaupers	bó	brethyn	burberry cloth
beaver cloth	bobbinet	Bretonne lace	bure
beaver fustian	bocací	bridgwater	burel
beaverteen	bocaran	Brighton nap	buridan
beche-cashmere	boccaccino	brillianette	buriel
bedford cloth	bodkin cloth	brillante	burlap
Bedford cord	bofeta	brilliantine	burnet
bedrukt katoen	Boi	brilliants	burnley
bedrukte katoenen stof	bokasyn	brim	burrah
beetling	bolivar	brissimi	bustian
beige	bolivia	Bristol red	butcher's linen
beige damasse	bombasette	Brittany	butternut
beiramee	bombasino	Brittany cloth	buttery cotton
Belgian lace	bombazet	broadcloth	buzu
Belgian linen	bombazina	brocade	byatilha
Bemberg	bombazine	brocado	byramee
benares	bombeii	brocado raso de pelo	byrampaut
bendera	bombycina	brocantine	byrams
bengal	bomuld	brocart	byramy
bengal stripes	bomull	brocatel	Byrd cloth
bengalina	boneette	brocatelle	byssine
bengaline	bông	brocatine	byssus
bengaline constellation	bongos	brocato	byzantine
bengaline de soie	bont	broche	byzantine granité
bengaline poplin	book linen	broché	caballeros
bengaline russe	boomwol	broché silk serge	caban
beram	borada crape cloth	broella	cabeca
berber	boratto	brogetie	cabesa
Berlin canvas	borgana	broglio-broglio	cable net
Berlin wool	Boston net	brokaat	cabot
beronis	botany	Brokat	caceres
beteele	Botany wool	brown Holland	cachemira
betteela	bouche	brown linen	cachemire
bez	bouclé	brown sheeting	cachemire de soie
bhaga	boumwolle	brunete	cachemire marguerite
bhagela	bouracan	Brunswick cloth	cachemire royal
bhurra	bourbon cotton	brushed wool	cachimira

cadadh	canavaccio	çatma	cheney
cadās	candlewick	caungeantries	chenille
cadet cloth	cangan	caurimauri	cherryderry
caen	canganes	Cavalry	Cheviot
caffa	caniche	cayenne	cheviot
caffoy	cannellato	ceadach	cheviot tweed
caichóu	cannequin	cealtar	chevron de laine
cailmleid	cantaloon	cebtí	cheyney
cainb	canton crepe	celam	chhint
cainb-aodach	canton flannel	Celanese	chiang chau
cainsil	cantoon	cellular cloth	chicon
cakresvari	canvas	celtic weave	chicoree
calamanco	capichola	cendal	chiffon
calamatta	caracule material	cendryn	chiffon batiste
calavia	carda	cerata	chiffon lace
Caledonian silk	cardinal cloth	cetim	chiffon net
calibri	cardinal white	ceylon	chiffon taffeta
calico	carmeline	ceylonette	chiffon velvet
calicó	carmelite	chaconada	chifón
calimanco	carnagan	chaddar	chifón terciopelo
calmuc	caroline	chadoc	chijimi
calton	carpmeal	chagrin	chillo
camaca	carpmeal white	chainsil	China calico
camacaa	carreau amazone	chaisel	China cotton
camall	carrel	chalinet	China damask
camayeux silk	carrickmacross	challie	China gauze
cambaia	carrickmacross lace	challis	China grass
cambali	carrodary	chambery gauze	china patta
cambaye	carthagen	chambertine	China silk
cambelloto	casbans	chamblette	Chinaseide
cambray	casement cloth	chambord	chinchilla cloth
cambray liso	casemira	chambray	chiné
cambresine	cash	chamois cloth	chino
cambric	cashmere	chamoisette	chint
câm-châu	cashmere de baize	champaigne cloth	chintex
caméléon	cashmere syrien	champeyn	chintz
cameleon antique	cashmere twill	chana-chani	chirimen
camelin	cashmerette	chandtara	chita
cameline	cashmerienne	changeable taffeta	chitão
camelot	cashmire de bège	channon cloth	chite
camel's hair cloth	casimir	charmè	chitra
camlee	casimir de soie	charmeen	chitta
camlet	casimira	charmelaine	chivaret
cammaka	casimiro	charmés	chlopok
cammello	casket cloth	charmeuse	cholst
cammocca	cassenet	charmeuse felt	ch'on
câ'm-nhung	cassimere	charvet	chóu
camoca	cassimerette	charvet et fils de Paris	chóuduàn
camocas	cassinette	chatoyante	chóuzi
camocato	castellan delaine	chau	chubut wool
camocho	castor	cheater's cloth	chuca
canabhas	castorina	cheesecloth	chudan
canach	catalowne	cheklaton	chunari
canaichean	catalpha	chekmak	chusi
cañamazo doblado	catgut	chènù	chya mun bo

cicilian cloth	cotton flannel	crespón georgette	Damast
ciclaton	cotton foulard	crespón marroqui	damast
ciclatoun	cotton pongee	crespón musgo	Damhirschfell
cina	cotton taffeta	crespón romano	dandaprakara
cinamsuka	cotton velvet	cress cloth	da-n-katanga
ciolar	cottonade	crest cloth	deboan
circas	cottonette	cretona	degummed silk
circassian	cotwm	cretonne	delaine
ciré	Courtauld crape	crinolina	delinere
ciselé velvet	Courtauld's new silk	crisp	demerara
citra-kapardaka	crepe	croché	demi-mousseline
citravastra	coutil	crocus	dendeki
cittalam	cover coat	croise cloth	dengxinróng
clāp	Covercoat	croizette blue	denim
Clay worsted	covert	cubica	denkuro-zome
clòimh	coyoichcatl	cubù	Denmark satin
cloister cloth	cranky checks	cudari	deogir
cloth of gold	crape	cuille	deriband
cloth rash	craquelé net	culgee	derries
clouded lustrings	crash	cumábù	desoy
coācta	cravenette	cumáoyàng	desvadásya
coburg	cremyll	cumbi	devadusa
cobweb lawn	crepe	cumbly	devagiru
cogware	crepe aerophane	cumly	devanga
colbertine	crepe anglaise	cummul	devanga-cira
collar canvas	crepe back satin	cumpi	devil skin
collodion silk	crepe charmeuse	cùrainn	dhautakanseya
comley	crepe de Chine	cùrainn-chneas	dhautapatta
concertina cloth	crepe de laine	curled silk	dhota-patta
constitution cord	crépe de Suisse	currac	dhoti
constitutionals	crepe georgette	curracag	dhumarai
convent cloth	crepe imperial	cursey cloth	dhurrie
corde du Roi	crepe lisse	cut velvet	diaper
cordeliere	crepe marocain	cutar	diaper cloth
cordellate	crepe maretz	cuttanee	diaphane
corduroy	crepe meteor	cuyuscate	diasper
corinna	crepe myosotis	cynara	diaspurnum
corset batiste	crepe plissé	cyprus	dibahae cin
cossas	crepe poplin	dacca muslin	dima
cotan	crepe royal	dagswain	dimie
cote de Cheval	crepe-de-china	dai fong chau	dimity
cote de Genève	crepine	daisy belle	dindilliam
côtelé	crepelle	daisy cloth	djedda
cotelé fino	crepoline	dalahany	dobby cloth
cotelette	crepon	damas	docease
coteline	crepon milleraye	damas lisere	doeskin
cotone	crepon Persian	damaschino	Doitsu ahina
cô-tông	crep-satén	damasco	domette
cotonia	crespe	damascus	donegal
cotoun	crespo	damasellours	donsu
cotswold	crespón	damask	dorea
cotton	crespón arena	damaskin	doriya
cotton back satin	crespón de Cantón	damassé	dorneck
cotton cambric	Crespón de China	damassin	dorretteen
cotton crepe	crespón de lana		

dorsetteen	dunster	estameña	filet lace
dosooty	durance	estamene	filozella
do-suta	Durene	estamine	filozetta
do-suti	Duretta	estampado	filt
doti	duretty	estopa	Filz
dotted swiss	duroy	estopilla	fingroms
dowlas	durzi	estrella	Flahs
DPM	dutis	estrich	Flanders serge
drab	dutty	estridge	flannel
drabbet	duvetina	estrith	flannelette
drap	duvetine	etamine	flanyela
drap d'Alma	duvetyn	etamine broché	flat crepe
drap d'Argent	dzaan	étoffe	Flaxon
drap de Berry	e sa	etoile	fleax
drap de billard	ēadach	Etruscan cloth	fleece
drap de France	ebolo	etu	Flehtan
drap de Paris	eccelide	everlastings	Flemysse cloth
drap de soldat	echizen	exhibition checks	fleur de thé
drap de velours	ecossais	express stripes	flex
drap de Venice	egasuri	eyelash	floki
drap d'ete	egenni bitte	eyelet embroidery	floramedas
drap d'or	Egyptian cloth	ezo nisbiki	florence
drap fourreau	Egyptian cotton	faglia	Florence satin
drap laitiere	eiderdown	faille	florentine
drap o drapé	'ekemau'u	faille crepe	florinelle
drap roulier	ekpe cloth	faillette	flurt-silke
Drapé	elastic	falánróng	flushings
drapo	elatch	falding	fluweel
drappus	elatcha	Falkland Island wool	fong chau
drawboys	electra cloth	falla contraama crespón	footing
dreadnought	elephant cloth	fanbù	forest cloth
Dresden silk	Eliottine silk	fangdewai	forest white
Dresden work	ellementes	Fane	forestry cloth
dríli	elminetta	fangchóu	forfar
drill	elysian	farandine	Fortuny print
drillette	embroidered batiste	farmer's satin	foulard
drobé	empress cloth	fat quarter	foulard de laine
drògaid	empress gauze	fearnothing	foulard poile de chevre
droghette	encerado	fearnought	foulé
droguet	English mohair	feilt	foundation net
droguete	ensign cloth	félpa	franela
drugget	entretela	felt	franela de Canton
druid's cltoh	eolica	feltro	franela ligera
duàn	eolienne	ferret-silke	fregio
duànzi	eolienne diagonal	fessagida	French back serge
ducape	epangeline	feutre	French back twill
duchesse	epingle	fibre chamoise	French cambric
duchesse satin	epingline	fieltro	French crepe
duck	epingline chevron soie	figurero	French gingham
duffel	epingline flotté soie	figuretto	French merino
đui	epingline raye	figury	French net
dukkr	epinglorie brochée	fijne	French percale
dukula	eponge	fil de Chevre	friar's cloth
dulápi	escuaypiles	fil de vierge	Fries
dungaree	esparto	filé	fries

frieze	gaze à bouquets	Greek stripes	har
frisa	gaze de Chambery	greige goods	harden
frise	gaze de fantaisie	grenadine	hardhanger cloth
frisé	gaze d'Orient	grenadine rayée	haren stof
frisé brocade	gaze gauffree	grinsing	harir asli
frizado	gazeline barege	grisaglia	harir nabati
frizé	gazzatum	grisaille	hariry
frou-frou	gebauw	grisalla	harlem stripes
frou-frou gauze	gelumbé	grisette	harlequin plaid
fuchou	genappe cloth	grober Wollstoff	harrateen
fuigheag	Genoa plush	grobes Wollzeug	harrington
fuji	Genoa velvet	grof weefsel	harris
fustaine	gentish	grogram	harris tweed
fustan	georgette	groilleach	harry tweed
fustao	georgette crepe	gros de Londres	Haru
fustein	Georgian cloth	gros de Naples	harvard sheeting
fustian	German serge	gros de Rome	harvards
fustian anapes	German wool	gros de Suez	haryani
futro	gestrepte of geruite	gros de Tours	hattan
fututam	katoenen stof	gros d'Eccose silk	hatter's plush
fuya	ghabani	gros drap	haustuch
gaas	gimmoru	grosgrain	hechtgrau
ga-ba-ðin	Gingang	gualescio	hedvábí
gabardina	gingerline	guayanilla	hei jiao chou
gabardine	gingham	gudia	Helanca
gabardyna	glacé Marguerite	guinea cloth	hema-netrapata
gabbano	glass cloth	guinga	Henrietta cloth
gach	glass toweling	guingan	Henrietta glace
gage de Inde	glazendoek	gule-baqli	heremzi
gajavadi	glen checks	gulik holland	hernani
gajipali	glissade	gulix	herringbone
galashiels	gloan	gunpowder silk	hessian
galatea	gloria	gurrah	hickory
gām	glove silk	guzzy	hilda
gām vóc	goaly	gwlan	Himalaya carreau
gambroon	gobanji	gyolcs	himru
gamuza	godo	habassie	hirivastra
gangasagara	godweb	habutai	hodden
gangetic	golf cloth	habutaye	hol
gao	Gore-Tex	hachijo	holanda
garbbhasutra	gorgoran	hailisi cuni	holei
garha	gossamer	hair line stripe	holland
garlicks	gossamer satin	hairbines	Holland cloth
garri cloth	gourgourans	haircloth	Holland shade cloth
garza	Grain	haircord	hollmes
gates of Paris cloth	grain	haji	Hollywood gauze
gatugatu	grain de poudre	hakata	homespun
gau chau	grana encarnada	half silk	honan
gaunaka	granilla	halshemd	honeycomb
gausapa	granit de laine	Hamburg homespun	hopsack
gauze	granite	hammock cloth	hopsacking
gaza	granite cloth	handewarpes	hõrr
gazar	grassets	handkerchief lawn	houndstooth check
gaze	grazzets	handkerchief linen	hounscot say
Gaze	grebe cloth	hangra	huabù

huádání	jaconette	kains	kassa
huaduan	jadara	kaishímí	kasturiya
huanaco	jalaka	kakeda	kasuri
huccatoon	jamdani	kakimea	katana jhuna
huckaback	jamete	kakinia	kata-ori
hule	jamiwar	kalakamsuka	kataza-kanoko
hulu hipa	janna wa-nar	kalakoa	katifés
huluhulu	Janus cloth	kalamkari	katoen
hum-hum	Janus cord	kalandari	katoenfluweel
hummums	Japanese crepe	kalikone	kattan
hungback	Japanese grass cloth	kalmuks	Kattūn
hwamunsa	Japanese piqué	kalómala	kauseya
hwap'ó	Japanese pongee	kaltsoskúti	kauseyaka
Iceland wool	Japanese silk	kamakh	kausheya
ichcatl	jarajari	kamalaveli	kausumbha
Ida canvas	jardiniere	kambala	kažuoks
'ie	jaspè	Kambrick	kelantan kain songket
'ie mafiafia	jaspeado	Kamelhaar	kelt
'ie valavala	jasper	kamkha	kendal
ikat	Java canvas	kamkhab	kente cloth
ikhdari	Java stripes	kamkhwab	kenting
ilhó	jean	kamrtušky	ke'oke'o maoli
illusion	jedwab	kanekopa	ke'oke'o pia
imperial	jerga	kanggan	ke'oke'o wai
imperial ottoman	jársei	kaniki	kermezot
imperial sateen	jersey	kano cloth	kersey
imperial serge	jhamaratali	kanseya	kerseymere
imperial valley cotton	jhanbartali	kantha	kerseynette
imperial velvet	jhuna	kanto	khaddar
in	jhuni	kapa	khaiki
inaka yuzen	jiaki-kanoko	kapa 'ino'ino	khajalia
inderlins	jian	kapa lau'i	khaki
India chintz	jianchóu	kappa	khanga
India linen	jiljeleh	kapsa	kharma
India muslin	jinneh-u-nar	kapuraveli	kharwa
Indian	jirnavastra	kapurnur	khasata
Indian dimity	jofu	kara-aya	khazz
Indian head	jouy	karagumi	kheenkaub
Indian lawn	juàn	karamini	khemkaub
Indian work	Jugendstil satin	kara-mushi	khinkhwab
indiennes	jukh	kara-nishiki	khirodaka
injogyonsa	jungle khassa	karaori	khuri
inkin	jusi	karayari	kihachijo
inkle	kaasdoek	karitone	kikoi
irengan	kabrí	karnaysh	kilika
Irish lawn	kaci	karpasa	kilika lau
Irish linen	kaciyau pitha	karpata	kilika nehe
Irish poplin	kadali-garbha	karppura-tilaka	kimkhab
ispahanis	k'aenbosu	Kaschmir	kimkhwab
itagbe	kageyapatte	kaseyyaka	kimmoru
Italian cloth	kain bentenan	kasha	kimono flannel
ixcaco	kain chelum	kasha cloth	kim-thuyen
iyegbe	kain engkudu	kasiam	kinamu
jaconas	kain mata	kasimea	kincob
jaconet	kain simbut	kasjmier	kingcob

kinham	Lachen	leviathan canvas	lole lauoho
kinihama	lakis	liàn	longcloth
kinkhab	lady's cloth	Liberty art silks	longotte
kinkhaib	laeloa	lièn	looking glass silk
kinran	lafun	lienzo	loretto
kinsha	lagos	lienzo de la India	louisine
kinu	lah	lijnwaad	lovadi
Kirmees	lahalile	lilina	lowell cloth
kirpas	lai kee wat chau	limbrick	lowerings
kithaika	lainakini	limiste	lurik
kläde	laine	limousine	lurot
klœði	laine foulard	līn	lustre
kluteen	lake	līnă	lustrene
knickerbockers	laken	linai	lustrina
Kobe flannel	lalatantuja	lindiana	lustring
kobene	lamak	linen	lutestring
kobene cloth	lamb mena	līnen	lutherine
koffo	lamba	Līnen	Lycra
kon-gasuri	lamba maitso	linen mesh	lyons velvet
kongdan	lamba soratra	linene	ma sa
koprena	lambsdawn	linenette	maa'
koprina	lambskin	līng	mábù
Korin-nami	lamé	linge	macabre
kornaysh	lamouxa	Lingette	macana
kosa	lampas	linho	mackinaw cloth
kosi	lan	lini	madapolam
kotoñs	lana	linne	madras
ko-watari-tozan	lāna	linned	madras gingham
koza	landy	linnen	madras muslin
Krepp	láng	linnseach	madvia
krimija	lānh	linnseach thrusaidh	mahadhana
Krinoline	lanilla estampada	lino	mahimudisahi
krzno	lansdowne	lino irlandes	mahmudi
Kshauna	Lapland beaver	linon	mahyu-salu
kshouma	lappa cloth	linsey	makabala
ksirodaka	lärft	linsey-woolsey	makalena
kuakalikea	lasa	linteum	makalena pu'u
kulia	lasoa	līnum	malak
kumach	lauhitaka	Līnwāt	malak abu wardeh
kummul	laundry duck	līon	malamala sahi
kumpi	lawn	lipa garrusu	malas
kuntunkuni	leather cloth	lisle	malausiu
kuokvilna	leatherette	lisse	malines
kuri-ume	leatherine	Lissue	malir
Kurume-gasuri	Leda cloth	lista	malle-molle
kusabhia	lein	listadoes	malmal
kuttan	Leinen	llawban	mamoodie
k'uyu	Leinwand	lliaian	manasasa
kuzufu	lemister	llica llica ahuaska	manchester
kuzununo	lemster	llin	Manchester velvet
kwasida adinkera	len	lockram	manchira
kyoniingmul	leno brocade	loden	mandalia
lã	leþer	lodix	mandiléño
la Ciré	levantine	lœrred	manjira
label cloth	levantine folicé	loft	manta

mantling	Mexican cloth	moscovite	naemet
mantua	Mexicans	moscow	nagdeh
máobù	meyui	mosi	náilon
máogé	mezeline	mosolin	nailoni
máoliào	mezer	moss cloth	nailron
máozhipin	miánbù	mossy crepe	nainsook
marabou	miánmáoshan	mosulrin	nainsukh
marabout silk	miánróng	mothadā	naka
marakatajadara	middy twill	moticuri tamaru	namda
marcela	mikado	moultan muslin	nam-king
marceline	mila	mountain moss	nankeen
marcella	Milanese	mousseline	nankin
margine	Milanese taffeta	mousselin aboukir	Nankin nishiki
Marguerite silk	milas	mousseline	nansú
mariposa	milk and water	mousseline de laine	narmma-haripha
marocain	millium	mousseline de soie	nasheq rohoh
marocain crepe	miroir silk	mousseline grenadine	nasij
marquissette	mirror velvet	mousseline soie	natté
marramas	misaru	Mozambique	ndik'a'
marseilles	misri	muaré	ndop
marseillies quilting	misru	mudhahhab	nduli
marsella	mission cloth	mudiveya javali	neigeuse
marška	mission net	muga	nepla
mashru	mistake	mukhmal	nerinuku
mashru sha'ri	mistral	muletón de lana	neteldoek
Masulipatam chintz	mobondam	mull	netra
mat mii	mockado	mulmul khās	nettlecloth
mātase	modacrylic	mulmull	ní
matelasé	mogadore	mumavadi	nicho-kinran
matelassé	mohair	mungo	nigitae
māteria	moiré	musaftaj	niigashi
materija	moiré françiase	musayyar	nilapatora
matting oxford	moiré velours	Muscovite	nilavata
mau'u-la'ili	Moiréseide	Muscovite velvet	nillae
mawa'	moirette	muselina	ni-lông
mayau	moleskin	muselina de la india	niluhura
mbal	moletón	mushajjar	nirmokinam
mbala	moletón reversible	mushru	nirông
mbala badinga	molleton	muslin	nishijin
mecca	mollitan	muslin de laine	nishiki
mecklenburgh	molochine	muslinet	nízi
medley	momie cloth	mussolen	nkrawou
medvilné	momie crepe	mussolina	nobleza
megha-udumbara	monache	mussolo	nometas
meghavarna	mon-chirimen	must deviles	Norwich crepe
meisen	monkey skin	mustard villars	Norwich paramatta
melton	monsha	mustardevelin	nouveautés
merino	montagnac	mustardevillers	novato
merinos	Montpensier cloth	mutarraz bil-dhahab	nsaduaso
merinos ecossais	mooree	myllion	nula
merveilleux	moorie	myongju	numbda
mescolato	moreen	mysore	numda
messaline	morga	nabob	nummud
metal cloth	moruori	naboika	numna
metallic gauze	mosaic gauze	nacré velvet	numud

nunda	ottoman rep	pantadoe	percale taffeta
nuno	ottoman rib	pănură	percaline
nun's cloth	ottoman silk	paon velvet	perches
nun's veiling	ottoman velvet	pàopàosha	perkal
nurse's cloth	otu	papeline	peropus
nurse's gingham	outing flannel	papoon	perpetuana
nwumu	Oxford chambray	parachute fabric	perpets
nylon	Oxford cloth	paragon	perse
oatmeal cloth	Oxford gray	paramatta	Persian
oganadi	Oxford shirting	paravalia	persian cord
oilcloth	ozenbridge	parchmentier	Persian lawn
oiled silk	oznaburg	pardillo	persienne
'okanaki	packing white	parevau pata	Peruvian cotton
okara	padamsuka	Parisian satin	pesas
oko	padisoy	Paris-Pekin	pestryad
okura-nishiki	paduasoy	parniyan	petersham
okuru	padura	pashm	Petersham cloth
okyangmok	padusoy	pashmina	petit velours
olann	paisley	pataccara	petite pois
oldham	pajama check	pataniya sacopa	pettinato
olino	pakama	pata-pallavah	phaa
ollaodach	paklinnen	patna	Philip and Cheney
ollyet	palandrano	patola	Philip and China
omeshi	pale pakaukau 'aila	patolaka	philisemie
ondine	Palmyra broché	patolla	phosphorescent
ondule	palmyrene	patolo	phulam
ongbleekte Chinese zijde	palmyrienne	patrona	phulkari
oni didi	Pamico	patrona	phutadu
oni lilo	pampilion	pattadukula	pidan
oniko	pamuk	pattahari	pieghettato
onuga	pamutos vászon	pattala	piel de angel
opala	pana	pattamsuka	piel de cisne
orbace	pana con cervaduras muy finas	pattamsuya	piel de foca
orgagis	panama canvas	patti	piel de seda
organdi	panama cloth	pattu	piel de tiburón
Organdin	panba	pearl of beauty	Pikee
organdy	pancauna	pèarluinn	pīlo
organza	pancavarnapadi	peau d'ange	pilot cloth
oriental crepe	pandva	peau de bête	pilus tinctus
oriental satin	panjam	peau de chevrette	pima cotton
orleans	panne	peau de cygne	pimpalia
ormesine	panne satin	peau de daim	pin check
ormuzine	panne velvet	peau de soie	piña cloth
osbro	panni diasperati	peau se suede	pinasco
osnabrug	panni imperiales	peigné	pintado
osnaburg	panno	pekin	pintadoe
osnaburgo	panno e pannino	pekin crepe	pinthadoe
ossenbrigs	pannus	pekin point	pînza
otgam	pannus sine grano	peluche a poils	pînză
otkam	pañõ	penelope canvas	piqué
otomana	pañõ berbi	peniascoe	piquet
otomana imperial	pañõ de brunete	pentadoe	pîslă
ottoman	pañõ de la tierra	pepper and salt	pistai
ottoman cord	pañõ tuntido	percale	płat
ottoman plush			platilla

platno	purnellow	rayon taffeta	russells
plátno	puspapatta	rayonne	russet
plissé	Pussy Willow	rayure travers	Russian cord
plissiert	pust	red cross gingham	Russian crash
plodan	qababand	regatta faille francais	Russian crepe
plotno	qarawi	regatta shirting	Russian sergette
ploughman's gauze	qasabiyeh	regence	Russian velvet
pluette	qatifah-i-purbi	regina	ryssedamast
pluie d'argent	qaz	reion	ryssekläde
pluie d'or	qi	renforcée	Ryūkū-gasuri
plumbet	qiana	rep	sa
plume velvet	qibù	rep bluet	sa din
plunket	quande	restagno d'oro	saba
plush	quintin	rhadames	sabada
poetsdoek	qutn	Rhea	sablé
pofi	qutni	rhodophane	saenggosa
poil de saxe	qutun	ribbed crepón	sagathie
poile de chevre	ra	ribfluweel	sagathy
point d'espagne	radhanagri	rigona	sagiya guakari
Poiret twill	radium	ring cloth	sagmatogene
poldavis	radnor	rinzu	saia
polished cotton	radzimir	ripple cloth	Saint Etienne velvet
polo cloth	raiglin	Ripplesheen	Saint Omer
polotno	raing	Ripplette	saki
pompadour chiné	rajapatta	riso sopra riso	salara
pompadour duchesse	raju	ro	salari
pompadour shantung	raktambara	roanes	salembaree
pongee	ráli	roanne	salempoory
poodle cloth	Ramona cloth	Rohseide	salempora
popatiya	rang	ròin	salempore
popelina	rankava	ròin-aodach	salempury
popeline	raploch white	roinne-bhaidhe	salendang
popes ministers	ras de Sicile	romagnuolo	salisbury
poplin	ras du more	romaine	salla
poplin lactee	rash	romaine crepe	sallo
poplin lama	rasha	rong	salloo
poplinette	rasimal	róngbù	salura
porraye	raso	rosa	sambhal
postav	raso cinese	rosadimoi	samit
pottala	raso de la China	rosalba	samite
pou-de-soie	raso de zapatos	Roshanara	Samt
poult de soir	raso imperial	rosille de soie	samyt
poult-de-soie	raso liberty	Roubaix velvet	sana
ppipu ppihu ahuaska	raso muy brillante	roucha	sang chau
Prince of Wales check	raso piel de angel	roxano	sangati
prince's stuff	raso piel de cisne	royale	sangi
prunell	raso pile de seda	rozah	sania
prunella	raso por trama	ruanduàn	sani-gani
psila	raso por urdimbre	ruga	sanjharavau
pulakabandha	ratine	ruhbani	santipur cloth
pullicat	ratteen	rum-swizzle	sanyan
p'ulrannel	ray	russaline	saput
punjam	raye de comtesse	russell	sar
purdah	raynes	russell cord	saranala
puriya	rayon	russell satin	sarasa

sarashi	savadi copacchudahu	sha	silk rash
sarashi nuno	saxony	shabnam	šilkai
sarata shirting	say	shag	silkaline
sarcenet	saya	shaker flannel	silke
sarciatus	sayal	shalloon	silki
sarga	sayiaki	shambar	silverets
sarja	scamato	shantung	sindu
sarsenet	schappe silk	sharbati	sīoda
sarzil	Schotse muts	shash	siolac
sa-tanh	sciameto	shawl wool	sirat
satarra cloth	Scotch cambric	sheep's gray	sirge debaragon
sateen	scotch gingham	sheep's russet	sirghe
sateen berber	Scotia silk	shema	sīric
sateen paré	Sea Island cotton	shenu	sirinbaf
satén	sealskin cloth	shepherd's check	siring
satijn	seda	shepherd's cloth	sirkek
Satin	seda chape	shepherd's plaid	siróng
satin	seda cruda	shetland	sirsaka
satin antoinette	seda de corbatas	shima	sisal
satin berber	seda silvestre	shioze	sīta
satin cashmere	sedalina	shirenbaf	sitapuri
satin checks	seersucker	shirinbaf	sits
satin chinois	seghosen	shirvani	sizhipin
satin crepe	segu	shoddy	skelat
satin damask	sehan	shoe velvet	škidrauts
satin de chine	Seide	shokko-nishiki	skirduk
satin de laine	seigo	shrimbawi	sklat
satin de Lyon	seiric	shubnam	škrlet
satin de Mai	seiz	shuchin	skyteen
satin duchesse	selisie lawn	shusu	sleasy holland
satin faconne	selk	siamoise	sleaved silk
satin fontange	selvage	siang-malam	slesia lawn
satin foulard	sempringham	siapo	slicker fabric
satin jean	sen	sichóu	slipper satin
satin liberty	Sendai Hira silk	sicilian	snail
satin lisse	sendal	sicilienne	snow cloth
satin merino	sensuji	sīda	snowflake
satin merv	seolac	sidan	soie
satin merveilleux	Seraceta	Sīde	soie de Padoue
satin orientale	seraser	siden	soie demantine
satin rouleaux	serenk	siglat	soieries à double face
satin sultan	serge	siglatoen	soieries bizarres
satin surah	serge de soy	siglaton	soiesette
satin turc	serge royale	sihrang	som
satin velouté	sergedesoy	siklat	sommiere
satin Victoria	sergedusoy	silahati	sook chau
satiné playé	sergette	silecho	soosey
satiné velouté	sergia	silesia	soosie
satinesco	sēricum	silika	soudagir
satinet	serih	silistrienne	soyeaux linsey
satineta	serribaf	siliva	spandex
satINETte	serst	silk	spiral witney
satingle Holland	seta	silk Damascene	spitalfields
satyna	setim	silk gauze	sponge cloth
sauvarnapatta	setimeta	silk linen	Spun-lo

sribapha	tabarete	tecidos	tissue
stafford cloth	tabbinet	teia	tissue d'Alma
stagbe	tabby	tejano	tissue gingham
stamel	tabie-nishiki	tejido	tissue taffeta
stametto	tabijn	tejido arrugado	tjap
stamfortis	tabine	tejido calado	tjindai
stamin	tabinet	tejido con pelo largo	tkan'
stammel	tafailah	tejido de punto elástico	tkanina
stamped velvet	tafetá	tejido de punto liso	tkanina dziana
stamyn sengill	tafetán	tejido esponjoso	to hoá-hoc
stavaraka	taffeta	tejido liso	tobin
stavrak	taffeta coutil	tela	tobine
stijf linnen	taffeta crape	tela caucho	tocuyo
stockinette	taffeta d'Annecy	tela cerata	toile
stof	taffeta de Suez	tela de algodón mercer-	toile à gros poil
stofă	taffeta lustré	izado	toile cirée
Strasbourg cloth	taffetán	tela de aspecto granulado	toile d'Alsace
striop	taffetane	tela de Jouy	toile de jouy
strouiding	taffetas	tela de lino	toile de lin
stuth	taffetine	tela grossolana	toile de soie
sublom	Taft	tela para carpa	toile de Valeuce
subnom	tafta	tela Tagliata	toile d'esprit
sucisona	tafuchóu	tennis cloth	toile grossière
suclat	tafzijde	tennis flannel	toile Nankin
Sudanette	taifeid	terciopelo	toile peinte
suddhaota	tajehbaf	terciopelo acordonado	toilinet
suède	takan	terciopelo aplastado	toilinette
suede cloth	tamative	terciopelo chifón	toilonette
sukkosa	Tamba cloth	terciopelo con dibujo	topola
sukno	tamein	multicolor	tow
sultane	tamise	terciopelo de Utrecht	tow cloth
suoyi	tammy	terciopelo en relieve	treillis
superfine	tan	terciopelo labrado	tricô
supha-kamkha	tanasukha	tergal	tricolette
surah	tanjeeb	terliz	tricolina
surf satin	tanjib	terrendam	tricot
surowa bawelna	tanzeb	terry cloth	tricot de Berlin
susae	tapa	tewke	tricotina
susi	tapa cloth	textile	tricotina
sussapine	tarlatan	textum	tricotine
suthila	tarletan	the	Trikot
suvarnapadi	tarpya	Thibet cloth	triple voile
svetacinamsuka	tartan	thicksets	tripoline
svila	tartan velvet	thunder and lightning	trip-sammet
swadeshi	tartanella	tì	trúc-bâu
Swami	tartarian	tian'éróng	tsumugi
swanskin	tartarin	tiáoróng	tsuzure-nishiki
swarry-doo	tartaryn	ticklenburg	tūba
Swatow grass cloth	tassar	tiffany	tubayt
Swiss cambric	tatbandpuri	tilavasa	tubsi
swiss muslin	tate-nishiki	tin chiang chiang chau	Tuch
šyras	tattersall	tirchha	tuftataffeta
sztruks	tavestock	tiretaine	tufted dimity
szurtuk	tawar	tissu	tuillinn
tabaret	tayu-kanoko	tissu satiné	tuke
			tul

tulapansi	vài to	vilna	wulla
tule	vài tromn	vilnos	wulle
tulis	vài vóc	vilt	Yamato nishiki
tulle	vajramsuka	Vilz	yeddo crepe
tuly	vakala	virgin wool	Yokohama crepe
Tuoch	valencia	virly	yoko-nishiki
Tuoh	valentia	viyella	yukata
turco poplinnes	vân	Vlahs	yusha
turin velvet	vangala	vlas	yusoku orimono
turkey red	veletine	vlno	Yuzen birodo
Turkish brilliantine	velludillo	voile de laine	zakkengoed
turudam	velludo	vojlok	zakkenlinnen
tussah	vellum	volante	zambellotto
tusseh	velluto	vuna	zanella
tussore	velo	Wachstuch	zanella cloth
tussore de Longchamps	velour	wadmäl	zarzahan
tuyñ	velour de coton	wadmel	zelluuami
túyt-xo	velours	walutu	zendado
tweed	velours de coton croisé	warp	zendale
tylesent	velours de laine	wasdoek	zenne
typewriter cloth	velours de Venise	wash silk	zenne alffowa
ubong mata	velours frappé	watchet	zephyr
uchidashi-knaoko	velours Grégoire	wedding ring velvet	zephyr armure
udbandha	velours Impératrice	weft	zephyr cloth
ukara	veloutine	welna	zephyr gingham
ukaw	velure	whipcord	zerbaft
'ula palani	velveret	white scarlet	zhan
uld	velvet	wikolia	zhòu
ull	velvet impératrice	wildbore	zhòubù
umbrella cloth	velveteen	wincey	zhùmá
umbrella gingham	venetian	winceyette	zibeline
umbrella silk	Venetian cloth	witte	zīds
umritzur	Venetian crape cloth	wol	zijde
uncut velvet	venise	Wolla	zijden japon of toga
ungen-nishiki	ventus textilis	Wolle	zimbeline
union	vesses	wolle	Zulu cloth
unmunsa	vettam	wollen goederen	zuòcán
urasala	vichy	wollen mousseline	zuòsichóu
utrecht velvet	vicitra	wollen stof	zwarte
vað	Victoria crepe	wool	
vadmal	Victoria lawn	wool batiste	
vahitha	Victoria silk	wool bengaline	
vahitika	victorieuse	wool chiffoñ	
vài	vicuna	wool crepe	
vài bò	vigogna	wool plain	
vài bông	vigogne	woolenet	
vai hoa	Vigogne	worsted	
vài màn	vihita kappasa	wull	

FEATHERS

aigrette	autruche	coque	culgee
amazon plume	banditti	coquearde	demiplume
amazones	canache	coquillicot feathers	eiderdown
'at'a'	coq	cross aigrette	ekawa

esprits	hulu	piorko	plume d'autruche
Feder	jiqa	piuma	plume de coq
femina	marabou	piuma di struzzo	plume de faisan
flues	marabout feathers	pleureuses	plumes fantaisies
fulu	ostaigrette	pluma de avestruz	weepers
gossamer feathers	panache	pluma de gallo	zebra feathers
goura feather	panache blanc	plumach	
gourah feather	panache de coque	plumage	
grebe	penache	plume	

FUR AND LEATHER

Affenpeltz	besshe	cazapo	dankalie
agneau	Biber	chamois	diaopí
agneau du Tibet	bice	charol	diphera
agneau karakul	Bisamratte	chele	doeskin
agnelin	bise	cheveril	dogskin
agnellino de Persia	bisshe	chèvre de Chine	Eichhörnchen
agnello	black bear	chèvre de Mongolie	ermellini
aincis	blaireau	chevreau	ermellino
ajina	blană	chevrette	ermine
ajina yajnopavita	blaunchmer	Chinaziege	esquilo
Alaska sable	blaundemer	chinchilla	esquirele
alligator	blaundever	chisamus	Feh
almizclera	blauner	comadreja	Fettschwanzschaf
alpaca	blue fox	conejo	ffwr
American badger	boicionn	coney	fionnadh
American broadtail	bolgar	coracinus color	flea-fur
Angora goat	borgal	cordero	Florentine leather
Angora rabbit	breitschwantz	cordero de Rusia	foca
antelope	Breitschwantz	cordero del Tibet	fourrure
aquerne	broadtail lamb	cordero mongoliano	foynes
arctic hare	buckskin	cordobán	Fuchs
ardilla	budge	cordoban leather	fuine
Armenian rat	bulgar	cordouan	fychoux
arminho	bulger	corium	galyac
armiño	bulghar	cristygrey	galyak
astracán	bullgarry	croppes	gamsbart
astrakan	burunduki	cross fox	gamuza
Astrakan	cabra de China	cuero	gaopí
avika	cabretta leather	cuero de ante	gatos de lomos
badana	cabrito	cuero de cerdo	genet
badger	caddice	cuero de cocodrilo	ghiottone
baldrés	caddis leather	cuero de marroqui	glacé kid
Bär	calaber	cuero napa	glazed kid
baronduki	calfskin	cuir	glotón
basen	canepin	cuoio	glouton
basil	capeskin	curóugé	godalming
baum marten	capra china	da boc-can	gold and silver kid
bauson skin	caracul lamb	da láng	grand vair
bazan	caracule	da linh	gris
béabhar	carolina beaver	da lon	grise
beaver	castor	Dachs	gros vair
Belliz	castorino	Danakillisches Böcklein	guanaco
Bessarabian lamb	castoro	dankalia capretto della	Guanako

guanaquito	lontra	Oposum	scheibenbart
hermelijn	loup	orbace	scimmia
Hermelin	loutre	orso	seal
hermine	Luchs	osito lavador	Seehund
herteval	lupo	oso	shagreen
hiladillo	lynx	patent kid	silver fox
hua yu	mapache	patent leather	singe
huarizo	Marder	peallaid	skóra
'ili	marmot	peau d'agneau	skunk
'ili hinuhinu	marmota	pele de cordeiro	skūra
'ili pipi	marmotta	pelego	sobol
'ilio-hulu-papale	marmotte	pelica	Spanish leather
jack leather	marta	pelliccia	stone marten
Jap marten	marta cebellina	Pelliz	stranlyng
Jap mink	marta comú	pelliza	suède
Japanese mink	marten	pelo de castor	suede kid
juchten	martora	pelo de liebere	suela
kailiniai	martre	pelo di castora	swan's down
kailis	martre zibeline	pelo di lepre	tasso
kalgan	mat kid	pels	tejón
kangaroo leather	mech	peñas veras	Tibetisches Lamm
Kanin	mentýk	persian broadtail	uainicionn
kaunakes	miniceag	Persian lamb	urna
kawa	minicionn	Persianer	vair
kid leather	minicionn-laough	petit-gris	vajo
kolinsky	miniver	phoque	vavr
koza	mink	piel de becerro	velleres fulvi
kozesina	mocha	piele	velleres nigri
krimmer	mofeta	pigskin	vellum
läder	mongolia	pointed fox	villi
lambskin	mono	polayn	vison
Lamm	murmel	pople	visón
lan yu	Murmeltier	pulo	visone
leder	muskrat	qigé	volpe
leðr	musquash	rabbit	volpe o renard
leopard	napa leather	raccoon	Waschbär
Leopard	nawame-irokawa	ratmusqué	white fox
lerion	neas-nam-fuar-thìrean	raton laveur	yuhada-kawa
lethar	neat's leather	red fox	zeemleer
lether	Nerz	renard	zibelina
lettice	nutria	róngmiàngé	zibeline
lince	oiled leather	roskyn	zibellino
lledr	olann	sable	zobel
lobe	ooze calf	sabeldier	Zobel
lœder	opossum	schapevel	zorro

GOWNS AND TUNICS

A line	aksu	ankanjo	attigra
aba	alb	antaravasaka	attila
abba	almilla	áo bông	attush
achkan	anacu	áo da	aymilla
agbada	andalusian casaque	áo lanh lót vại bông	badan
agun-pat sari	angarkha	aoidai	bai na yi
akome	angarkhi	apron tunic	ballerina dress

baluchar	chun sam	fourreau dress	handkerchief tunic
bata corta	chungch'imak	fourreau tunic	haol
bata de casa	cira	French polonaise	haori
bata de mañana	circassienne gown	frou-frou dress	hashimi
Bavarian dress-style	coat-dress	Gabrielle dress	herigaute
Bavarian pelisse robe	cocktail dress	galabijeh	Himmutsatha
Beatrice	cola	galabiyeh bi wist	H-line
bedla	colobium	galerilla	hofkledij
bei zi	Colson	gamurra	holoku
beramen	Constance	ganache	holomu
biedermeier	convertible jumper	gandoura	homongi
bil	cool gown	gandoura	houppelande
binary chiton	corset dress	gandurah	houppelande a mi-jambe
bla lome	corset frock	gáppte	houppelande courte
bliand	costume à la Constitution	garchola	house dress
bliant	cote	gare	hugue
bliaunt	cotehardie	garnache	hui yi
bliaus	cotelettes	gbariye	ichcahuipilli
blouse polonaise	cotellae	German gown	indusium
brial	coton	gharacholoo	interala
broderie anglaise	cotta	gharcholu	Ionic chiton
broigne	cotte	gilaharā	Irish polonaise
bròn	cuirass tunic	gilbah	Isabeau style dress
Brunswick	curricle dress	girki	Italian polonaise
bui-bui	cushma	gite	japon
caftan	cyrtel	glandkin	ji fu
cai-ao	dadiyā	gonelle	jinashi
calasiris	dagba gulai	gonellone	jinashi-nuihaku
calypso chemise	dàguà	gonne	jubba
cancan dress	dalephuc	goshodoki	jubbah
caraco	dalmatic	gown	juive
caraco à coqueluchon	dalmatica	gown à la française	juppo
caraco à la française	dalmatikon	gown à la levantine	kaeshi
caraco à la polonaise	demi-gown	gown à la polonaise	kaftan
caraco gown	devantiere	gown à la sultane	kaftani
cazavacka	diploidion	gown à la turque	kala-pat sari
ccahua	djubba	gown à l'anglaise	kanakagi
ccahuas	dogaline	gown à l'insurgente	kanca-pat sari
cettelle	Dolly Varden dress	gown and coat	kancuka
chang fu	Dolly Varden polonaise	granatza	kappa dachi
chang shan	doni	grande robe à corps	kasturia
chángpáo	doric chiton	ouvert	kaun
chángshan	duster	grande robe à la française	kawakī
chao pao	earthquake dress	greatcoat dress	khalaga
chapkan	ebu	Grecian robe	khurkeh
charuot	eillets panaches	gui yi	kimono
chayazome	English gown	gùn na h-eaglaise	ki-mô-nô
chemise à la greque	exomia	gùn odhar	kimono dress
chemise à la Reine	exomide	gunachan	kin koot
chemise à l'anglaise	false gown	habit de demi-gala	kinumo
chemise dress	Fatima robe	habit degage	kirtle
chemise gown	fliegende Nachtrok	habit d'escalier	kitel
cheongsam	flocket	habit-redingote	kittel
Cherbourg	fly-suit	haincelin	koller
chiton	Fortuny tea gown	handkerchief dress	kolob

kolobus	nūr-ī-bādīā	robe à plis gironnés	sheath dress
kopin	nursing dress	robe anglaise	shiomuku
koshimaki	ʻofu	robe de chambre	shiu tian yi
koshipiri	okolepuʻu	robe de cérémonie à la	shudiya
kosode	pais-a-gwn bach	française	silai
koynek	pajama	robe de chez	sire
kras	pajani	robe de commune at an-	siree
kubba	pallustache	cienne guise	slammerkin
kudtā	pamsukula	robe de noce	sorquenie
kuftan	pannier dress	robe de style	soucane
kyrtill	páo	robe déguisée	souquenilles
lampshade dress	páozi	robe d'interieur	soutane
Laveuse costume	patori	robe drapéé	spagnolet
Leine	pat-sari	robe du soir	stanamsuka
léine-bhàn	peignoir	robe en calecons	sticking-plaster dress
lendener	pelisse-robe	robe gironnée	stola
levite	peplos chiton	robe longue	subrichion
levite gown	Perdita chemise	robe parée	suckenie
liányiqún	Persian drape tunic	robe princesse	suculla ccahua
little black dress	petite robe unie	robe torque	śukla dhardīa
lobas compridas	pharos	robe volante	sukmán
long pao	phutā lugā	robes à quille	sukni
Lonjumeau dress	Piedmont gown	robes de fantaisie	suknia
losse japon	pinafore costume	robes en calecon	suliya
lucco	pirahan-e zananeh	rôbo	sultane dress
lugadoo	Platoff costume	rocket	sunthiā
mameluke robe	plisîrani	roguelo dress	surubuli
mandā paradiyā	polonaise	rok	susomoyo
mang ao	polonaise à deux fins	ropa bastarda	synthesis
Manon robe	poloneze	ropa de estado	tablier tunic
manteau	polu-kaftan	ropa larga	talaris tunic
mantelletta	pompadour polonaise	ropa rozagnte	tanzen
mantua	prapadina	Rose	tappert
matinée	princesa	round dress	teagown
mayūraanthiā	princess dress	round gown	thaub
Medici dress	princess polonaise	sace	thawb
meghadambara	princess robe	sack dress	thob al-khidmah
melas	princesse	sack gown	thob al-tal'ah
morning gown	principessa	sack-back	thob basitah
mother hubbard	Prinzesskleid	saekduresu	thob mukhmal azraq
mshono wa Elizabethi	puletasi	samghati	tonaca
mshono wa Rosi	purple gown	sanitary ball dress	Trafalgar dress
muslin deaths	qipàn	sapara	traje de novia
mu'ū mu'ū	Raphael dress	sari	trapeze
Napoleon costume	raso	savrikin	trappers
ncak	robe à la circassienne	saya	trapphant
negligee de la volupte	robe à la française	schöpen	trollopee
nei tao	robe à la Joconde	scyrte	tsubo-ori
nightgown	robe à la levantine	Second Empire costume	tunece
nikautang	robe à la polonaise	selari	tunic
nīlāmbārī	robe à la prêtresse	serapis	tunic à la juive
nilaniradanicola	robe à la Reine	seray	tunic à la mameluck
nimā	robe à la Turquie	sgùird	tunic à la Romaine
nugi-sage	robe à l'américaine	shan ku	tunic dress
nuihaku	robe à l'anglais	shawal	tunica

túnica	tunique à la Juive	vestido	wrapping front dress
tunica alba	turesu	vestido de noche	wrapping gown
tunica augusticlavia	turkey gown	vestito da sera	wundi
tunica interior	Turkish polonaise	Victoria	Wurtenburg frock
tunica intima	tutu mu'ú	vlieger	x-ray dress
tunica laticlavata	uchikake	volanten	yar chiki
tunica manicata	unku	wai tao	York wrapper
tunica palmata	unterrock	waterfall back	yukata
tunica taleris	urbasī	Watteau polonaise	Zerlina dress
tunicle	urku	Watteau robe	
tuniek	uttarasanga	waya	
tunika	vandyke dress	wentke	
tunique	Veronese dress	woko	

HAIRSTYLES AND WIGS

à la Maintenon	búi tó	cleachdag	crop
à la plaquette	búi tóc	clearc	cruches
à la Titus	bull's head fringe	clubwig	cuach-chiabh
à la Victime	butterfly bun	clytie knot	cuach-fhalt
Academician	cabeleira	coiffure à la Ceres	culan
accroche-coeur	cabeleira postíca	coiffure à la Chinoise	curls à la Greque
Adonis wig	cache-folies	coiffure à la conseillère	cutlets
agemaki	cadanette	coiffure à la Dauphine	dancing phoenix bun
aile de pigeon	cadenette	coiffure à la enfant	dhanush
'aki	cadogan	coiffure à la Eurydice	dildo
alaka	cais-chiabh	coiffure à la Flore	Director
amlag	caisean-feusaig	coiffure à la herisson	djnne-djnne
Apollo knot	caisreag	coiffure à la Junon	djorro-marabu
as	camag	coiffure à la moutonne	dosan-bantraich
asbeh ruwaysiyeh	camalag	coiffure à la Nino	Droop Snoot
au globe fixe	campaign wig	coiffure à la Pomone	dual
Author	capillamentum	coiffure à la qu' es aco	dundreary whiskers
'ava	çargat	coiffure à la Reine	dundrearys
'avaaluga	cas-urladh	coiffure à la zazzera	durol bedyeli
badger whiskers	catagan	coiffure à l'Agnes Sorel	durol bedyeli puDaaDo
bag wig	catagan head-dress	coiffure à l'anglomane	durol cakaol
bakkebaarden	cathedral beard	coiffure à l'indisposition	durol chuddito
barba	catogan	coiffure au chien couchant	durol pila dorungol
beau-catcher	cauliflower wig	coiffure Egyptienne	durol tyeli
beehive coiffure	cavanhaque	coiffure en bouffons	durol yesool
berger	caxon	coiffure en cadenettes	Duvillier wig
bhrameraka	chain buckle	coiffure en chien couchant	Editor
bím	chancellor	coiffure en moilin à vent	ekaveni
binette	chignon	coiffure en parterre galant	en beret
bob-wig	chignon flottant	coiffure en raquette	en colimaçon
bodkin	chinó	coiffure Maintenon	en dos d'ane
bodkin-beard	choux	confidents	faces
Borghesé	chucu	Continental	falbala
bras-ghruag	chuda	costeleta	fantail wig
breug-chiabh	churna-kuntala	coups de vent	favoris
brodé	ciabhag	courrone Ristori	favorite
Brutus cut	ciabh-chasta	crape	favourite
Brutus head wig	clann	creve-coeur	feather-top wig
buckled wig	cleachd	croimeal	Flying Saucer

foloara	kes	opasa	scratch wig
fontanges	kesapasa	orbis	serpentaux
forked beard	khopa	oreilles de chien	sheitel
fortop	knevel	paardestaart	shell
fouriaux	kogai	page boy bob	ship-tire
frenello	kolbe	parrucca	sikhandaka
frisette	korte pruik	passagers	simada
frizette	k'ossuyom	passe-filon	simpa
frizz wig	krul	patondon	snake
frouze	krulletje	peluca	snor
fuafuati	kumbi	penteadó	sokuhatu
full bottomed wig	k'unmori	peoth	spencer wig
furbelow	kurira	perriwigg	spit curl
gaforinha	la coiffure Diane	perrukes à bourse	star-studded sky
glib	lauoho	perruque quarrée	sualef
goatee	lauoho ku'i	peruça	swallow-tail bangs
gold ingot bun	Lily Langtry coiffure	perwyke	takashimada
gurnakuntala	llautu	physical wig	talafa
hair à la Recamier	long Duvallier	picaporte	tanbal
hair à la Romaine	loth	piccadilly fringe	tenzin-mage
hamaku'u	mae-gami	piccadilly weepers	tête de mouton
hammercut beard	mage	pigeon-winged toupee	tignon
heart-breaker	major wig	pigtail wig	tochtlatten
hectorean	maku'a	pijpekrullen	top
hedgehog hairdo	marcel wave	pique devant	toupee
Horus lock	marcelling	po'o ke'oke'o	toupet
hurluburlu	marquisetto beard	po'o kuakea	tour de cheveux
hurlupe	marceaux	porcupine headdress	transformation
imperial	marumage	postiche	tyasen-gami
Irene Castle bob	mechones	poufs au sentiment	tye
ityogaesi	mechuelas	pruik	ula
jasey	mimi-kakusi	psyche knot	ulach
jata-bhara	mitu-ori	pudding-basin cut	ulchadh
jata-mukuta	mituwa	pupu lauoho	'umi'i lauoho
jiu	momo-ware	pyonbal	'umi'umi
kabal	Montague curls	queue	vallancy
kabari bandha	musk melon bun	Ramillies wig	vergette à la chinoise
kaisika	muttonchops	râu cam	wasy
kamozi	na krilo	râu dê	weeping willow bangs
kampū	Newgate fringe	râu mép	Welch wig
kaparda	night-cap wig	râu som	weleweka
kapitsáli	nihyakusan-koti	ringetje	zarost
kapsel	obalenka	ròibeag	zazzara
kata-hazusi	off-the-horse bun	sakayaki	Zopfzeit
katsura	'oki pahu	sanbenito	
kemba	Olympic	scratch bob	

HATS AND HEADDRESSES

à la Farare	agal	Albert pot	ammana
à la Marie Stuart	aision	alceste	ampyz
'a'ahu a po'o	Alampasand	Alesjo	anadem
adagan	alan dangi	almuzi	androsame
afia	Albanian hat	alpine hat	androsman

angelus cap	bascinet	boineid bhall-ach	cache-peigne
anglesea	basco	boineid biorach	caciula
Angouleme bonnet	bashlik	boineid chath-dath	caeppe
Angouleme hat	bashlyk	bolero toque	cagoule
angrakhâs	basinet	Bolivar hat	cahouk
anhaho	basque beret	bollinger	caille
Anne Boleyn mob	bath-throid	bombetta	cailmhion
'aqal	batwat	Bonaparte helmet	caipîn
'aqal mqassab	bavolet	boné	cais-chiabh
Aragonese bonnet	bayō	bongrace	caissia
arak-chin	bēabhar	bonnet à barbes	caita
'araqiyeh	beanie	bonnet à flamme	cake hat
Armenian toque	beatilla	bonnet à la crete de coq	calash
ascanta	beaver	bonnet à la laitiere	calata
atef	bebedi	bonnet à la moresque	cale
attiffet	bee-gum hat	bonnet à la Richard	calêche
avagunthana	beefeater	bonnet à la victoire	Caledonian cap
babet bonnet	beehive bonnet	bonnet assassin	callaid
babet cap	beguin	bonnet aux trois ordres	calotte
babushka	bellboy hat	reunis	calpac
baby cap	bend	bonnet beehive	calyptra
baby Stuart cap	benda	bonnet cabriolet	camargo hat
bag bonnet	bendigo	bonnet de police	camauro
bag cap	beret	bonnet demi-negligeé	cameleurion
baigneuse	beret basque	bonnet negligée	campaign hat
bairēad	bergere hat	bonnet pamela	canotier
bakhramā	berretino	bonnet rond	cantab hat
bakwala	berretto	bonnet sylphide	cap à la Charlotte Corday
balaclava	berretto alla marinara	bonneto	cap of maintenance
balloon hat	bersagliere	boonie hat	capacete de Indias
balmoral cap	Bethlehem headdress	börk	capadüsli
balzo	bewdley cap	borla	capeline
bambino hat	béza	borsalino	caperuza
bandeau beehive crown	Bhayyā-cap	bosses	capilla
hat	bian	botchi	capirote
bandelet	bibi bonnet	boudoir cap	capka
bandelette	bibi capote	bourbon hat	capot
bandore	bicorne	bourdalou	capota
bandore peak	bigean	bourettelet	capote
Bangalore cap	biggin	bréid	capot-riboit
bao tou	biggon	bréid geal	capouch
baori	biggonet	breton	cappa
baranice	biliment	brewer's cap	cappe
barbe	billicock	brides	cappelina
barbette	binde	brium	cappello
barbichet	binnogue	brud	cappello a cencio
barbúli	biorraid	Buchanan	cappello a cilindro
barbute	biretta	bullycock	cappello a lobbia
baret	birritta	bumper	cappello a tagliere
Barett	blangkōn	busby	cappello a tesa larga
barraighin	bluebonnet	bush hat	cappello da uomo
barret	boater	butterfly cap	cappello di paglia
barrete	boina	bycocket	cappello floscio
barretino	boina vasca	bycoket	cappucio
barrette	boineid	cabriolet	capriole

capuce	chapeau	cimarosa	coke
capuch	chapeau à borne	cinta	colbac
capucha	chapeau à la Basile	cipcic	colbacco
capuche	chapeau à la Ceres	circassian hat	colback
capuchinho	chapeau à la Charlotte	circumfolding hat	combed helmet
capuchon	chapeau à la Cherubin	clac	conch
capulet	chapeau à la Colonne	Clarissa Harlowe bonnet	conciu
caputium	chapeau à la Devonshire	cloche	confidents
carapuça	chapeau à la Grenade	cloche de feutre	conque
caravan	chapeau à la turque	cloche de fieltro	conversation bonnet
çârma	chapeau à l'égyptienne	cloche di feltro	conversation hat
carmeillette	chapeau à l'italienne	clock-mutch	coolie hat
carmeñola	chapeau à plumes	close cap	copitank
caroline hat	chapeau au bateau ren-	coalman's hat	copotain
carpote	versé	coalscuttle bonnet	coquard
cartola	chapeau-bras	Coburg bonnet	coqueluche
cartwheel	chapeau claque	Coburg cap	cordey cap
casco	chapeau de Cardinal	cockle hat	cordyback hat
caseac	chapeau de paille	coeffes	corner cap
casque	chapeau d'homme	coffer headdress	cornet
casque à la Tarleton	chapeau jockey	cofia	cornet hat
casque colonial	chapeau melon	cofia de tranzado	cornette
casquette	chapeau mou	coif	cornette à la Diane
cassis	chapeau souple	coif cooil corran	corno
castle hat	chaperone	coiffe	cornu
castor	chapéu cardinalício	coiffure à la Ceres	coroa
catagan net	chapiron	coiffure à la Chinoise	coron
cater-cap	chaplet	coiffure à la corseillere	coron òir
catiote	chapska	coiffure à la Dauphine	corona
cât-két	charlotte	coiffure à la enfant	corona etrusca
caubeen	Charlotte Corday bonnet	coiffure à la Eurydice	corona muralis
caudebec hat	chaugoshia	coiffure à la Flore	corona navalis
caul	chechia	coiffure à la herisson	corona radiata
causia	chechias	coiffure à la Junon	coronal
cawdebink	child's pudding	coiffure à la moutonne	coronet
ceanna-bhrat	chimney pot hat	coiffure à la Ninon	cossack cap
ceann-aodach	chin stays	coiffure à la Pomone	cossack hat
ceann-bhàrr	chip hat	coiffure à la Reine	cottage bonnet
ceann-bhàrr eas-buig	chobawi	coiffure à la zazzera	couvre-chef
ceann-éideadh	choi-ngon	coiffure à l'Agnes Sorel	cowl
ceapsâ	chokturi	coiffure à l'anglomane	coxcomb
ceimhleag	chol	coiffure à l'indisposition	cramignole
ceimh-mhileach	chola derby	coiffure auchien couchant	crants
ceimh-phion	ch'olmo	coiffure Egyptienne	cravate
cepec	chongjagwan	coiffure en bouffons	crespine
cepice	chou hat	coiffure en cadanettes	crispine
cepure	chouquette	coiffure en chien couchant	crispinette
cerevis	chucu	coiffure en moulin à vent	croisgileid
cervelliera	chudamani	coiffure en parterre gab-	cross-cloth
ceryphalos	chullo	ant	cruinneacan
chaffers	ch'ullu	coiffure en raquette	crùn
chakvidar	chullu	coiffure Eugenie	crùn-easbuig
chambergo	chungjolmo	coiffure Louis Treize	csepesz
chang guan	chungsanmo	coiffure Maintenon	cucullus
chao guan	cillāwālī	coiffure Zouave	cudaamani

cūdō	dragoonka	firmament	gorra escocesa
cudon	drawn bonnet	Fitzherbert hat	gorro
cuffia	Dreisnitz	flammeum	gorro de dormir
cuffie	dreumelthoelje	flandan	gorro de marinero
cuircinn	duchowny	flipe	gorro de pieles
Cumberland hat	dulánde	floddermuts	goshpech
cunua	dulbén	Florentine hat	gothic cap
curch	dullemoese	Florentinerhut	Graham turban
curchef	Dutch bonnet	flügelmütze	granny bonnet
curling-cloud crown	Dutch cap	flushing hat	grenadier cap
currac	Easter bonnet	flycap	grenadierka
curracag	ebo	foileid	grun
cushion headdress	eboshi	foloara	gu gu guan
cusma	ebosi	fools hood	gua pi mao
cuth-bhàrr	écossaise hat	forage cap	guanmiān
cuth-bharran	elastic hat	fore-and-aft cap	gugel
czapka	elmo di giostra	foundling bonnet	gus-to-weh
czapska	empire cap	fouraschka	gyöngyös bokréta
czepiek	Empress Eugenie hat	French hood	hachimaki
czepesz	en ravanche	friso	haet
czólka	English cottage bonnet	frontiere	haiduk
dan kura	English hood	fu tou	hair-lace
dastar	eobhrat	furashka	half handkerchief
dastar boongga	escoffion	gable headdress	half-beaver
dastmal	Eton cap	gahper	halo
dauni	Eugenie hat	Gainsborough bonnet	halssieraad
Davy Crockett cap	fa guan	Gainsborough hat	harbeh
dealg-fhuilt	fachalina	galatea	harsa
demi-castor	fachalina de cabeza	Galatea comb	hastrigánky
demicaul	facóli	Galatea hat	hat à la reine
demi-turban	failtean	galero	hata
Denmark cock	faldetta	galerum	hatt
deshret	fall	galerus	hatta
dessous	falt-dhealg	Garibaldi hat	hattah
Dettingen cock	faluchos	garrison cap	haube
Devonshire hat	fanchon	gartan	haut de forme
diadem bonnet	fanchon cap	gebreide muts	havelock
diadem comb	fantail hat	geknaufften kogeln	headrail
diadem fanchon bonnet	farrukhshāhi	Geneva hat	heafod-clap
Diana Vernon bonnet	fascinator	ghatra	heafod-gewaede
Diana Vernon hat	fatas	ghoutra	Helen cap
dinner cap	fatumar saki	ghudfeh	helmet cap
Directoire bonnet	faufautu	ghughi	helmet hat
Directoire hat	feax-clap	ghutra	hemispherical hat
disissik	feax-net	gibus	hengjehuva
doll hat	fedora	gigolo	Henley boater
Dolly Varden bonnet	feluca	gig-top	hennin
Dolly Varden cap	féngmào	gipsy bonnet	Herrenhut
Dolly Varden hat	festoul	gipsy hat	het
dopairi	feusag-bheòil	Glengarry	hire
dorelet	fez	gluga	hitai-ebosi
dormeuse	field cap	gob cap	hive
dormouse	field service cap	gondolier net	hod
d'Orsay roll	filead	gorra	hodnhue
douli	Filzglocke	gorra deportiva	hodnhuva

hoed	Judenhut	kepi	kulahā
hœtt	juk'ullu	keppelche	kulah-e kordi
hoge hoed	Juliet cap	kepresh	kulahī
hoge zijden	kaap	kepuré	kulah-i pahlavi
homburg	kabuto-sita	kesapasa	kule
hoofdband	ka'ei papale	kesg'han	kullah
hoofdtooi	kaffiyeh	keshghan	kunba
hottr	kafiyyeh	kettle hat	kundala
houve	kaga-boshi	kettyl hat	kupasi
hovdatyet	kahi 'omou	kevenhuller	kupiah
howve	kaitsa	khamar	kupkeh
hūba	kakofnitch	khamout	kusulaka
hue	kalabi	khan ðôi ðàu	kutusoff hat
hufá	kalabousenn	khan ngang	kwef
hufa	kalansuwa	khan tang	kyrbasia
hufe	kalauna	khimara	la
huif	kalaunu	khirkidar	labarikada
huke	kalaunu bihopa	khirki-dar-pagri	labong
hukkō	kalimáfkia	khirqa	lad
hul	kall	kidaris	Lady Diana hat
hula saki	kalotje	kilmarnock bonnet	laffayef
hulle	kalpac	kim-khôi	laffeh
Huntley bonnet	kalpak	kirita	Lamballe bonnet
Huot	kalpáki	kirita-mukuta	Langtry bonnet
hupé	kalpush	kiss-me-quick	Langtry hood
hure	kalyptra	kissing-strings	lapa
huve	kamelaukion	kite-high dandy	Lapland bonnet
huvet	kammuri	kiver	lappenmutze
hvivklaede	kamrukhi	klaft	laseh
Hyde Park bonnet	kantopa	klapove hitl	láurea
hydrotobolic hat	kap	Klapphut	Lavinia hat
igaał	kapa	kław-i jnan	le crapaud
ihram	kapelusz	kław-i pyawan	lei kolona
ikar-hay	Kapp	klobouk	lettice bonnet
ikori	kappa	klobuk	lettice cap
indlugula	kappel	knipmuts	leung mo
infula	kapperoellike	kogel	lì
iricinium	kappie	kokoshnik	liang mao
'isāba	kapsel	kola	libbadeh
ishkay fachalina	karabousenn	kolah	lihaf
Ivanhoe cap	karaori	kolitsa	limào
jalika	karauna	kolpak	lìon-cinn
Japanese hat	kartriz	konfederatka	liripium
jarrawiyah	kasa	Kopftuch	little hennin
jelly bag	kasaba	kopplak	llautu
Jenny Lind riding hat	kaska	kornek	llawto
ji guan	kasket	korona	lokalió
Jim Crow hat	kat	koruna	lunardi
jin xian guan	katabira	Kossuth	madras turban
jipajapa	katapu	kova sheberosho	maekko moja
jíros	kat-no	krachoom	mafors
Joan	katsura-zutsumi	ksoulia	magiostrine
jockey bonnet	keffieh	kubba'ah	maharmah
jockey cap	keffiyeh	kugel	mahrameh
John Bull	kelle	kulah	malafa

mameluke turban	mortier	nón lông	passamontagna
Mandarin hat	mös sa	nón sat	paysanne bonnet
mandel	mountero	Normande cap	pecā
Mandel	mu da	Normandy bonnet	penteado
mandil	mu mán	nukkadar	pentlení
mandīl	mu miên	nuometas	perlehatt
mant	mubaf	Oatland village hat	Persian cap
mantellina	mubarshi bakin fara	obalenka	Peruvian hat
màokuir	mudang morikkoji	obi hat	pet
mappelana	muffin hat	Oldenburgh bonnet	petaa
marafiya	mugiwara bō	ol-ogarenji	petasos
marama	muibaf	opera hat	petassos
marate	mukla	orle	petasus
Marie Anglais bonnet	muktajala	ouderwetse vrouwenmuts	petit bord
Marie Stuart bonnet	mukut	oval beaver hat	petroméni
Marie Stuart hat	mukuta	pāg	phanatopa
Marlborough hat	Muller-cut-down	pagdī	phenta
marmotte bonnet	mundash	paghadi	phentā Mohammadi
marmotte cap	mundāsi	paglietta	pheta
marquis	mundil	pagoda toque	pheto
Mary Queen of Scots cap	mushroom	pagote	phrygian bonnet
Mary Stuart cap	mushroom hat	pāgrā	phrygian cap
masla	mutch	pagri	phrygium
mauli	muts	painetta	picaranga pāgadi
mauli bandha	mutsje	pālārie	picaranga peco
Mazarin hood	mütze	paliacate	pici
Mazarine hood	Mütze	palisade	picture hat
Mecklenburg cap	mwa non	palliolum	pifferaro bonnet
melone	nabchet	pamela	pifferaro hat
mendil	naga-tenuge	Pamela bonnet	pileus
mendil hajj	nambawi	pamela hat	pilgrim's hat
mercury	ñañaca	Panama hat	pilleus
merry widow hat	ñañacas	pannicelli	pillion
mezzaro	napkin-cap	p'anta	pillu
mian guan	nastalik	pantile	pilos
mighfar	nati	pañu sumbriru	pinner
Milan bonnet	natiyo	pañuelo para el cuello	pipkin
millma sumbriru	ncok	papaha	pirnie
millma sumbru	Neapolitan bonnet	papakha	pirny
mindīl	Neapolitan hat	papale	pith helmet
Minerva bonnet	Neapolitan headdress	papale ali'i	piwa haka
mirliton	nebula headdress	papale hainika	Platoff cap
mistake hat	necked bonnet	papale 'ie	poculica
mitra	Nehru cap	papale kahuna	podkapnik
moab	Nell Gwynne cap	papale kapu	poffer
Moabite turban	Nelson hat	papale la'a	poke bonnet
mob-cap	Nemes headdress	papale mu'ou'ou	polakem
moja	night coif	papale 'o'oma	polmesenic
Monmouth cap	nightcap	papale waiokila	polos
Montana peak	nimbus	papanaky	pomchā
montera	nirangi	paquebot capote	ponit
montero	nithsdale	parachute hat	pootae taua
monteroe	Nivernois	pare	pork-pie hat
Montespan hat	nón	parta	postboy hat
morikkoji	nón lá	pasa montañas	potae taua

Princess Augusta poke	salapok	shinbar	stephane
Princess of Wales bonnet	Salvation Army Lassie	shirastra	stephanie
provincial bonnet	bonnet	shliapa	stephanos
pshente	samasmiyeh	shukina	stiom
pudding cap	samo	shumzil	stiomag
pug hood	samurai-ebosi	shunbar	stoffelkappe
pugaree	şapcă	sikhamani	Stoffhut
puggaree	sapka	singar patti	stovepipe hat
puggerie	sarong	sirastrana	streimel
puggree	sarong billá	siropāu	Strohhut
pulou	sarong kadojo	sirottarpattika	stupa
pulou fa'afao	sarong kaledo	sirshad	sturraic
pulou pepe	sarong lambing	sirsobha	sturraicean
Pultney cap	sarong lombok	sjako	sualef
Puritan bonnet	saucer brim	skaut	sudar shebetsavaro
pussy-cat bonnet	sbornik	skrybéle	suffibulum
qalansuwa	Scarborough hat	skull cap	sugar-loaf bonnet
qalasuva	schackelhaube	slaapmuts	suklang
qalush	schappel	slat bonnet	süveg
quadricorn hat	Schäppeli	sljapa	Swedish hat
quadrille head	Schirmmütze	sljem	Swiss mountain hat
Quaker hat	Schlapp Hut	smadeh	tagelmoust
quartered cap	schlappe	snod	tagilmus
querpo hood	Schotse baret	snood	taj
qulaqça	Schutzhelm	sombrerera	tāj
rabagas bonnet	scone cap	sombrero	takenaga
radielfo	scoop bonnet	sombrero Cordobès	takke
Ranelagh mob	scyfel	sombrero de ala ancha	talapaga
ratnajali	seerband	sombrero de caballero	talepā
ratnavali	seershaud	sombrero de copa chistera	talepaga
rayonné	Sekhemty	sombrero de dos picos	tali bate'
razsouchal	sela	sombrero de paja	tali katarrung
reed hat	sella	sombrero de tela	tali tarrung
regency cap	sempress bonnet	sombrero flexible	taluqdari cap
regency hat	service cap	sombreros de lana de	tanggi
relevés à la Marie Stuart	sesir	lado de Ambato	taqiyeh
resille	sethi	sonkoli cap	tarboosh
reta	settee	soroki	tarbouch
ricinium	sgaball	sou'wester	tarbush istanbuli
rigolette	sgrog	sovanel	tarbush maghribi
ritterhute	sgrogaid	sowback	tarha
Robinson hat	sgrogan	spa bonnet	Tarleton helmet
rollo	sgulair	Spanish hat	tarpus
rosario	shaal	sphendome	tātē ukō
rosehube	shako	spitzkappe	tater
roundel	shale	splinter hat	tayyet sunnára
Rubens bonnet	shambar	splints	tchapka
Rubens hat	shamiya	splyter-hat	tellex
rumal	shamla	spodic	telpek
rumala	shapka	spoon bonnet	templers
Russian bonnet	sharb	sraja	temples
Rutland poke	sharbūsh	sringa	templettes
safa	shatweh	statute cap	tenugui
saffeh	shaving hat	steeple headdress	terai hat
sakkos	shimla	stemma	Thérèse

tholia	touret	turmkrone	Watteau hat
three-stories-and-a-base- ment	touret de nez	turnover	wayeta
thrum cap	Trafalgar turban	turra	wedding ring hat
thrummed hat	Tremont hat	turro	Weicher Hut
tian ze	trencher hat	tutulus	Wellington hat
tiara	tresson	twitkkoj	welon
tibiteika	tressour	Tyrolese hat	weret
tijajin d'mahduh	treugolka	tyubeterka	wide-awake
Tilbury hat	tricornio	tyubetevka	wimpel
tirita	tricornio	tzute	wimple
toban	trilby	tzutes	wincha
toca	Trilby hat	uçkar	Windhaube
toca de camino	trinzale	ugly	witch hat
tocado	trolly cap	uma tazina	witch's hat
tocco	Tropenhelm	uma watana	wraed
tock	tropenhelm	uma-no-tsura	wrigels
tocoyales	trotcozy	under cap	wu guan
toer	tru	unnatasikharavestana	wuqa
toering	tsan	ushnisa	wuqayat al-darahem
toilet cap	tsupári	ushnisha	wuqayeh
tok	ttoljam	usnisa	xiao yao jin
toocke	ttuggong	Venetian bonnet	yagliq
topee	tubao	veni	yaluk
topi	tüchli	vestana	yatshmagh
toque	tuck	Vevai cap	yeoman hat
toque à la Basile	tuikkoji	Victoria bonnet	yumào
toque à la Grande Pretesse	tuithoed	viereckiger schleier	zamliyah
toque à la Susanne	tulband	vigone	zan
toque à l'Iphigénie	tupy	vitta	zé
toque de fourrure	tuque	voilette	zhutu
toquet	turban	volet	zuan
toquette	turban bonnet	volupere	zucchetto
toque-turban	turban-diademe	wa leng mao	zukin
toreador hat	turbante	Wallachian cap	zurband
torsade	turf hat	wanggwan	Zylinder
to'urak taenggi	Türken-kappen	Wardle hat	
touaille	turkey bonnet	watabōshi	
	Turkish turban	watch cap	

JACKETS

acton	áo bò	basquine a l'espagnole	blezer
aketon	áo da-le	batín	bolero
Albert jacket	áo ðuôi-tôm	Battenburg jacket	bò-lu-dông
Albert riding coat	áo vét-tông	battle jacket	brasserole
Albert top frock	arqalix	bed jacket	British warm
Alexandra jacket	avqueton	beer jacket	Brunswick
almain coat	badan	bekecs	buff jerkin
alpine jacket	badiyān	beshmet	buis
americana	baishan	bietle	bujka
angia	baju	bigouden	bum-freezer
Angouleme spencer	balmoral jacket	bi-swing	bunte Sportjacke
anorak	barouche	blanchet	bush jacket
áo bành-tô	base coat	blazer	caban

cadet jacket	deacaid	japona	morning coat
camara	demi-tunique	jaqueta	mundir
camargo	demob	jaquette	Mütze
cambridge coat	dinner jacket	jaquette coloriée	mwa kwa
campaign coat	divolgateore	jaseran	Nehru jacket
canezou	dolman	jaserant	netcha
caprice	dolmanette	Jean de Bry coat	Newmarket coat
casaco esportiva	doloman	jekkertje	Newmarket jacket
casaque	doublet	jemmy	nimtanah
casquin en juste	dress lounge	jerkin	Norfolk jacket
cased body	duck-hunter	jerkinet	Oxonian jacket
cassock	duffer	jhulwa	paletó
cassock vest	duffle coat	jiakè	paltock
caubagalā	duibleid	joseph	patrol jacket
chak'et	dulumás	jupe	pea jacket
chalong phra ong long raja	dushgreia	jupel	peinadore
chaman	dushegreya	jupon	peiteag-mhuinicheallach
chanchanko	'éétsoh 'alts'íigíí	justcoat	peleue
chaqué	Eisenhower jacket	kabaya	pet-en-l'air
chaqueta	elek	kaftany	Petersham frock coat
chaqueta corta de marino	espécie de jaqueta	kalambi	pidjak
chaqueta corta y gruesa	Eton jacket	kanjianr	pierrrot
chaqueta deportiva	eyelet doublet	kasacken	pijjekker
chaqueta para casa	fearnothing jacket	kawa	pinch back coat
cheats	félkabát	kazaka	polca
chinese spenser	Figaro jacket	kodmen	Polish jacket
chogon	flying Josie	ködmön	pourpoint
chogori	frock coat	kolder	poustopmániko
chuppaun	gambeson	kort wollen jasje	powdering dress
cicuilli	Garibaldi jacket	krauss	powdering gown
cinduse	giacchetto	kuppasam	powdering jacket
ciupag	gipon	kurti	Prince of Wales jacket
clawhammer tails	gippon	kurtka	Prince Rupert
coatee	goon lhiabbee	kusak	puffjacke
coatlet	habit noir	Lancer jacket	quezote
coin de feu	hacketon	leiber	reefer
conda	haftel	Leicester jacket	reefer jacket
coraco Eugenie	hanten	leth-bhòt	reitrocke
corsage	hauketon	M. B. waistcoat	rennrocklein
corse	Henrietta jacket	ma gua	riding dress frock coat
corsetka	Hibinian vest	ma-coual	rochet
costume au grand Figaro	hikeshi hanten	magoja	rokk
còta biorach dubh	hongreline	maiwai	ropilla
còta-goirid	hoqueton	mandeville	ru
coteron	hour-coat	mandilion	ruiterrock
cotla-gearr	huang ma qua	mang ao	Russian jacket
coureur	hug-me-tight	Mao jacket	saco
cowbandi	Hungarian vest	Mark of the Beast	safari jacket
cowes	hussar jacket	marlota	saione
crispin	inar	marsina	sakko
cutaway	isticharion	marynarka	sako
dalian	jackanapes	mess jacket	salta
damer	jacket	military frock coat	salteh
dandine	jacket coat	min nap	samare
daróc	Jan de Bry coat	mintiyan	seircean

seircin	Spanish jacket	tanzeb	vét-tông
semnar	spencer	taqsireh	volant
senorita jacket	spencerette	tea jacket	waffenrock
seven-eighths coat	sportcolbert	teakete	wambuis
shimabaori	sportjasje	three-seamer	wammes
shooting coat	stambouline	tight	wammiss
shotten-bellied doublet	sticharion	tujurka	whole backs
simtakvaldis	sua yan	tundra	yachting jacket
skin-coat	sukmanki	tuxedo	yellow jacket
skokie	sultane jacket	tweedside	yonmibok
smoking	surjan	ujjas	zache
smoking jacket	tabard	vaga	zeke
sobrecasaca	tabbaert	varens	zoeaaf
Spanish coat	Talma lounge	vastagkabát	zouave jacket

JEWELS AND JEWELRY

ac cu gămălie	ānulus	basc	bractiates
ačē attāmitō	apavartaka	baugr	brāislēad
ačē kécō	apo kula	bāzūband	brāist
ačē saččō	apo lima	bēag	brāisteachan
achates	apruoce	beah	braistich
adaftō	‘aqd anbar	bedelarmband	brangenybé
adamas	‘aqd wazari	beg	brangus akmuo
adjagba beads	ardhaguchchha	beledzík	bransoletka
agait	ardhamanavaka	belette	braoig
agrafes de centure	argolas	beryl	braslet’
águamarinha	armbaand	beryllus	brāṭara
aigeallan	armband	bezelikia	breichled
aigilean	Armband	bezelitsa	brilhante
ailbheag	armil	bich-ngoc	brinco
ailbheag cluais	armilla	biezhen	broche
ailbheagan airgid	armillae	bignere	brochetta
àilleag	Armspange	bijou	broszka
āinne	arracadas	bijouterie	brummagem
aision	arsí	bijoutier	bughma
alankara	asawir ‘iradh	bina	bughmeh
alfinete	asimójórdano	bindi	bul
aliança	asinan	biorān	bulla
allura mai-kai	attāmitō	bitug	bzima
âmbar	avaghataka	bizou	cabestrillo
amethyst	baby pins	bizuteria	cademat
amethystus	bach-ngoc	black turquoise	caefing
ametist	bage	blue john	caicmhe
ametista	bahu	bortspeld	camaieu
amulet	baiya	Bouc	camee
amuleto	baju	bouchons de carafe	candanhār
anello	bali	boucle d’oreille	candongas
angada	bane	Boug	carbunculus
angulia	bangle	boukrania	carcanet
anguliya	bangle bracelet	bracaille	carkanett
anguliyaka	banzhi	braccialetto	carkanette
angūthī	bar pin	bracelete	carkenet
anthrax	barjura	brachiāle	catula

cebolão	dalk	gimsteinn	iuete
chachal	dārgums	giogan	iziketsho
chai	dealg-gualainn	gioielle	jaatl'óól
chaîne de forçat	dehri	gioiello	jaseran
chalchihuitl	ðerdan	girandole	jeanette
chalong phra ong long raja	dhammilia	girri	jièzhi
chao zhu	djore	glasag-muineil	jimiki
charanalankara	ðôi bông	Glauvina pin	jiqa
charm string	ðông-hò ðeo tay	gleindorch	joaillerie
chaulari	ðông-ho quá quít	gólfí	joaillier
chipana	dormilonas	gørsemi	joalharía
chitika	dorn-nasq	graiveyaka	jonc
choclos	dragocennost'	granaat	jordáni
choggā	dragulj	gredzens	joshan
choker	drahokam	gualcas	juste au cou
chrysolithus	drilbu	guard ring	juvel
chuðí hat trai	dwete 'ka	gu'ut	juweel
chuo	eha	gwddfdorch	Juwel
chuoi	ekavali	halsbaand	juwelen
chupetes	electrum	halsband	kadā
ciondolino	er	Halsband	kakla ruota
clach-mhara	er dang	Halsbouc	kaklaryšis
cluas-sheud	erdif	Halsboug	kalasakha
coire	erhuán	halsgjørd	kalathaki
cokar	esawra	Halsgolt	kallača
colar	esclavage	halsketting	kamba iri
colar de pérolas	fail	halsnoer	kambánes
coler	faileach-an	hamarti	kamea
colier	fáinne	hamsakah	kanakakamaklaihkarma
collana	fáinne-pòsaidh	handboei	kanakakirita
collier	fantasia	handu djere	kanakaneyura
collier de chien	fausse montre	hanga-korbo	kancala
cordoni	feax-preon	hāns	kanchanakundala
coron	fermaglio	hār	kandaure
coron òir	fermail	hara	kangan
corona	ferroniere	harasekhara	kantha
corona etrusca	fibula	haravsti	kanthamala
corona muralis	fifele	harayasti	kanthī
corona navalis	figgragulp	hastávali	kantje
corona radiata	finic	hasti	kapaladharina
coronal	firmale	hemasutra	kara
coronet	foil	hoa tai	karakchi
creoles	fraternity pin	hoakakala	karfitsa
crídhachan	friendship bracelet	hong-ngoc	karieliai
crios-muineil	furtuchsklemmer	horloger	karnabharana
crochag	gallang	hring	karnabhusana
crotalia	gemma	hringr	karnapura
cruinneacan	ghiordan	huáibiao	karnavalaya
crùn	ghungru	huttu	karnika
crystallus	ghwayshat	igbiri	karnotkilaka
cùirnean	giardinetti rings	ilbora	karnphul
curi	gim	indrachchhanda	kataka
cyanus	Gimma	iner	kaula ho'olewa
dalc	gimme	ioring	keččō
dali dali	gimstān	irbora	keyura

khalkhal	màilleag	naksatramala	pelele
kharaz azraq	mālā	náramek	pendicle
khatim	mālāband	naramiennik	penduricalho
khawatim	malai	narukvica	pepa de zapallo
khsur	malda	nasta	pérola
kila	malwa	naszyjnik	phalaka
kinkini	manavaka	nath	phalaka hara
kipini	mangamelai	ndeve	phalaka valaya
kirdan	mani	neck-chain	phicchi
Kleinod	mani nupura	nekhau	pieńcień
kleinood	manik ata	nekhaw	piñe
kleinōt	manik barata	neura	pine umauma
klejnot	manik bura bura	ngoc trao	platok
klenot	manik kalaa'	ngoc-bích	plummet
kniepe	manik sekke'	ngoc-miên	pohoi
knol	manik tai anda'	ngoc-thach	poire
kobe gani	manik tinggi	nine-djere	poissarde
kol'co	mani-karnika	nishka	ponchiyā
kolczyk	manilha	niska	poro-toroa
komo lima	manillas	njiru	porte-bonheur
kostbaarheden	maninupura	nupura	pou-fou
kotuly	manivalaya	nurki	pravatra
krul	manjira	nur-trang	preen
krulletje	marfim	nut	prēon
kugunni	margarita	obraczka slubna	prine feilidh
kullu	marik	Ohring	prokandaka
kundala	maskotka	okana	prsten
kundalas	matab	òmar	'pujok
kunna	mauktika alankara	ombari	pupu hoaka
kupe'e	mauli mani	onderriem	putalya
kupe'e niho 'ilio	mdama kofe	onechte juwelen	pynn
kuru	meanbh-ghàirdean	ordnasc	qiladeh dhahab
kwigoï	me-ðay	orecchino	qladeh
kyorhon panji	mekhala	ornamento de gioielli	qladet 'anbar
kyorhon yak'on panji	men	ouch	qladet morjan
labret	menat	owa sibi	qladet qrenfol
lagidigba	Menni	oyam	quynh
lalatika	mentel-preon	oyuan	rara
lambana	menyet	ozerele	rasana
làmh-fhàil	minda	ozherelok	ratna
langar	mkufu	pada-bandhati	ratnangulia
langgu lungping	modrwy	pag-sanklā	ratnavali
languette	mokgori	pahuñchi	rholwani
látsíní	monìle	paidirean	rijnsteen
lavalier	morse	paklari	ringetje
lei hoaka	muddī	p'aljji	rinrin wallka
lei niho 'ilio	mudrika	palmas	rivière
lei ole	muince	pañchaphalaka	rivieres de jais
lei 'opu'u	muintorc	parel	rjsó
lei palaoa	muktavali	parihasta	robijn
lemmetørkløede	muktika-hara	parure	rosenadel
leug	mullu	passium	rubi
lozi	murkī	patrakarnika	ruchika
ma'a taua	nácar	pectoral	saffier
mabiim	náhrdelnú	pedraria	safira

sairpaich	soort bergkristal	taotaliga	uwaki
sancaq	sopanaka	tauvae	uwaki pulima
sankhavalaya	sorority pin	tche djenji	vaijayantika
sankla	sorro	tembleques	valaya
sarcillus	speld	teybaraten djendji	vàng ðo
sardius	spenel	thanh-lam	vành huyện
sarkan wuya	spennels	tiao tuo	vezzo
satasutra	spilenn	Tierfibeln	vibushana
satlara	spillo da petto	tiki	vijayantika
satlari	spinki	tilari	vòng huyện
savonnette watch	Spitze	tlws	vòng tai
scaraboid	spoon ring	tolomi	vyalapanktirmañjari
seod	srnkhalika	topas	waki
serekh	steatitis	topazon	walka
sēt	stecknölde	tora-tora	wallka
sēt argait	stoic	torque	wāyāc attāmitō
seud-ghlasaidh	sua yan	torquēs	wedja
sha 'iriyya	suddha-ekavali	Trauring	white turquoise
sha 'riyeh	suman	trikarnas	xiàngliàn
shabakat al-kharaz	sutra	triphalaka	xiàngquàn
shahasi	sutrahara	triveni	yangzhiyu
shanf	svechchhitika	tro-c'houzoug	yari yankunne
shnat	swamy jewelry	trouwring	yashmak
shoubiao	swar	trrsa	yasti
signet ring	szpilka	truis-bhràghad	ying lu
signum	talabo	tulakoti	yiordani
sirsaka	talhakimt	tupu	zarcillos
sissin kara	talhatina	tupullina pichu jerguita	zaybaqah
sitara	tali	turquesa	zegelring
smàrag	tanggok	tusbahh	zgarda
smaragd	tarahara	uaki	zgardan
smaragdus	taralapatibandha	uati	zhi huan
sohofa	tarangaka	upasirsaka	zhuó
solje	taulima	usgaraidh	žiedas
søljer	tauri	usgar-bhràghad	zobe
sonko	tauri koomore	usgar-mheur	

LACE

à jour	barleycoms	blonde lace	Brussels lace
ajour	basane	blondes de Caen	Brussels needle lace
Alençon lace	bâti	bobbin lace	Brussels net
Alençon point	Battenburg lace	Bohemian lace	Brussels point
aloe lace	Bavarian lace	bonnes grâces	Brussels wire-ground
antique lace	Bedfordshire Maltese lace	bordado suizo	Buckingham lace
Antwerp lace	Bedfordshire plaited lace	bourbon lace	Buckinghamshire lace
Antwerp pot lace	beggar's lace	bourdon lace	bullet-hole lace
Argentan lace	Belgian lace	Branscombe point	bullion lace
Ärmelaufschlag	Belgium Venise	bretenne lace	burano lace
Armenian lace	bibíla	Bretonne lace	buratto lace
Arras lace	binche lace	Bruges lace	buta
Ave Maria lace	black lace	Brussels bobbin lace	buti
baby lace	blonda	Brussels edging	campaigne
banat	blonde	Brussels ground	campane

carrez de gaze	encaje estrecho de algodón	ivory stitch	òr-bhann
carrickmacross lace	encaje frivolité	kant	oyah
catgut lace	encaje hecho a maquina	karbatkos	paddles
chain lace	encaje suizo	kasida	paimak
champ	English bars	Katherine of Aragon lace	Paraguay lace
chantilly	English edging	kināri	parchment lace
chemical lace	entre-deux	klosant	parnoe
chenille blonde	ficelle	knipling	part lace
chenille lace	fil de retour	kniplinger	passemayne lace
cheyne lace	filet lace	krajky	passives
Chinese Venise	fili tirati	kruzeno	patent lace
chutki	five hole lace	kruzhevo	peak lace
cipka	fleco morisco	lāsa	peasant lace
cipky	fond à la marriage	lasdadh	peniche lace
cluny lace	fond clair	leadworks	perlin
creme de cachemire lace	fond double	leaves	piryiellya
Crete lace	fond simple	lierre lace	pizzo
cutwork	frivolité	Lille à fond clair	pizzo ad ago a fuselli
cutworks	fuseau	Lille lace	pizzo punto in aria
Damascene lace	fuselli	Limerick lace	pizzo rinascimento
đang-ten	galão	Lisle lace	plaits
dantelă	galon d'argent	little Venetian edging	Plauen lace
dantelez	galon d'or	livery lace	point à la vierge
death lace	gassed lace	madagascar lace	point à l'aiguille
dentelle	gaze neige	mailles carées	point à reseau
dentelle Angleterre	Genoa lace	Maltese lace	point Colbert
dentelle Arabe	Genoese lace	mantle lace	point coupé
dentelle au fuseaux	gota	Margot lace	point d'Alencon
dentelle aux fuseaux	grains	maskel lace	point d'Angleterre lace
dentelle cachmire	Greek lace	mat stitch	point de Bayeux
dentelle d'application	Greek Venise	mazzette	point de Fée
dentelle de Cambrai	grillé	Mechlin lace	point de France
dentelle de fil	groppo	Medici lace	point de gaze
dentelle de laine	gros point	mennuet	point de gaze lace
dentelle la vierge	gros point de Venise	merletto	point de Hongrye
dentelle renaissance	ground	merletto-trina chiaacchi-	point de neige
dentelle torchon	gueuse	erino	point de Paris
Devonshire lace	guipure	metal lace	point de sedan
dhanak	guipure arabe	mezza mandolina	point de toile
Dieppe ground	guipure de Bruges	mezzo punto	point de Venise à reseau
Dieppe point lace	hair-pin crochet	mignonette	point d'espagne
dotted Venetian bars	Hamilton lace	mignonette lace	point d'esprit
drawn thread work	hamsa	Milan lace	point lace
Dresden point lace	head-side	Milanese lace	point plat
duchesse lace	hollie point lace	Minuit	poussin lace
Dutch lace	hollow lace	modano	princess lace
encaje	holly point	Moorish lace	punchetto
encaje chantilli	holy point	Moravian work	puntilla de Venecia
encaje de aguja	Honiton lace	mukhta	punto a feston
encaje de àngel	Honiton point	Naples lace	punto a maglia quadra
encaje de bolillos	Huguenot lace	needlepoint lace	punto a relievi
encaje de Lila	Hungerland lace	Northampton lace	punto gothica
encaje de Malinas	insertion	Nottingham lace	punto in aria
encaje de malla cuadrada	Irish crochet	nun's thread	punto neve
encaje de Milano	Irish lace	opus araneum	purl

pusher lace	ruedas	Spitze	trina
raised work	Saint Gall lace	sraing	trollekant
Raleigh bars	Saint Martin's lace	stsepnoe	trolley lace
ratine lace	salmā-sitārā	Swedish lace	trolly lace
real lace	Saxony lace	tambour lace	Turkish point lace
redes	Schiffchenspitze	tambour work	Valenciennes lace
redicella	Schleswig lace	tape lace	Venediger Spitze
rempli	Sedan lace	tatting	Venetian bars
ren	seeds	tela Tagliata	Venetian edging
Renaissance lace	sfilatura	tela tirata	Venetian lace
rendalo	shadow lace	Tenerife lace	Waborne lace
réseau rosacé	Shetland lace	theke	wheat ears
rete	silver lace	thread lace	Winslow lace
reticella	skinnsaum	toi	yak lace
reticella lace	Sorrento edging	tonder lace	youghal
retículo	Spanish lace	torchon lace	Ypres lace
Roman lace	spets	trailer thread lace	ysnodan
Rosaline	spice	treille	zarī
rose point lace	spider work	Tresse	

LEGGINGS, LOINCLOTHS, AND TROUSERS

abito da pantalone	bombachas	bullion hose	čarapa
afrikin	boot hose	burzighino	chakchiri
almain hose	bordāra pyjamā	buskins	chalana
American trousers	boti	byxor	chalwar
ankle-breeches	boulevard	cabin boy breeches	chambangi
ashigappa	braccae	caeles	chángkù
avagraha	braccas	caiquan	chàngtongwà
bags	bracco	caksire	chaparajos
balaq	braecce	calanika	charahuilla
bante	bragas	calção	charicari
barn-door britches	bragon braz	calção de banho	chariwari
barrel hose	bragou	calção de montaria	charoul
bas	bragou-braz	calças	chaussettes
bas à cotes	braies	calças de couro	chausse
bas à jour	brayes	calce	chaussembles
bas de laine	brec	calcetería	chausses
bas de soie	brēc	calcetin	chausses en bourses
bas de soy	brec-hraegel	calcetines	chausses larges à l'antique
bawelna	breeches	calza	chausses semellees
bearskin pants	brīste	calzamağlia	chaussette
bebed	briuki-dudochki	calzas conpies	chaussette montant
beli potouri	brōc	calzas enteras	chaussures à cric
bell bottoms	broek	calzas largas	chaussures à point-levis
benevretsi	brœkr	calzaz de aguja	chirpa
bermuda shorts	broekrok	calzettoni	cholana
bhagawān	brogs	calzón	churridah
birnetsi	brok	calzoncillo	ciorap
bít-tāt	Bruch	calzoneras	cloak-bag breeches
bloomers	bruki	calzoni	cockers
bobo	Bruoch	canions	cocrez
bogatya	bryczesy	capri pants	cokers
boje	bukser	carapa	cool pants

coranā	ghaghara	kaputula ya Kenya	maolag
corano	gharara	katitra	martingale breeches
cossack trousers	ghutanna	keilhose	martō
cossacks	giosān	kelinès	maxtlatl
cross-gartering	gomeda lugadu	kickies	maxtli
cuaran	gregesque	kitamby	mechnesdayim
cūdidār	gregs	klapbroek	media
cuecas	gregues	knee breeches	medias y calcetines
culok	habaki	kniebroek	meia
culot	hakama	Kniehosen	meia calça
culote	Hallingdal breeches	Kniestrümpfe	meias de lã
culotte	hansworst	kojinè	melon hose
culotte courte	harisnya	koksya	meo
dai seong siu kwun	harlot	komānam	mest
Danish trousers	haut-de chausses	konam	miánkù
darpe	heerpauke	korte	miánmáokù
dedo	hetchi pansu	kous	mi'zar
detachi	hip huggers	krótkie spodnie	mocota
dhile paenche	hipsters	ku	mogan
dhoti	hlace	kufia	mogan briogais
dimii	hoi nong hu	kuitbroek	moggan
dodot	hoo	Kurze hose	momohiki
ōi bit-tāt	hoo geok kwun	kutsani gashti	mompe
don't mentions	hosa	kyahan	monpe
dungaree	Hosa	lambahoany	moschetos
dunniattham	hosan	Lange hose	môt chiec
dvipadi	hose	langooty	môt ôi
eelskin trousers	hosen	langoti	moulds
een broek	Hosen	lava-lava	naqsha
elbas	hot pants	lavreg	nether integuments
esquavar	howling bags	lederhosen	nether stocks
etam	'ie-tonga	ledersen	niúzaikù
ezor	ineffibles	lehnga	nivasana
falda-pantalón	inexpressibles	leis-bheart	nostle
famalniya	izār baftā	leis-bhrat	oashyr voynee
farthingale breeches	Jack Tar trousers	leotardo	oashyr-slobbagh
feminalia	Jamaica shorts	liànjiakù	'ofuvae
femoralia	janghia	libas	'ofuvae pupu'u
fleshings	jarretelle	llodrau	ósain
French bottoms	jhangias	loer	osanachd
French hose	jjalbunyangbokbaji	loincloth	overalls
fu ku	jodhpurs	lóipíní	Oxford bags
full slops	kach	lole wawae	paarengarenga
fungomi	kachcha	lole wawae moe po	p'aench'u
gaiter bottoms	kadillam	lole wawae puha'uha'u	pah-jungobein
galligaskins	kahan	lower stocks	painter's pants
gamashes	kalhoty	lungie	poison
gaskin	kalidar pyjama	lungi	paji
gatě	kaltsá	macchavalaka	palhaço
gatyā	kamben	mairtíní	pampanilla
gaucho pants	kameez	malo	Panovraki
gebroid of geweven on- dergoed	kandal	malo kai	pansid slops
geldem	kaputula bombo	malo wai	pantalon
	kaputula forpoketa	Mantua hose	pantalon de travial

pantalone	quan ta	slyders	tanga
pantalones	quat quì	small slops	tangalia
pantalones bermuda	railroad trousers	sobre pantalón	taparrabos
pantalones cerrados por debajo de la rodilla	rajstopy	sobrepantalón rajado	tapih
pantalones cortos	rān	socas	tasile
pantalones de baño	ranch pants	socc	tattsuke
pantalones de equitación	rank	socka	tibilaes
pantalones de gimnasia	rational	socke	tights
pantalones de golf	rhinegraves	sok	tight-slacks
pantalones de largos hasta media pantorrillas	rollers	sokkr	tokeine
pantalones rajados	rolling stockings	sokoto	tom-bons
pantalones sueltos	roll-up breeches	sokoto kafo	tongs
pantalones tejanos	roll-up stockings	sokoto kembe	toreador pants
pantalones vaqueros	rollups	soled hose	traheen
pantaloni	róngkù	soort rijbroek	trews
pantaloni all zuava	sabot pantaloons	sowlar	triubhas
pantaloni corti	salaka	Spanish breeches	triubhsair
pantalons à pont	salvar	Spanish hose	trius
pantaloon trousers	salwar	Spanish kettledrums	troighthíní
pantaloons	sambu' bongi	Spanish slops	trouse
panung	sampot	satter dashes	trousers
panungh	šanāfilō	spodky	trouses
papari	sanghati	spodnie	trowses
parengarenga	sans-culottes	sportpantalon	trowsus
paridhana	sarawil	stany	trunk hose
pateshehon	satavalika	stirrup hose	trusses
patzeb	scalings	stirrup stockings	trykotaze
pedal pushers	schalavery	stoca	trykoty
pedule	schenti	stocainn	tsala
peg-top trousers	scogger	stocainnis	tsurápe
perizoma	sekernil	stock-drawers	tumatukuru
perna da claça	serouel	straight trousers	tuumatakuru
Petersham cossacks	seroval	strapped pantaloons	udones
petticoat breeches	serul	strapul	umutsha
pio borong	shaksheer	strapula	underwraedel
pluderhose	shalwar	strømpe	unmentionables
podkolanówki	sharovary	strumpa	unwhisperables
pofbroek	shenti	Strumpf	upasamvyana
poignée	sherry-vallies	Strumpfhosen	upper stocks
polaina	shintiyan	styfill	vampay
portki	short shorts	sublagaculum	varsikasatika
potur	shortcuts	subligaculum	vastragrantha
poturi	shorts	sulraeksu	venetians
poutouri	shtany	sulu	ventilated pants
priccses nadrág	sialoa	suruwali ya Kolombo	vraka
Pumphose	sikma	suruwali ya uchinjo	wà
puttee	sirwaal	survāla	wano
quan	sirwal	svasthana	wara
quan cao-boi	sirwall	szük gatya	wàtào
quan cháo lòng	skarpetka	tabi	waz
quan coc	skilts	tachi-kake	wàzi
quân ðùi	skúña	tagikeri	welniane skarpetki
quan soóc	slim jims	tagora	werkbroek of overall van stevig katoen
	slivers	tail clout	werkpak
	slops	talavantika	

wijde kniebroek	xiu shang	yar pariahan	zōri
wining	yama-bakama	yunatárja	zsáknadrág
winingas	yangbok paji	zaragüelles	
xà-cap	yangmal	zivka	

LITURGICAL DRESS

alb	felon	mozzetta	sotaina
albe	Geneva gown	omophorion	soutane
amice	gremial	orarion	sticharion
analabos	humeral	paramentos sacerdotais	stikhar
batina	koorhemd	phrygium	stole
casul	léine-aifrionn	pianeta di prete	superplie
casulo	mandyas	pillion	surcingle
chimere	maniple	pluvial	surplice
Chorhemd	mantle and ring	rational	surplis
chorrock	Messgewand	rhason	toog
colletin	Messrock	riza	tunicle
cope	miter	scapulari	zucchetto
cotta d'ecclesiastico	monial	simarre	
crùn-easbuig	mozzetta	sobrepeliz	

NECKLINES

à la chale	bote cuello	escote	murabba
à la Raphael	camisole neckline	escote en U	sabaa
'ahuua	crew neckline	Florentine neckline	sabrina
'a'i	décolletage	gorge à la Gabrielle	scollatura
bateau neckline	en coeur	d'Estrees	tou jim
beffschen	en Marquise	halslijn	

NIGHTWEAR

baby doll pajama	lole moe po	negulrije	slAAPmuts
bigotera	lole wawae moe po	padiniansanam	suravalā
camisola	long-drawers	pajama	suravarā
chamot	mogul breeches	pi-gia-ma	toreadoll pajamas
coramo	mu'umu'u moe po	pijama	tumana
dunne ochtendjas	nachtjapon	pyjama	
ijara	nachttabbaert	pyjamā	
Indian nightgown	negligee	silanebok	

ORNAMENTAL TRIM (OTHER THAN LACE)

à la vielle	aiguillette	amanqonqo	Arabian embroidery
abla	akertjes	angleterre	araneous
acanthus	alas	Anglo-Saxon embroidery	arápis
acollé	álises	ankh	arokah
adai	aljófar	anuenue	Arrasene embroidery
adzalotí	almenadas	apparel	arricciatura
afshan	Alsatian bow	Appenzell embroidery	arrowhead
agreements	altita	applique	asanoha

ashasana	borla	cheval de frise	deshilado
ásimozúnaro	borrillonées	chevaux de frise	device
asprocéndi	Borte	chevron	dhardi
assisi embroidery	bottoni	chicken	diseño
ata	botwm	chikan	diseño a cuadro
atrocelado	bouffette	chimpato	diseño a cuadros escocés
aubusson stitch	bouillion	chite	diseño a rayas
Austrian knot	bouillioné	chitterlings	diseño con lunares
awakipa	boutis	chou	diseño raya de alfiler
Ayreshire	bouton	chugata	diseño tradicional de pi- ñones
Ayrshire work	boutons d'oreille	cicisbeo	dival
babag	bozal	clavi	dival isi
babhaid	bragoenen	clavos	djéli
Babylonian work	brahón	clock	Dorset thread button
bādīā	brandenbourgs	cloissoné	dou niu
baende	Brandenburg fringe	cnaipe	drawn work
baize	breast knot	cnap	druin
balza	bretelle	cnapan-trusgaidh	dualadh
balzana	Brittany work	cneap	dubbahah
band	broderie	cneap-tholl	duchess
banda arricciata	broderie anglaise	cocar	dugme
ba'ó barit	broderie en blanc	cocarde	dZi bead
ba'ó bata'	borderie en jais	cockade	ecaille work
ba'ó burur	broderie perse	codini	echelle
ba'ó rawir	bubúces	comh-dhualadh	echelon
barbui	búles	contado	embozalada
barros miudas	Bulgarian embroidery	coque	en coulisse
bâti	bullion embroidery	coquillage	en echelle de Jacob
bavolet	butti	coquille	en platitude
bead lace	button	coral currant button	enbraude
beading stitch	buzáña	corchete	English rosette
beauvais embroidery	byzantine embroidery	cordon	English work
bellotas	cabachon	cordoncillo con alma	espèce d'ouvrage à jour
benerica	cable cord	cordonnet	estofado
Berlin work	cabos	couronne	estofée
bersáña	cadena	crepine	fa'amau
bertita	cadeneta	crewel work	facings
beten	cadenilla	croché	faja rizada
billiment	cairel	culgah	falbala
bishop's knot	Californian embroidery	culgee	Falbel
blackerybond	campanoni d'ori	cuprius	falpalà
blackwork	Canadian embroidery	cushion work	fancies
blistering	candramā	cut linen work	fandaráca
bluff edge	cannelé	czechoslovakian embroi- dery	favors
Blumenkränzchen	cannetille	Danish embroidery	featherstitch
bonnaz	cañutillos	danshichi-goshi	fei yu
bordado	capitonné embroidery	darázsolás	fers
bordado a mano	cardows	dasa	festoons
bordado con caladaos	cartisane	de lazo	fichu-robings
bordado con perlas	cermuk	de todo lazo	fijne punt
bordado cortado	chain stitch	death's head button	fil tiré
bordado en blanco	ch'aska	Delhi work	filete
bordado plano	chasu	dentalium	fiocco
bordado suizo	cherusque	dentes de loup	fitelho
borduurwol	cherusse		

flame embroidery	gobanji	jari	languette
fleco	grand broché	jet buttons	larga
fleco bullion	grass embroidery	jhalar	laticlaves
fleur de lis	Greek embroidery	jigger button	lazouri
fleur de lys	gréis	jin be wun	lazúrja
fleur volant	gréiseadaireachd	jirones	le Savage
fleuron	gréiseadh	Josephine knot	Leek button
Flitter	gréis-obair	Jugoslavian embroidery	leki
flitter braid	grelot	káçes	lelingkok
floconné	grunong	kalabattun	lentejuela
flóra	guards	kalghi	let
Florentine embroidery	guazzerone	kāmdānī	liagh-dhealg
flossing	guilloche	kara-nui	lilit
flots	guirlande	karfitsa	lint
flounce	guirnalda	kasináci	lipine
flounce à disposition	güldenstick	kasuti	lipine silika
flourish	guosaga	katab	listónes
flow-flow	haakwerk	kathipa	Litze
fly-fringe	habkeh	katikinari	llambu
franja	haku-e	kesdi	llano
franjás	hamsa	keshinui	long
French jet	hamsa mithuna	khatwa	loraypu
French work	hardanger embroidery	kināri	lovertje
frilal	hasp	k'inkus	lustrini
frill	havanese embroidery	kirin	madeira embroidery
frilling	hedbo embroidery	kiri-osa	magatama
frisure d'or	hembras	kiski	maljor
frog	Hercules braid	klídja	malong andon
froncés	herrete	klimatáca	Maltese embroidery
frounce	hevilla	klonári	mang
frúta	Hibernian embroidery	knap	margarite
fterotó	hip buttons	knapp	margaritte
fúndes	holán	knee-fringe	Marseilles embroidery
fundítses	holbi	knop	mascaipacha
furbelow	horrō	kogin	maspilli
fustan	houppe	komon	Mathilde
gacchakā-kī-tūrrī	huckaback embroidery	Komparu	matsu-nori
gadron	humu kaulahao	kopseró	megamendung
galants	humu puka pihi	kornish	mériza
gallants	humuka	kosárky	middy braid
gallone	humulau	koshi	mlawlaw
galloon	humupa'a	kosírek	moisson
galon	humuwili	kraspeda	morisco work
gammadion	Hungarian cord	Kräuseln	moti
gaufrure	Hungarian embroidery	krósça	mua
gauging	iall	kselitsi	mullutuma
gedilim	igne oyasi	kuka weke	náplitsi
Geneva bands	incroyable bows	kulgie	nasture
Geneva embroidery	Indian embroidery	kutchi bharat	neck button
Genoese embroidery	intarsia	labrada	needle painting
ghirlanda	Irish work	lacet	noeuds d'amour
gimp	išānō	lakis	none-so-pretty
glove string	Italian ferret	laka	nuamhanair
glove-band	Jacobean embroidery	lampasi	nudo
goat's hair fringe	Japanese embroidery	langkit	nuihiri

núm	picado	pyramid style	sic
nun's work	piccadil	pyramids	sirpeach
obair-ghréis	picot	qilim	skofium
obair-gréise	picoté	qutbah fallahi	slips
obair-shnáthaid	pihapiha-'o-kohola	rabat	smezzati moro
ogami	pihi	rafugari	snail button
oir-ghreus	pihi pulima	randa	söllstötter
ojales	pinchbeck button	randas	somoyo
olive button	pinking	raquettes	sonehri
olivét	piquets	realce	sorti
olivette	pístres	rendalo	sortie
opus anglicanum	plateado	rendilhado	soutache
opus consutum	plumage	resi	spangles
opus filatorium	po	reticello	Spanish embroidery
opus pectineum	podvika	revers en pelerine	Spanish needlepoint
opus phrygium	point de chainette	ribean	spiders
opus plumarium	point de cordonnet	ribete	split stitch
opus pulvinarium	point de croix	ribine	stalk button
or nué	point de festoon	ribon	stickerei
ordinaria	point de Hongroie	ricamo	stringhe
oro de orilla	point de raccroc	ricamo in bianco	strips
oro hilado	point de rose	rick-rack	sul
orphreys	point de sedan	robin	surihaku
orrice	point de toile	robings	surpaish
orris	point d'Espagne	roghan	swire
ourle	point d'Espagne	rondz	tablion
ouvrage à l'aiguille	point nuré	rosette	tacley
'owaynet al-sus	point passé	rouleaux	taenggi
oya	point Turc	ruban	taihakuzan
oya isi	pomme de pin	ruban d'amour	taist
ozura	pompon	ruché	tambouring
páfti	ponto de cruz	ruche contraire	tanch'u
paillette	porcelain button	rupehri	tanch'u kumong
pale	praghata	Rüschen	taniko
pallav	pretintailles	rysewerk	tapisserie
paragaudion	pu fa'amau	sabaleh	targe
parament	pu zi	sacha pullki	tavlin
passe	puava	saga	tdinjok
passementerie	puce	sarpech	tekat menekat
passemments	puertas	saru	three-fold linen button
patagium	puka pihi	saula	tifsireh
paternostri	pullings out	saz	tiin
patti jets	pun alai	sceanc-gegirila	tiin sin
pattika	puntada limeña	Schleife	t'ikita
pavo real	puntilla	segmentae	tinbiteh
peinture à l'aiguille	punto de almorafán	serpeych	tinsel printing
pencilled	punto de España	shakkeh	tira
pendants d'oreille	punto de oro llano	shao	tiraz band
pepeiao	punto llano	sharbush	tocapu
pespuntado	punto real	sha-sha	toll-cnaip
petals Marguerite	punto tagliato	shisha	tombodama
Petersham ribbon	punto tirato	shohakuzan	top button
petershams	purfle	shoulder knots	torsade
petits bonhommes	püsküllü	shughl bet lahm	torzal
phulkari	putan	shughl talhami	tourie

trancinha	twist button	vez	wings
trapunto	ubuhlalu	vhulungu ha madi	worms
tremolanti	ukrasavanje	vidrilho	worsted work
trepats	ulub	vivos	xian
Tresse	ungkoi	volante	xie zhai
trimming à la greque	utskurdsøm	Vulcanite buttons	ysnoden
tsavága	vandyke	vuoddaga	yutu
tsepen	varedira	wadasan	zardozi
tsithsith	varti	wasserfall	zari
tti	vashti	watashinui	zogan
tuft	vegetable ivory buttons	Weissstickerei	
tumpal	venera	wheel trimming	
turrâ-i-mârwardi	vermicelli	whitework	

OUTERWEAR

abaaya	amautik	Asturian	Belvidera
abayah	amictorium	atigi	Bernhardt mantle
abbé cape	amictus	atka	bernia
Abocchnai	amusse	autui	Bijou
abolla	anbijāniyya	avondcape	birda
abrigo	Andaluse cape	awarua	birrus
abrigo cruzado	Andalusia	awayu	Biscayan
abrigo en forma de capa	Andalusian	azr	bisht
abrigo polo	andrienne	azur	bitusca
abrigo raglan	Aneline shawl	bachelik	bivouac mantle
abrigo trinchera	Angouleme spencer	bachlik	blusão
achchhadanaka	Angouleme tippet	backlik	boemio
achkan	anterí	bagalbandi	bohemio
ackhan	Antoinette	bagh	boisson
Adèle	ao	bagnolette	boliviano
adhivasa	áo baðò-suy	baju	boorka
agbada	áo bành-tô	bakku	boubou
ahuayo	áo bò	balagnie cloak	bournoise
'ahuna	áo choàng	Balaklava	Braganza
'ahu'ula	áo ðan	balandrana	Brandenburg
ajrak	áo ði mura	balmacaan	brat
alberoce	áo lanh lót vãi bông	balmoral cloak	bratt
Albert cape	áo lông	balmoral mantle	broché shawl
Albert driving-cape	áo muta	bandera	bubou
Albert overcoat	áo toi	band-gale-kā-coat	bucksain
Alboni	appilion	bandi	bui-bui
albornoz	aprapadina	bāndiā angarkhā	bunda
Albuera	apsiustas	bandvai gujarati	burka
Alcamina	Aramis mantelet	bành-tô	burnous
Alexandrine	Arctic	bann-bhràighe	burnouse
Alice Maud	argübō	barani	buos
alricula	arisard	Barbour jacket	burqah
alkhalak	arkhalukh	Barcelona	byrrus
alkhaliq	Armenian cloak	bard	çabut
Alma	Armenian mantle	barracan	caddow
Alma Escharpe	armilause	basing	cadows
Almain coat	aronui	bautta	caeppe
almerian	Arragon	bayeta de lishtas	cagoule
Alsatian	artois	Belle	calcheña Ilijlla

camail	chambard mantle	Cora mantle	dogi
cambolim	chamford mantle	Coraline	dolaktanka
cambridge paletot	chamma	Cordovan	dolama
Camilla mantelet	chammer	corso	domino
Campan	chang	cosar	donariere
campera	chang-ot	cot	Doncaster riding coat
candakanta	ch'ao fu	còta biorach dubh	dorina
canezou	chapan	còta de chadadh nam ball	d'Orsay coat
capa	chape	còta-cathdath	doschella
capa corta	chape à aige	còta-craicinn	doshala
capa larga	charwa	còta-fada	doshällä
capa magna	chasuble	còta-gearr	dou bo
capa morisca	cheo	còta-glas	douillette
cape à l'espanole	cherkeska	còta-uisge	douillette à la Russe
capellar	Chesterfield overcoat	cote	doupeng
capixaj	chi fu	cote à armer	drapi
capixay	chinacholaka	còt-iochdair	duandàyi
capote	chlaine	cottage cloak	Duchess
cappa clausa	chlamus	còt'-uachdair	Duchesse
cappa magna	chlamydon	courtepy	duffle coat
cappa nigra	chlamys	courtepye	dukulottariya
capuchin	chloene	Crimea	dupattā
caputrock	choga	crispin	dura'ah
caradori	chonbok	crispin cloche	dusa
cardinal	chope	cubhrag	dushegreya
careless	chuddah	cuculla	duster
Cariola	chuddar	curricloak	Dutch cloak
carmeillette	chugha	curricloak	eddimō
caroline spencer	chulla cara	curricloak pelisse	eglantine
carrick	chunadi	cyclas	elbow cloak
çarsof	chupa	czarina	Emily
casaca	chupkun	dáábalii	Empress
casaco	chymer	dachang	Empress pardessus
casaco de peles	chyropy	dadhikali	English wrap
casaco para uso caseiro	cifatten	daimon	epanechka
casag	cifraszür	damesmantel	epitoga
casag-mharcachd	cinnteagan	dangdong	Escurial
casaque	cioppa	Darro	Esmerelda
casaweck	cira	date-gera	Estramadura
cashmere shawl	circular	dauphiness	étole
casōg	cleòc	dekmantel	Eureka
cassock mantle	cleòca Gaidhealach	del	fachalina
Castiglione	cleòcan	demi-converti	fachallina
Castilian	cloca	demi-surtout	faldetta
casul	clog	dengue	Faliero
chaddar	cloke	Desdemona	fallaing
chadri	coamery	dimayeh	falluing
chakva chir	cochall	diphtera	falnis
chal	cochl	diplax	faraguja
chale	codrington	Directoire coat	fargal
châle de brodie	čoha	djebba	fargī
chalet	Colleen Bawn cloak	djellaba	farwah
chalina	collet	dobuku	feldr
challapata	Columbine	dochu-gi	Felix
chamarre	copricappa	dofuku	ferace

feridge'	grego	Inverness	kalambiara
ferka	Grisi	ionar	kalasiris
ferraiuolo	guba	isallo	kalavadi
ferreruelo	gueules	iscayo	kalmus
fichu Ristori	guleron	isigula	kambal
fieltro	gun fu	Isir	kambalaghana
Flora	gunia	istela	kamzar
Florentine	gunoberonicia	Italian cloak	kanchuka
for-bhrat	guõc	itstela	kandys
Fornarina	hacele	izar	kapa
fota	Hachul	jabul	kapishay
frac	haik	jāmāh	kaplamás
frakke	haik royal	jamawar	kapoto
French cloak	haină	jas	kappa
frileuse	hakuls	jelab	kappe
fūan	halena	jellab	kaput
fugi	haleny	jellaba	kaross
fugitive coat	halstuch	jellabia	kashabia
gabán	hana	jellib	katra
gabano	haori	jellick	kaupapa
gabardine	harzkappe	Jenny Bell	kaváđi
gabbano	hendira	Jenny Lind sortie de bal	kepa
gadar	henke	jibbeh	kera-mino
gambeto	henri deux cape	jillayeh	kerry cloak
gansey	Hermione	jimbaori	kesa
gansy	herreruelo	jirga poncho	khalat
garannō	heuke	Jocelyn mantle	khalaty
garbh-chulaidh	hidim	Josephine	khan tua
garde-corps	hidim al-khal	jubba	khirka
gardecors	hi-goza	jubbah	khirkah
garrick greatcoat	himation	jube	khirqa
gestaltrock	hinggi	jupen	kho
ghava-ye zananeh	hiranyan atkan	júrda	kiber
ghost coat	Hispania	justaucorps	kidara
giacca	hitoe	kaabe	ki-gomo
giboun	hiyyak	kaap	kihei
gig coat	hong-bào	kabanica	kihei 'a'ahu no'eno'e
giná	hop-pada	kabát	kirk
gipsy cloak	Hortense mantle	kachabia	kisaly
Gitana	housse	kadroun	klashnik
giubea	houtje-touwtje-jas	kaftan	kodot
giumedanii	hrycg-hraedel	kahu huruhuru	koloka
gla Halstuch	huallas	kahu kaakaapoo	kontush
Gladstone overcoat	huik	kahu kekeno	kooletah
glinne	huke	kahu kiwi	koreddō
glocken	Hungarian wrap	kahu kura	korowai
glouhché	huque	kahu kuri	koti oversaizi
godweb-cynn	huru kurii	kahu toi	kountouch
gole	hwitel	kahu waero	koyava
govillam	ichella	kaidori	kozhoushé
gramalla	ihupuni	kain kudu	kozhuikh
grand domino	Imogen	kain lemar	kozsók
grande pelisse d'hiver	Imperial	kaiser-rock	k'sa
grande redingote à	inar	kaitaka	kudtā
l'allemande	Incroyable	kalambi	kuka

kuka'aila	macaña	Maud	oferlaeg
kunka unku	Macfarlane	Medina	oferlagu
kurochō	mackinaw	mekkō	ofer-slop
kurpasaka	mackintosh	melaya liff	ofer-slype
kurteh	Madrid	melote	oggaegori
kurti	mai	mentel	okhaben
kutapa	Maintenon cloak	mentik	olicula
kutusoff mantle	malabary	mentlíky	olojémiti
la Bretelle	mameluck	messaria	Omer mantle
la comtesse Walewski	mameluke	mētelis	opera cloak
la Esmeralda	manaeka	miktorin	Ophelia
la Grange	Mandel	milakatra	opperkleed
la Hermione	manga	mino	out-coat
la Manuela	mangaeka	mintean	over-all
la Marguerite	mangt'o	Mirandella	paakee
la Ophelia	mang-tô	mirjāi	paakee nui
la Puritana	manta	mishlah	paakee tikumu
la Stella	mantal	mi'zar	pabagu
lacerna	Mantal	Modena	pacotilla
lamba	manteau	Moldavian mantle	pād
le Caprice	manteau à la cavaliere	mong pao	paddock coat
le Gitana	manteau à l'italienne	Montana	pa-ōo-suv
le printemps mantilla	manteau de cocher	Montebello	paenula
lefhah	mantee	montenegrin	paepaeroa
lembe	manteel	Montpensier mantle	paida
lenn	mantel	monty-coat	paisley shawl
Leonese	mantelet	Moresco	pa'iaua
letnik	mantelet à la grand mere	Morresca	palestine
Lexington cloak	mantelet au lever de	Moscow wrapper	paletó
liburnica	l'aurore	Mother Hubbard cloak	paletot
lijne	mantelette	mousquetaire	paletot-cloak
Lily Benjamin	manteline	mousquetaire mantle	paletot-mantle
linaga	mantell	mptull	paletot-redingote
Lindbergh jacket	mantello	mui dat	paletot-sac
listao ponch	mantilla	mulabbada	pall
litewka	mantita	musa	palla
llacota	mantle	Muscovite	pallatine
llakolla	manto	mushal	pallium
lliclla	manto de oraciones	Navailles	Palmerston wrapper
lliglla	manton de mantilla	navershnik	palto
llijlla	mantones de Manila	Newmarket overcoat	paludamentum
lliklla	mantua marguerite	Newmarket top frock	pandjesjas
loden	Marian	ngore	pañolones
London Fog	Marie Antonette fichu	ngore paheke	pañuelo
Lou Lura cloak	Marion	nicola	panutzutzu ukufachallina
Louisa mantilla	marlota	nicula	parakiri
Louise mantelet	marlotte	night rail	parawai
Lucie	Marquise	Nightingale	pardessus
lùireach	marquise mantle	nine-tenths coat	pardessus redingote
lukka	Mary Stuart	nisara	parmnaram
lulu ali'i	masher dust wrap	nishra	parrock
lumman	Mathilde mantilla	Novado	partlet
lung p'ao	matinée	nurse's cape	pāsābandhi kediyo
lusekufte	matschigote'	oet'u	pasabandi kediyo
luto poncho	mattal	ofer-braedels	patatúka

Patrician	policeman's cape	rachdan	salampy
patte	Polish greatcoat	Rachel cloak	salim shahi
pauku	Polish mantle	Raglan	salmah
pealltag	polka	raglan cape	salteh
peasant fichu	Polka	raglan covert coat	sālū
pebasa	polonaise pardessus	raglan overcoat	samaksika
pekerere	polonese	rampoor-chuddar	samghati
pekin Aneline	polrock	rankavapata	Saragossa
pekin bournous	polushubka	rasi	sarbal
pelerine	polverino	ratnakambala	sarbalehon
peleryna	pompadour pardessus	rebozo	sarong pakolong
pelise	ponchito	recal	saut-en-basque
pelisse	poncho	redingote a l'amazone	saya
pelisse-mantle	poncho amarrado	redingote du matin	saye
pelisson	poncho boliviano	redingote en Backmann	Scarborough ulster
pellanda	poncho cuadrada	regency mantle	scarf volant
pellicea	poncho jijún	regency wrapper	schauslooper
pellicia	poncho rosado	regenjas	schoudermantel
Pembroke paletot	poncho tiñiska	Regina	sciccels
peplum dolman	poncho tintoridao	reink'ot'u	sciccing
peplum rotonde	pora	reister cloak	sclaveyn
perraje	postin	rhenó	sclavine
perramus	posztólájbí	ridā	sclavyn
perreje o tapado	pot	riga	Scotia
Persian vest	pracchadapata	Rigoletto mantle	sea coat
peshwas	prachchhada	Rimini	sea-gown
peski	princess paletot	rio verde	sealskin coat
Petersham greatcoat	Princess Royal	Rio Verde	sealskin sacque
phaa biang	Princess Wagram	Ristori shawl	seiméniko
phaa chet	Priora	Roc	señora Ilijlla
phaa khaaw maa	prosaponcho	rocc	serape
phaa pat chieng	prudent	rock	setre
phainoles	pu fu	Rock	seuchd
pharos	puahi	rodillera	Sevastopol
phatoi	puamoamoá	rokkr	Sevillian
phatui	pug	ropa	shadow
pheran	pukaha	roquelaure	shah ajidah
phullu	pukupuku	Rosaline	shahajidah
pi'ao	p'ullu	Rosamond	shal
pidzak	pureke	rotonde	shaleh
pierrot cape	Puritan	rotonelle	shamew
pijian	pustin	ruana	shash
pilch	puuahi	Russian	shawl Josephine
pilche	Pyramid talma	sabai	sherwani
pilos	qabā	sac overcoat	shinel
pink	qadar	sadlo	shuba
pitambara cadara	qaziyeh	safsarī	shugga
plasc	q'epirina	sagos	shuka
plást	qirmizi don	sagum	siapo
plaszcz	qiú	saider	sideless surcoat
ploščius	qubā	saie	sifsari
podvika	quechquemiti	sajás	sigúni
pøell	qumbaz	şal kuşak	siki
pokeka	qungo	Salamanca	sikinchina
Poland mantle	raccoon coat	salampe	simarra

simarre	szür	toga virilis	wahi
simlah	taapahu	toghe	wàitào
sindon	taatara	toopuni	wàiyi
siphonia	taawakawaka	top frock	wàizhao
sjaal	taglioni	topper	wallkarina
skandakarani	Taglioni frock coat	topuni	wappenrock
skarabigion	tailored coat	tribon	wasá
skillja	takaschiya	Trolldals-trøya	washa fachalina
slavin	takauchiyah	trutag	washajatana
slicker	talar	tshapan	wasti
sling-duster	tallien redingote	tshoga	waterproof cloak
Snowdrop	tallith	tuapora	Wellesley wrapper
sobrecapa	Talma cloak	tudor cape	Wellington coat
sobrecasaca	Talma maltese	tulup	whakatipu
sobretudo	Talma mantle	tumbe	whanake
sobretudo sôlto	Talma overcoat	turamaggie	whittle
soccus	talma Zuleika	turumagi	wickler
solo	tamein	tweedside overcoat	witchoura
soprabito	taonga	twine	witschoura
sorket	tapa	Tyrolese cloak	wœfels
sortie	tara	ubrus	wrap-rascal
sortie de bal	taratara	uchikake	xale
soyacal	tatua	ulster	yacolla
Spanish cloak	tcherkeska	umavadi	yana poncho
Spanish coat	tebenna	umbrella robe	yapanji
Spanish mantle	terrier overcoat	Undine	γούβα
spenser cloak	three-decker	uttariya	yura poncho
Stella	tikamist kore	vagho	yuyi
su kom	tilmatli	Valencia	zaboon
sua hii	timu	Valencian	zamora
sua saband thaut	tippet	Valentia	zane
suba	tiputa	varabana	Zanfretti mantle
suburban coat	tjeld	varasi	zeghe
Sultana	tobe	Varna	zephyr cloak
Sultana opera cloak	toboggan	varvana	zephyr shawl
sumane	toga	Venetian cloak	zhàoshán
supertotus	toga candida	Venice	zhaoyi
surdut	toga contabulatum	Victoria	zhe ji
surtout	toga gabiana	Victoria mantle	zimarra
surtoutà la Sultane	toga palmata	Victoria pardessus	zlalzil
surtuk	toga picta	Victoria pelisse-mantle	zouave paletot
suyacal	toga praetexta	victorine	Zuleka
švarkas	toga pulla	Violet	Zulima
svārki	toga pura	viramo	zuyacal
svyta	toga sordida	visité	
syool	toga trabea	Vittoria	
szal	toga umbo	waefels	

PERFUME

aegyptium	frangipani perfume	lukini
boltrachan	hyangsu	panghyang

PLEATS

accordion pleats	gadroon	plisado	plooi
bulgare pleat	godet pleat	plisado en abanico	purl
chikara-age	kick pleat	plisado en acordeón	Watteau pleat
duchesse pleat	knife pleats	plisado en sierra	
fluting	Montespan pleats	plisado encontrado	

PURSES

'a'a moni	bursa	hakoseko	punge
abgar	butung	handubaek	reticule
alforja	buzunar	indispensible	ridicule
Algerian purse	chatelaine bag	long Melford	ring purse
almoner	chigap	mala	sabretache
alner	chuspa	Milanie	schoudertas
amonieres sarrasinoises	ch'uspa	miser's purse	scrip
aulmoniere	ch'uspa	morrales	sepu'
aumoniere	Coralie	musette bag	songabang
balantine	dasko	paiki pa'alima	songkabang
ballantine	escarelle	pautener	spiochag
barrel purse	Eugenie purse	pishka	sporan
beurs	Eulalie	pochette	stocking-purse
bolso	gibeciere	poke	tasna
borsa	gipciere	portemonnaie	ví tay
bourse	gipser	pouch	
bourserie en lisse	gypciere	puke pakeke	

SHIRTS

aba	camisa de rigor	Fusex shirt	kasuri no shatsu
akanjo	camisa polo	fustar	kazachock
akanjobe	camise	Gekko shirt	kolobium
aloha shirt	cemes	gesteven overhemb	kosile
anart garbh	cheats	gimnasterka	kosovorotka shirt
aquatic shirt	chemise d'homme	guernsey	kósula
barong tagalong	chènshan	habit shirt	kosulja
bluey	chuga	haihúnshan	koszula meska
body shirt	cilice	hair shirt	kreklis
boiled shirt	coat shirt	half shirt	krez
bosom shirt	comboy	haluk	kudtā
bredzon	corazza	ham	kumya
bubu	cotón	hemd	kurta
busserull	crys	Hemd	labaada
caimmse	culeco	Hemde	leine
cămașă	deiji'ée'	hemepe	lêine
cambja	deraa	henley shirt	léineag
camicia	derekas ing	historical shirt	léine-chaol
camicia rossa	derrara	hringofinn serkr	léine-chròich
camisa	dish dasha	jumper	léine-sheacair
camisa chaki picada	emperor shirt	jupe	léine-thuilinn
camisa de homem	etibo	kabaa	léinteag
camisa de lā	frontje	kameez	lēne
camisa de la tela amarilla	fugu	kanzu	lobogós

maršliniai	pushk kurta	sadarā	so-mi ca-rô
messauria	qamis	sadaraa	so-mi-dét
nimā	qamīs	saffron shirt	sorō
‘ofutino	regatta shirt	salūkā	thob
overhemb	riza	scyrte	tikamist
paheran	ròinn-léine	serc	tilbi
pairan	Rough Rider shirt	serkr	tirkô
pala ‘ehu	rubaca	sherte	tiu camisa
pansomae syossu	rubakha	shirt-drawers	tobe
pisany lapti	rubakha kosovorotka	skjorta	toraco
pleated shirt	rubasca	skjorte	tunic shirt
podopleka	rubaska	skyrta	waisyooch’u
polera	rubina	smoc	warmi camisa
pteruges	ruffled shirt	somi	

SHOES AND SHOE PARTS

a tsi’kin	basmak	buckskin	chappals
acrobatic shoe	batas	bulgha	charan dharan
Adelaide boot	batts	bulldog toe	chāubwalī jootī
ahaddha	bear’s paw	buskins	chaussure
ah’ta qua o weh	biànxié	but	Chelsea boot
al-aqrāq al-zarrariyya	bicycle bal	çabat	chinela
alaska	blucher	cabbage shoestring	chopines
Albert boots	bocskor	cacci	chukka boot
alcorque	bolzegin	cack	cipela
alpargata	bootikin	cactli	çipsip
aluta luxor	borceguí	caisbheart	cizmă
amageta	bota	caite	clabaran
amanyatelo	botas	calbhthas	clarence
antigropolis	bote	calc	clog
apron front	botez	calçado	clot
aqraq	botforti	calcarapedes	cockers
aratóbocskor	botina	calceolus	colonial pump
arc’henad-kambr	botinicos	calceus	comforts
arctics	botte	calceus patricius	congress gaiter
artois buckle	botte à genouillere	caliga	congress shoe
ashida	bottekin	caligula	corked shoes
avampié	bottine	callaid	corned shoe
babouche	bòtuinn	calzado	cothurnes
baboutcha	bow shoes	calzatura	coturno
baby doll shoe	breaban-deiridh	caméléon	crackow shoes
baby French heel	breaban-toisich	campagus	cracow
baby Louis heel	brodekin	canipo	creedmore
babysokje	brodequin	caoxié	crepida
bachelor shoes	brōg	carabitiba	crinc
back-strap shoe	brogan tionndaidh	carpet slippers	Cromwell shoe
bagging shoe	brogans	carranes	croquet boots
bal	bròg-bhréid	caucho pargate	csizma
balga	bròg-chalpach	čebatas	cuaran
balmoral	brōg-fhiodha	cebot	Cuban heel
balt	brogues	cepök	cut-fingered pumps
bandhana-krtsna	buatais	chanclas	dameslarrje
bar shoe	bucket-top boot	changhwa	dan garagai

Derby shoe	Grecian sandal	kama'a lo'ihl	mojdī
Dom pedro	guêtre	kama'a pale wawae	mokasyny
d'Orsay pump	gymschoentjes	kama'a puki	mok'kus sin
dress Wellington	hakimono	kamiks	Moorish boot
duantongxue	half boot	kampskatcha	mule
duck-billed shoes	han'pa	kampskatcha slipper	muleus
eared shoe	hemming	kanjiki	musha''ara
elastic-sided boots	hessian	kanonenstiefel	naaldhak
emini	heuz	karanko geta	nagarā
empeines	heuze	ké deigo danineezi	namaksin
escaffignons	highlows	ké'achogii	Napoleons
escarpins	hiscu	kee ha hai	ngozi ya kioo
eschapins	hock see hai	keményszárú csizma	Norwegian slippers
esgid	hoge laars	khapusa	obucá
espadrille	hoge toneelschoen	kheaya el kebira	obuv
esqui	hoggers	khuff	obuwie
external high shoes	hok see hai	kierpce	ocreae rostratae
Faust slipper	hoseaux	klompen	okers
ferradura	huarache	komag	opanky
finnesko	hupodema	komager	opera pump
flight boot	hussar boots	komusin	opera slippers
flokati	Hussar buskins	kopa	opinak
fotgewaed	ialachrann	krepis	opinci
fragrance on the surface	ihu kama'a	krpce	opinki
of the soles	'ili pale o kama'a	kubi najún kudo	oubosyuuju
fragrant leaves	impilayoth	kubi nop'ún kudu	overschoen
French fall	impilia	kurpé	Oxford gillies
fudag	încalța minte	kwitsa pargates	Oxonian boots
gábmaga	Italian heel	laars	pa'a kama'a
gaiter	Italian slipper	lacing studs	paraerae
gallicae	jack boot	laggosszárú csizma	paboudj
galliochios	Jackson shoes	landrines	pabuç
galloshoes	jarbā	lapot	pada
galocha	Jemima	larrigan	padigunthima
galoche	jemmy boots	lasting boots	paduka
galoscia	jiaxié	latchet	pagarakhā
galosh	jiaxue	leperhose	pah-poosh
galosses	jika-tabi	leth-bhòt	paiafzar
gambade	jockey boot	li kama'a	painntin
gambado	jojky	llanque	pale wawae
gamoshes	jootī	loafer	panaena
gaogenxié	ju	lotus flowers	pantaplis
gau dai hai	jue	lotus seeds	pantofel
geta	Juliet	lu	pantoffel
gheată	kalíca	lustrina	Pantoffel
gheta	kalikia	ma xue	pantofle
ghillie	kaltsi	madas	pantofola
giay ta	kaltsouni	maolas	pantoufle
giay táy	kama'a	méstia	pantufas
giay tuyet	kama'a hakahaka	mezz	pantuflo
gillie	kama'a hawele	minalim	paoxié
giveh	kama'a 'ie	mizz	papari
go-go boot	kama'a ili	mocassin	papuc
golosh	kama'a laholio	moccasin	papuca
gomushin	kama'a la'i	mock see hai	papute

pasoúmia	sandalium	startups	tyelambu
patent leather boots	sandalo	stevige schoen	tzanga
pattens	sandalon	Stiefel	Überschuh
patynek	sandals à la greque	Stiefelette	udo
pejar	sapata	Stiful	ugurulik
pērō	sapato	Stival	ujuta
phaecassium	sapog	stivale	undonghwa
pianelle	sapogi	stivaletto	unhye
pigache	saru	stivali	upanah
piked shoe	savate	stivali grossi	upanat
pinson	scarpa	stövel	urbāi
pisany lapti	scarpe	støvle	ushuta
plantillas	schoen	strandschoenen	'usuť'a
plimsoll	schoenveter	strevíc	usuta
pokkuri	scōh	suarrow boots	valenki
Polish boots	Scuoh	swifflere	van-hài
polonia	secque	tackies	varna-krtsna
pompadour heel	se'evae	takajo-tabi	vaturinapada
pomposa	selba	takelmi	veldschoen
postola	servilla	takitaki	viatu vya Johanna
poulaines	shenandoah	talabanr	viatu vya kliipa
pramana-krtsna	shin	talaria	viatu vya malapa
puhaszárú csizma	shoen	talika	viatu vya matende
puki	shoepack	tamanco	voided shoe
puncocha	shukuy	tanhwa	waraji
punta roma	shu'lush	taoxié	wata
puntas	silipa	tatamis	wedgie
pushk kurta	sko	tchédik	Wellington boot
quail-pipe boot	skōhs	tenisówski	Wellington half-boot
raglan boot	slife-scoh	tennis shoe	wùla
red rippers	slipēir	terlik	xi
red russels	slipe-scoh	thiet-hài	xie
rifeling	šliuré	tittirapattika	xue
rilling	slobkousen	toffel	yezmeħ
riveling	sniegowce	tøffel	yí'chit tal
Roman sandal	soccae	toloboni	yslopan
rullion	soccus	tongue pump	yuxié
sabot	solea	toorua	zābaks
sabotine	sopagas	top boot	zancha
saddle oxford	soulier	totnamaksin	zapatillas
saddle shoe	spad-choisbheart	totsin	zapato
salemshahī	spats	trzewik	zapato de mujer sin cor-
salim shahi	spatter dashes	tsangiá	reas
sambatsi	spectator	tsarvouli	zapato oxford
sandaal	spiked shoes	tufel'	záyres
sandal	spit-boot	tuflja	zoccolo
Sandale	splay-footed shoes	tulapunnika	zōri
sandale	spring boots	tupele	zueco
sandália	staeppe-scoh	tuumatakuru	
sandalias	startop	Twenty Grands	

SKIRTS

à l'innocence reconnue	doso	jelteta	orla
aba	dudda	joeb	otcharak
adhivikartana	eel skirt	jubka	pagne
ajsu	el costal	jupe	paisin
amabejhu	eleven gore ripple skirt	jupe-pantalon	pakiri mbola
anacu	empire skirt	kain lepas	panaeva
anaku	enagua	kain sampin	panel skirt
angel overskirt	enredo	kamben	panjóva
bagazia	enredos	kampu anaku	pano
ballet-skirt	envuelto	kandys	panung
balloon skirt	etapi	kaunace	papaki
bases	falda	kebaya	parasol skirt
basquina	falda con tabla añadida	kiki skirt	pareo
bavlnka	falda envuelta	kikois	pareu
bezulánky	falda escocesa	kilt	pasuāj
bhairnavasani	falda-pantalón	kilted skirt	pasvāj
bidang	faldellin	kinkini	pa'u
bikla	featherbrush skirt	kuntunkuni	pa'u heihei
bogazie	filibeg	kusulaka	peasant skirt
bolsicón	fimbria	ku'uwelu	peg-top skirt
borda	fota	kwun	pendely
bouwen	fourreau skirt	lahra patora	peplum overskirt
broz	fralda	lau pahudu	pesa
buba	fustă	lipa bannang	peshgir
calanaka	fústa	lipa garrusu	pestimán
calani	fustanéles	liusb	phaa sarong
camargo puff	fustanella	longyi	phaa sin
camboys	gaghra	lostenn	phaa yao
candataka	gergueta	malong	phali
carana	ghaggharo	malong andon	pichu anaku
centro	ghagra	malong pandi	pie
centro de lana	ghagri	mang chu	pindileu
ceòis	godet skirt	mapel	piupiu
cháng	gonella	maxi	plakhta
charak	gonna	mermaid's tail	pokinikini
ch'ima	gonna pantalone	midi	pollera
chiphullani	gored bell skirt	milkmaid skirt	poneva
chiripá	grannie skirt	minifalda	posahuanco
cias	gun	minigonna	pristídha
ciasan	gyolocsfersling	minijupe	quimono
cirb	hanina	Minirock	qún
comboy	harem-hem skirt	minirok	qúnzi
cornet skirt	hau'ina	mo	rainy daisy skirt
corte	hobble skirt	morga	rapaki
cottreau	hondorgo	morning glory skirt	refajos
cueitl	Hosenrock	mshono wa mwavuli	refajos plegados
de caracolillo	housemaid skirt	musui	Rock
debajero	huali	muszuj	rok
desplegada	hula skirt	nages	rokoja
Directoire skirt	ihenga	ncak	rokolya
dirndl	ishiwaba	ncaka ishyeen	rondastakken
divided skirt	iupca	nshak	sadiaka
dodo	jeltesta	okrel	safeguard

safety skirt	sin	súkenice	tuman
saia	singelos	sukne	tunic skirt
saiote escocês	sipu anaku	suknja	umbrella skirt
sakete	skört	sun-ray skirt	umtika
sarafan	skørt	swing skirt	üst tuman
saya	sottana	tablier skirt	vat
Schotse Hooglanders	spódnica	tapis	váy
sgùman	spódniczka	tembe	vîlnic
sgyrt	spodniczka szkocka	tie-back skirt	vulnenik
shang	straight English skirt	tl'aakal	xà-rông
shendot	sucna	tucked skirt	xong

SLEEVES

à gomito	French gigot sleeves	manga	pokeys
à gozzo	French sleeves	manga ahuecada	ponyet
à la jardiniere	furisode	manga caída	prince's sleeve
ailerons	Gabrielle sleeve	manga dolman	pudding sleeve
amadis	Garibaldi sleeve	manga gitana	Puffärmel
amadis sleeve	gigot sleeve	manga kimono	raglan sleeve
angel sleeve	grande-assiette sleeves	manga murciélago	rekaw
Ariadne sleeve	Grecian sleeve	manga raglán	religieuse sleeve
Ärmel	half bishop sleeve	mangas perdidas	roxalene sleeve
balloon sleeve	hanging sleeve	manica	sleeve à la Louis Quinze
batwing	irdan	manica a buffo	sleeve à la Minerva
bellows sleeve	Isabeau sleeve	maniche á comeo	sling sleeve
beret sleeve	Italian sleeve	Margaret of Valois	sode
bishop sleeve	jockey sleeve	Marie sleeve	sode-guchi
bouffante sleeve	kato manikia	Marie-Antoinette sleeve	somae
butterfly bow sleeve	kum	marino faliero sleeve	soufflet sleeve
cannon sleeves	Lady Alice sleeve	medias mangas	Spanish sleeve
cap sleeve	leg of mutton sleeves	Medici sleeve	sultan sleeve
caroline sleeve	lekmann detsmira	melon sleeve	sultana sleeve
cased sleeve	lima	mitten sleeve	swallow's nests
cavalier sleeve	lima puha'uha'u	Montespan	tamoto
circassian sleeve	Louis XIV sleeve	Montespan sleeve	tàoxiù
coat-sleeve	mamelouk sleeve	mousquetaire sleeve	tay áo
Donna Maria	manche	mouw	'uha hipa
double bouffant sleeves	manche à gigot	musequí	Venetian sleeve
du Barry sleeve	mancheron	mushroom sleeve	Victoria sleeve
eelskin sleeve	manchette de cour	pagoda sleeve	virago sleeve
elephant sleeve	manchettes	pancake sleeves	wearing sleeves
false sleeves	manege averte	pansomae	
farthingale sleeves	maneras	peg-top sleeves	

STRAW

abaca	ballibuntal	buriti	Japanese mocha
agave	ballibuntl	Cebu hemp	jipijapa
aloe hemp	bangkok	Davao hemp	koffo
Baden hemp	Belgian split straw	estrain	liseré
bakou	bombanas	French chip	Manila hemp
baku	buntal	Italiaans stro	paillason

paraisol	rattan	wara
ramie	tuscan	Zillon braid

SWEATERS

áo ðan	coltrui	lammie	suéter
áo len	cowichan sweater	lammy	suwet'ó
Aran Isle sweater	cricket sweater	pullover	sweter zapinany
chandail	gebreid vest	Pullover	twinset
chompas	jersey sweater	saco de abrigo	welniana kamizelka

TIES AND SCARVES

à la Byron	das	lahariyo	riha
à la Napoleon	disa	lahasyo	Royal George stock
abnet	dopatta	lamballe	rūmāl
amhcha	ecrouellique	lingjié	sailor's reef knot tie
angavastra	Elbert Hubbard tie	lingjin	sālū
ascot tie	fichu	loros	sampour
ballroom neckcloth	fichu Antoinette	lorum	santon
bann-bhràghad	fichu Corday	macaroni cravat	sautoir
belcher	fichu la Valiere	maharatta	sbernia
berdash	fichu menteur	mail coach	scallop
bib-cravat	fichu raphael	mandili	Schlips
bilqusak	fichu Ristori	military stock	sebnia
boa	fichu-pelerine	mofeler	semfiti
bolia	fly plaid	moktor	shal
bufanda	focale	Napoleon necktie	shesh
buffonts	follette	neck handkerchief	shirinka
bukhani	foulard	neckcloth	shoe-tie necktie
carthage cymar	four-in-hand	neckstock	skuinsdoek
ca-vát	French boa	neerstick	starcher
chaconne	fu-la	nekt'ai	Steinkirk
chalina	giall-bhrat	obiage	stiom-amhaich
chemisette	gravata	octagon tie	succinctorium
ciotag	Halsbinde	orhna	suggan
cleòcan	halsneusdoek	Osbaldiston tie	sultana scarf
cloud	Halstuch	Oxford tie	tapalo
coilichin	hunting necktie	pachedi	Teresa
comforter	hunting stock	palomita	tóu jim
corbata	Huntley scarf	pañuelo	trabea
corbata ascot	Indian necktie	pañuelo para el cuello	tubular necktie
cravat	infula	Persian scarf	ufanta
cravat cocodes	jabot	phāgniā	umpal
cravat strings	joinville	phu-la	uparanī
cravate	kājaliyā	pichodī	uparanū
cravate à la Bergami	kasumbo	piliyā	uparna
cravate cocodes	khan vaông	pīlo	upavastra
cravate de bureaucrate	kidungas	plain bow stock	velo
cravate mathématique	king klipper	platok	vexillum
cravatta	Kravatte	pomaco	volant
Cremona cravat	krawat	qadifeh	wéijin
cūndad	Krawatte	rabat	zéédéeldo
cunni	kroplap	ratnodgrathi tottariyam	

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS

bamkyinie	kippe-sole	párasol	sombrinha chapeau de sol
barraca	kitsol	parasol à canne	Sonnenschirm
Beatrice parasol	kittasol	parasole	tātēn dibabō
bee chaha'ohí	kittasole	parasolka	telescope parasol
cái	kittesaw	parasol-whip	tyrasol
chapeo	kittisal	port manteau sunshade	umbrela
chatta	kittsol	quitasol	umbrella
chattra	kittysol	quitta soll	usan
en tout cas	kittysoll	quittesol	yangsan
fa'amalu	kitysol	rom	zonnenscherm
fan parasol	krambuno	rondel	
fasgadan	ombrelle	roundel	
gamp	pagoda parasol	rundell	
grian-sgàil	pakjwiu san	Schirm	
grian-sgàilean	paraplu	sgàilean-uisge	
ketesal	parapluie	sgail-uisge	
kettysol	parasol	sombrinha	

UNDERGARMENTS

Alexandra petticoat	brassiere	chènkù	divorce corset
alforje	brayette	chènqún	dou dou
all-in-one	breost-lin	chènyí	drawers
amazon corset	breost-rocc	cingulum	dress improver
amplificateur	Brummel bodice	cintaliga	drum farthingale
anacholus	bum-barrel	combinations	empire jupon
anágua	bustehouder	considerations	empress petticoat
áo lót	bustier	cork rump	enagua
áo lót mình	cache corset	corps piqué	enagua de lana
áo nit	caderas postizas	corse	English farthingale
áo njt	cake	corset	envelope combination
apodesme	cake Americaine	corset waist	espartilho de senhora
Apollo corset	cake empire	còta	faja-calzón
avagraha	caleçons	cóta coirí	falda combinación
bajera	calzon bombacho	còta-ban	faldia
balmoral	calzoncillo	còta-bhioran	faldrilla
balmoral petticoat	camibockers	còta-cathdath	false hips
bandeau	camicia da donna	còtan	fan hoop
bandleg brief	cami-knickers	criardes	fardegaliñ
banyan	camiseta	crinoletta	farthingale
basque belt	camiseta con mangas	crinolette	foot-mantle
basquine	cortas	crinolette petticoat	friponne
bell hoop	camisola	crinolina	fústa
berundjuk	camisole	crinoline	fuste
bidang	candataka	cue de Paris	gegendas
bielizna	Catherine wheel farthin-	cul de crin	gipon
bishop	gale	cul de Paris	gomlek
bodies, pair of	ceroulas	cul postiche	gordel
body stichet	chalanika	Cumberland corset	gördel
body-stychet	chandataka	cupola coat	gorset
bosom friends	chemiloon	cushionet	gougandine
brasserole	chemise	Directoire knickers	gourgandine

guard-infanta	ktef	petticoat bodice	strophium
guepiere	kurta	placket	strossers
gueridons	lencería	poches	suk'oot'u
guimpe	Liberty bodice	Portuguese farthingale	susoyoke
Gürtel	lodier	praghata	suspensor atletico
hadajuban	luhinga	pratidhi	swanbill corset
halka	majtki	pratinivasana	tambour
hàn bèixin	mamillare	pregnant stay	tango corset
han-jubon	Matinee skirt	princess petticoat	Taxíria
hànshan	may-ô	princess slip	teddies
hiyoku	Merry Widow	Quaker skirt	teddy-bears
hoepelrok	mesofori	quan con áo-cánh	tilter
hoop petticoat	modeste	quàn xà-lón	tontillo
horsehair petticoat	mu'u mu'u	quilted petticoat	tournure
iç tuman	naajuban	rawai	traquenard
Italian farthingale	naeui	refafo	tsaxínia
Jaeger underclothes	naewang	religious petticoat	üçetek
jahanaroho	naga-juban	ribbon corset	ukunchina
jansenistes	naizhào	riding hoop	ulkhaulik
juban	nèiyi	rubas	undaweya
jube	night corset	ruzhào	underhandkerchief
jubon	nitambavastra	saiat	under-serc
jupe	nivi	sansflectum crinoline	undervest
jupel	ondergoed	scabillonians	unkelai
kaliki	onderzieltje	scavilones	unkucha
kaliki waiu	ondina crinoline	secrete	Unterrock
kamis	palema'i	shakefold	vasquine
kanchli	panier a coudes	smock petticoat	verdingale
katasárci	paniers a bourelets	sogot	verdugado
kedelys	paniers anglais	sokch'ima	vertugadin
kinderbroekje	pannier crinoline	sokot	vertugadin francais
kolaristó	panniers	sostén	Victoria cage
korsaza	pantalettes	sottana	waist cincher
korset	panty corselette	sottogonna	wandabo
Korsett	papa	Spanish farthingale	wheel farthingale
koshimaki	pendej	staighinean	wyliecoat
kósula	peplum jupon	strapontin	xi-líp
koszula damska	pettibockers	strophion	xu-chiêng

VESTS

albagcā	chanbagala	dzákos	ilic
American vest	chao gua	firmla	jaleco
antery	ch'aokua	French opening vest	jaque
áo gi-lê	chemisette	French vest	jelek
bei xin	choggi	gabā	jockey waistcoat
benjy	chokki	geamantan	kamiselka
bondita	chupa	ghlila	kamizelka
booie sum	colera	gi-lê	kamizóla
borstrok	colête	gilet-veste	kamzol
brustfleck	corpiño	golf vest	kanjian
bústos	cotorina	griza	kápa
camiciuola	daku	guzjók	keptar
camisole	drapi	hsia-pei	kersetka
chaleco	dulamás	hussar point	kiklikas

kisibao
klistó jiléci
lájbi
le gilet
lecric
liang dang
mejrevaló
Newmarket vest

peiteag
pieptar
pieptarita
rational
salt-box pocket
sart
Shakespere vest
shawl waistcoat

sidari
sidriyeh
sigouni
straight waistcoat
tao 'ofu
tattersall vest
uiose
university vest

váll
veston
Wams
Weste
zubun

Appendix B: Garments by Country

ABYSSINIA

abougedid
chamma
hamarti

kaldoh
matab

AFGHANISTAN

boorka
burqa
chadri
chapan
cheo
kubba

kupasi
loongee
qadifeh
tom-bons
ulkhaulik

ALGERIA

Bazna
çârma
djubba
gandoora
gandoura

gandurah
ghlîla
haik
jaseran
tagilmus

ANDAMAN ASLANDS

bôd-da

ANNAM

cai-ao

caiquan

ARABIA

al-aqrâq al-zarrariyya
anbijâniyya
aqrâq
ashrafi
badan

bulgha
burnous
burqu'
chechia
ghutra

hezaam
 jubba
 keffieh
 khirqā
 kuffieh
 kufiyeh
 mandīl
 mantaqa
 marlota
 mayāthir humr
 mighfar
 mindīl
 mintāqa
 miqna'
 miqna'a
 mi'zar
 mizz
 mudhahhab
 mulabbada

ARGENTINA

chiripá
 chubut wool

ARMENIA

bambak

AUSTRALIA

Adelaide wool
 Australian wool
 awarua
 bluey
 hana
 huru kurii
 ihupuni
 kahu huruhuru
 kahu kaakaapoo
 kahu kekeno
 kahu kiwi
 kahu kura
 kahu kuri
 kahu toi
 kahu waero
 kangaroo leather
 koopuu
 kopa
 mai muka
 ngore
 ngore paheke
 paakee
 paakee nui
 paakee tikumu
 paaraerae

musaftaj
 musayyar
 musha''ara
 qabā
 qalansuwa
 qalasuva
 qamīs
 rafraf
 rān
 ridā
 safsarī
 sharbūsh
 tailasān
 tāj
 takhfifa
 tarboosh
 thawb
 tikka

faja

paarengarenga
 panaena
 papari
 pare
 piupiu
 plimsoll
 pootae taua
 puuahi
 taahuka
 taapahu
 taapeka
 taatara
 taatua hume
 taawakawaka
 takitaki
 tara
 taratara
 tiki
 toopuni
 toorua
 tuu hangarua
 tuu kaaretu
 tuu maro
 tuu muka
 tuu ure

whanake

whiitiki

AUSTRIA

blaukappe
 brustfleck
 dentelle Angleterre
 fazzelkappe
 festracht
 fürtuchsklemmer
 gamsbart
 goller
 haftel

haiduk
 juppo
 lederhosen
 scheibenbart
 spitzkappe
 Tierfibeln
 tracht
 wasserfall

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

à la jardiniere
 corsage à la vierge
 csakora cut
 csizma
 diszmagyar

dolman
 mente
 parta
 wickler

BALI

geringsing
 kain prada

kamben
 lamak

BALKANS

opanky
 peca

poculica
 rubina

BANGLADESH

riha

BELGIUM

Bruges lace
 Brussels lace
 kant
 klosant
 Point de Fée

point de gaze
 Rosaline
 treille
 Ypres lace

BOHEMIA

kaiser-rock

sweater

BOLIVIA

ahuasca
 ahwayo
 ajsu
 aksu
 alforja
 almilla
 awakipa

awayu
 aymilla
 bandera
 bayeta
 boliviano
 brillantes
 calcheña Ilijlla

cañari
 capacho
 ccahua
 ccahuas
 challapata
 ch'aska
 chimi
 chola derby
 chucu
 chullo
 ch'ullu
 chumpi
 ch'uspa
 cumbi
 hiscu
 huaka
 huallas
 huallquepo
 huayaca
 inti
 isallo
 iscayo
 istalla
 juk'ullu
 khallus
 killa
 k'inkus
 kunka unku
 k'uyu
 listado
 listao ponch
 llacota
 llakolla
 lliclla
 llijlla
 lliklla
 lloq'e
 loraypu
 luto
 luto poncho
 manta
 mantita

BORNEO

a-a
 anyam
 baju
 bane
 ba'o barat
 ba'o burur
 ba'o rawir
 bedong
 bekatapu
 bekengkang

montera
 mullutuma
 p'anta
 panti
 phicchi
 phullu
 pillu
 pollera
 ponchito
 poncho boliviano
 p'ullu
 q'alaq'awa
 q'epirina
 rebozo
 ribete
 sacapallay
 sacha pullki
 señor
 señora llijlla
 señoire
 siki
 simpa
 suculla ccahua
 t'ikita
 tocapu
 troqilla
 ttisnu
 tullmas
 ufanta
 ujuta
 unkhuña
 unku
 uraq-awa
 urku
 wajrapallay
 w'aka
 wasa
 wincha
 yana
 yareta
 yutu

bidang
 borak
 buchai
 burak
 chelum
 chilum
 dadong
 dangdong
 dilak bedong
 engkudu

gari
 gasieng
 gasing
 grunong
 kain chelum
 kain engkudu
 kain mata
 kalambi
 kalambi ara
 kanggan
 karong
 katapu
 kebat
 kelalin lambai
 kengkang
 klapong sirat
 kuning
 labang
 labong
 lelingkok
 let
 lilit
 marau

BOSNIA

bakar
 bluza
 boje
 crn
 crnac
 dorina
 dugme
 farba
 kapa
 kecelja
 kopa
 materija
 narukvica
 obuca
 odjeca

BRAZIL

bahia sheeting

BULGARIA

abgar
 beli potouri
 belodreshnik
 benevretsi
 birnetsi
 burchanka
 byala houta
 chernodreshnik

marik
 pakan
 pandin
 petaa
 pua
 pun alai
 rawai
 salapok
 sirat
 skelat
 sklat
 sungkit
 sunkit
 suriek
 surik
 takai buriet
 tanggi
 tanggok
 ubong
 ubong mata
 ulub
 ungkoi

okovratnik
 platno
 pregaca
 puljka
 Pumphose
 sako
 sljem
 snala
 stof
 tasna
 tkanina
 ukrasavanje
 vez
 zersej
 zubun

Dom pedro

ciupag
 dimii
 diz
 dolaktanka
 dolama
 doramché
 dulboka pazva
 elek

emini	opinak
geamantan	opinki
glouhché	páfti
houta	peshkir
ilic	podkapnik
jaka	poes
jube	postavu
kaitsa	poturi
kalets	poyas
kaltsi	prevez
kaltsouni	pristelca
klashnik	purki
kolitsa	razsouchal
koprina	riza
korenka	roucha
koshoulya	shamiya
kozhoushé	soukno
kurligatka	stupa
kusak	sukmán
kutsani gashti	tkanitsa
leiber	tsarvouli
mrezhera prestilka	tsepen
na krilo	Tukanitsa
nagrudnik	vulnenik
okrel	zaveska
opas	

BURMA

ainyi	tamein
khamout	tubbeck
longyi	

CAMBODIA

hol	sampot
-----	--------

CAMEROON

leppi	ndop
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CANADA

Chilkat blankets	toque
cowichan sweater	tuque
siwash sweater	

CAUCASUS

arkhalukh	cherkeska
burka	

CELEBES

baju bodo	lipa bannang
fuya	lipa garrusu
kain bentenan	maa'
lelesepun	mawa'

pinatikan

poritutu roto

CEYLONbakou
bakucamboys
comboy**CHILE**chaman
charahuillaichella
k'isas**CHINA**ái
ao
autumn tea brown
bai na yi
bai shou yi
bai tong
báibù
báisè
baishan
baize
balíla
ban hi
banzhi
bao tou
báosha zhiwù
bei xin
bei ze
bei zi
beidài
bèifú
ben'àn
bi xi
biàn
biànxié
biézhen
biji
bílán
bìlù
bìsha
bó
bow shoes
bù
bùbó
butterfly bun
caichóu
càiqing
cang
cangan
canganescangcang
canghuáng
caoxié
chai
chai-chieh-p'ai
cháng
chang fu
chang guan
chang shan
chángkù
chángpáo
chángshan
chàngtongwà
ch'ao fu
chao guan
chao pao
chao gua
ch'aokua
charwa
chásè
chau fu
chèn bù
chéng
chèn kù
chènqún
chènshan
chènyí
chi
chi fu
chihèsè
chihóng
chong er
chóu
chóuduàn
chu
chuàn
chuandài
chuanzhuó
chu-chu

chunzhuang	fangchóu
chuo	fanling
congbái	fàqia
conglù	fayi
cool gown	fei
cubù	fei yu
cuilù	feihóng
cumábù	feisè
cumáoyàng	feng huang
curling-cloud crown	fengjìng
curóugé	fengmào
cuzhi xianwéi	fenhóng
da dai	fragrance on the surface of the soles
dabao	fragrant leaves
dàchang	fú
dàguà	fu ku
dàhóng	fu tou
dai kou	fuchou
dàilù	fuo
daishi	fúzhuang
dalian	gàn
dancing phoenix bun	gangkai
dang	gànqing
danpiàn yanjìng	gao
dànqing	gaogenxié
danyi	gaopí
dàoguàjìnzong	gaosù
dengxinróng	ge dai
dian	gen
diaopí	gold ingot bun
dilun	golden tea brown
dou	gongzhuangkù
dou bo	grape brown
dou dou	gu gu guan
dou niu	guà
doudu	gua pi mao
doudoukur	guanmiān
douli	gui yi
doupeng	gun
douzi	gun fu
duàn	gun mian
duandàyi	guo luo dai
duantongxue	haihúshan
duànwén	hailisi cuni
duànzi	hànbeixin
eaglewood brown	hànshan
éhuáng	haol
er	hè
er dang	héfú
erhuán	hei
external high shoes	hei jiao chou
fa guan	heiyanjìng
fàjia	hóng
falánróng	hóngyànyàn
fanbù	hòugen

hòujin	limào
hsia-pei	líng
hua yu	ling tao
huabù	ling yue
huádání	lingjié
huaduan	lingjin
huáibiao	lingkòu
huang ma qua	lingzi
huángcàncn	lisè
hù'er	long
hui yi	long pao
hùmùjìng	lotus flowers
hunhuáng	lotus seeds
húsè	lu
jì fu	luan
jì guan	lung p'ao
jiakè	ma gua
jian	ma xue
jiàng	mábù
jiàngsè	ma-coual
jiàngzì	mang ao
jianzhang	mang chu
jiao dai	mang pao
jiaxié	máobù
jiaxue	máogé
jièzhi	màokuir
jin huang	máolán
jin xian guan	máoliào
jin zi	máoyi
jiu	máozhipin
ju	màozì
juàn	mèi
jue	méihóngsè
júhóng	mian fu
júhuáng	mian guan
kaijia	miánbù
kaishì mí	miánkù
kanjian	miánmáokù
k'ò ssǔ	miánmáoshan
koo	miánróng
ku	miányi
ku zhe	ming guang kai
laliàn	misè
lan yu	mòjìng
lasuor	mòlù
leung mo	musk melon bun
lì	mwa kwa
liàn	naizhào
liang dang	nankeen
liang dang kai	nei tao
liang mao	nèiyi
lianjiaokù	ní
liányiqún	níróng
lifú	niukòu
lily feet	niupàn

niúzaikù	shoujuàn
niuzi	shui tian yi
nízi	shuilù
off-the-horse bun	shuìyi
onion white brown	sichóu
ouhe	sidài
ousè	sirghe
pà	siróng
pale lilac brown	sizhipin
páo	star-studded sky
pàopàosha	suoyi
paoxié	swallow-tail bangs
páozi	tacley
pí ao	tafuchóu
pi bian	tai-k'ou
pi ling	tai-shih
p'í ling	tàiyángjìng
pijian	tala
piling	talabanr
pinlán	t'ao t'ieh
pinlù	tàoshan
pinyuè	tàoxié
píyi	tàoxiù
pou-fou	taozi
pu fu	tí
pu zi	tì
purple gown	tian'éróng
qì	tian ze
qì pao	tianlán
qian hua	tianqing
qiapàn	tiao tuo
qibù	tiáoróng
qigé	tong xiu kai
qilim	tóu jim
qinglù	tou tu
qiú	tsan
qún	tuósè
qúnzi	wà
ren	wa leng mao
róngbù	wài tà
róngkù	wàiyi
róngmiàngé	wàizhào
róngyi	wàtào
ròusè	wàzi
ru	weeping willow bangs
ruanduàn	wéijin
rubái	wéiqún
ruzhào	wu bian
shan ku	wu guan
shang	wùla
shao	xi
shen dai	xia pei
shen yi	xian
shiu tian yi	xian yi
shoubiao	xiàngliàn

xiàngquàn
 xianhong
 xiao yao jin
 xie zhai
 xinghóng
 xinghuáng
 xiu shang
 xiùbiáo
 xiùkou
 xiùzhang
 xiùzi
 xueqing
 yan
 yang zhi
 yangzhiyu
 yanhóng
 yellow jacket
 yín
 ying long
 ying luò
 yinggelù
 yùdài
 yuèbai
 yulin baizhequn
 yumào
 yun jian
 yùsè
 yusha
 yuxié

yuyi
 yùzan
 zan
 zànglán
 zàngqing
 zaohóng
 zé
 zha jia
 zhajiepai
 zhan
 zhàopáo
 zhàoshán
 zhàoyi
 zhe
 zhe ji
 zhéshàn
 zhi huan
 zhi sun
 zhòu
 zhòubù
 zhuanglián
 zhuhóng
 zhùmá
 zhuó
 zi
 zihóng
 zuan
 zuòcán
 zuòsichóu

COLOMBIA

ruana

tumbaga

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

bavlna
 bota
 camara
 capka
 cepice
 cipky
 death lace
 drahokam
 halena
 hedvábí
 jehla
 kabát
 kalhoty
 kapesník
 kapsa
 klenot
 klobouk
 knoflik

kosile
 kotuly
 kozesina
 krajky
 krejci
 len
 límec
 náhrdelnú
 náramek
 nit'
 oblékati
 obuv
 odíti
 osatiti
 pantofel
 pás
 plást
 plátno

prsten
 puncocha
 riza
 rubas
 saty
 spendlík
 spiders

DENMARK

armaand
 Barcelona scarf
 bælte
 bomuld
 bukser
 dullemoese
 filt
 flip
 forkløede
 frakke
 halsbaand
 Hamburg homespun
 handske
 hedbo embroidery
 hose
 hue
 hvivklaede
 joeb
 juvel
 kaabe
 kamiks
 kappe
 kapperoellike
 kasket
 kløede
 kløeder
 knap

EAST INDIA

assam cotton
 beteele
 cabeca
 chadoe

ECUADOR

alli churana
 anaku
 ascanta
 bajera
 bayeta de lishtas
 bolsicón
 bozal

spodky
 strevíc
 sukne
 trailer thread lace
 vlno
 zástera

knipling
 kniplinger
 krave
 lemmeør kløede
 linned
 læder
 lærred
 lomme
 naal
 pels
 Schleswig lace
 sekernil
 silke
 skjorte
 sko
 skørt
 skrøedder
 slør
 sok
 støvle
 strømpe
 tingmiak
 tøffel
 tøi
 tonder lace
 traad
 uld

kalamkari
 langooty
 luhinga
 nabob

bufanda
 cachimira
 cadena
 camisa chaki picada
 camisa de la tela amarilla
 candongas
 caucho pargate

centro
 chaleco
 chalina
 changalli
 chompas
 chulla cara
 chumbi
 chumbi banderilla
 cinta
 cruz churuku
 cuerpo
 debajero
 embozalada
 enagua
 fachalina
 fachalina de cabeza
 fachallina
 festones
 filete
 frutilla
 gergueta
 gualcas
 hombrera
 jatun chumbi
 jerga
 jirga poncho
 kampu anaku
 kwitsa pargates
 larga
 lienzo
 linchi
 lista
 llano
 lliglla
 macana
 maki
 maki punta
 maki watana
 manilla
 mantones de Manila
 millma sumbriru
 millma sumbru
 mullu
 ordinaria
 pacotilla
 pantalones cortos
 pañu sumbriru
 pañuelo
 panutzutzu ukufachallina

EGYPT

abayah
 afef
 as

panzo de burro
 pepa de zapallo
 pichu anaku
 pichu jerga
 piel de foca
 pollera
 poncho amarrado
 poncho cuadrada
 poncho jijún
 poncho rosado
 puño
 puntada limeña
 realce
 rinrin wallka
 ruana
 runa
 sábana
 sabanilla
 sarcillus
 shagshu zamarro
 shigra
 sikinchina
 sombreros de lana de lado de Ambato
 suela
 talonera
 tela caucho
 tira
 tira dorado
 tiu camisa
 tupu
 tupullina pichu jerguita
 uchilla maki chumbi
 uku churana
 ukunchina
 ushuta
 'usut'a
 varedira
 wallka
 wallkarina
 walutu
 wangu
 washa fachalina
 washajatana
 yana poncho
 yura poncho
 zammarros
 zarcillos
 zhutu

assili cotton
 atef
 bedla

birda
 boukrania
 bulgha
 bur'a'
 burqa
 byssus
 cahouk
 calasiris
 charoul
 deshret
 faraguja
 ferka
 futa
 galabiyeh bi wist
 ghatra
 gilbah
 giná
 haik royal
 henna
 heqat and nekhekh
 herset
 Horus lock
 jubba
 jubbah
 kalasiris
 kepresh
 khenmet
 khepesh
 khesbed
 khimara
 klaft
 kohl
 kornish
 kuftan
 kyaphi
 libas
 mandil
 mefkat
 melas
 melaya liff
 menat
 menyet

ETHIOPIA

ačē attāmitō
 ačē gumbō
 ačē kécō
 ačē saččō
 ačō
 adaftō
 argübō
 attāmitō
 bayō

mezz
 mukla
 murabba
 nekhau
 nekhaw
 nemehef
 Nemes headdress
 nishra
 pano
 passium
 patna
 pectoral
 postiche
 procardium
 pshente
 sabaa
 sacred uraeus
 salteh
 scarab
 scaraboid
 Sekhemty
 serekh
 serouel
 sharb
 sha-sha
 sheath dress
 shendot
 shenti
 shenu
 shintyan
 shugga
 sidari
 sindon
 sirwall
 stibium
 tarha
 udju
 was and tam
 wedja
 weret
 wesekh

birawō
 bofeta
 čadu
 chamma
 dima
 dudda
 eddimō
 fota
 garannō

geldem
girri
gošō
gurača
gurda
gu'ut
horrō
hukkō
ilbora
irbora
išānō
kallača
kamis
keččō
koreddo
kurni
maldā

martō
mekkō
ninnoko
qungo
sadeti
šanāfilō
šayō
serret
šohofa
sorō
šumbeqō
šumboqō
tātē ukō
tātēn dībabō
tobe
waya
wāyāč attāmitō

FRANCE

à jour
à la Byron
à la du Barry corsage
à la Farare
à la Figaro
à la Grecque corsage
à la Louis XV corsage
à la Maintenon
à la Marlborough
à la Napoleon
à la plaquette
à la Titus
à la Victime
à l'innocence reconnue
abaissé
acajou
accollé
accroche-coeur
adoucir
affiquet
agneau
agneau du Tibet
agneau karakul
agnelin
Agnes Sorel style
agrafe
agraffe
agrandir
agreements
agulhade
aigrette
aiguille
aiguille a reprises
aiguille a tricoter

aiguillette
aile
aile de pigeon
ailette
ajour
Albanian hat
Alençon lace
alezan
alliance
allongé
alloutienne
alpaga
alpargata
amazone
amigaut
amincir
amonieres sarrasinoises
amortir
androsmane
Angouleme bonnet
aplatir
appas postiches
araignée méditant un crime
arc'henad
arc'henad-kambr
ardoise
argent
Argentan lace
armes à l'épreuve
armoisin
armure cannelée
arras
Arras lace
arrêter

arrondir	bonnet à la laitiere
astrakan	bonnet à la moresque
au globe fixé	bonnet à la Richard
aulmoniere	bonnet à la victoire
aumoniere	bonnet aux trois ordres réunis
aune	bonnet de police
aurifère	bonnet demi-neglige
autruche	bonnet negligee
Ave Maria lace	bord
aviver	borrillonnées
azur	botez
badine	botte
bague	botte à genouillère
baiseuse	bottine
baisser	bouchons de carafe
balagnie cloak	bouclé
balandran	boucle d'oreille
baleinage	boucle d'oreille à la guillotine
barboteuse	bouffant mécanique
barrette	bouffette
bas	bouillion
bas à cotes	bouillioné
bas à jour	boulangier
bas de laine	bourbon hat
bas de soie	bourguignotte
bas de soy	bourse
basque	bourserie en lisse
basque beret	boutis
bâti	bouton
batiste	bouton d'or
bavarel	boutonnière
beauvais embroidery	bragou
benoiton chains	bragou-braz
beret basque	braguette
beret de marin	braoig
Bernhardt mantle	brassière
bicoquet	Brittany
bigouden	Brittany cloth
bijou	Brittany work
bijouterie	brocart
bijoutier	broche
binette	brodequin
bizou	broderie
black lace	broderie en blanc
blaireau	broderie en jais
blanc	broigne
blanc haubert	broz
bleu	brun
blondes de Caen	bure
blousant	burnouse
bois de rose	caban
boisson	cache-folies
bonnes grâces	cachelaid
bonnet à flamme	cachemire
bonnet à la crete de coq	cache-peigne

caen	chapeau à l'italienne
cape Americaine	chapeau au bateau renversé
cagoule	chapeau claque
California	chapeau de Cardinal
calque	chapeau de paille
camaieu	chapeau d'homme
cambresine	chapeau jockey
cambric	chapeau mou
camelot	chapeau souple
cancan dress	chapeau-bras
canepin	chapel d'acier
canezou	chapel de Montauban
canne	chapel-de-fer
canne à système	charvet
cannes demi-solde	charvet et fils de Paris
cannes-dard	chasuble
canotier	châtain
canvas	chaussettes
cap à la Charlotte Corday	chausse
cape a l'espanole	chausses en bourses
capulet	chausses larges à l'antique
caraco à coqueluchon	chausses semellees
caraco à la française	chaussette
caraco à la polonaise	chaussette montant
carda	chaussure
carmagnole	chaussures à cric
carrez de gaze	chaussures à pont-levis
casquin en juste	chemise
casimir	chemise à la greque
casque	chemise à la Reine
casque à la Tarleton	chemise de nuit
casque colonial	chemise d'homme
casquette	chenille lace
castor	cheval de frise
catiole	cheveux de frise
cavalry	chevesaille
cayenne	cheviot
cazavacka	chèvre de Chine
ceinture	chèvre de Mongolie
celeste	chevreau
châle	chevrette
chamarre	chicoree
chameau	chinchilla
chandail	chou
chape à aige	chou hat
chapeau	chouquette
chapeau à la Basile	civette
chapeau à la Ceres	cloche de feutre
chapeau à la Charlotte	cloqué
chapeau à la Cherubin	cocarde
chapeau à la Colonne	coeffes
chapeau à la Devonshire	coiffe
chapeau à la Grenade	coiffure à la conseillere
chapeau à la turque	coiffure à la Dauphine
chapeau à l'egyptienne	coiffure à la enfant

coiffure à la Eurydice	couleur-de-roi
coiffure à la Flore	countenances
coiffure à la Junon	coureur
coiffure à la Ninon	couronne
coiffure à la qu' es aco	courreges
coiffure à la Reine	courtepy
coiffure à l'Agnes Sorel	courtepye
coiffure à l'anglomane	couvre-chef
coiffure à l'indisposition	couvrechef
coiffure au chien couchant	couvre-oreille
coiffure en bouffons	cramoisi
coiffure en cadenettes	crapaud
coiffure en chien couchant	crapaud mort d'amour
coiffure en moulin à vent	crapaud saisi
coiffure en parterre galant	cravate
coiffure en raquette	cravate à la Bergami
coiffure Eugenie	cravate cocodes
coiffure Louis Trieze	cravate de bureaucrate
coin de feu	cravate mathématique
cointise	crêpe
col	crepelle
colberteen	crepon milleraye
colbertine	crepon Persian
collerette	creve-coeur
collet	creves
collet monte	crinoline
collier	cuir
colmar	cuir-bouilli
comperes	culot
conch	culotte
conque	culotte courte
coq	cuoroncou
coque	damas
coquelicot	damassé
coqueluche	dandine
coquillage	dankalie
coquille	dantelez
corbeau	de frivolité
cordeliere	décolletage
cordon de soulier	defrise
cordouan	deguisement
cornette	demi-castor
cornette à la Diane	demiceint
corp a baleine	demi-converti
corps piqué	demijambe
corsage	demi-mousseline
corsage à la Maintenon	demi-tablier
corsage en corset	demi-tunique
costume à la Constitution	dentelle aux fuseaux
costume au grand Figaro	dentelle de Cambrai
cote à armer	dentelle de fils
cote de Cheval	dentelle de la vierge
coton	dentelle renaissance
cotte d'armes	dessous
cottereau	deuil

devantiere	épingle
diamanté	épingle à chevaux
diaraogenn	epomine
Dieppe point lace	escarelle
dillad	esclavage
donariere	espèce d'ouvrage à jour
dossière	esprits
doublure	estaches
doublure du chapeau	etamine broché
douillette	éttoffe
douillette à la Russe	éttoffe écossaise
drap	étole
drap d'Alma	etui
drap d'Argent	faconné
drap de Berry	faillie
drap de billard	fausse montre
drap de France	fautre
drap de Paris	favoris
drap de velours	feltr
drap de Venice	ferroniere
drap d'ete	feur
drap d'or	feutre
drap feutre	fichu la Valiere
drap fourreau	fichu menteur
ecaille work	fichu raphael
écarlate	fichu-canezou
echancre	fichu-pelerine
echarpe	fil
echelle	fil tiré
echelon	filé
ecossais	fitchet
ecrouellique	fleur de lis
ecureuil	fleur de lys
effronter	fleur volant
elegant	florence
eleganté	flounce à disposition
emeraude	follette
en beret	fond
en coeur	fond à la marriage
en colimaçon	fond clair
en coulisse	fontanges
en echelle de Jacob	Fortuny tea gown
en fourreau lace	fouine
en manche	foulard poile de chevre
en platitude	foulé
en pouf	foulinenn
en pouf à la Luxembourg	fouriaux
en ravanche	fourisseur d'arme
en tablier	fourrure
engageantes	frac
enjoué	fraise
enseigne	frangipani perfume
entre-deux	freiseau
epaules Americaines	frileuse
epauliere	frise

frisé	gypciere
frivolité	habiller
frizé	habit de demi-gala
froissé	habit degage
froncés	habit d'escalier
frontiere	habit noir
fuseau	habits
fustaine	haincelin
galante	harris
galants	hat à la reine
galoche	haubergeon
galon d'argent	haubert à maille double
galon d'or	haubert clavey de double maille
gant	haubert doublier
gants de chevreau	haut de forme
garçon d'honneur	haute couture
gazar	havane
gaze à bouquets	herigaute
gaze de fantaisie	hermine
gilet	heron
gilet-veste	heume
gipciere	heuz
gipser	Hombourg
girdle à la victime	hongrelin
gland	horloger
gloan	houppe
glouton	houppelande à mi-jambe
god	housse
godell	huke
gorge à la Gabrielle d'Estrees	huque
gorge de pigeon	indienne
gougandine	Jan de Bry coat
gouriz	jaquette
gousset	jaquette coloriée
gouzougenn	jardiniere
gown à la turque	jarretelle
gown à l'insurgente	jarretiere
grand habit de cour	jaune
grande pelisse d'hiver	joaillerie
grande robe à corps ouvert	joaillier
grege	jonc
gregues	joyau
grillé	jupe
grisaille	jupen
gros drap	jupon
gros vilain vert	juste au cou
grosgrain	kalabousenn
guêtre	karabousenn
guingan	kemener
guipure arabe	kornek
guirlande	kotoñs
guitarre	krez
gwel	laine
gwiska	lapin
gwiskamant	lavende

lavreg	navette
léopard	neud
ler	noeuds
lièn	noeuds d'amour
ligne empire	noir
Lille à fond clair	nozelenn
lin	nutria
linge	ocelot
linon	ocre
lionceau	olivâtre
loer	ombrelle
longotte	opossum
lostenn	oreilles de chien
loup	organdi
loutre	orielletes
loutre de Sibérie	orris
luciole	ourlet-bord
maheutres	pactole
mahoîtres	paillason
mailles carées	paille
makhila	paille de riz
manche	paille d'italie
manche à gigot	paillette
manchette de cour	paletot
maneg	paletot-sac
manege averte	panache
manteau	panache blanc
mantelet au lever de l'aurore	panache de coque
mantell	panseronpanses
mariage	pantalon
marinière	pantalon de travial
marmotte	panthère
marseilles	pantouflenn
Marseilles embroidery	parapluie
martre	parasol à canne
martre zibeline	pardessus redingote
matelassé	parfait-contentement
Mazarin hood	parure
Medici lace	passe-filon
mezail	passementier
mezer	passementier-boutonnier
minijupe	passements
mirliton	peau d'agneau
mitaine	peau d'ange
moisson	peau de cygne
monté la haute	peau de daim
mouche	peau de soie
mouched	peigné
mouchoir	peigne Josephine
mouchouer	peignoir
mousquetaire	peinture à l'aiguille
mousseline	pelerine
mousseline de laine	pelicon
mousseline de soie	peluche
nadoz	peluche a poils

peluche de soie	point plat
pennbazh	point Turc
perches	poire
perruque quarrée	poitrel
petals Marguerite	poitrine
pet-en-l'air	polonaise a deux fins
petit bord	pomme d'ambre
petit point	pomme de pin
petit velours	pomme de senteur
petite robe unie	pompadour duchesse
petit-gris	pompadour heel
petits bonhommes	pompadour pardessus
peupliere	Poney
phoque	portemonnaie
pierrot	pou-de-soie
pince	poufs au sentiment
piquet	poulaines
piquets	poult de soir
pizane	poult-de-soie
pliage	pourpre
pliage en pointe	poussière de Paris
pliage en triangle	poussin lace
plissé	prêt-à-porter
plume	prune de Monsieur
plume d'autruche	putois
plume de coq	quintise
plume de faisan	ras
plumes fantaisies	ras de Sicile
poche	rat musqué
poches	ratine
pochette	raton laveur
poignée	redingote
poil de castor	redingote à l'amazone
poile de chevre	redingote en Backmann
point à la vierge	relevés à la Marie Stuart
point à l'aiguille	rempli
point à reseau	renard
point Colbert	renforcé
point coupé	rep bluet
point d'Alençon	reseau
point d'Angleterre lace	réseau rosacé
point de Bayeaux	resille
point de cordonnet	rhodophane
point de croix	rivière
point de feston	roanes
point de France	robe à la circassienne
point de Hongroie	robe à la française
point de raccroc	robe à la Joconde
point de rose	robe à la levantine
point de sedan	robe à la Reine
point de tige	robe à la Turquie
point de toile	robe à l'américaine
point d'Espagne	robe à l'anglais
point noué	robe à plis gironnés
point passé	robe de cérémonie à la française

robe de chambre	soulier
robe de commune at ancienne guise	souris éffrayée
robe de noce	soutane
robe de nuit	spilenn
robe de style	sugar-loaf bonnet
robe déguisée	suppléants
robe du soir	surpiéd
robe gironnée	surplis
robe longue	tablier
robe parée	taffeta lustré
robe princesse	taffetas
robe torque	tailleur
robes de fantaisie	tapisserie
robes en caleçon	tapisserie de broderie
rochet	tapisserie de petit point
roquet	taupe
Rose de parnasse	tavancher
rosette	terre de Pologne
rosille de soie	terre d'Égypte
ronde	testière
rouge	tête de mouton
rouleaux	tiretaine
roussâtre	tissu
ruban	tissu satiné
ruban d'amour	tissutier-rubancier
ruché	toile
sablé	toile à gros poil
sabretache	toile cirée
sack gown	toile de lin
salopette	toile de religieuse
sandale	toile grossière
sandals à la greque	toile peinte
sans-culottes	toise mouvante
santon	tok
satin	toque à la Basile
satin chinois	toque à la Grande Pretesse
satin liberty	toque à la Susanne
satin velouté	toque à l'Iphigénie
sautoir	toque de fourrure
savate	tour de cheveux
scarabee	touret de nez
seersucker	tresse
seiz	trimming à la greque
serge	tro-c'houzoug
sergia	trollopée
serpentaux	trousseau
serre-tête	trou-trou
singe	trovec'h
soie	tulle
soieries bizarres	tunic à la juive
solette	tunic à la mameluck
sommier	tunic à la Romaine
sorti	tunique
sortie	tunique à la Juive
soulette	turban bonnet

turban-diademe
 velour de coton
 velours
 velours de coton croisé
 velours Grégoire
 vergette à la chinoise
 vert
 veste
 vêtement à la Créole

vêtements
 vigogne
 visagière
 visité
 vison
 voile
 voile de laine
 volcan
 zibeline

GERMANY

Affe
 Affenpeltz
 Ajorstick
 almain coat
 Alpaka
 Armband
 Ärmel
 Ärmelaufschlag
 Armspange
 Astrakan
 Atlas
 Aufschlag
 Augsburg checks
 Ausstattung
 Azetat
 Balz
 Banddurchzug
 Bär
 Barchent
 Barett
 barthaube
 Batist
 Battist
 Baumwolle
 Baumwollsam
 Belliz
 Beringt
 Berlins
 Biber
 Biberhaar
 biedermeier
 Bisamratte
 bishop's mantle
 blau
 Blumenkränzchen
 Blusig
 Boi
 Borte
 Bouc
 Boug
 boumwolle
 braun

Breitschwanz
 Brokat
 Bruch
 Brunswick
 Brunswick cloth
 Bruoch
 Brustharnisch
 bruststück
 bunte Sportjacke
 buntes Kopftuch
 Cavalry
 Cerevis
 Cheviot
 chevron de laine
 Chinaseide
 Chinaziege
 Chinchilla
 Chorhemd
 chorrock
 circas
 Covercoat
 Dachs
 Damast
 Damhirschfell
 Danakillisches Böcklein
 dilge
 Drapé
 dreieckige Faltung
 Dreispitz
 Dresden point lace
 dunkelblau
 Edelmarder
 Eichhörnchen
 Eisenkappe
 Fadam
 Faden
 Falbel
 Fane
 Fasanerfeder
 Fausthandschuh
 Faustling
 Feder

Feh	heerpauke
Fettschwanzschaf	hellviolet
Feuerwiesel	Hemd
Filz	Hemde
Filzglocke	Hemidi
Filztuch	Hentzen
Flachs	Hermelin
Flahs	Heroldsrock
Fleckenskunk	Herrenhut
Flehtan	heuke
flieder	himmelblau
Flitter	Hosa
Florentinerhut	Hosen
Fries	Hosenrock
Fuchs	hūba
Fuchsie	hulle
Futter	Huot
Fütterung	Hut
gansbauch	Hutband
Gaze	Hutfutter
geknauffen kogeln	Hutkopf
gelb	inderlins
Geschützlafette	Indigoblau
gestaltrock	Juchten
Gimma	Jugendstil satin
gimme	Juwel
Gingang	Kambrik
giwāti	Kamelhaar
glocken	Kamfhandschuhe
Gollier	Kanin
Grain	kanonenstiefel
grau	Kapuze
grober Wollstoff	Kardiert
grobes Wollzeug	karmesin
Guanako	karminrot
gugel	Kaschmir
Gürtel	kastanienbraun
Gurtil	Kattün
Haarnadel	kittel
Hachul	Klapphut
Hahnenfeder	kleiden
Halsband	kleider
Halsbinde	Kleiderrock
Halsbouc	kleidunge
Halsboug	kleinöt
Halsgolt	kleit
halshemd	klöppel
Halstuch	Knickebockers
Handschuh	Kniehosen
Hantschuoeh	Kniestrümpfe
Hantscuoh	Knopf
Har	Knopfloch
harris tweed	Knopflochblume
Hasenhaar	kohlschwartz
haube	Kokarde

Kolinsky	nādela
Kopftuch	nādele
Korsett	Nadelspitze
Krage	Nerz
Kragen	Nestel
Kräuseln	Nestila
Kravatte	Netzstickerei
Krawatte	nussbraun
Krempe	Ohr링
Krepp	olivfarbenig
Kreuzstich	Opossum
Krinoline	orangegeb
Kürass	Organdin
Kurze hose	organza
Lachen	osnaburg
Laibli	Overall
Lamm	Ozelot
Lange hose	Panther
lapa	Pantoffel
Lapin	Panzer
Lätzchen	parricides
Leder	pechschwartz
ledersen	Pelliz
Leibchen	Pelz
leibi	Persianer
Lein	Petit-gris
Leinen	pickelhaube
Leinwand	Pikee
lendener	Platner
Leopard	plissiert
Lintrock	pluderhose
Litze	Prinzesskleid
Lochstickerei	Puffärmel
Luchs	puffjacke
malvenfarbenig	Pullover
Mantal	Pulswärmer
Mantel	Pumphose
Marabu	purpurfarben
Marder	purpurrot
Matrosenanzug	reitrocke
Maulwurf	rennrocklein
Mauwiesel	riese
melone	ritterhute
Menni	Roc
Messgewand	Rock
Messrock	Rohseide
Minirock	Ross
Moiréside	rot
Mönchskappe	Rüschen
Mongolia	Rüstung
Murmeltier	Samt
mütze	Samt gerippt
Nachtgewand	Sandale
Nachthemd	Satin
Nadel	Saum

Schafpelz	Steppnaht
Schaller	Stickereiapplikation
schappel	Stiefel
schecke	Stiefelette
scheckenrock	Stielstich
Scheitelstück	Stiful
Schiffchenspitze	Stival
schir	stof
Schirm	Stoffhut
Schlafanzug	Strampelhose
Schlafenzug	Straussfeder
Schlapp Hut	Strohhut
Schleier	Strumpf
Schleife	Strumpfhalter
Schlips	Strumpfhosen
Schneider	Taft
Schnupftuch	tappert
Schnurrstich	Tasche
Schornsteinkappe	Taschentuch
Schottenröckchen	Tibetisches Lamm
Schottenstoff	Träger
Schrötoere	trappers
Schuh	trapphant
Schuoeh	Traue
Schürze	Trauring
Schürze	Tresse
Schurze	Trikot
Schutzhelm	Troddelchen
schwartz	Tropenhelm
scrötari	Tuch
Scuoh	tunika
Seehund	Tuoch
Seide	Tuoh
sendelbinde	Überschuh
serih	Unterrock
sida	Vadem
Side	Vatermörder
siglat	Venediger Spitze
silecho	Vermummung
silesia	Vielfraß
Sleier	vierspitzige Faltung
Sloier	Vigogne
smaragdfarben	Vilz
smaragdgrün	Vlahs
Socke	Wachstuch
Sonnenschirm	wammes
sorket	Wams
Spazierstock	wappenrock
spenel	Waschbär
Spinula	wāt
Spitze	wäten
staubfarbig	Weicher Hut
Stecknadel	Weisstickerei
stecknölde	Wendelring
Steinmarder	werien

Weste
Windhaube
woeten
Wolla
Wolle

Ziertaschentuch
Zobel
Zopfzeit
Zwickel
Zylinder

GHANA

adaabo
adinkra cloth
adjagba beads
akambo
akwaba doll
asinan
atataakoro
awondwa
batakari
birisi
birisii
cifatten
fufuo

fugu
fututam
fuubu
hyire
kente cloth
kobene
kobene cloth
kokoo
kuntunkuni
kwasida adinkera
nsaduaso
okana
tuutum

GREECE

adzalotí
ajári
ákna
aladzás
alaménes
álises
amalia
anterí
arápis
arfanítica
asimójórdano
áspri
asprocéndi
bála
barbúli
baréza
béla
béledzik
bersáña
betúnici
béza
bezelitsa
bibíla
bibizári
bidémña
birbíla
bolia
brezekouki
brezikúci

brissimi
brumánika
bubúces
búles
bulla
búloma
bústos
buzáña
caissia
capash
carabitina
causia
ceryphalos
cestus
chiton
chlaine
chlamus
chlamydon
chlamys
chloene
coccum
cordoni
cothurnes
Crete lace
diphthera
diplax
diploidion
djéli
doric chiton

dríli	kamizóla
dulamás	kápa
dulápi	kapitsáli
dulbén	kaplamás
dzákos	karfitsa
exomia	kasináci
exomide	katasárci
facóli	kátça
fandaráca	katifés
faxiolion	kato manikia
félpa	kaváði
filati	kazázis
fitili	klídja
flokati	klimatáca
flóra	klistó jiléci
fóci	klonári
foundi	kna
frúta	kólan
fterotó	kolaristó
fukás	kolobium
fúndes	kolobus
fúndi	kolonáto
fúndítses	kolpos
fústa	kombologion
fustanéles	kondó
fustanella	kopseró
fúta	kósula
gólfí	kremezi
gríza	krósça
gurgurlya	krupáca
guzjók	kselitsi
himation	ksoulia
ibrisimidzís	kyne
Ionic chiton	lacerna
itsembéri	lamouxa
jeléci	lazouri
jíros	lazúrja
jordáni	linon
jortiní fortescá	logia
júrda	lustríña
kabrí	maístra
káçes	mandiléño
kadémi	mandili
kakorízika	manicísco
kalathaki	manikéttia
kalíca	mesofori
kalikia	messaria
kalimáfkia	méstia
kalómala	misofori
kalpáki	monétra
kaltsá	náplitsi
kaltsoskúti	nificí forescá
kaltsovelónes	nimbus
kambánes	olójémiti

páfti	sigúni
paison	siniki
panaúla	skúña
Panovraki	soccus
papanaky	soco
pasoúmia	socq
patatúka	sphendome
patúnes	stephane
peplos	stephanie
peplos chiton	stithópano
perizoma	strophion
petasos	strophium
petassos	súfres
petasus	syrma
petroméni	taenia
pharos	Taxíria
phrygian bonnet	tebenna
pilos	tellex
piryiellya	theke
pistres	tholia
pliakthi	trahilia
podhiá	tribon
pójas	tsangia
porfira	tsaxínia
pósta	tselévo
pothia	tsembéri
poukamiso	tsípes
poungí	tsitseróna
poustopómniko	tsupári
poutouri	tsupráci
pristídha	tsurápe
próstena	tzakos
ráli	vachóris
rizá	velonísça
rizarato	vézane
rutí	vitses
saccus	vraka
sajás	vulotó
sakkos	yiordani
sandalium	yunatárja
sayiaki	záyres
scamato	zona
scépa	zoni
seiméniko	zoster
sigouni	

GREENLAND

amant

bearskin pants

GUATEMALAalgodón
alpargataanaku
ascanta

aswashka	lana
atole	lanzadera
awana	lejfa
azul	llautu
balones	lustrina
banco	luto huipil
baño reservado	mama chumbi
batz	manilla
bayeta	manta
blanco	maxtli
blusa	medias
caite	merino
calum labrada	millma sumbru
calzón	morado
camisa	morga
camiseta	ñañaca
capisayo	ñañaka
capixaij	nima-pot
capixay	palito
capote	pana
cardador	pañó
chachal	pantalones rajados
chaquira	pasamanos
chuku	perla
chumbi	perraje
ch'ús pa	perreje o tapado
codiarte	pedra de añil
colorado	ponchito
corte	poncho tiñiska
cot	poncho tintoridao
cuenta	pot
cumbe	puka
cumbe camentera	randa
cuyuscate	raxete
desborrador	rebozo
envuelto	redil
espuelas	refajo envuelto
espuma	refajos
fachalina	refajos plegados
faja	rodillera
gabán	ruwana
gavacha	sábana
guashmi	sandalias
hilador	sarta
hilar	seda
huipil	seda floja
huso	sedalina
ixcaco	shimba
jaspé	sobre pantalón
jaspeado	sobrepantalón rajado
jiquillite	sortixa
kálluwa	soyacal
kapishay	suyacal
killu	taffetán
kushma	taffetane

tapiz
tejedor
tejer
tejido
telar de otale
teñir
terciopelo
tinaku azul
tiñiska
tinte
tintoriado
tinturar
tinturero

HAUSA

alkilla
da-n-katanga
fessagida
godo

HEBREW

arba kanphoth
kittel
kraspeda
oya
peoth

HOLLAND

acetaat
agaat
akertjes
albe
amethist
armband
azuren
azuur
babysokje
badstof
bakkebaarden
balein
band
baret
barras
batist
bead lace
bedelarmband
bedrukt katoen
bedrukte katoenen stof
beenwindsel
beuk

tocoyales
turno
tzut
tzute
tzutes
urdimbre
vindi
walka
wara
wawa chumbi
yakulla
zuyacal

zelluuami
zenne
zenne alffowa

sarbal
tallith
tallith katan
tephillin
tsithsith

beurs
blauw
blauwe duffel
boershabijt
bokshandschoen
bont
borduurwol
borst
borstplaat
borstrok
bortspeld
bouwen
bragoenen
bril
broche
broek
broekrok
brokaat
bruin
buis
bukskin
bustehouder

camee	halsketting
clock-mutch	halslijn
collier	halsneusdoek
coltrui	halssieraad
damast	halssnoer
dameslarrje	handboei
damesmantel	handschoen
das	hansworst
degenkoppel	haren stof
degenstok	hemd
dekmantel	hemelsblauw
donkerblauw	hermelijn
dop	hertevel
draad	hoed
dreumelthoelje	hoedeband
duikerpak	hoepelrok
dunne ochtendjas	hofkledij
Dutch cap	hoge hoed
een broek	hoge laars
fardegalijn	hoge toneelschoen
fijne	hoge zijden
fijne punt	Holland cloth
floddermuts	hoofdband
fluweel	hoofddoek
foulard	hoofdtoi
fries	houtje-touwtje-jas
frontje	huif
fustein	ijzergrauw
gaas	Italiaans stro
galon	japon
gebauw	jas
gebreed of geweven ondergoed	jaspand
gebreed vest	jekkertje
gebreide muts	juk
geel	juweel
geer	juwelen
geklede jas	kaap
gesteven overhemb	kaasdoek
gestreepte of geruite katoenen stof	kaki
gitzwart	kalotje
glazendoek	kamerjas
gordel	kant
goud	kap
goudbruin	kapsel
gouden	karmijn
granaat	karmozijnrood
grijs	kasacken
grijs blauw	kasjmier
groen	kastanjebruin
grof weefsel	katoen
gymschoentjes	katoenfluweel
haakwerk	kersrood
haarspeld	kiel
halsboord	kinderbroekje
halsdoek	kinderschort

kleeden	minirok
kleederen	mocassin
kleedermaker	moesje
kleeding	molton
kleinood	monnikskap
kletje	monty-coat
klier	mouw
klompen	mutsje
klos	naald
knevel	naaldhak
kniebroek	nachtjapon
knijpbril	nachttabbaert
knipmuts	namaakbusten
knol	neerstick
knoop	nestel
knoopsgat	neteldoek
knop	ochtendjas
knopехаак	omslagdoekje
kobaltblauw	ondergoed
kolder	onderriem
koorhemd	onderzieltje
kopplak	onechte juwelen
korset	ongebleekte Chinese zijde
kort wollen jasje	oogschaduw
korte	oogscherm
korte pruik	opperkleed
kostbaarheden	oranje
kostuum	ouderwetse vrouwemuts
kous	overhemb
kraag	overschoen
kroplap	paardestaart
krul	paars
krulletje	paklinnen
kuitbroek	pandjesjas
kuras	pantoffel
laars	pantserhandschoen
laken	paraplu
leder	parel
lelieblank	perzikbloesemkleurig
lichtbruin	pet
lightgroen	pijjecker
lijf	plooi
lijfje	pofbroek
lijnwaad	poffer
lila	popeline
linnen	portefraes
lint	pruik
losse japon	purper
lovertje	purpuren
manchester	regenjas
manchetknoop	ribfluweel
mantel	rijnsteen
mantille	ringetje
marineblauw	ritssluiting
merinos	robijn

rok	tabbaard
roklengte	tabbaert
rood	tabberd
roodbruin	tabijn
rooskleurig	tafzijde
rozenkrans	tas van de Hooglanders
ruirock	tochtlatten
sabeldier	toer
saffier	toneelkijker
sandaal	toog
satijn	tropenhelm
satinet	trouwing
schapevel	tuichje
scharlaken	tuithoed
scheenplaten	tulband
schoen	tule
schoenveter	tunica
short	tuniek
schorteband	uilebril
Schotse baret	vilt
Schotse Hooglanders	visscherspij
Schotse muts	vlas
Schotse omslagdoek	vlieger
schoudermantel	voering
schoudertas	voorschoot
schuifspeldje	wambuis
shoen	wandelcostuum
siglatoen	wandelstok
sits	want
sjaal	wapenrusting
sjako	wasdoek
slaapmuts	wentke
slabbetje	werkbroek of overall van stevig katoen
slobkousen	werkpak
sluier	wijde kniebroek
smaragd	wit
snor	witte
sok	wol
sokophouder	wollen goederen
soort bergkristal	wollen mousseline
soort rijbroek	wollen stof
sortie	zak
spang	zakdoek
speld	zakkengoed
sportcolbert	zakkenlinnen
sportjasje	zalmkleurig
sportpantalon	zeemleer
steutelreecx	zegelring
stevige schoen	zelfkant
stijf linnen	zijde
stippels	zijden japon of toga
stola	zoeaaf
strandschoenen	zonder schouderbandjes
strokleurig	zonnebril
superplie	zonnebruin

zonnenscherm
zwanedons
zwart

zwarte
zwempak

HUNGARY

aba-posztó
aratóbocskor
attila
azur
bagazia
bekecs
bikla
bocskor
bögatya
bogazie
bujka
bunda
cepök
chepeneag
cifraszür
conda
csepesz
csispkèsköttö
cuha
daku
darázsolás
daróc
derekas ing
dulángle
epingeaua
félkabát
füdzö
gallér-szür
gatyá
gatyamadzag
guba
guna
gunia
gunoberonicia
gyolcs
gyolocsfersling
gyöngyös bokréta
haiduk
haraszt
harisnya
hondorgo
Hungarian embroidery
imurluc
ipingea
ipingeaua
karazia
keményszárú csizma
kepen'
kepenek

kodmen
ködmön
kopeniak
köpönyeg
koteny
kötö
kocsók
kurti
kusljak
laggosszaru csizma
lajbi
mejrevalo
mellrevaló
musui
muszuj
nyakas szür
pamutos vaszón
pántlikaskökö
párta
pendely
priccses nadrág
puhaszárú csizma
rékli
rokk
sakma
saru
shajak
siguni
skrlet
suba
sukno
surc
süveg
szük gatyá
szür
szür-kabát
szürke
tshapan
tshoga
tuszo
váll
vastagkabát
virágozás
xhurdine
xhyrdin
zeke
zsáknadrág
zywr

IBIBIO

okuru

IBOasisa
egeni bitteokara
onuga**ICELAND**hringofinn serkr
hufá
hupéIceland wool
skinnsaum**INDIA**aaca
aal
aar
'abā
ābbasi
abe
ab-i-hawa
ab-i-rawan
Abocchnai
abrasam
achchhadanaka
achkan
ackhan
adai
adana
adati
addhacina
adhivasa
adhivikartana
adhotari
adhranga
afshan
agala
agihila
agun-pat sari
ahaddha
ahata tantrika
ahinvala
ajarakh
ajina
ajina yajnopavita
akalpa
akathorasbhagarvakomala
akhi laj
aksun
alalaballee
alaka
ālamgīrī
ālamjarī
Alampasand
alankara
albagcā
albangala
alcah
alchah
alfi
alkhalak
alkhaliq
alleja
alliballi
allieballie
ambara
ambari
ambohai
ammana
amsuka
amsu-patta
amsuyam
amuva
anahata
anga
angada
angarkha
angarkhi
angavastra
angi
angia
anrakhâs
angulia
anguliya
anguliyaka

anguri	bakhrama
angūthī	balaba
anhaho	bālābandī
antaravasaka	bali
antariya	baluchar
apavartaka	bana
aprapadina	banafsai
arak-chin	banat
araluck	band-gale-kā-coat
ardhaguchchha	bandhana-krtsna
ardhamanavaka	bandhani
ardhi laj	bandhej
ardhoruka	bandi
arghwani	bāndiā angarkhā
arhi	bandvai gujarati
ari	Bangalore cap
arokah	bangle
arsi	banyan
ashasana	barani
asli	barasi
asmani	bard
asparsanumeya	bari
astar	barjura
ata	barros miudas
atka	bashlyk
ati	bāzūband
atlas	bearams
atlas khasu	beatelle
atlas silk	beattillia
atshi	bebedi
aupakaksiki	beiramee
aupakasaki	bengal
aurna	bengal stripes
ava cotton	beram
avaghataka	beronis
avagraha	betteela
avagunthana	beur
avasakthika	bhaga
avika	bhagawān
badami	bhagela
badan	bhairnavasani
badara	Bharryā-cap
badhani	bhrameraka
badiyān	bihari
badshah pasand	bili javali
bafta	bina
bagalbandi	bindi
bagh	birinji
bahirivasani	bokani
bahu	bolgar
bairam	boloya
bairami	bordāra pyjamā
baizi	borgal
baju	boteh
baka	Buddun khas

bukhani	chana-chani
bulbulchasm	chanbagala
bulgar	chandarvo
bulgara cira	chandataka
bulger	chandlo
bulghar	chandtara
bullgarry	chaniyo
bundi	channavira
buta	chapkan
buti	chappals
butti	charan dharan
byatilha	charanalankara
byramee	charka
byrampaut	charkha
byrams	chatta
byramy	chattra
cādar	chāubwalī jootī
cakresvari	chaugoshia
calanaka	chauri
calani	chela
calanika	cherryderry
calavia	chhint
camacaa	chicken
camall	chickenwalla
cambaia	chicon
cambali	chikan
cambay	chillo
cambaye	chiphullani
cambja	china cola
cambolim	china patta
camlee	chinacholaka
cammaka	chite
cammakara	chitika
cammocca	chitragupita
camoca	choga
camocato	choggā
candakanta	cholaka
candanhār	cholana
candataka	choli
candramā	chope
carana	chorni
carmakt	chuda
catto	chudamani
catula	chuddah
caubagalā	chuddar
cchipas	chudder
cela	chuga
chadidāra sādī	chugha
chaila	chunadi
chakva chir	chunari
chakvidar	chundadi
chalana	chunnat
chalanika	chupkun
chamelia	churna-kuntala
champai	churridah

chutki	devadusa
cihrai	devagiru
cillāwālī	devanga
cina	devanga-cira
cinamsuka	dhablo
cini	dhammilia
cīra	dhanak
citra-kapardaka	dhanush
citravastra	dhardi
cittalam	dharmasastra
coda	dhautakanseya
cogā	dhautapatta
cokar	dhautavata
cola	dhile paenche
colaka	dhota-patta
coli	dhotar
comboy	dhotara
comley	dhotee
coramo	dhoti
coranā	dhumani
corano	dhumarai
corso	dibahae cin
cossas	didjee
cowbandi	dilbahar
cuamani	dimity
cūdidār	dindilliam
culgah	dirge
culgee	dirzee
cumbly	divyasudha
cumly	docease
cummul	dooputty
cundad	dopairi
cunnī	dopatta
cuppalium	dorea
cutar	dori
dacca muslin	doria
dadhikali	doriya
dadiyā	doshala
daglā	doshāllā
danda	dosooty
dandaprakara	do-suta
daniyu	do-suti
darpana	doti
darzi	drapi
dasa	dudhai kanjai
dastar	dudhia khaki
dastar boongga	dukula
dastar khana	dukulottariya
dauni	dunniattham
dehri	dupattā
deogir	dusa
deriband	dusya
derries	dvipadi
desero	ekavali
desvadusya	ekaveni

elatch	gul-e-anar
elatcha	gule-baqli
fakhtai	gulenar
farajiyat	gul-i-sarrai
fargal	gulpumbah
fargī	gunji
farrukhshāh	gurnakuntala
ferozai	guzzy
firozi	habassie
gabā	haldi
gacchakā-kī-turrī	hamsa
gach	hamsa mithuna
gadar	hamsa-chihna-dukula-vana
gaghra	hamsakah
gahra gulabi	hans
gajajin	har
gajavadi	hara
gajipali	harasekhara
gamcha	haravsti
gandhaki	harayasti
gangasagara	haryani
gangetic	hastāvali
garbbhasutra	hasti
garchola	hatakape
garha	hathisondeka
gātrikāgranthi	heer
gaunaka	hema-netrapata
genthulla	hemasutra
geru	hemavaikaksha
ghaggharo	himru
ghaghara	hiranya
ghagra	hiranyan atkan
ghagri	hiranya-sraj
gharacholoo	hirivastra
gharara	honkar-ki-kalangi
ghararas	ihenga
gharcholu	ijara
ghughi	ijarbund
ghunghut	indhoni
ghungru	India muslin
ghutanna	India shawl
gilaharā	India silk
gindhuam	indrachchhanda
gomeda lugadu	izar
gorocana	izār baftā
goshpech	izaree
gota	jadara
govillam	jahanaroho
graiveyaka	jalaka
guchccha	jalika
gudia	jāmā
guinea cloth	jāmā chakmān
guj	jāmāah
gulbadan	jamawar
gulbi	jamdani

jamewar	kalandari
jamiwar	kala-pat sari
janghia	kalasakha
jarajari	kalavadi
jarbā	kalavuka
jari	kalidar pyjama
jastai	kalpush
jata-bhara	kamakha
jata-mukuta	kamalaharitamchaya
jhaggā	kamalaveli
jhalar	kamandha
jhamaratali	kamarband
jhanbartali	kambal
jhangias	kambala
jhulwa	kambalaghana
jhuna	kāmdānī
jhuni	kameez
jigari	kamiz
jigha	kamkha
jimi	kamkhab
jimiki	kamkho
jirnavastra	kamkhwab
jootī	kamrukhi
jors	kamzar
joshan	kanakakamalahkarna
jullaha	kanakakirita
jungle khassa	kanakaneyura
kaacha	kancala
kaachadi	kanca-pat sari
kabā	kanchali
kabaa	kanchanakumkumakambalanam
kabari bandha	kanchi
kācali	kanchli
kācavo	kanchuka
kach	kanchulika
kachcha	kancis
kaci	kancuka
kaciyau pitha	kancuyao
kadā	kangan
kadali-garbha	kangha
kadigi	kanjai
kadillam	kankan
kafuri	kanseya
kageyapatte	kantha
kahi	kanthamala
kaisika	kanthī
kaj kulah	kantopa
kājaliyā	kapaladharina
kaksha	kaparda
kakshyabandha	kapasi
kalabaku	kapdu
kalabattu	kapuraveli
kalabattun	kapurnur
kalakamsuka	kara
kalam	karayari

kardhani	khasata
karigar	khatwa
karnabharana	khazz
karnabhusana	kheenkaub
karnapura	khemkaub
karnavalaya	khila
karnika	khilat
karnotkilaka	khinkhwab
karnphul	khirkidar
karpasa	khirki-dar-pagri
karpata	khirodaka
karppura-tilaka	khopa
kasaya	khuri
kaseyyaka	khusulka
kasiam	kila
kasida	kimkhab
kasni	kimkhwab
kasturia	kināri
kasturiya	kincob
kasumbi	kingcob
kasumbo	kinham
kasuti	kinkhab
katab	kinkini
kataka	kippe-sole
katana jhuna	kirita
katikinari	kirita-mukuta
katisutra	Kirmees
katitra	kirpas
kattan	kitsol
kaupin	kittasol
kauseya	kittasole
kauseyaka	kittesaw
kaushambha	kittisal
kausheya	kittsol
kausumbha	kittysol
kawakī	kittysoll
kayabandh	kitysol
kediyun	kochi
keorai	koksya
keriya	komānam
kes	konam
kesapasa	kopin
kesariya	kosa
kesg'han	kotai
keshghan	koyava
ketesal	krimija
kettysol	kripani
keyura	Kshauna
khaddar	kshouma
khadi	ksirodaka
khadi lehnga	kudtā
khajalia	kulah
khapusa	kulahā
kharma	kulahī
kharwa	kulgie

kumbi	makarika
kumkuma	makhi
kunba	mālā
kundala	mālāband
kundalas	malai
kuppasam	malamala sahi
kurira	malausiu
kurpasaka	malir
kurpasika	malle-molle
kurta	malmal
kurta pyjama	malya
kurti	mamoodie
kusabha	manasasa
kusti	manavaka
kusulaka	manchira
kutapa	mandā paradiyā
kutchi bharat	mandalia
kuttan	mandel
kuvala	mandil
kuvinda	mangamelai
labaada	mangulsutra
labādā	mani
ladva	mani nupura
lah	mani-karnika
lahariyo	mani-kundala
lahasyo	maninupura
lahra patora	manivalaya
laj kadvu	manjira
laj karvu	marakatajadara
laka	mashi
lal	mashru sha'ri
lalatantuja	masla
lalatika	mauktika alankara
langar	mauli
langooty	mauli bandha
langoti	mauli mani
languti	mayau
lauhitaka	mayūrankanthiā
leheria	meghadambara
lehnga	megha-udumbara
lhani	mekhala
long-drawers	mirchal
lovadi	mirjāi
lugadoo	mirya
lungi	misaru
macchavalaka	misri
maddavina	misru
madras	mochi
madvia	mocota
mahadhana	mojdī
mahimudisahi	molochine
mahmudi	monache
mahyu-salu	mooree
majithi	moorie
makabala	morchal

mosolin	nicola
mothadā	nicula
moti	nihsvasaharya
motia	nīlāmbārī
moticuri tamaru	nilaniradanicola
motiya	nilapatora
mousceline	nilavata
mubaf	nillae
muddi	niluhura
mudrika	nimā
muduveya javali	nimtanah
muga	nirangi
muibaf	nirmokinam
mukhta	nirnejaka
muktajala	nirya
muktavali	nisara
muktika-hara	nishka
mukut	niska
mukuta	nitambavastra
mulmul	nivasana
mulmul khas	nivi
mulmull	nivi bandha
mumavadi	nukkadar
mundasa	nula
mundash	numbda
mundāsi	numda
muraja	nummud
murassa-jadau	numna
murchal	numud
murkī	nunda
mushajjar	nupura
mushru	nūr-ī-bādlā
musqin	nurki
mussolen	nut
mussolo	opasa
nada	orhna
naemet	ormesine
nagarā	otu
nainsook	paaneter
nainsukh	pachedī
naka	pada
naksatramala	pada-bandhati
nakshi kantha	padamsuka
namda	padapatra
nam-king	padigunthima
narangi	padiniansanam
narmma-haripha	paduka
nasta	padukakrt
nastalik	padura
nath	paencha
nati	pāg
natiyo	pagarakhā
netra	pagari
neura	pagdī
nibi	paghadi

pagote	patta
pāgrā	pattabandha
pagri	pattadukula
pag-sankla	pattahari
paهران	pattala
pahuñchi	pattamsuka
paiafzar	pattamsuya
paimak	patti
pairan	pattika
pajani	pattu
paklari	patzeb
palang posh	pecā
palempore	pejar
palla	pelanu vastu
pallav	penang
palpulana	percaula
pancauna	percollae
pancavarnapadi	percolle
pance	pesa
pañchaphalaka	pesas
pandva	peshgir
pane	peshwas
paneter	phada
pantadoe	phāgniā
paran	phalaka
paravalia	phalaka hara
pardo	phalaka valaya
parevau pata	phanatopa
parihasta	phatoi
parikara	phatui
parivesa	phenta
parkala	phentā Mohammadi
parmnaram	pheran
parniyan	pheta
paryanka	phetia
paryastika	pheto
pāsābandhi kediū	phiren
pasuāj	phubati
pasvāj	phul gulabi
pat gat	phulam
pata	phulkari
pataccara	phulphagarno ghaghro
patalani	phutā lugā
pataniya sacopa	phutadu
pata-pallavah	piazi
patka	picaranga pāgadi
patola	picaranga peco
patolaka	pichodī
patolla	piliyā
patolo	pīlo
patorī	pimpalia
patrakarnika	pinasco
patrona	pinga
patrorra	pintado
pat-sari	pintadoe

pinthadoe	raju
piskalaka	raktambara
pistai	raktani
pistak	rallaka
pitambara cadara	rampoor-chuddar
pomaco	rang
pomchā	rangi
ponchiyā	rankava
popatiya	rankavapata
porkhani	rasana
posteen	rasimal
posten	ratna
postin	ratnajali
poti	ratnakambala
pottala	ratnangulia
pracchadapata	ratnapariksha
prachchhada	ratnavali
praghata	ratnodgrathi tottariyam
pramana-krtsna	rawā
prapadina	razai
pratidhi	rendi
pratigraha	rocana
pratinivasana	roghan
pravara	rong
pravatra	roundel
praveni	rozye
prokandaka	ruchika
puckery	rūmāl
pugaree	rumala
puggaree	rundell
puggerie	rupehri
puggree	rupya
purdah	sabz moongia
puri	sadarā
puriya	sadaraa
puspapatta	sadi
pustin	sadlo
putalya	safa
qababand	safed
qadar	sagiya guakari
qatifah-i-purbi	sahuli
qirmizi	saider
qubā	sairpaich
quitasol	sakala
quitta soll	sakallat
quittesol	saktapar
radhanagri	salampe
rafugar	salara
rafugari	salari
raiglin	salembaree
raing	salempoory
rajai	salempora
rajaka	salempore
rajapatta	salempury
rajata	salim shahī

sallo	sethi
salmā-sitārā	sevani
sālū	shabnam
salūkā	shah ajidah
salura	shahab
salwar	shahajidah
salwar-kameez	shamla
samaksika	sharbati
sambhal	sherwani
samghati	shimla
sana	shirastra
sanasati	shirastra jala
sanbaf	shireenbaf
sandali	shirinbaf
sangati	shirvani
sanghati	shisha
sangi	shubnam
sania	shumzil
sani-gani	sic
sanjharavau	sica-sicaya
sankha	sic-sik
sankhavalaya	sihrang
sankla	sikhamani
sannaha	sikhandaka
santipur cloth	silahati
sanubapha	ilai
saptaki	sindu
sar	sirastrana
saraga	sire
saranala	siree
saree	sirinbaf
sari	siring
sarkandai	siropāu
sarpech	sirotharapattika
satasutra	sirpeach
satavalika	sirsa kataha
satin sultan	sirsaka
satlara	sirshad
satlari	sirsobha
satthaka	sitapuri
satula	sitara
saula	skandakarani
sausani	sola topi
sauvarnapatta	sonehri
savadi copacchudahu	sonkoli cap
sebki	soosey
seerband	soosie
seershaud	sopanaka
sehan	sosni
sela	soudagir
selari	sraja
seragu	sribapha
serai topi	sringa
serpeych	srnkhalika
serribaf	stanamsuka

stavarakā	talepā
stavrak	talepaga
stupa	tali
sublom	talika
subnom	talūqdari cap
sucelaka	tamra
suchi	tanasukha
suci	tangalia
sucihastah	tanjeeb
sucisona	tanjib
sucisutra	tantra
suclat	tantu
suddha-ekavali	tanutra
suddhaota	tanzeb
sukhumasuttani	tarahara
śukla dhardā	taralapatibandha
suklatin	tarangaka
suklutun	tarbuzi
śunthiā	tarpya
supha-kamkha	tāsile
surabhi	tassar
surah	tatbandpuri
suravarā	tawar
surmai	telia rumal
surpaish	terzi
surubuli	thanapatta
survāla	thirmā
susae	tilari
susi	tilavasa
suthila	tini
sutra	tinsel printing
sutradharah	tiraz band
sutrahara	tirchha
suvarna	tirita
suvarnapadi	tirodhana
suvasana	tittirapattika
suvasas	toda
svasthana	topee
svechchhitika	topi
svetacinamsuka	topiwala
svityancali	toran
swadeshi	toruphulli
swamy jewelry	trikarnas
tabrizi	triphala
tafailah	triveni
tafta	trrsa
taj	tulakoti
tajehbaf	tulapansi
tajvu	tulapunnika
takan	tumana
takaschiya	tundikeri
takauchiyah	tunnavaya
talapaga	tupy
talavantika	turra
talee	turrah

turrā-i-mārwadī	vangala
turri	varabana
turro	varasi
turudam	varna-krtsna
tus	varsikasatika
tutki	varti
udbandha	varvana
umavadi	vasa
unnabi	vasas
unnatasikharavestana	vashti
upanah	vastra
upanat	vastragrantha
uparanī	vastrañchala
uparanū	vati
uparivastra	vaturinapada
uparna	vavr
upasampanna	vaya
upasamvyana	vedla
upasirsaka	vegachiya
upavasana	veman
upavastra	veni
upavita	vesh
urasala	vestana
urbāi	vesti
urna	vethaka
urna sutra	vettam
urumali	vibushana
ushnisa	vicitra
ushnisha	vihita kappasa
usnisa	vijayachchanda
uttarasanga	vijayantika
uttariya	viramo
vadhuya	vitha
vadkyu	vyalapanktirmañjari
vaga	warak
vagho	yantraka
vahitha	yapanji
vahitika	yar pariahan
vaijayantika	yashti
vaikaksaki	yasti
vaikaksha	zaituni
vajramsuka	zamurradi
vakala	zardozi
valaya	zari
valkala	zarrin
vanadana	zerbaft
vanakara	

INDONESIA

baju	batik
baju kurung	blangkon
baju panjang	bunga bau
balusu	cermuk
basta cloth	dali dali

disissik
 dodo
 dodot
 double ikat
 fuya
 gallang
 geringsing
 grinsing
 hijo marstiogutoguan
 hingghi
 hohos
 ikat
 irengan
 kain
 kain panjang
 kamben cerik
 kandaure
 kebaya
 kepala
 khombu
 koffo
 kombu
 krambuno
 kupiah
 lau
 lemba
 lembe
 lurik
 manik ata
 manik barata
 manik bura bura
 manik kalaa'
 manik sekke'
 manik tai anda'
 manik tinggi
 pagi-sore
 palepai
 patondon
 pio borong
 plangi
 rara

IRAN

arqalix
 bagdad wool
 çabat
 çargat
 chaddar
 chitta
 çuga
 darpe
 dastmal
 dhoti

sambu' bongi
 saput
 sarassang
 sarong
 sarong billá
 sarong kadojo
 sarong kaledo
 sarong lambing
 sarong lombok
 sarong pakolong
 sassang
 selendang
 sepu'
 singep
 sissin kara
 slendang
 soga
 songket
 stagen
 sulo bannang
 surjan
 talabo
 talede
 tali bate'
 tali katarrung
 tali pakkaridi'
 tali tarrung
 tampan
 tapis
 tatibin
 tau
 tjap
 tjindai
 tora-tora
 tulis
 tumpal
 tusuk
 ulos godang
 ulos lobu-lobu
 ulos suri-suri
 umpal

ghava-ye zananeh
 iç tuman
 jiqa
 kamarband
 kawa
 klaw-i jnan
 klaw-i pyawan
 koynek
 kras
 kulah

kulah-e kordi
 musa
 panba
 paridhana
 peç
 pirahan
 pirahan-e zananeh
 pistent
 qulaqça

rank
 salteh
 sancaq
 sowlar
 tuman
 üst tuman
 uttariya
 yagliq

IRAQ

dish dasha
 farous
 hashimi

jarrawiyah
 yatshmagh
 zaboön

IRELAND

adagan
 aerdhaite
 agait
 aigeallan
 aigilean
 ailbheag airgid
 ailbheag cluais
 ailbheagan
 àilleag
 aincis
 āinne
 airmchrios
 aision
 ametist
 amhcha
 amlag
 anart garbh
 angadh
 aodach solus
 aodach tiusail
 aparán
 aparsaig
 aprūn
 babag
 baban
 babhaid
 bāin-dearg
 bairēad
 balbriggan
 balg
 balgan
 balg-bannaig
 balg-thional
 ball
 ball-serice
 baltaich

bàn
 bundle
 bundle linen
 bān-gheal
 bann-bhràghad
 bann-bhràighe
 bann-dùirn leine
 bann-muineal
 barraighin
 basc
 bath-throid
 bēabhar
 beannag
 beul-a-theach
 bigean
 binnogue
 biorān
 biorraid
 boban
 boicionn
 boideachan
 boineid
 boineid bhall-ach
 boineid biorach
 boineid chath-dath
 boiseid
 boltrachan
 bōna
 borsa
 bòtuinn
 bracach
 bracaille
 bracan
 brāislēad
 bràist
 bràisteachan

braistich	caille
brakan	cailmhion
brannamh	cailmleid
bras-fhalt	caimmse
bras-ghruag	càin
brat	cainb
brat-dhearg	cainb-aodach
brayes	caipìn
breaban-deiridh	cairtidh
breaban-toisich	caisbheart
breacán	cais-chiabh
breac-liath	caisean-feusaig
breadeen	caisreag
breakan	calbhthas
breathnas	call
brēid	callaid
bréid	camag
bréid geal	camalag
bréid-bronn	canabhas
bréidín	canach
bréid-uchd	canaichean
brēit	carkanett
breug-chiabh	carranes
briosaid	carrickmacross lace
brioste	casag
brium	casag-mharcachd
brōc	casair
brōg	casōg
brōg-bhréid	cas-urladh
brōg-chalpach	ceadach
brōg-fhiodha	cealt
brogs	cealtar
broith	ceanna-bhrat
broithdheanta	ceann-aodach
broiudneireachd	ceann-bhàrr
brok	ceann-bhàrr eas-buig
bròn	ceann-bheart
bronnach	ceann-éideadh
brucag	ceara
bruinneadach	ceimhleag
buac	ceimh-mhileach
buaicean	ceimh-phion
buatais	céire
buidhe	ceòis
buidhe-bhan	ciabhag
buidhe-dhonn	ciabh-chasta
buidhe-ruadh	ciarsūr
buidhe-shoilleir	cias
buidh-liath	ciasan
builg	cinnteagan
cadadh	ciolar
cadās	ciotag
caddow	cirb
cadows	clabaran
caicmhe	clach-mhara

clann	crà-gheal
cleachd	crambaid
cleachdag	crèach
clearc	crìdhachan
cleòc	crios
cleòcan	criosan
cliabh	crios-ceangail
cliabhan-ceangail	crios-claidheimh
clōca	crioslachen
clòimh	crios-muineil
cluas-sheud	crios-pheilear
cnàimh-deud	crios-tarsainn
cnaipe	criss
cnap	crò snàthaid
cnapan-trusgaidh	cròchach
cneaball	crochag
cneap-tholl	crò-dhearg
coamery	croiméal
cobhrach	croisgileid
cohall	cronnt
cochlach	crubhas
cochull	crubhasg
coilēar	cruinneacan
coileir	crùn
coilichin	crùn-easbuig
coire	cruth-lachd
cōirighim	cuach-chiabh
còmhdach	cuach-fhalt
comh-dhualadh	cuaran
corcuir	cubhrag
corcur	cuille
corcurachd	cuircinn
coron	culaidh-aodaich
coron Muire	culaidh-bainnse
coron òir	culan
corr-léine	culpait
cosar	cumhais
còta	cùrainn
còta biorach dubh	cùrainn-chneas
cóta coirí	currac
còta de chadadh nam ball	curracag
còta-ban	cuth-bhàrr
còta-bhioran	cuth-bharran
còta-cathdath	deacaid
còta-craicinn	dealg
còta-fada	dealg-fhuilt
còta-gearr	dealg-gualainn
còta-glas	dearg
còta-goirid	deargan
còta-uisge	deirge
cotan	deise
còtan	deise-mharcachd
còt' -iochdair	delg
còt' -uachdair	dìllat
cotun	dlùth

donn	foil
donn laugh-na-h-éilde	foileid
donn-ghlas	foila
donn-uaine	for-bhrat
dornag	fo-ruadh
dorn-nasq	fuaigheal
dosan-banntraich	fūan
dreach-bhuidhe	fudag
dreas	fuiigheag
driubhlach	fuiliche
drògaid	fuilidh
droineach	gairgre
druin	garbh-chulaidh
dual	gartan
dualadh	geal
dubhach	geideal
dubh-bhuidhe	geolan
dubh-ghlas	giall-bhrat
dubh-ghorm	giogan
dugh-ruadh	giosān
duibleid	glas
duire	glasag-muineil
eabonach	glib
ēadach	glinne
ēaduighim	glùinean
earradh	goirridh
éideadh	goon lhiabbee
eobhrat	gorm
ētach	gorm-aotrom
ētim	gòrsaid
ētiuth	grant
fail	gré
faileach-an	gréis
failtean	gréiseadaireachd
fāinne	gréiseadh
fāinne-pòsaidh	gréis-obair
faitheam	grian-sgàil
fallaing	grian-sgàilean
falluing	grin
falt-dhealg	groilleach
fasgadan	guirmean
feilt	guiseid
feòil-dhaith te	gunachan
feòil-dhath	hata
ferenn	iall
feusag-bheòil	iallachrann
fial	iar
ficheall	iar-dhonn
filead	inar
finic	intuiger
fionnadh	ionar
flann	ionaradh
flannach	Irish crochet
flann-dhearg	Irish lace
fo-bhuidhe	Irish lawn

Irish linen	maolag
Irish poplin	maolas
Irish work	mattal
kerry cloak	meanaigean
laipeid	meanbh-ghàirdean
lāmann	miniceag
lāmhain	minicionn
lāmhainn	minicionn-laoigh
lāmhan	miotag
lamhas	mogan
lāmind	mogan briogais
lāsa	muince
lasdadh	muinead
leacadan	muinge
lēine	muintorc
léineag	mùtan
léine-aifrionn	nasgadh
léine-bhàn	nèapaicin anhaich
léine-chaol	nèapaicin pòca
léine-chròich	neas-nam-fuar-thirean
léine-sheacair	nos
léine-thuilinn	nuamhanair
léinteag	obair-ghréis
leis-bheart	obair-gréise
leis-bhrat	obair-shnàthaid
lēne	odhar
lenn	òir-chrios
lethar	oir-ghreus
leth-bhòt	oisionair
leth-ruadh	olann
leug	ollaodach
liagh-dhealg	òmar
liath	òr-bhann
liath ghorm	òrbhuidhe
liath-ghuirme	orchell
liath-phurpur	or-choilear
līn	ordnasc
linnseach	ósain
linnseach thrusaidh	osanachd
liocadan	paidirean
līon	painntin
lion-cinn	pàirt-dhathach
lóipíní	pannus sine grano
lorg-bheart	peallaid
loth	pealltag
lùireach	pèarluinn
lùireach leathair	peiteag
lùireach mhàilleach	peiteag-mhuinicheallach
luirg-bheairt	phalinges
lumman	pilus tinctus
màilleach	pluinneag
màilleag	pòca
mairtíní	prāiscīn
manag	prine
mantal	purpaidh

putan	snàthad
rachdan	snàthad
riabhach	snàthat
ribean	snàth-clòimhe
rocal	snàth-cuir
rocket	snàthe
ròibeag	snàth-fuaidhle
ròin	snàth-lìn
ròin-aodach	snàth-rìghailt
roinne-bhaidhe	snàth-sioda
ròinn-léine	sneachd-gheal
roisean	soilleir-dhonn
ròsach	spad-choisbheart
ruadh	speilp
ruadh-bhuidhe	spiochag
ruaithne	spleuchdan
ruga	spliùchan
russet	sraing
saffron shirt	sròin-eudach
sainre	staighinean
scuird	stalcadair
seileadach	starrs
seircean	stiog
seircin	stiom
seiric	stiomag
seod	stìom-amhaich
sèt	stìom-bhràghaid
sèt argait	stoca
seud-ghlasaidh	stocainn
sgaball	stocainnis
sgaileagan	stoic
sgàilean-uisge	streachlan
sgail-uisge	strilinn
sgala	striop
sgrog	sturraic
sgrogaid	sturraicean
sgrogan	stuth
sguain	sugar
sgùird	suggan
sgulair	tabbìnet
sgùman	tabinet
sìoda	taifeid
sìric	tàilliùr
sìta	taist
slapaireachd	teud-bhràghad
slat-rioghail	thicksets
slipèir	toban
smàrag	toll-cnaip
smigeadach	tonach
smiotag	topas
smugadair	traheen
smuig-aodach	triubhas
smuigeadach	triubhsair
snaim na banaraich	trius
snàth	troighthíní

truis-bhràghad
 trus
 trusgan
 trutag
 tuil-aodach
 tuillinn
 uaine
 uaine-donn
 uaine-dorcha
 uainicionn

ISLE OF MAN

carranes
 coamery
 coif cooil corran
 criss
 goon lhiabbee

ISRAEL

benayeq
 harir nabati

ITALY

a gomito
 a gozzo
 abiti
 abito da pantalone
 agnellino de Persia
 agnello
 ago
 almuzi
 alpagas
 alpargata
 alta moda
 anello
 anime
 appicciolato
 applicazione
 armadura del busto
 armatura
 arricciatura
 astrakan
 azzurro
 baccello di piselli
 bacchetta
 balza
 balzana
 balzo
 banda arriciata
 barrettino
 baschina

uchdach
 uchd-bheart
 uchd-chrios
 ula
 ulach
 ulchadh
 usgaraidh
 usgar-bhràghad
 usgar-mheur
 youghal

gorrym
 keear
 Manx plaid
 oashyr voynee
 oashyr-slobbagh

sawa 'id

basco
 baston con anima
 batista
 bautta
 bavaglio
 bavalla
 benda
 berettino
 berretto
 berretto alla marinara
 bersagliere
 berta
 biancherie dammaschinate
 bianchetto
 bianco
 bigio
 blusa
 blusante
 boccaccino
 bombasino
 bombetta
 borsa
 borsalino
 bottoni
 braccialetto
 bragetto
 brandistocchi
 bredon

broccato	confezione
brochetta	coppo
bruno	corazza
bruschino	corno
burano lace	corpetto
cachemire marguerite	corredo
calamatta	cors
calza	coru
calzamaglia	cosetto
calzatura	cotone
calzettoni	cotta de maglia
calzoni	cotta d'ecclesiastico
cambraia	cravatta
camicia	cremesino
camicia da donna	crespo
camicia rossa	crinolina
camiciuola	cuffia
cammello	cuoio
camocho	Cyprian gold
campanoni d'ori	damaschino
canavaccio	damasco
cannellato	dankalia capretto della
cappello	divolgatore
cappuccio	dogaline
cardato	dorso
carmagnole	drap o drapé
carminio	drapo
casco	droghette
casco coloniale	elmo di giostra
casentino	ermellini
casimiro	ermellino
castagnino	faglia
castorino	faina
castoro	falda o tesa
cavallino	faldia
cavalry	falpalà
chermisi	fasciatrella
chermisino	fazolo
chinchilla	fazzoletto
ciarpa de' Scozzesi	feltro
cintura	feluca
ciondolino	fermaglio
cioppa	ferraiuolo
cloche di feltro	fettuccia
coazzone	filetto
coccarda	fili tirati
cocuzzolo o cupola	filo
codini	fimbria
colbacco	finestrella
collana	fiocco
collare	flabells
colletto	Florentine hat
collo	foca
colori corozoso	fodera
conchiglie cipree	forcella

fregio
 frenello
 frontone de berretto
 fuine
 fuselli
 fustian anapes
 gabano
 gabbano
 galero
 gallone
 gamurra
 garanza
 garza
 gassa
 gatto civetta
 Genoa lace
 Genoa velvet
 Genoese embroidery
 gherone
 ghiottone
 ghirlanda
 giacca
 giacchetto
 giall' antique
 giallo
 giallo antico
 gibus
 gioielle
 gioiello
 gonna
 gonna pantalone
 grana
 grano d'orzo
 grembiule
 grigio
 grisaglia
 groppo
 gros gren
 gros point
 gros point de Venise
 gualescio
 guanto
 guanto senza dita
 guazzerone
 harris
 impiraperle
 impiraressa
 indaco
 kalgan
 kolinsky
 lacca
 lana
 lapin
 lavanda
 leopard

lince
 linea imperio
 lino
 lista
 lontra
 lupo
 lustrini
 lutto
 magiostrine
 maglia piatta
 manica
 manica a buffo
 maniche á comeo
 manople
 mantello
 Mantua hose
 mappelana
 marabù
 margarite
 marinara
 marmotta
 marsina
 martora
 mascherata
 maspilli
 mazzette
 medaglio
 merletto
 merletto-trina chiaacchierino
 mescolato
 mezzaro
 minigonna
 mitile
 monachino
 mongolia
 morello
 murmel
 mussolina
 myllion
 Naples lace
 nappina
 nastro
 ocelot
 ocra
 opossum
 orecchino
 organza
 orlo
 ornamento de gioielli
 orso
 padisoy
 padou
 paduasoy
 padusoy
 pagliacetto

paglietta	punto a gropo
pagonazzo	punto a maglia quadra
palandrano	punto erba
palo de liono	punto neve
pampilion	punto passato
pannicelli	punto tagliato
panno	punto tirato
panno e pannino	puzzola
pantaloni	radielfo
pantaloni alla zuava	raggiera
pantaloni corti	raso
pantera	raso cinese
pantofola	ratmusqué
paramani	restagno d'oro
parasole	reta
parrucca	rete
passamontagna	reticella
passanastro	reticella lace
pastrano	ricamo
paternostri	ricamo in bianco
pavonazzo	ricamo in bianco a reticello
pellanda	ricamo in bianco ad intaglio
pelliccia	ricamo in bianco inglese
pelo di castora	ripresa
penna di fagiano	romagnuolo
penna di gallo	rosato
petit-gris	rose point lace
pettabotta	roso
pettinato	rossetto
petto	rossiccio
pianelle	saglia
pianeta di prete	saia
piccolo punto	saione
piegatura	sandalo
piegatura a punte	sarto
piegatura triangolare	scamicciato
pieghettato	scarlatto
piquet	scarpa
piuma	scarpe
piuma di struzzo	sciameto
pizzo	scimmia
pizzo ad ago	scollatura
pizzo ad ago a fuselli	scozzese
pizzo punto in aria	sella
pizzo rinascimento	sergia
porpora	seta
princesse	sfilatura
principessa	smezzati moro
punchetto	soppravvesta
punto a feston	soprabito
punto a giorno	sottana
punto a giorno cordonetto	sottogonna
punto a giorno croce	spillo
punto a giorno festone	spillo da petto
punto a giorno indietro	stametto

stivale
 stivaletto
 stivali grossi
 stola
 stravestito a la todesco
 stringhe
 svasatura di abito-sbieco
 talpa
 tasca
 tasso
 tela
 tela cerata
 tela de lino
 tela grossolana
 tela Tagliata
 tela tirata
 tight
 tintillano
 tocco
 toghe
 tombolo
 tonaca
 tovaglia
 traguardo
 trapuntato
 tremolanti
 tricorno
 trina
 trinzale
 tunica
 turbante

turchino
 tuscan
 tuta
 vaio
 vajo
 velette
 velluto
 velo
 Venetian lace
 ventoye
 vermicelli
 veste da camera
 veste di camera
 vestire
 vestiti
 vestito da sera
 vezzo
 vigogna
 visiera del berretto
 visone
 volpe
 volpe o renard
 zache
 zambellotto
 zazzara
 zendado
 zendale
 zibellino
 zimarra
 zoccolo

JAPAN

abarenoshi
 agemaki
 aizome momen
 akane
 aka-ume-zome
 akome
 amageta
 ao-iro
 aozuri
 aratae
 Arimatsu shibori
 asagi
 asanoha
 ashida
 ashifuki
 ashi-maki
 ashinaka-zori
 atsuita
 attush
 awase-bodokko

aya
 baori
 bashōfu
 beni
 bingata
 birodo
 bokashi
 burausu
 chanchanko
 chayazome
 chijimi
 chikara-age
 chirimen
 chugata
 daimon
 Danjuro cha
 danshichi-goshi
 date-eri
 date-gera
 datemaki

denkuro-zome	hikeshi hanten
detachi	hiogi
dobuku	hirauchi
dochu-gi	hire
dofuku	hirosode
dogi	hitai-ebosi
donsu	hitatare
ebo	hitoe
eboshi	hitta-zome
ebosi	hiyoku
echizen	ho
Edo kanoko	hoju
egasuri	homongi
ei	hoso-zome
ekawa	ichi-dome
eri	Ichimatsu
ezo nisbiki	ikan
fugi	inaka yuzen
fukube-dana	inkin
fungomi	irege
furisode	ishi-zoko
fusa	ityogaesi
fusube	izaribata
fusuma	Jap mink
geta	Japanese crepe
gheta	jiaki-kanoko
gimmoru	jika-tabi
ginran	jimbaori
gobaishi	jinashi
goburan-ori	jinashi-nuihaku
habaki	jofu
habutai	juban
habutaye	junihitoe
hachijo	kabuto
hadajuban	kabuto-sita
haidate	kachi
haji	kaeshi
hakama	kaga-boshi
hakata	kaidori
hakimono	kakeda
hakoseko	kake-eri
haku-e	kaki-sarasa
han-eri	kaku obi
han-juban	kame-nozoki
hanao	kamishimo
hancha	kammuri
hankotana	kamozi
hanten	kampū
haori	kanden-medare
happi	kanjiki
hata	kanoko
hattan	kanoko-zome
heko-obi	kanto
hidarimae	kanzashis
hi-goza	kanzasi

kappa	kooi
kappa dachi	Korin-nami
kappu	korozen
kara-aya	koshi
karagumi	koshiate
kara-mushi	koshihimo
kara-nishiki	koshimaki
karanko geta	koshipiri
kara-nui	kosode
karaori	kote
kara-ori	ko-watari-tozan
kariginu	kuri-ume
kariyasu	kuro
kasa	kuro montsuki haori
kasuri	kurochō
kata-eri	kuro-ume-zome
kata-hazusi	Kurume-gasuri
kata-ori	kusi
katabira	kuzufu
katagami	kuzununo
katami-gawari	kyahan
katasuso	kyara-abura
katatsuke	Kyo-zome
kataza-kanoko	mae-dare
kata-zome	mae-gami
katazome	mae-migoro
katsura	magatama
katsura-zutsumi	mage
kawa	maiwai
kazuki	mame-shibori
kera-mino	marumage
kesa	maru-obi
keshinui	matsuinui
kesho	matsu-nori
khaiki	megane
kidara	meisen
ki-gomo	meyui
ki-hachijo	midori
kimmoru	mimi-kakusi
kimono	mino
kinran	mitu-ori
kinsha	mituwa
kinu	mo
kinumo	moegi
kiri-osa	mofuku
kogai	mokume-shibori
kogin	momohiki
kokechi	momo-ware
koketsu	mompe
ko-kinran	mon
komon	mon-chirimen
Komparu	monpe
kon	monsha
kondosa	montsuki
kon-gasuri	moruori

moto-yui	samurai-ebosi
mugiwara bō	sanjaku-obi
muna-medare	sanmai-gusi
murasaki	sarasa
mutsuki	sarashi
naajuban	sarashi nuno
naga-juban	saya
naga-tenuge	seigo
nama ha zome	sen
nanako-kokechi	Sendai Hira silk
Nankin nishiki	sensuji
nawame-irokawa	sha
nerinuku	shibori
nezumi-iro	shibori-zome
nicho-kinran	shige-meyui
nigitae	shigoki-obi
nihyakusan-koti	shihan
niigashi	shike-ito
nishijin	shima
nono-obi	Shimokyo-zome
nora-gi	shinobugusa
noshime	shioze
nugi-sage	shiomuku
nuihaku	shitagi
nuikiri	shoaizome
nuno	shohakuzan
obi	shokko-nishiki
obi makura	shozoku
obi-age	shuchin
obiage	shusu
obi-dome	simada
objime	sode
oboro-zome	sode-guchi
ogami	sode-nashi
ohi	so-kanoko
okumi	sokuhatu
okura-nishiki	sokutai
omeshi	somoyo
omote kon'ya	sora-iro
osode	suji
ozura	sumi
pokkuri	sumitsubo
ra	suo
rasha	surihaku
Rikan cha	suso
rinzu	susomoyo
ro	susoyoke
rokechi	suzushi
roketsu	tabi
Roko cha	tabie-nishiki
ro-ten-kechi	tachi-kake
ro-zome	taihakuzan
Ryūkū-gasuri	taiko obi
sageo	taisha
sakayaki	takajo-tabi

takashimada
 takenaga
 Tamba cloth
 tamoto
 tanzen
 tasuki
 tate-nishiki
 tattsuke
 tayu-kanoko
 tekko
 tenugui
 tenzin-mage
 tombodama
 toyama
 tsubo-ori
 tsujigahana
 tsumugi
 tsuzure-nishiki
 tsuzure-ori
 tyasen-gami
 uchidashi-kanoko
 uchikake
 uchiwa
 ukon
 uma-no-tsura
 ungen-nishiki

JAVA

bangbangan
 bebed
 belongkon
 biron
 burung hook
 cinde kenanga
 cinde parang
 cinde wilis
 dodot
 iket
 kabaya

KENYA

bafta
 bendera
 bombei

KOREA

anjonp'in
 apch'ima
 cchok
 chach'im'
 chaetpit

ushiro-migoro
 usuaka
 usugake
 wara
 waraji
 watabōshi
 watashinui
 yama-bakama
 Yamato nishiki
 yoji-nori
 yoko-nishiki
 yoroi-hitatare
 Yoshinaka-zome
 yuage
 yuhada-kawa
 yuishiba-komon
 yukata
 yukue-humei
 yusoku orimono
 Yuzen
 Yuzen birodo
 yuzen makinori
 yuzen-zome
 zogan
 zukin

kain
 kawung
 kemben
 lokcan
 megamendung
 mengekudu
 pici
 sampour
 tapih
 wadasan

kaniki
 kikoi

chagae
 chajutbit
 chak'et
 chambangi
 chamot

changgap	k'aak'isaekui
changhwa	kabal
chang-ot	k'aenbosu
charak	kajuk hyokdae
charuot	kalsaek
chasu	kamsaek
chasujong	kapsa
chigap	karakchi
ch'ilbo norigae	kat
ch'ima	kat-no
chinbunhongui	kaun
chingmul	kin koot
chinhongsae	kirin
chip'angi	kkokkaot
chobawi	kkwemaeda
choggi	kodongsae
chogon	kodot
chogori	kodulch'i
chokki	kombukta
choksaek	komp'uruda
chokturi	komun
chol	kongdan
ch'olmo	koong-soo
ch'on	korum
chonbok	k'ossuyom
chongbok	kubi najûn kudo
chongjagwan	kubi nop'ûn kudu
ch'ongsae	kuduggun
ch'oroksaekui	kule
chudan	kumbit
chungch'imak	kumshigye
chungjolmo	k'unmori
chungsanmo	kwigo
eip'uron	kyonjiingmul
gomushin	kyorhon panji
habok	kyorhon yak'on panji
hanbok	maekko moja
handubaek	magoja
hangra	mangt'o
hansam	melbbang
hoesaek	melppang
hongsae	min-soo
horitti	mobondam
hukjinju	moja
hwajang	mokdori
hwajangbok	mokgori
hwamunsa	moktor
hwangsaek	morikkoji
hwap'o	moritkirum
hyanggap norigae	mosi
hyangsu	mosulrin
injo chinju	mudang morikkoji
injogyonsa	myojushil
ioring	myongju
jjalbunyangbokbaji	myonsa

naeui	reink'ot'u
naewang	reion
nailron	ribon
najon	rojario
namaksin	sa
nambawi	saekduresu
negulrije	saenggosa
nek'och ìpù	samjak norigae
nekt'ai	samo
noggui-hongsang	sangbok
nokmal	sejodae
noksaek	shin
norat'a	sich'ida
norigae	silanebok
obang-nangja	sogot
oet'u	sokch'ima
oggaegori	sokot
ojak norigae	som
okyangmok	somae
orenjibich'ui	somaega tchalbun
ot	somot
otcharak	songabang
otgam	songkabang
otkam	sonsugon
oubosyuuju	sudan
paekkum	sukkosa
paenang	suk'oot'u
p'aench'u	sul
paji	sulraeksu
pakjwiu san	sun-gum
p'aljji	suwet'o
p'almok sigye	syassu
pang' adari norigae	syool
panghyang	taenggi
pansomae	t'aesahye
pansomae syossu	tagalsaek
panujil	tan
panul	tanbal
p'arang	tanch'u
pidan	tanch'u kumong
po	tanhwa
pojagi	t'okbaji
ponit	t'oljanggap
poratpit	t'olshil
puch'ae	tolsil
'pujok	t'ol-sil
puk	tongbok
pukta	t'orot
p'ulrannel	tosaek
pulrausu	totnamaksin
punjang	totsin
p'uruda	tot'urak taenggi
p'urun	tti
pyonbal	ttoljam
randosel	ttuggong

t'ugu
 tuikkoji
 turamaggie
 turesu
 turumagi
 twitkkoj
 uibok
 uiryu
 undonghwa
 unhye
 unmunsa
 unpich'ui

LAOS

chong kra ben
 hua
 kruang tok
 pha ap nam fon
 pha beang
 phaa
 phaa chet paak
 phaa sin
 prakhotaeo
 rom

LAPLAND

finnesko
 Lapland bonnet
 lukka

LIBYA

sha 'iriyya

LITHUANIA

ada
 adata
 apg'erbt
 apikaklé
 apkakle
 apruoce
 apsiustas
 ápvilkti
 au dekls
 audeklas
 batas
 bovelna
 brangenybé
 brangus akmuo
 čebatas
 cepure
 cimds

unpit
 usan
 waisyooch'u
 wanggwán
 wanjang
 yangbok paji
 yangmal
 yangmal taenim
 yangsan
 yonboratpit
 yonmibok

sabong
 sanghhati
 siiwaun
 sin
 su kom
 sua hii
 sua saband thaut
 tdinjok
 thung
 tiin sin

peski
 prievite
 wadmál

dalmonas
 dārgums
 delmonas
 drabužis
 drebe
 drebes
 drebnieks
 drobé
 gelumbé
 g'erbt
 gredzens
 güldenstick
 juosta
 juostos
 kailiniai
 kailis
 kakla ruota

kaklaryšis	plivers
karbatkos	ploščius
karieliai	priejuostė
kazuoks	prieksauts
kedelys	prijuostė
kelinės	puoga
kepurė	saga
k'ėša	šilkai
kiklikas	simtakvaldis
kišenė	siūlas
kniepe	siuvėjas
knypkis	škidrauts
kojinė	skrybėlė
kreklis	skūra
kuokvilna	slaucis
kurpė	šliurė
linai	sopagas
lindraki	spice
lini	švarkas
margine	šydas
marška	šyras
maršliniai	tūba
medvilnė	tupele
mėtelis	vadata
mila	vadmala
milas	vilna
nometas	vilnos
nosine	zābaks
nuometas	zeke
pavediens	zīds
pirkstaine	žiedas
pirštinė	ziurstai

MACEDONIA

brok	resi
kiski	

MADAGASCAR

akanjo	kitamby
akanjobe	korsaza
ankanjo	lamb mena
bafota	lamba
bafota malandy	lamba maitso
bui-bui	lamba soratra
dalahany	lambahoany
deboan	landy
foloara	lasoa
hariry	malabary
helaka	rafia
kazaka	roafia
kemba	rōbo
kisaly	rofia

sadiaka
salaka
salampy
salovana
sambelatra

sarandrana
seray
siki
tergal
tirkô

MALAYSIA

baju
bidang
kain lepas

kain sampin
kelantan kain songket
tekat menekat

MANCHURIA

sirghe

MEXICO

arracadas
cactli
cadeneta
calzón
calzoncillo
calzoneras
chalchihuitl
chanclas
charmèécolera
contado
cotón
cotorina
coyoichcatl
cueitl
de caracolillo
ehuatl
el costal
enagua
enredo
enredos
fantasia
fuchina
holán
huarache
huepilli
huicó
huipil
huipil grande
huipile con labor

huipilli
ichcahuipilli
ichcatl
ixtle
la bolsa
listonés
malacateras
manga
máquina de gasa
maxtlatl
morrales
nelpiloni
paliacate
pavo real
pie
posahuanco
punto de Espana
quechquemitl
quilitl
refafo
renque
serape
soyate
Spanish needlepoint
tagora
terciopelo
tilmatli
xicolli

MICRONESIA

nikautang

MONGOLIA

del	sirkek
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MOROCCO

alberoce	jeltesta
baboutcha	jelteta
deraa	khamar
djellaba	kheaya el kebira
ebbelo	ktef
endima	kumya
farrajiyah	lekman detsmira
festoul	lezim
firmla	Moorish lace
gonbaiz	qaftan
grun	quich
hendira	saiat
hezam	sebnia
hiyyak	seroval
jelab	serul
jellab	shesh
jellaba	sualef
jellabia	sualef ez zoher
jellib	tijajin d-mahduh

NAMIBIA

eha	ombari
etapi	

NAVAJO

'at'a'	ke' achogii
bee chaha'ohí	kétl 'óól
dáábalii	lájish
deiji'ée'	lashdóón
dilhil	látsíní
dootl'izh	leetsoii
'éetsoh 'áalts'ígíí	libá
halba	lichíí
halbá	lizhin
halchii'	ndik'a'
hodootl'izh	tl' aakal
jaatl'óól	zéédééldoi

NATAL

isi Diya	umutsha
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NEPAL

topi	
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NETHERLANDS

hul

NEW ZEALAND

aho	parengarenga
aronui	patu hitau
hinarunaru	pauku
horu	pekerere
huruhuru	pohoi
io	pokeka
kahu kuri	pokinikini
kahu waero	pora
kaitaka	poro-toroa
kaka hu kura	potae taua
karure	puahi
kaupapa	pukaha
kokowai	pureke
korowai	rapaki
kuru	ta
mai	taniko
manaeka	tatara
mangaeka	tatua
maro	tatua-pupara
maro huka	tauri
maro kaakaapoo	timu
maro kaukau	topuni
maro kopua	tu kartu
maro kura	tuaka
maro kuta	tu-hou
maro waero	tumatukuru
maro waiapu	tu-maurea
miro	tu-muka
paepaeroa	whakatipu
parakiri	whatu
parawai	

NIGERIA

abe	boje
adire cloth	dan garagai
afia	dan kura
agbada	dansiki
akoko	dedo
alabere	disa
alari	doni
allura mai-kai	ebolo
asi-ebi	ebu
aso-alake	ekpe cloth
aso-oke	etibo
attigra	etu
bakwala	fatumar saki
bante	fila ab'eti

gare
 gbariye
 George
 girike
 girki
 hula saki
 ibante
 ibobirin
 iborun
 ikori
 iyegbe
 kaftani
 kalabi
 labarikada
 lagidigba
 lappa
 malafa
 marafiya
 messauria
 mubarshi bakin fara
 olino
 oni didi
 oni lilo
 oniko
 oyam
 oyuan
 pabagu
 riga
 rigona
 sabada

NORWAY

avve
 baugr
 bellings
 belti
 bloeja
 blonder
 boti
 brœkr
 brud
 buningr
 busserull
 ceabet
 dalkr
 dasko
 dukr
 felldr
 floki
 fotaforkle
 gåat adahke
 gábmaga
 gahper

sace
 saki
 sambatsi
 sanyan
 sapara
 sarkan wuya
 seghosen
 semfiti
 shudiya
 sokoto
 sokoto kafo
 sokoto kembe
 stagbe
 suliya
 takelmi
 talhakimt
 talhatina
 tilbi
 tobi
 topola
 tozali
 ukara
 woko
 wundi
 yar chiki
 yari yankunne
 yeri
 zane
 zobe

gamanjunni
 gáppte
 gimsteinn
 gjorð
 glofi
 gørsemi
 guosaga
 Hallingdal breeches
 halsgjørð
 hanzki
 hengjehuva
 hodnhue
 hodnhuva
 holbi
 hörr
 hosa
 hottr
 hovdatyet
 hringr
 klæða
 klæði

komag
komager
kruneforkle
lad
leðr
lerept
lijnne
lin
lindi
lissto
luer
lusekufte
men
mpttull
muoddá
nál
nesti
perlehatt
pofi
praðr
rokkr
rondastakken
sauma
serkr

OGBONI

itagbe

OMAN

familla
lihaf

PAKISTAN

abla
ajrak
bagh
jinnah cap

PALESTINE

aba
abaaya
abba
abiyad
abu hizz ahmar
abu miten
abu sab'in
'ajami
'aqal
'aqal mqassab

siklat
silki
skaut
skilkja
skor
skraddari
skyrta
sliehppa
sokkr
solje
søljer
stölebelte
styfill
sválltjá
tjeld
toboggan
Trolldals-trøya
tsavága
ull
utskurdsøm
vað
vadmal
vuoddaga

shash
yashmak

kola
pushk kurta
salim shahi

'aqd anbar
'aqd wazari
'araqiyeh
'arayjeh
asaweri
asawir 'iradh
asbeh ruwaysiyeh
asmar
barracan
bayt al-sham

bazayl	keffiyeh
benayiq	kermezot
beramen	khalaga
bisht	kharaz azraq
brim	khatim
bughmeh	khawatim
burak	khirqa
burqo	khsur
busht	khurkeh
damer	kiber
dendeki	kirdan
dikkeh	kornaysh
dikky	kshat
dima	kubba'ah
dimayeh	kum
dubbahah	lafa'if
dura'ah	laffayeh
durra'a	laffeh
durzi	laseh
elbas	lefhah
esawra	libas
gazzatum	libbadeh
ghabani	lozi
ghabaniyyeh	madas
ghudfeh	mahrameh
ghwayshat	malak
habkeh	malak abu wardeh
harbeh	malas
harir asli	malwa
harir nabati	mawaris
hatta	menajel
hattah	mendil
heremzi	mendil hajj
hidim	mintiyan
hidim al-khal	mlawlaw
hijab	msayyaha
hizam	mukhmal
ikhdari	muwanna
irdan	nasheq rohoh
'isāba	nileh
ishdad	'owaynet al-sus
iznaq	qabbeh
jibbeh	qabbet anbar
jihaz	qaftan
jiljelah	qalush
jiljileh	qamha hamra
jillayeh	qamis
jinnehu nar	qarawi
jukh	qasab
kafiyyeh	qasabiyeh
kamakh	qaz
kamr	qaziyeh
karamil	qiladeh dhahab
karnaysh	qladeh
kashmir	qladet 'anbar

qladet morjan
 qladet qrenfol
 qumbaz
 qutbah fallahi
 rosa
 rozah
 ruhbani
 rumi
 sabaleh
 safadiyeh
 saffeh
 salta
 samasmiyeh
 saru
 sfifeh
 sha 'riyeh
 shabakat al-kharaz
 shakkeh
 shal
 shaleh
 shambar
 shamlah
 shanf
 sharbush
 shash
 shatweh
 shawal
 sherihah
 shinbar
 shinyah
 shinyar binaqleh talis
 shmar
 shnat
 shribrik
 shrimbawi
 shughl talhami
 shunbar

PERSIA

avonet
 kalmuks
 khalkhal
 kola
 kullah
 nagdeh
 naqsha

PERU

alforja
 anacu
 avaska

shunbar ahmar
 shuwayhiyyeh
 sidriyeh
 sirwal
 smadeh
 tahrيره
 taqiyyeh
 taqsireh
 tarabulsi
 tarbi'ah
 tarbush istanbuli
 tarbush maghribi
 tayyet sunnára
 thob
 thob al-khidmah
 thob al-tal'ah
 thob basitah
 thob mukhmal azraq
 tifsireh
 tikkeh
 tinbiteh
 tubayt
 tubsi
 wata
 wuqa
 wuqayat al-darahem
 wuqayat ed-derahim
 wuqayeh
 yezmeh
 zamliyyeh
 zaybaqah
 zunnar
 zunnar asmar
 zunnar maqruneh
 zunnar tarabulsi
 zurband

ormuzine
 pah-poosh
 persienne
 picheh
 pirahan
 serapis
 skarabigion

bellotas
 buriel
 camisón

canipo	mascaypacha
centro de lana	milakatra
chalina	mukhu-wara
chaman	pampanilla
chimpato	pañó berbi
chimpita	pañolones
chipana	pardillo
choclos	phali
chuca	piñe
chumpi	pishka
chupetes	polca
chusi	pollera
chuspa	ppipu ppihu ahuaska
cordellate	prosaponcho
corpiño	pullo
cotón	qompi
culeco	rjsó
cumpi	roncadoras
curi	ropa bordado
cushma	saco
desplegada	saco de abrigo
detente	sayal
dormilonas	shukina
faldellin	shukuy
fustan	singelos
fuste	tapada
gunpowder silk	tembleques
huali	tocuyo
jerga	tumbe
katra	tupu
llanque	unku
llautu	unkucha
llawto	usuta
llica llica ahuaska	wak'a
lliclla	walka
manquitos	wara
marate	waraka
mascaipacha	yacolla

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

abaca	langkit
agamid	malong
balibuntal	malong andon
ballibuntal	malong pandi
ballibuntl	mayad
baro	pañuelo
barong tagalong	piña cloth
batavia cloth	saba
bitug	saya
butung	suklang
jabul	tubao
jusi	wano

POLAND

agrafka	klapove hitl
aksamit	klejnot
batyst	klobuk
bawełna	kolczyk
bielizna	kolnierz
binde	kolor granatowny
bizuteria	kolor khaki
blezer	kolpak
bluska	konfederatka
bransoletka	kontush
brazowy	korona
brode	koronki
broszka	kostium damski
brunatny	koszula damska
brusttuch	koszula meska
bryczesy	kountouch
but	krawat
cerata	krawiec
chapska	kredka
chusta	krochmal
chusteczka	krótkie spodnie
contoushe	kupkeh
czapka	kwef
czarny	lappenmutze
czarny jak smola	laska
czepek	lazur
czzerwony	len
czolka	lila-röz
duchowny	macica perlowa
fartuch	majtki
fartuszek	marynarka
fraka	maskotka
futro	medalionik
gabardyna	mokasyny
gaza	mosalka
gorset	naramiennik
guzik	naszyjnik
halka	nic'
igla	niciane rekawiczki
jedwab	nitka
kaftany	nocna koszula
kall	norki
kamea	oblec
kamiselka	obraczka slubna
kamizelka	obuwie
kapelusz	odziac
kaptur	odzienie
kasztanowaty	odziez
kelle	okulary
kierpce	okulary sloneczne
kieszen'	oliwny
klapa	pantofel

parasolka
 part
 pas
 patynek
 peleryna
 perkal
 perla
 pierścień
 pilsc
 pilsn
 piorko
 pizama
 płaszcz
 płótno
 podkolanówki
 podszewka
 pomarańczowy
 ponczocho
 popielaty
 portki
 przednapurpurowy
 rab
 rajstopy
 rekaw
 rekawica
 rekawiczka
 robótka
 rubin
 satyna
 siwy
 skarpetka
 skóra
 sniegowce
 sniezobialy
 sobol
 spinki
 spodic
 spódnica
 spódniczka
 spodniczka szkocka
 spodnie
 sprzaczka
 stanik
 sternstichl
 stirnbindel
 streimel
 strój

POLYNESIA

'ie-tonga
 maro
 sialoa
 siapo

suba
 sukienka
 sukmaniki
 suknia
 suknie
 sukno
 surdut
 surowa bawelna
 suwak
 sweter zapinany
 szafir
 szal
 szary
 szkarlat
 szkarlatny
 szlafrok
 sznurowadlo
 szpilka
 sztruks
 tasiemka
 tchapka
 tenisowski
 tkanina
 tkanina dziana
 toga
 torebka damska
 trykotaze
 trykoty
 trzewik
 tunika
 turkus
 tusc
 ubrac
 wasy
 waz
 welna
 welniana kamizelka
 welniane skarpetki
 welon
 wstazka
 zakiet
 zamsz
 zarost
 zbroja
 zielony
 zolty

tapa
 tiputa
 titi
 titi-le-'au

PORTUGAL

aba	borda
acessório	bordado
acetato	borla
acetinado	bota
águamarinha	botão
agulha de tricô	botina
albói	botoeira
alfaiate	bracelete
alfinete	braguilha
alforje	branquidão
algibeira	brilhante
algodão	brim caqui
aliança	brinco
alpargata	cabeleira
amarelo	cabeleira postiça
âmbar	cabeleirerio
ametista	cachecol
amido	calçado
amuleto	calção
anágua	calção de banho
anil	calção de montaria
aranzel	calças
argênteo	calças de couro
argolas	calicó
armadura	camada
arminho	camafeu
arroxeadado	cambolim
arruivado	cambraia
avental	camisa de baixo
azul	camisa de força
azulado	camisa de homem
azulmarinho	camisa de lã
babador	camisa de mulher
baço	camisa de rigor
baeta	camisa de senhoras
barba	camiseiro
barbante	camiseta
barraca	camisola
barrete	capa
bastão	capacete
bata	capota
batina	capote
batom	capucha
bibe	capuchinho
blusa	capuz
blusa de operário	capuz de frade
blusão	cáqui
bobina	carapuça
bobo	carmezim
boina	carmim
boné	cartola
boquilha	casa de botão

casaca	droguete
casaco	elmo di giostra
casaco de peles	encerado
casaco esportiva	entretela
casaco para uso caseiro	escarlata
casemira	espartilho de senhora
casimira	espécie de jaqueta
castanho	esqui
casulo	esquilo
cavanhaque	estampado
cebolão	estopa
cerata	faixa
cereja	farda
ceroulas	fatiota
cerulea	fato
cerzideira	ferradura
cetim	fiapo
chapeleiro	fitá
chapéu cardinalício	fitelho
chinó	fivela
chita	fôrma
chitão	fralda
cimeira	franja
cinta	frisa
cintaliga	friso
cinto	fundilho
cinturão	fundo de agulha
cinzento	fustão
cocar	gaforinha
colar	galão
colar de pérolas	galocha
colcha de renda	gaze
colchete	gibão
colête	gola
cor	gorro
cor de laranja	gravata
cor de rosa	grisalho
cordões de sapatos	ilhó
coroa	jaleco
correia articulada	japona
cós	jaqueta
costeleta	jarreteira
costureira	jársei
costureiro	joalheria
cota	lã
coturno	lapela
couraça	laranja
crepe-de-china	latão
crepon	láurea
cresta	lenço
croché	lenço de sêda da india
cuecas	lepela
culote	lilás
damasco	lingüeta
debrum	linha

linho	retrós
luva	roxo
macacão	rubi
mala	rubro
mancebo	safira
manequim	saia
mangas perdidas	saiote
manga	saiote escocês
manilha	sandália
manquitos	sapata
manta	sapato
manto de pescoço	sarja
manto militar	scarf
marfim	scarlet
marrom	seda
marta	setim
meia	setimeta
meia calça	smoking
meias de lã	sobrecapa
monócula	sobrecasaca
nácar	sobrepeliz
náilon	sobretudo
negro	sobretudo sôlto
negro como azeviche	sombrinha
ocre	sombrinha chapeau de sol
óculas	sotaina
oliwny	suéter
opala	tabardo
orla	tafetá
paletó	tamanco
palhaço	tampa
palmilha	tanga
pano	tear
paramentos sacerdotais	tecidos
párasol	teia
pardo	tejadillo
pedraria	tesoura
pele de cordeiro	tiracolo
pelego	touca
pelica	traje
penduricalho	trancinha
peniche lace	tricô
penteadado	tricolina
perna da calça	tricota
pérola	túnica
peruça	turbante
pijama	turquesa
pó-de-arroz	umbrela
ponto de cruz	vagem de ervilhas
preto	vasconso
púrpura	velludo
purpúreo	verde
quimono	vermelhão
rendalo	vermelho
rendilhado	vestido

vestir
 vestuário
 vidrilho

violeta
 xale
 zibelina

PRUSSIA

esquavar
 flügelmütze

jelek

RHODESIA

amabejhu
 amanqonqo
 amanyatelo
 ebomvu
 incwado
 indlugula

ishiwaba
 isigula
 iziketsho
 nyoro
 ubuhlalu
 umtika

ROMANIA

ac
 ac cu gămălie
 altita
 balt
 barbui
 barito
 basma
 batistă
 bernec
 bertita
 bete
 bitusca
 blană
 bondita
 boscele
 brăţară
 brezarau
 brîu
 bubou
 bumbac
 buzunar
 caciula
 caita
 cămaşă
 canura
 caseac
 catrinta
 catrintoi
 ceapsă
 chepeneag
 chimir
 chinius

chite
 cînduse
 cingătoare
 ciorap
 cipcic
 cizmă
 cofta
 colan
 colier
 conciu
 cretinta
 croitor
 cufaica
 cunua
 curea
 cusma
 cutaveica
 czepesz
 dantelă
 dimie
 duluma
 fir
 fistîc
 flanyela
 fodra
 fota
 fustă
 fustar
 gheată
 ghiordan
 giubea
 giumedanii

giuvaer	pendej
gluga	pestelci
guler	pestiman
guleras	piele
haină	pieptar
haïne	pieptarita
iie	pindileu
îmbrăca	pînză
îmbrăcăminte	pîslă
in	plisîrani
încalța minte	polmesenic
iner	porasz
ităr	postav
iupca	posztólájbi
karinca	recal
keptar	rokoja
kurti	rubasca
lájbi	șapcă
lecric	șorț
libade	sovanel
lînă	stofă
lobogós	sucna
manta	sumane
mănușă	surt
marama	szurtuk
mătase	tászli
mînecare	toloboni
mintean	tundra
nasture	tűsjő
opinci	uiose
opreg	ujjas
pălărie	văl
pantaloni	vîlnic
pănură	zavelci
papuc	zeghe
papute	zgarda
pastura	zgardan

RUSSIA

arctic hare	chakchiri
baiberek	cherkeska
baronduki	chirinka
bashlik	chlopok
basmak	cholst
beshmet	cossack cap
botforti	culok
brasset'	doloman
briuki-dudochki	dragocennost'
bruki	dragoonka
bulavka	dushagreia
caracul	dushegreya
cebot	epanechka
cepec	epauleti

fartuk	parochka
fatas	patrontache
felon	percatka
fouraschka	perednik
furashka	pestryad
gaitan	pidjak
gimnasterka	pidzak
grenadierka	plakhta
igla	plasc
jubka	plat'e
kaftan	platok
kakofnitch	poddyovka
kamzol	podopleka
karman	pogoni
kartriz	pojas
kaska	polakem
kazachock	polotno
khalaty	polu-kaftan
kitel	polushubka
kithaika	poneva
kiver	portnoj
kokade	pugovico
kokoshnik	ranetz
kol'co	riza
koruna	rubakha
kosovorotka shirt	rubakha kosovorotka
koza	rubaska
kruzeno	ryasa
kruzhevo	sapka
kumach	sapog
kurtka	sapogi
kushak	sarafan
lampasi	sbornik
lapot	selk
len	serst
letnik	shal
materija	shale
mech	shapka
mentik	sharf
mundir	sharovary
naboika	shinel
naverschnik	shirinka
nit'	shliapa
obuv	shnur
odet'	shtany
odezda	shuba
okhaben	shushpan
ozerele	sljapa
ozherelok	soroki
palto	stany
panaeva	stikhar
pantaloni	stiliaga
papaha	stsepnoe
papakha	sukno
parnoe	surtuk

tashka
tcherkeska
tkan'
treugolka
tufel'
tuflja
tujurka
tulup
valenki

veshovi meshok
vojlok
vorotnicek
vorotnik
vual'
zapáska
zapon
znak

SAMOA

afe
ai
'apa memea
'apamemea
ario
'auli
'auro
'ava
'avaaluga
'efu'efu
'ena
'ena'ena
'ena'ena mumu
fa'amalu
fa'amau
fa'ataelama
faufautu
fuafuati
fue
fulu
fusi
gatugatu
'ie
'ie mafiafia
'ie valavala
kalauna
kola
kosi
la'au su'isu'i
la'ei
lalaga
lanumoana
lava-lava
lei
lipine
lipine silika
ma'a taua
malo
mata tioata
mitiafu
moti
mua

mumu sesega
mumusali
nailoni
'ofu
'ofuta 'ele
'ofutino
'ofuvae
'ofuvae pupu'u
papa
pato'i
pau'meme'i
pea
pe 'a
peleue
penina
pine
piniki
pu fa'amau
puava
puletasi
pulou
pulou fa'afao
pulou pepe
sakete
samasama
se'evae
seleulu
semea
siapo
silika
silipa
siliva
solo
solosolo
tagikeri
talafa
talama
tali 'ele 'ele
tao 'ofu
taonga
taulima
tautaliga

tauvae
tifa
totoga
uati

uliuli
vali
veli

SARAWAK

dangdong

sirat

SARDINIA

orbace

SCANDINAVIA

sarafan

SCOTLAND

arisard
Ayrshire work
balmacaan
bundle
bannockburn
benn
biodag
bluebonnet
boineid
breacan-feile
breacan-guaille
brogan tionndaidh
brogues
claidheamh-mor
cleòca Gaidhealach
cotla-gearr
criosan biodag
dornick
DPM
écossaise hat
feileadh-beag
filibeg
fly plaid
forfar
galashiels
gartain
gash
ghillie
gillie
hodden
how
hungback
Inverness skirts
jirkinet

kelt
kilmarnock
kilmarnock bonnet
kilt
leine croich
lovat
maud
moggan
monteith
moultan muslin
ósain
perlin
philibeg
pirmed
pirmie
pirny
plaid
prine feilidh
raploch
rock and reel
scone cap
sgian-dubh
shell
sioda bun-duirn
sowback
spangles
sporan
suaicheantas
suggan
tam-o'-shanter
targe
tartan
tonnag
trews

trotcozy
tweed

wyliecoat

SENEGAL

kassa

segu

SIERRA LEONE

bla lome
dagba gulai
fandewai
garrankee
garri cloth

lappa
nduli
ndului
njekloe
quande

SLOVAKIA

aksamitka
baranice
bavlnka
bezulánky
cepec
fertuch
gate
haleny
hastrigánky
jojky
kabátek
kamrtusky
kazdodenný kroj
kosárky
kosírek

krpce
mentlíky
mentýk
obalenka
obradový kroj
pentlení
pisany lapti
podvika
slavnostný kroj
súkenice
svatební roucho
sviatocný kroj
ubrus
vonica

SOMALIA

lunghi
madow

tusbahh
usala

SOUTH AFRICA

kapparings
kappie
kaross
klapbroek
knobkerry
poriaan

rholwani
schauslooper
skuinsdoek
tackies
toering
veldschoen

SPAIN

abrigo
abrigo cruzado
abrigo en forma de capa
abrigo polo

abrigo raglan
abrigo trinchera
acanalado
acetato

acetato de celulosa	batista
acordonado Bedford	bayeta
aguja	beatilla
aileron	benerica
ajuar	bengalina
ala	bermejo
alas	bermellon
albornoz	bernia
albusado	bigotera
alcorque	bilbo
alepin	bivertina
alfiler	blanco
algodón	blanco cremoso
alhaya	blonda
alizarina	blusa
aljófar	bocací
aljuba	bocaran
almenadas	boemio
almete	bohemio
almizclera	boina
alpaca	boina vasca
alpargata	bolsillo
alta costura	bolso
altibajo	bombazina
amarillo	borceguí
ambo	bordado
americana	bordado a mano
anaranjado	bordado con calados
añil	bordado con perlas
anteojos	bordado cortado
ardilla	bordado en blanco
ardilla gris	bordado plano
ardilla parda	bordado suizo
argentería	borde
armiño	borla
arpillera	bota
asargado	bote cuello
astracán	botinicos
atrocelado	botón
avampiés	botón suelto con espiga
azafran	bragas
azufar	bragon braz
babero	bragueta
badana	brahón
baldrés	brazalete
banador	breitschwantz
baratea	brial
barcelona	brocado
barret	brocado raso de pelo
basquina	brocatel
bata corta	brocato
bata de casa	bucaran
bata de mañana	bufanda
baticol	burdeos
batín	cabelleras postizas

caballeros	carnaza
cabesa	casco
cabestrillo	casimir
cabos	castaño
cabra de China	castor
cabrito	castorina
caceres	cavalry
cachemira	cazapo
cadena	cebtí
caderas postizas	celada de engole
cafe	cenojil
cafe claro amarillento	cereza
cafe rojizo	cerrada
cahemir	cetrino
cairel	cettelle
calcetería	chaconada
calcetin	chal
calcetines	chaldera
calçons	chaleco
calva	chalino
calzado	chambergo
calzas conpies	chandal
calzas enteras	chapeo
calzas largas	chapiro
calzaz de aguja	chaqué
calzón bombacho	chaqueta
calzoncillo	chaqueta corta de marino
cámara	chaqueta corta y gruesa
camarera mayor	chaqueta deportiva
cambray	chaqueta para casa
cambray liso	charmés
camisa	charol
camisa polo	charretera
camiseta	cheviot
camiseta con mangas cortas	chiffon
camiseta de mujer	chifón
campera	chifón terciopelo
campos	chinchilla
cañamazo doblado	chinela
cañutillos	chopines
capa	chupa
capa corta	cinta
capa larga	cinto
capa morisca	cinturón
capacete de Indias	ciruela
capellar	clac
caperuza	clavos
capichola	cloche de fieltro
capilla	cofia
capirote	cofia de tranzado
caqui	cojin para hacer puntilla
caracul	colbac
cardado	collar
carmeñola	color aceitung
carmin	colorado

colorante acido	cuerpo baxo
comadreja	damasco
comadreja de Siberia	datilado
conejo	de lazo
copa	de todo lazo
corbata	delantal
corbata ascot	delantal de cintura
corchete	dengue
cordellate	deshilado
cordero	diseño
cordero del Tibet	diseño a cuadro
cordero mongoliano	diseño a cuadros escocés
cordobán	diseño a rayas
cordón de zapatos	diseño con lunares
cordoncillo con alma	diseño raya de alfiler
cordonero	diseño tradicional de piñones
coronet	disfraz
corpiño	doblados todos
corse	dobladura
cotelé	dos
côtelé fino	durazno
cover	dutis
crea	duvetina
crema	ebúrneo
cremallera	empeines
cremallera separable	enagua
crep-satén	enagua de lana
crespón	encaje
crespón arena	encaje chantilli
crespón de Cantón	encaje de aguja
Crespón de China	encaje de angel
crespón de lana	encaje de bolillos
crespón georgette	encaje de Lila
crespón marroqui	encaje de Malinas
crespón musgo	encaje de malla cuadrada
crespón romano	encaje de Milano
cretona	encaje estrecho de algodón
crinolina	encaje frivolité
cubica	encaje hecho a maquina
cuello	encaje suizo
cuello bebés	encarnado
cuello bote	entretela
cuello burberry	entretela fusible
cuello capuchon	eolica
cuello chal	escarlata
cuello chino	escarlata subido
cuello de pajarita	esclavina
cuello eton	escocés
cuello mandarín	escote
cuero	escote en U
cuero de ante	escudete
cuero de cerdo	esmoquin
cuero de cocodrilo	espulgeata
cuero de marroqui	esquirole
cuero napa	estameña

estofado	gorro de dormir
estofée	gorro de marinero
estopilla	gorro de pieles
faja rizada	grain de poudre
faja-calzón	gran gola
fajin	grana encarnada
falda	granilla
falda combinación	gris
falda con peto	gris humo
falda con tabla añadida	gris parduzco
falda envuelta	gris ratón
falda escocesa	grisalla
falda-pantalón	gros gren
faldita	guanaco
faldrilla	guante
falla contraama crespón	Guard infanta
faluchos	guardamalleta
faralafents	guinda
ferreruelo	guinga
fieltro	guirmalda
firmale	gusanillo
fleco	harris
felco bullion	hault collet
fleco morisco	hembras
foca	herreruelo
forro	herrete
forro de sombrero	hevilla
franela	hiladillo
franela de Canton	hilo
franela ligera	holanda
franjas	hombreira
fruncidas	horsehair petticoat
fruncido	hueco de la manga
fustan	huke
gabán	hule
gabardina	ispahanis
galerilla	jamete
galocho	jipijapa
galón	jirones
gambeto	journa
gamuza	joya
garduña	jubeteros
garvín	jubon
gatos de lomos	labrada
gayado	lana
gayas	lana de alpaca
gemelos	lanilla estampada
glauco	lavanda
glotón	lazo de entorchado
golilla	lechugilla
gorguera	lencería
gorra	lentejuela
gorra deportiva	leopard
gorra escocesa	leotardo
gorro	lienzo

lienzo de algodón	monograma
lienzo de la India	morado
liga	muaré
limiste	muletón de lana
lince	muselina
linea imperio	muselina de la india
lino	musequí
lino irlandés	nutria
llano	nankin
loba	nansú
lobas compridas	negro carbón
lobe	nesga
lona	nesgada
luto	nobleza
madrás	nudo
mañanita	nutria
maneras	ocelote
manga	ojal
manga ahuecada	ojales
manga caída	ojete
manga dolman	oliva
manga gitana	Oposum
manga kimono	or trect
manga murciélago	organdí
manga raglán	oro de orilla
manopla	oro hilado
mantellina	osito lavador
mantilla	osnaburgo
manto	oso
manto de oraciones	otomana
mapache	otomana imperial
marabù	painetta
marcela	paletó
marfil	paletoque
margaritte	palomita
marinera	pamela
marlota	pana
marmota	pana con cervaduras muy finas
marrn	pañó
marta	pañó de brunete
marta cebellina	pañó de la tierra
marta comú	pañó tuntido
matelasé	pañofieltro
mechones	panolones
mechuelas	pantalones bermuda
media	pantalones cerrados por debajo de la rodilla
medias mangas	pantalones cortos
medias y calcetines	pantalones de baño
minifalda	pantalones de equitación
mofeta	pantalones de gimnasia
Moiréseide	pantalones de golf
moletón	pantalones largos hasta media pantorrillas
moletón reversible	pantalones sueltos
monjil	pantalones tejanos
mono	pantalones vaqueros

pantera	portalitas
pantufas	pretina
pantuflo	princesa
pañuelo	puertas
pañuelo para el cuello	pullover
paraguas	pulsera
pardillo	puño
pardo	puño ajustado
pardo amarillento	puño double
pardo opaco	punta roma
pardo rojizo	puntas
parduzco	puntilla
partidor de crencha	puntilla de Venecia
pasa montañas	punto a festón
peinadore	punto de almorafán
pelele	punto de cruz
pelliza	punto de malla
pelo de castor	punto de oro llano
pelo de liebre	punto de tallo
peluca	punto llano
peñas veras	punto real
peplo	purpua
perle	querpo
perramus	quezote
pespuntaderas	ramio
pespuntado	randas
pespunte	raso
petit point	raso de la China
peto	raso de zapatillas
picado	raso imperial
picaporte	raso liberty
piel de angel	raso muy brillante
piel de becerro	raso piel de angel
piel de cisne	raso piel de cisne
piel de seda	raso piel de seda
piel de tiburón	raso por trama
pinza	raso por urdimbre
piqué	redes
plantillas	redicella
plateado	redingote
plato de lo gorro	retículo
plisado	rojo
plisado en abanico	rojo Congo
plisado en acordeón	rollo
plisado en sierra	rondz
plisado encontrado	ropa
pluma de avestruz	ropa bastarda
pluma de gallo	ropa de estado
plume de faisán	ropa larga
point d'espagne	ropa rozagnte
polaina	ropilla
polera	rosado
pollera	ruedas
pony	ruedo
popelina	sacristan

salto de cama	terciopelo aplastado
sarga	terciopelo chifón
sarseneta	terciopelo con dibujo multicolor
sastre	terciopelo de Utrech
satén	terciopelo en relieve
satineta	terciopelo labrado
saya	terliz
seda	tirantes
seda chape	toca
seda cruda	toca de camino
seda de corbatas	tocado
seda silvestre	tontillo
servilla	topo
shantung	torzal
skunk	traje de baño
sobaquera	traje de baño de dos piezas
solapa	traje de baño de una pieza
soletila	traje de novia
sombrerera	trepats
sombrero	tricornio
sombrero Cordobès	tul
sombrero de ala ancha	turbante
sombrero de caballero	tweed
sombrero de copa chistera	velludillo
sombrero de dos picos	velo
sombrero de paja	verde
sombrero de tela	verde celedón
sombrero flexible	verde césped
sortija	verde limón
sostén	verde nilo
suela	verde salvia
suspensor atletico	verde trébol
suspensores	verdugado
tabardo	vertugale
tabarete	vestido de noche
tafetán	vestidos
taparrabos	vestir
tejano	vientre de ardilla gris
tejido arrugado	visera
tejido calado	visón
tejido con pelo largo	vivos
tejido de punto elástico	volante
tejido de punto liso	zafira
tejido esponjoso	zagalejo
tejido liso	zamarra
tejón	zamarro
tela	zapatillas
tela de algodón mercerizado	zapato
tela de aspecto granulado	zapato de mujer sin correas
tela de Jouy	zapato oxford
tela para carpa	zaragüelles
tenida de gimnasia	zarzahan
terciopelo	zorro
terciopelo acordonado	zueco

SRI LANKA

hatte

SUMATRA

siang-malam

tampan

SUMBAhinggi
hinggi kombulau pahudu
pakiri mbola**SUMBAWA**

kere

pebasa

SUMERIA

kaunakes

SWEDENarmband
bälte
bomull
byxor
fält-teken
ficka
filt
flor
förkläde
gördel
halsband
handske
hatt
hatta
juvel
kappa
kareeta
kask
kithaika
kläda
kläde
kläder
knapp
la
läder
lärift
linne
maljor
mantelmösa
nål
näsduk
pels
rock
ryssedamast
ryssekläde
rysewerk
siden
silke
skirduk
skjorta
sko
skofium
skört
skräddare
slöja
socka
söllstötter
spets
stövel
strumpa
Swedish lace
toffel
tråd
Twelve Apostles
tyg
ull

SWITZERLAND

androsame	Schäppeli
Appenzell embroidery	schlappe
beffschen	Schnupftücher
bredzon	schöpen
capadüsli	Schweizergelb
chapeau à borne	stoffelkappe
händschen	trip-sammet
haustuch	tüchli
menagere	Türken-kappen
rapolin	unterrock
rosehube	volanten
rosenadel	wammiss

SYRIA

agabanee	tantoor
izar	

THAILAND

Chalong phra ong long raja	phaa chet naa
chiiwaun	phaa chet paak
chong kra ben	phaa khaaw maa
hua	phaa pat chieng
krachoom	phaa sarong
mat mii	phaa yao
mwa non	prakhotaao
pah-jungobein	rom
paisin	sabai
pamsukula	sabong
panung	sangkhatti
pha ap nam fon	sua yan
phaa	taalapat
phaa biang	thung
phaa chet	tiin

TIBET

chupa	dZi bead
djore	pulo
drilbu	shema

TIMBUKTU

baiya	kantje
balga	kobe gani
djnne-djnne	kugunni
djorro-marabu	kullu
handu djere	kunna
hanga-korbo	mdama kofe
huttu	nine-djere
kamba iri	pilu saluf

selba
selimut
sonko
sorro

tche djenji
teybaraten djendji
tolomi
tyelambu

TIV

akongo
akpwem
amaua
amyan ikondo

anger
ashira
ashish
dzaan

TRANSVAAL

ghabi
jocolo
linaga

mapoto
pepetu

TRINIDAD

fol
glenglen

kandal
wooloes

TUNISIA

chechias
dentelle Arabe
djebba
kachabia
kadroun

kashabia
kufia
mellia
safsari
suria

TURKEY

Anatolian silk
Anatolian wool
angora
anteri
antery
atlas
basma
basmak
berundjuk
bibila
bughma
burqu
çarsof
çatma
cepken
chalwar
chekmak
chyrpy
çipsip
dival
dival isi
dizge

ferace
feridge'
fez
gömlek
hour-coat
igne oyasi
jellick
kadife
kalghi
kalpak
kemha
kesdi
khuff
kirk
kulah
kulah-i pahlavi
kusak
maharmah
mendil
oya isi
oyah
pabuç

potur
 püsküllü
 şal kuşak
 salvar
 sarawil
 seraser
 serenk
 setre
 stambouline
 tafta
 takke
 tarpus

TURKMENISTAN

alan dangi
 balaq
 bilqusak
 börk
 çabut
 chargat
 gul yaqa
 köynek

UKRAINE

corsetka
 keptar
 kersetka

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

aba
 abaaya
 al hilel
 asayib
 baalto
 bisht
 burga
 burnous
 burqu'
 farwah
 gaib
 ghoutra

UNITED KINGDOM

À la George V
 adelaide
 Adelaide boot
 Admiralty cloth
 aetherial
 Agnes Sorel bodice
 Agnes Sorel corsage

terlik
 thaub
 Türken-kappen
 Turkish point lace
 üçetek
 uçkar
 yaka
 yelpaze
 yemeni
 zerbaft
 zivka

kurteh
 qirmizi don
 qubpa
 qusak
 telpek
 teneçir
 yaluk

kozhukh
 plakhta
 svyta

igaaI
 keffiyeh
 khirqa
 kibr
 kussabi
 milfa
 mishlah
 qutn
 shaal
 siklat
 sirwaal
 zibun

alamode
 albangala
 Albert boots
 Albert collar
 Albert driving-cape
 Albert jacket
 Albert overcoat

Albert pot	beah
Albert riding coat	bearm-clap
Albert shoe	Beatrice parasol
Albert top frock	Beatrice twill
Albert watch-chain	beg
Alexandra jacket	belcher
Alexandra petticoat	bend
alnage	beret sleeve
amelle	besague
American	bhurra
American cloth	bibi bonnet
American trousers	billicock
American vest	binde
Andaluse cape	bivouac mantle
andalusian casaque	blue john
angel overskirt	body-stychet
angel sleeve	bollinger
angle-fronted coat	bonnet assassin
Anglo-Greek bodice	borada crape cloth
anglo-merino	botas
ankle-jacks	bote
antigropolis	botoun
antique bodice	botwm
Apollo corset	braccae
Apollo knot	braccas
aquatic shirt	bracer
Aragonese bonnet	braces
Armenian cloak	braecce
artois buckle	brandestoc
aurifrisium	bratt
Aylesham	brec
azure	brēc
babet bonnet	brec-hraegel
baby bodice	brech
baby cap	breichled
baby French heel	breost-lin
backsters	breost-rocc
baende	brethyn
bag plastron	brides
bag-waistcoat	British warm
baesses	broc
ballet-skirt	brodekin
ballroom neckcloth	broolly
balmoral	brummagem
balmoral bodice	Brummel
balmoral cloth	bugis
balmoral crape	bul
balmoral petticoat	bulgare pleat
bundle	Bulgarian cloth
Barbour jacket	bum-barrel
barclod	bum-freezer
barlingham	burnley
barmillion	bursa
basing	buskins
bēag	butterfly bow sleeve

cabbage	cloke
cadach	clothe
caefing	clove
caeles	coat shirt
caeppe	coatlet
cage	coat-sleeve
calc	Coburg
camibockers	cochl
campaign coat	cockle hat
cap of maintenance	codrington
cappa	cœppe
cappe	coke
careless	coler
caroline corsage	colley-westonward
carpet slippers	combed helmet
carpmeal	combinations
cascade waistband	comforter
cased body	comforts
cased sleeve	continental hat
cassock	conversation bonnet
cassock mantle	coral currant button
cassock vest	corde du Roi
castle	cordey cap
casul	cork rump
Catherine wheel farthingale	corned shoe
cauliflower wig	cornet hat
cavalier sleeve	cornet skirt
celestial	Corsican tie
cemes	cossacks
ceylon	cot
ceylonette	cote
chaffers	coton
chambard mantle	cotoun
chamford mantle	cottage front
chammer	cotwm
Charlotte Corday bonnet	Courtauld crape
Charlotte Corday cap	cowes
chemise a l'anglaise	cranky checks
chemise gown	cravat strings
chinese green	crepe anglaise
chinese spencer	crepe imperial
chitterlings	crepelle
circassian bodice	crinc
circumfolding hat	Cromwell collar
clap	Cromwell shoe
clāp	cross-cloth
clapes	crusene
clāpes	crys
clarence	cuerbully
Clarissa Harlowe bonnet	cuffia
Clarissa Harlowe corsage	cuffie
Clay worsted	cuirass tunic
cloak-bag breeches	cuirasse bodice
clœp	cuir-bouilli
clog	Cumberland corset

Cumberland hat	drillette
curricle cloak	driving-cape
curricle dress	Drummond
curricle pelisse	du Barry corsage
cushion work	du Barry sleeve
cut-fingered pumps	duchesse pleat
cutlets	duck-billed shoes
cyrtel	dundreary whiskers
dalc	dunster
Danish trousers	durance
de Berri	duretty
de France	Dutch cloak
de Roi	Dutch skeleton dress
demi-surtout	Dutch waist
demob	earthquake dress
de-mob suit	edau
demy-teste	eel skirt
Denmark cock	Egyptian brown
devil skin	elephant sleeve
Devonshire	eleven gore ripple skirt
diadem bonnet	ell
diadem comb	elliptic collar
diadem fanchon bonnet	eminence
Diana Vernon bonnet	emperor shirt
Diana Vernon hat	empire bodice
dillad	empire jupon
dilladu	empire skirt
Directoire bonnet	empress petticoat
Directoire coat	en tout cas
Directoire hat	English work
Directoire jacket	esgid
Directoire skirt	Eton cap
Directoire swallow-tail coat	Eton collar
divided skirt	Eton jacket
divorce corset	everlastings
Dolly Varden bonnet	exhibition checks
Dolly Varden cap	eyelet doublet
Dolly Varden dress	faces
Dolly Varden hat	Fair Isle sweater
Dolly Varden polonaise	false gown
Doncaster riding coat	false hips
dorneck	fan parasol
d'Orsay coat	fana
d'Orsay roll	fancies
double	fanfreluche bodice
double bouffant sleeves	featherbrush skirt
downy calves	feathertop wig
drabbet	feax-clap
drape cut	feax-net
dress clip	feax-preon
dress holder	fel
dress lounge	fetel
dress protector	fetels
dress Wellington	ffedog
dresse	ffwr

fichu Antoinette	Gladstone overcoat
fichu Corday	Glauvina pin
fichu-robings	gleindorch
fifele	glissade
fig leaf	glōf
figgragulþ	godet skirt
Flanders serge	godweb
fleax	godweb-cynn
flex	golf vest
florinelle	gorchudd
flower hole	gored bell skirt
flower pot hat	gothic cap
flow-flow	gray lilac
flycap	greatcoat dress
fly-fringe	Grecian sleeve
fly's wing	Grecque corsage
folly bells	Greek stripes
forage cap	grenadier cap
forel	guard-chain
fotgewaed	guinea cloth
foundling bonnet	gwddfdorch
French gigot sleeves	gwisg
French gores	gwisgo
French hose	gwlan
frilling	gwegys
furre	gyrdel
Fusex shirt	gyrdel-hring
fustian	gyrdels
gable headdress	gyrdels-hringe
Gabrielle dress	habit bodice
Gabrielle sleeve	habit glove
gadlings	habit-redingote
Gainsborough bonnet	hacele
gairda	haer-naedl
gaiter bottoms	haet
Galatea comb	haetera
Galatea hat	hairbines
Gallo-Greek bodice	ham
Garibaldi bodice	hances
Garibaldi jacket	hand fall
Garibaldi sleeve	handewarpes
gemme	handkerchief dress
Geneva print ruff	hand-ruffs
gerele	hand-scio
gerife	hare pocket
ge-scripla	harvard sheeting
gewæde	heafod-clap
gewædian	heafod-gewaede
ghost coat	healsed
gimstān	heavy swell
gipsy hat	hed-clap
giraffe comb	heden
girdel	helmet cap
girdle glass	helmet hat
Gladstone collar	hemepe

hemispherical hat	joinville
hemming	justcoat
Henley boater	kains
here-pād	kampskatcha slipper
het	kaniki
highlows	kano cloth
hip buttons	Kate Greenaway costume
hod	Katharine of Aragon lace
hœtt	kendal
hoop petticoat	kendal-green
hop-pada	kevenhuller
Hortense mantle	khanga
hosa	kidungas
hosan	kiss-me-quick
hose-bend	kite-high dandy
hounds ears	knee buckles
house dress	knee-fringe
housemaid skirt	knee-string
hraegel	krauss
hraelung	lake
hring	Lamballe bonnet
hrycg-hraedel	Langtry hood
huccatoon	languette
hufe	lavender
hug-me-tight	leather cloth
hunting belt	Leicester jacket
hunting necktie	lein
hunting stock	leper
hussar boots	leperhose
hussar jacket	lether
hussar point	limbrick
hwitel	Limpet trunks
Indian	Lincoln green
Indian necktie	linen
indispensible	linsey
Irish polonaise	linsey-woolsey
iron-pot	Lissue
Isabeau corsage	listadoes
Italian heel	lobster helmet
Italian nightgown	lockram
iuete	long Melford
iwede	Louis XIII corsage
jack	M. B. waistcoat
Jacobean embroidery	macana
jaganath	macaroni cravat
jam	mackintosh
Japanese hat	madras gingham
Java supers	madras turban
Jemima	Maintenon cloak
Jenny Lind costume	major wig
Jerry hat	Mandarin hat
Joan-of-Arc bodice	maneg
jockey cap	Manon robe
jockey sleeve	Mantel
jockey waistcoat	manteel

mantelet	Muller-cut-down
mantle lace	mush
mantua	mushroom hat
Marie Anglais bonnet	mushroom sleeve
mariner's cuff	muslin deaths
Mark of the Beast	musquash
Marlborough hat	naccarat
marmotte bonnet	Napoleon necktie
marmotte cap	Napoleons
marquise bodice	napron
marquise mantle	Neapolitan bonnet
marquisetto beard	nebula headdress
marshmellow	neck button
martingale breeches	necked bonnet
Mary Queen of Scots cap	needle
masher	needlecord
masher collar	Nelson hat
masher dust wrap	nePla
matinée	nether stocks
Maud	Newgate fringe
Mecklenburg cap	Newmarket coat
Medici dress	Newmarket overcoat
Medici sleeve	Newmarket top frock
Medusa wig	Newmarket vest
Melton	night coif
mene	night rail
mentel	night-kercher
mentel-preon	nithsdale
meo	Nivernois
mermaid's tail	nodwydd
mexican	nøedl
Mexicans	Norfolk shirt
Milan bonnet	Norma corsage
military frock coat	Northampton lace
military stock	Norwich paramatta
milkmaid skirt	nostle
mitten sleeve	Nottingham lace
modesty bit	nun's work
modrwy	Oatland village hat
mofeler	ocreae rostratae
Moldavian mantle	octagon tie
Monmouth cap	ofer-braedels
Montague curls	ofer-feng
Montespan corsage	oferlaeg
Montespan hat	oferlagu
Montespan pleats	ofer-slop
Montespan sleeve	ofer-slype
Montpensier mantle	ondina crinoline
morning gown	opus anglicanum
morone	opus consutum
moschettos	opus filatorium
Mother Hubbard cloak	opus pectineum
moulds	opus phrygium
muffin hat	opus plumarium
mufflers	opus pulvinarium

orel	Perspective glass
oval beaver hat	Petersham cossacks
overalls	Petersham frock coat
Oxford bags	Petersham greatcoat
Oxford gillies	Petersham ribbon
Oxford gloves	petticoat breeches
Oxford tie	Philip and Cheney
Oxonian boots	Philip and China
Oxonian jacket	physical wig
packing white	Piccadilly collar
pād	piccadilly weepers
paddock coat	picture hat
paida	Piedmont gown
pakama	pierrot cape
palatine royal	pierrot ruff
paletot-redingote	pifferaro bonnet
pall	pifferaro hat
pallatine	pilece
Palmerston wrapper	pinafore costume
pamela	pipkin
Pamela bonnet	pique devant
pamela hat	placardo
panel skirt	plackard
pannier crinoline	placket
pannier dress	plain bow stock
pantaloon trousers	Platoff cap
panteen collar	pleated shirt
pantile	plus fours
papoon	pøll
parchmentier	poke bonnet
partlet	poket
patent lace	policeman's cape
patent leather boots	Polish boots
patrol jacket	Polish greatcoat
patti jets	Polish jacket
pea jacket	Polish mantle
pearl of beauty	polka
peasant skirt	polo collar
pectoll	polonia
peek-a-boo waist	polrock
peel	polverino
peg-top sleeves	pompadour bodice
pelisse-mantle	poncho
pelisse-robe	porcelain
Pembroke paletot	pork-pie hat
penang lawyer	port manteau sunshade
penistone	Portuguese farthingale
peplum basque	powdering jacket
peplum bodice	prawing-spinel
peplum dolman	preen
peplum jupon	pregnant stay
peplum overskirt	prēon
peplum rotonde	Prince of Wales jacket
Perdita chemise	prince's sleeve
Persian vest	princess dress

Princess Elizabeth lilac	russells
princess petticoat	Russian blouse
princess polonaise	Russian flame
princess robe	Russian jacket
princess slip	sailor suit
prœd	sailor's reef knot tie
pudding-basin cut	Saint Martin's lace
Puritan bonnet	Saint Omer
pussy-cat bonnet	Salempore
pynn	salendang
pyramid style	salisbury
pyramids	salloo
rabagas bonnet	salt-box pocket
raglan boot	sanitary ball dress
raglan cape	sansflectum crinoline
raglan covert coat	Sardinian sac
raglan overcoat	satin Victoria
railroad trousers	satinesco
railway pockets	saucer-collar
Ranelagh mob	scalings
rationals	Scarborough hat
reach-me-down	Scarborough ulster
reaf	scarf drapery
red lilac	sceanc-bend
reed hat	sceanc-gegirlla
regatta shirt	sceorp
regency hat	sciccells
reister cloak	sciccing
religious petticoat	scogger
reowe	scōh
revers en pelerine	scratch bob
riding dress frock coat	scratch wig
riding hoop	scrud
rifeling	scrydan
rift	scyfel
Rigoletto mantle	scyrte
robin front	sea coat
Robinson hat	sea-gown
rocc	sealskin coat
rollers	seamere
rolling stockings	Second Empire costume
roll-up breeches	selk
roll-up stockings	sempstress bonnet
rollups	seolac
Rosebery collar	serc
round dress	sgyrt
roundlet	shadow
roxalene bodice	shakefold
roxalene sleeve	Shakespere collar
Roxburgh muff	Shakespere vest
Royal George stock	sherte
Rubens bonnet	ship-tire
Rubens hat	sho
russell	shoe-tie necktie
russell satin	shooting coat

shorts	staeppe-scoh
shotten-bellied doublet	stafford cloth
shoulder belt	stamyn sengill
shoulder heads	stand-fall collar
shoulder knots	starch
Sicilian bodice	starcher
sickly green	statute cap
sidan	Steinkirk
side	stirrup hose
side body	stirrup stockings
silverets	stivali
siolac	stock-drawers
skeleton suit	stomacher
skimskin	stomacher bodice
skirt ruff	straight trousers
skitty boot	straight waistcoat
skyrt	strapped pantaloons
skyteen	strapul
sleeve tongs	strapula
slife-scoh	strips
sling sleeve	suit of ruffs
sling-duster	sultana scarf
slipe-scoh	sultane dress
slop work	sultane jacket
smoc	supertasse
smoking jacket	swallow-tails
snoskyn	swanbill corset
snowflake	swifflere
snowskin	Swiss belt
snufkin	Swiss bodice
snuftkin	tablet
socas	tablier skirt
socc	tablier tunic
socke	tackover
sortie de bal	taglioni
soufflet sleeves	Taglioni frock coat
soup and fish	tail clout
spangles	taillour
Spanish farthingale	tallien redingote
Spanish hat	talma
Spanish jacket	Talma cloak
Spanish kettledrums	Talma lounge
Spanish sleeve	Talma mantle
spencer cloak	Talma overcoat
spencer wig	tassets
spencerette	tattersall vest
spennels	tea jacket
spider helmet	teagown
Spiderwork	teiliwr
splay-footed shoes	tennis cloth
splyter-hat	tennis flannel
spoon back	tennis shoes
spoon bonnet	terai hat
spring	terre de Cuba
spring boots	terrier overcoat

Terylene	ventilated pants
threde	Veronese cuirasse
three-decker	Veronese dress
three-fold linen button	victoria
three-seamer	Victoria bodice
three-stories-and-a-basement	Victoria bonnet
thrum cap	Victoria corset
thrummed hat	Victoria crepe
thymel	Victoria mantle
ticket pocket	Victoria pelisse-mantle
tie-back skirt	Victoria sleeve
tight-slacks	victorine
Tilbury hat	violin bodice
tlws	viyella
toby ruff	waed-braec
tourterelle	waefels
Trafalgar turban	walking out dress
Trilby hat	Wardle hat
trocadero	Wasti
trolley lace	Wastjös
trolly cap	waterproof cloak
trolly lace	Watteau body
trouser press	Watteau costume
trouser stretcher	Watteau polonaise
trowsus	Watteau robe
trusses	wealca
tubular necktie	wearing sleeves
tucked skirt	wedding garter
tudor cape	Wellesley wrapper
tunece	Wellington coat
tunic	Wellington frock
tunic shirt	Wellington half-boot
tunic skirt	Wellington hat
turf hat	Wellington pantaloons
turkey gown	wheat ears
turret bodice	wheel farthingale
tweedside	wimpel
tweedside overcoat	winceyette
twine	wining
Tyrolese cloak	winingas
Tyrolese hat	winkers
ugly	Winslow lace
ulster	wœfels
umbrella skirt	wolle
under-serc	Woodstock gloves
underwraedel	worms
university athletic costume	wraed
university vest	wrapping front dress
up-legen	wrap-rascal
vandyke dress	wraprascal
varens	wrigels
veile	wull
Venetian bonnet	wulla
Venetian cloak	wulle
Venetian sleeve	yachting jacket

yak lace
yeoman hat
yoke bodice
yoke shirt
York wrapper

zone
zouave jacket
zouave paletot
zouave pantaloons

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

'a 'iku
à la Marie Stuart
a tsi'kin
a 'ula
'a'a lole
'a'a moni
'a'a niu
'a'a puhaka
'a'a'a
'a'ahu
'a'ahu a po'o
'a'ahu ali'i
'a'ahu makaloa
'a'ahu 'oihana piha
'a'ahu pawehe
'a'amo'o
abalone
acala cotton
acetate
'ahapi'i
'ahiehie
'ahina
ah'ta qua o weh
'ahu
'ahu hinano
'ahuna
'ahunali'i
'ahuua
'ahu'ula
'a'i
'a'i kala
ai ling
'a'ilepe
'ainakini
akaaka
akaka
'akala
'aki
ala-niho
'alapaka
alaulau
alepin
Alice blue
Alsatian
amaranthus color
'ameki
American blade

American green
ameti
Anasazi stripe twill
Angouleme hat
Angouleme spencer
Angouleme tippet
Anne Boleyn mob
Annette Kellerman
anuenue
apo kula
apo lima
apo papale
artificial silk
artificial wool
ashigappa
Augusta cloth
babushka
baby doll pajama
bachelor shoes
badger whiskers
barn-door britches
barratine
barvell
Beatrice
Bedford cord
bellboy hat
Bemberg
bicycle clip
blouse suit
body stocking
boiled shirt
booie sum
Borghesé
Buchanan
burial blanket
bush hat
Buster Brown collar
Buster Brown suit
cadet jacket
calico china button
campaign hat
capa
cardinal
cathedral beard
chanchanko
Chanel suit
chau

cheongsam	forestry cloth
chiang chau	gai pee jau sa
China calico	gamoshes
chint	garrison cap
chukka boot	gau chau
chun sam	gau dai hai
chya mun bo	gau liang
collodion silk	gobanji
Constance	golosh
cool pants	grass embroidery
coquillicot feathers	grassets
corset waist	grazzets
cossack hat	gus-to-weh
crocus	hachimaki
cue de Paris	Häftler
curch	haiena
curchef	ha'imanawa
curled silk	hainaka
cursey cloth	hainaka 'a'i
dai fong chau	hainaka lei
dai seong siu kwun	hainaka pa'eke
daimana	hainaka pakeke
dam boo lau	hair à la Recamier
dauphiness	hair strings
desoy	halakea
Diamond dyes	halstuch
din	hamaku'u
diyugi	hamo 'ula
Doitsu ahina	hand
doll hat	haneeka
e sa	hanina
'ea malani	han'pa
'ea 'ula	hau'ina
eau de veau	ha'ula
eboni	ha'ula'ula
egasuri	he'a
Eisenhower jacket	Hershey bars
'ekemau'u	hetchi pansu
'ele hiwa	Hibernian vest
'ele'ele	hikoni
'ele'ele kanikau	hili ha
'ele'i	hili pa ha
'eleuli	hili pa kolu
'emelala	hinaka
'epane	hinaka 'a'i
epani	hinaka paeke
'eponi	hi'ohi'o
Fatima robe	hiyoku
favorite	H-line
favourite	hoakakala
flannelette	hock see hai
flight boot	hoi nong hu
Flying Saucer	hok see hai
fong chau	hokua
forester's green	holei

holoku	kaku obi
holomu	kalakoa
hōmongi	kalaunu
hoo	kalaunu bihopa
hoo tau dai	kalekonuka
hoover apron	kalewai
hot pants	kaliki
huila kaulike	kaliki waiu
huka pihi	kalikone
hula skirt	kalima hamo
hulu	kama'a
hulu hipa	kama'a hakahaka
huluhulu	kama'a hawele
hum-hum	kama'a 'ie
hummums	kama'a ili
humu	kama'a laholio
humu kaulahao	kama'a la'i
humu puka pihi	kama'a lo'ihi
humuhumu ulana	kama'a pale wawae
humuka	kama'a puki
humulau	kama'ehu
humupa'a	kamaki
humuwili	kamalena
hunakana'i	kampū
Hungarian wrap	kanakagi
iakepi	kanekopa
iasepi	kaomi lole
ihu kama'a	kapa
'ili	kapa ea
'ili hinuhinu	kapa 'ino'ino
'ili kuapo	kapa kila
'ili pale o kama'a	kapa komo
'ili pipi	kapa lau'i
'ilio-hulu-papale	kapeila
Imperial valley cotton	kapeilo
Isabella color	Kapp
Italian slipper	kappa dachi
jacket coat	karanko geta
Jackson shoes	karauna
jambieres	karitone
jin be wun	kasimea
jungle fatigues	kasuri
ka'ai	kasuri no shatsu
ka'ako'o	kaula ho'olewa
ka'ei papale	kaula li
ka'ei po'o	kaula li kama'a
kahan	kaula uaki
kahi 'omou	kawiliwili humuhumu
kahiko	kee ha hai
kahiko kaua	kela lole
kaiapa	ke'oke'o maoli
kaimana	ke'oke'o pia
kakau uhi	ke'oke'o wai
kakimea	keshinui
kakinia	kihei

kihei 'a'ahu no'eno'e	lei palaoa
kilika	lei pani'o
kilika lau	lei papa
kilika nehe	lei papahi
kinamu	lei pauku
kinihama	lei pawehe
Knöpflers	lei po'o
koloa	lei wiliwili
koloka	leki
komo humuhumu	li kakini
komo lima	li kaliki
ko'oko'o 'amana	li kama'a
kopako	lihilihi 'ula
kuakalikea	lilina
kueka	lima
kui humahuma	lima puha'uha'u
kui kaiapa	Lindbergh jacket
kui kele	lipine
kui lihilihi	lokaliio
kui ulana	lole
kuiki	lole komo
kuka	lole lauoho
kuka ua	lole moe po
kuka weke	lole paikau
kuka'a	lole wawae
kuka'aila	lole wawae moe po
kukaenalo	lole wawae puha'uha'u
kulia	lopi
kunono	lopi ho'oholoholo
kupe'e	lopi huluhulu
kupe'e niho 'ilio	lopi kaholo
ku'uwelu	lowell cloth
kwun	lowerings
la'a	lukini
laeloa	lulu ali'i
lahalile	lu'u 'ili
lai kee wat chau	ma gua
lainakini	ma sa
lakeke	mackinaw
lauoho	makalena
lauoho ku'i	makalena pu'u
lei	makila
lei 'a'i	maku'a
lei ali'i	maku'e
lei hala	malo
lei hoaka	malo kai
lei hulu	malo wai
lei kamoe	mama'o
lei kolona	mameluke
lei korona	mameluke robe
lei kukui	Mandel
lei leho	Mao jacket
lei niho 'ilio	maolua
lei ole	ma'oma'o
lei 'opu'u	marseilles quilting

mau'u-la 'ili	palaka aloha
mekala	palalei
melemele	palazzo pajamas
melemele 'ili 'alani	pale
mercury	pale hanai
Merry Widow	pale kila
mikini humuhumu	pale maka
mikini lima	pale pakaukau 'aila
millium	pale papale
milo lopi	pale wawae
min nap	palelei
moelola	palema'i
mok'kus sin	palulu maka
mong pao	papa 'aiana
Monmouth cap	papale
Montana peak	papale ali'i
Mütze	papale hainika
mu'u mu'u	papale 'ie
mu'umu'u moe po	papale kahuna
nao-halu'a	papale kapu
nao-ua-ha'ao	papale la'a
nao-ua-nanahuki	papale mu'ou'ou
napa leather	papale 'o'oma
Neapolitan headdress	papale waiokila
Nehru jacket	papalu
netcha	pa'u
ngau hui suck	pa'u heihei
niho-li'ili'i	pauma
niho-mano	peeler cotton
ninikea	pepeiao
none-so-pretty	petticoat bodice
nonomea	pihapiha-'o-kohola
oganadi	pihi
'ohelohelo	pihi pulima
'ohule	pima cotton
oi dai booi dai	pine kaiapa
'okanaki	pine kaula'i
'oki pahu	pine umauma
okolepu'u	pinks and green
Old Navajo Dyes	pipi
'opu'u kaimana	piwa haka
orrice	pohaku 'oma'oma'o
overseas cap	poka'a lopi
'owili	poka'a-pilali
pa'a kama'a	polonese
pa'a lole	po'o hina
pa'a mua	po'o ke'oke'o
pa'eke	po'o kuakea
pahu papale	popolohua
paiki pa'alima	pound blanket
pa'ipa'inaha	pualena
pa'iua	puamoamo
pakana	puka kui kele
pala 'ehu	puka pihi
pala'a	pukai

puke pakeke	tesashi
puki	tignon
pupu hoaka	tin Chiang Chiang Chau
pupu lauoho	tokeine
pu'ukohukohu	tombeaux
pu'ukukui	tongs
qiana	topaza
ramall	topazo
rayon	toreadoll pajamas
rayonné	tow
red rippers	tow cloth
red russels	trapeze
ribine	trilby
Ridgeway buckle	tuftaffeta
rompers	tutu mu'u
rosario	Twenty Grands
Russian suit	tyes
sa din	uaki
sagathy	uati
Sam Browne belt	uauahi
sang chau	'uha hipa
sapaea	uhi maka
sapeiro	'ula
saredonuka	'ula hiwa
Scotia	'ula maku'e
Sendai Hira silk	'ula palani
sensuji	'ula waina
shag mittens	'ula weo
sherry-vallies	'ulahea
shimmy	'ula'okoko
short shorts	'umi'i kuapo
shortcuts	'umi'i lauoho
shu'lush	'umi'umi
silver taupe uniform	una
siu fung sin	'upa 'oki nihoniho
skilts	uwaki
skokie	uwaki pulima
slave blanket	wahi
slicker	wai 'ele
sloppy joe	wai 'ele'ele
slops	wai gula
sook chau	wai kula
sou'wester	waili'ili'i
startups	waist cincher
strouiding	waki
suburban coat	watch cap
suggan	wedge weave blanket
surf satin	welweka
swing skirt	weo
tatquevluq	wikolia
teakete	ya hoo lam
teddies	yi'chit tal
teddy-bears	zoot suit

URUGUAY

bombachas

UZBEKISTANchuppaun
khalatparanchah
tyubetevka**VIETNAM**áo
áo bà-ba
áo ba-đò-suy
áo bành-tô
áo bò
áo bông
áo cam-bào
áo cánh
áo cà-sa
áo choàng
áo côc
áo cut
áo da
áo dài
áo đai-trào
áo da-le
áo đăn
áo dẫu
áo đi mura
áo đuôi-tôm
áo giáp
áo gi-lê
áo kép
áo lan
áo lạnh lót vải bông
áo len
áo lông
áo lót
áo lót mình
áo mào
áo muta
áo ngù
áo nit
áo nít
áo tam
áo thày-tu
áo thung
áo toi
áo vét-tông
áo xiêm
áo xống
aoidai
áp long-bàoÂu-phuc
âu-trang
bach-ngoc
bái ngà
bàn chải quan áo
bành-tô
bao bó
bao táo
bích-không
bich-ngoc
biec
bím
binh-phuc
bít-tất
bít-tất tay
bô cán
bò-lu
bò-lu-dông
bông
bõ-y
búi tóc
búi tóc
cái
câm-bào
câm-châu
cấ-m-nhung
cấ-m-y
can
cân-đai
cánh dán
cánh-kien
cành-phuc
cân-quac
cap tóc
cà-rá
cát-kết
ca-vát
chàm
châm
châu báu
chí hong
choi-ngon
chuối hạt trai

chuoì	kep quàn áo
cô' còn	kep tóc
cô' tay	khan đôi đầu
com-le	khan mùi-soa
cô'n-bào	khan ngang
cô-tông	khan tang
da	khan tay
da boc-can	khan trum
da láng	khan tua
da linh	khan vaông
da lon	khan voông
dalephuc	khiên-churong
dam-thanh	kim cài đầu
đan	kim-bang
đang-ten	kim-curong
dây bang	kim-khôi
dây giã	kim-ngoc
đen lánh	ki-mô-nô
dinh cúc	kim-thoa
do	kim-thuyen
dò choé	kính trang
dò chói	lá sen
đò orí	láng
đõ sô gai	lãnh
đôi bit-tất	le-phuc
đôi bông	lon
đông-hò đeo tay	long-bào
đông-ho qua quít	long-con
đung	lót
fu-la	luroi gà
ga-ba-đin	luroi-trai
gãm	lurort
gãm vóc	ma canh gián
gau	mã da cam
gay	má hong
ghim bang	mã-não
giáp	mang-tô
giáp-bào	mẫu da giời
giáp-y	mẫu do
giá-trang	may san
giay ta	may-ô
giay tây	me-đay
giay tuyet	mo gà
gi-lê	một chiec
gót	một đôi
guốc	mu da
hieu-phuc	mu mán
hoa cà	mu miên
hoa tai	mui dát
hoàng-bò	ngac
hoàng-ngoc	ngân-tinh công-vu
hòng-bào	ngoc trao
hong-ngoc	ngoc-bích
hung-phuc	ngoc-miên
huyền-đai	ngoc-thach

nguyệt-bach	thi-kính
nhac-ky	thuy-ngoc
nhân-kính	to hoá-hoc
nhung-trang	trang bong
ni-lông	trang nỡn
nón	trieu-phuc
nón lá	tru
nón lông	trúc-bâu
nón sat	trung sáo
núm	tuyt
nur-trang	túyt-xo
ô	vài
oc xà-cù	vài bò
ông tay áo	vài bông
pa-đo-suv	vài hoa
phã sáp	vài long-đình
phã son	vài màn
pháp-y	vài to
phuc-súc	vài tron
phu-la	vài vóc
pi-gia-ma	vân
quan	vàng ánh
quan cao-boi	vàng đồ
quan cháo lòng	vàng huyền
quan coc	vàng khè
quan con áo-cánh	vàng muròri
quan ðũi	vàng rông
quan soóc	van-hài
quàn ta	vãn-phuc
quan xà-lon	vat
quân-phuc	váy
quân-phuc ðai-le	vét-tông
quân-phuc làm viêc	ví tay
quat quì	vòng huyền
quốc-phuc	vòng tai
quynh	vú già
râu cam	xà-cap
râu dê	xà-cur
râu mép	xám xì
râu som	xám-xit
ren	xanh biêc
sám ánh	xanh biêc
sám bac	xanh da giò-i
sám ðôm	xanh da trời
sa-tanh	xanh ðam
soi	xanh ðorn
somi	xanh durong
so-mi ca-rô	xanh lá cây
so-mi-dét	xanh lo
tang-phuc	xanh ngát
tap-de	xanh tham
tay áo	xà-rông
thanh-lam	xiêm áo
the	xi-líp
thiet-hài	xong

xu-chiêng
xuyen

yem dai
y-phuc

YORUBE

alari

etu

YUGOSLAVIA

pafté

ZAIRE

bwoom
ilaam
kiing
mabiim
mapel
mbal
mbala
mbala badinga
minyiing
moro

mukyeeng
mwaandaan
ncak
ncaka ishyeen
ncok
nnup
nshiing
nyeeng
tukula

ZAMBIA

bongos

ZIMBABWE

vhulungu ha madi

ZULU

ulimi

umgingqo

Appendix C: Garment Types by Era

EGYPTIAN (4000–30 B.C.E.)

aegyptium	nekhaw
afef	nemehef
ankh	Nemes headdress
as	pano
atef	passium
boukrania	postiche
calasiris	procardium
crook and flail	pshente
deshret	sacred uraeus
haik royal	scarab
heqat and nekhekh	scaraboid
herset	schenti
Horus lock	Sekhemy
kalasiris	serekh
kepres	sheath dress
khenmet	shendot
khepesh	shenti
khesbed	shenu
klaft	stibium
kohl	udju
kyaphi	was and tam
mefkat	wedja
menat	weret
menyet	wesekh
nekhau	

BIBLICAL (UNKNOWN–30 C.E.)

afrikin	dalmatikon
appilion	ezor
ata	falnis
balneri	famalniya
begadim levanim	funda
bigdai tsivonim	hagorah
buos	haluk

Himmutsatha
 impilayoth
 istela
 isticharion
 itstela
 kalansuwa
 kalmus
 karbelathehon
 kethoneth
 kolob
 kova sheberosho
 liburnica
 maaporeth
 mechnesayim
 miktorin
 minalim
 paragod

GREEK (3000–100 B.C.E.)

aegis
 ampyz
 anacholus
 apodesme
 apotyigma
 Armenian rat
 armilla
 baltion
 binary chiton
 birrus
 byrrus
 caissia
 ceryphalos
 cestus
 chalmyeonchiton
 chlaine
 chlamus
 chlamydon
 chlamys
 chloene
 coccum
 coracinus color
 cothurnes
 cricket
 diphtera
 diplax
 diploidion
 doric chiton
 faxiolion
 hectorian
 Ionic chiton
 kalyptra
 kolobium
 kolobus
 kolpos

pateshehon
 pilion
 polos
 purpurea
 sarbalehon
 sargenes
 savrikin
 serapis
 simlah
 sudar
 sudar sheal zero-othav
 sudar shebetsavaro
 tavlin
 techeleth
 toga
 unkelai

kredemnon
 kyne
 lacerna
 linon
 nimbus
 peplos
 peplos chiton
 perizoma
 petasos
 phainoles
 pharos
 phoinos
 phrygian bonnet
 pilos
 polos
 porphura
 saccus
 sagos
 sakkos
 sandalium
 sandalon
 soccus
 soudarion
 sphendome
 stephane
 sticharion
 strophion
 strophium
 subrichion
 syrma
 taenia
 tebenna
 tellex
 tholia
 thorex

tribon
zona

zoster

ROMAN (753 B.C.E.–323 C.E.)

abolla
achates
acus
adamas
alricula
aluta luxor
amethystus
amictorium
amictus
amphimalla
angusti clavi
anthrax
ānulus
armillae
babylonica stromata
balneari
balteum
balteum militare
balteus
beauty patches
beryllus
brachiale
braies
bursa
cacci
calamistrum
calceolus
calceus
calceus patricius
caliga
caligula
cameleurion
capillamentum
caracalla
carbunculus
chausse
chrysolithus
cinctus
cinctus gabinus
cineflone
cingillum
cingulum
cingulum militiae
clavi
cnemis
coācta
colobium
corium
corona

corona etrusca
corona muralis
corona navalis
corona radiata
crepida
crotalia
crystallus
cuculla
cucullus
cūdō
cuprius
cyanus
dalmatic
dalmatica
digitalia
drappus
electrum
epitoga
epomine
facitergium
fascia
feminalia
femoralia
fibula
filum
flammeum
focale
fucus
galerum
galerus
gangetic
gausapa
gemma
gonelle
greaves
impilia
induere
indumentum
indusium
infectore
infula
instita
interala
krepis
lana
laticlaves
linteum
lodix
lorica

lorica hamata	subligaculum
lorica plumata	succinta
lorica segmentata	sūdārium
lorica squamata	suffibulum
manica	supparium
manitergium	synthesis
mappa	textile
margarita	textum
māteria	tibilaes
molochine	Tierfibeln
monache	toga
monīle	toga candida
muleus	toga cantabulatum
nasitergium	toga gabiana
odonarium	toga gibina
odonium	toga palmata
olicula	toga picta
orarium	toga praetexta
orbiculi	toga pulla
orbis	toga pura
paenula	toga sordida
palla	toga trabea
palliolum	toga umbo
pallium	toga virilis
paludamentum	topazon
panni imperiales	torque
pannus	torques
papanaky	tunica
paragunda	tunica alba
patagium	tunica augusticlavia
pectorale	tunica interior
pērō	tunica intima
pestiman	tunica laticlavia
phaecassium	tunica manicata
pileus	tunica palmata
pilleus	tunica taleris
praetexta	tutulus
psila	tzanga
pteruges	udo
ricinium	udones
rose	umbo
saggum	velleres fulvi
sagmatogene	velleres nigri
sardius	vellum
segmentae	ventus textilis
sēricum	vestes
signum	vestmentum
sinus	vestire
smaragdus	vestis
soccae	vestitus
solea	villi
steatitis	vitis
stola	vitta
subermalis	zancha
sublagaculum	zanga

BYZANTINE AND ROMANESQUE (400–1200 C.E.)

amusse	caracalla
aurum filatum cyprense	carmeillette
aurum tractitium	casul
baende	caul
barbe	cemes
barbette	chainsil
basing	chainse
beah	chape
bearm-clap	chausses
beg	chemise
beguin	ciclat
bend	clap
binde	clapes
bliand	cnaep
bliant	cnaipe
bliaunt	cochall
bliaus	cope
bombycina	corsage
bote	corse
botoun	cote
braccae	cotoun
braccas	cotta
bracco	cotte
bractiates	crinc
braecce	crispine
braies	crispinette
bratt	crusene
brec	cuffia
brech	cuffie
brec-hraegel	culpait
breost-lin	cyrtel
breost-rocc	dalc
broc	dalk
broigne	diaper
brok	English work
bul	escaffignons
caefing	eschapins
caeles	facings
caeppe	fallaing
cagoule	feax-clap
cainsil	feax-net
calc	feax-preon
calce	fel
caleçons	fetel
calyptra	fetels
camise	fifele
camlet	flex
campagus	fotgewaed
cappa	fouriaux
cappe	freiseau
capuce	friponne
capuchon	fustian

fychoux	lerion
galerum	lether
gallicae	lettice
gerele	loros
gerife	lorum
ge-scripla	lumman
girdel	mafors
girdelstede	maniakes
glōf	mentel
godweb	mentel-preon
godweb-cynnn	meo
gonelle	mitons
gonellone	modeste
gonne	mufflers
gown	nedle
gyrdel-hring	nostle
gyrdels	ocreae rostratae
gyrdels-hringe	ofer-braedels
hacele	ofer-feng
haer-naedl	oferlaeg
haet	oferlagu
haetera	ofer-slop
ham	ofer-slype
handewarpes	orel
hand-scio	ósain
headrail	overslop
heafod-gewaede	pād
healsed	paragaudion
hed-clap	pedule
heden	pelicon
hemepe	pellicea
hemming	pellicia
heuze	phrygian cap
hod hop-pada	phrygium
hosa	pigache
hoseaux	pilece
hose-bend	poket
houppe	pouch
hraegel	prawing-spinel
hraelung	preen
hring	preon
hrycg-hraedel	reaf
hufe	reowe
hugue	rhenno
hwitel	rifeling
inar	rift
inde	rilling
iricinium	riveling
ispahanis	rocc
iuete	sagum
jupe	saie
jupel	sarcenet
lake	say
leine	saye
leperhose	sceanc-bend

sceanc-gegirila	stemma
sceorp	stephanos
sciccels	strapul
sciccing	strapula
scipio eburneus	super tunic
scōh	superhumeral
scrud	swiftlere
scuird	tablion
scyfel	thorakion
scyrte	threde
secrete	trabea
serc	tunece
sherte	tunic
sho	under-serc
siglat	underwraedel
siglatoen	up-legen
sigle	waed-braec
siklat	waefels
skiradion	wasjun
slife-scoh	wealca
slipe-scoh	wimpel
smoc	wimple
snod	wining
socc	winingas
socket	wolle
soled hose	wraed
sottana	wrigels
spennels	yoûva
staeppe-scoh	

EARLY GOTHIC (1200–1350 C.E.)

acca	baguette
acton	bainbergs
aglet	balandrana
agrafe	baleen
agraffe	bambergs
aiglet	barbette
aketon	barlingham
alexander	barmcloth
almoner	barmecloth
amigaut	barmfell
anelace	barmskin
anlace	baselard
applebloom	basen
appleblue	basinet
aquerne	batiste
araneous	bazan
armure	belette
attaby	besague
aulmoniere	besshe
aumoniere	beten
aumuce	bice
Aylesham	bise

bisshe	chevesaille
black-a-lyre	chisamus
blanchet	cicimus
blaunchmer	ciclaton
blaundemer	ciclatoun
blaundever	cilice
blauner	cimier
bosses	cingulum
bouchette	cogware
bourdon	coif-de-mailles
bracer	coiffette
braguette	cointise
branched velvet	cordwain
brassard	cornalia
brasserole	cornu
brayes	coronet
brayette	corselet
breech-girdle	corset
broella	cotehardie
brunete	cotelettes
burel	cottereau
burnet	couters
button	crants
bycocket	cremyll
bycoket	crepine
byrnie	crisp
byssine	cristygrey
calaber	cubitière
camaca	cuir-bouilli
camail	cuirie
cambric	cuish
camelin	cuissard
cameline	cuissart
camericke	cuisse
cammaka	culan
camoca	culet
camocas	cyclas
capeline	Cyprian gold
cappa clausa	demijambe
cappa nigra	demivambrace
carda	dentelle
caul	device
caurimauri	diasper
cendal	diaspurnum
cendryn	dogaline
cervelière	dorelet
chaisel	doublet
chape à aige	dunster
chapel-de-fer	ecarlata blanches
chappelle-de-fer	enarme
chasuble	enbraude
chausse	engreynen
cheklaton	épaulière
chele	epitoga
chemise	épomine

ermine	hatere
escabelle	haubergeon
esclavine	hauberk
estrain	hausse col
falding	heaume
falwe	henke
fana	herigaute
ferret-silke	herlot
figgragulþ	heuke
fitchet	heuze
Flemysshe cloth	Holland cloth
flieder	hollie point lace
flurt-silke	hringofinn serkr
foot mantle	huke
foynes	hure
frontière	imperial
frounce	jack
fycheux	jamb
gadlyngs	jambart
gairda	jambe
galea	jambeau
gambeson	jaque
gamboised cuisses	jaquette
ganache	jazerant
gardebras	Judenhut
garde-collet	juppe
garde-corps	kendal
gardecors	kendal-green
garde-de-rein	knop
garnache	la
garnement	lacet
genouillieres	lambrequin
genuillieres	lein
gibeciere	lettice
gige	liripipe
gipciere	liripium
gipon	mahoîtres
gippon	mamelieres
gipser	mammelieres
girdelstede	mantle and ring
gite	marramas
godalming	melote
gole	mescolato
gorget	misericorde
gowce	moufles
gris	murrey
grise	neat's leather
guarnache	neck-chain
gueules	opus anglicanum
guige	orle
guimp	ouch
guleron	ourle
gypciere	paida
habergeon	palettes
habit	pallets

pallettes	schynbaldes
paltock	sciameto
panni diasperati	sclaveyn
pansiere	sclavine
particolored	sclavyn
passemente	scrip
patte	sempringham
pattens	sendal
pauldron	sendelbinde
pautener	siglaton
pedule	sinдон
pelisson	sismusilis
perse	sköhs
pied	skull cap
pillion	slavin
pinson	snood
plunket	soccus
point	solers
polayn	solleret
poleyns	sorquenie
pomme de pin	soucane
ponyet	souquenilles
porraye	spaier
pourpre	spang
pourpre gris	splints
pourpre sanguine	stamel
poynte	stametto
pranken	stamfortis
puke	stivali
punge	stranlyng
purfle	suckenie
quintise	suckeny
ray	surkney
raynes	swire
rebras	sworl
rerebrace	swyrell
reticulated headdress	tabby
riese	taces
robe longue	tache
rocket	tackover
romagnuolo	tartarin
roskyn	tartaryn
roundel	tasse
rowel	tasset
russet	tavestock
saia	tawney
samit	thaub
samite	tilting-helm
samyt	tintillano
sanguine	tippet
sarawil	tiretaine
sarciatus	toley
sarsenet	tonlet
sarzil	touret
scahwere	touret de nez

tressoir	wastjōs
tresson	watchet
tressour	wede
tuille	weed
turkils	weyd
tussoire	worsted
vambraces	wraed
virly	wulla
volet	
volupere	
wadmel	
wasti	

LATE GOTHIC (1350–1450 C.E.)

almuce	cingulum militare
almuzi	cloth of gold
amônières sarrasinoises	collet
arnet	colletin
armilause	corozoso
aurifrisium	corset
bacinet	coudieres
bag cap	courtepy
baldekin	courtepye
bandekin	cremisi
barbute	cress cloth
barlingham	crest cloth
bascinet	criss
batwat	cristygrey
bellows sleeve	cukar
bicoquet	cushion headdress
bourguignotte	cushion work
bourrelet	dagswain
braconiere	demysent
bracer	escoffion
braconiere	estaches
braguette	false sleeves
brigandine	fenetres d'enfer
butterfly headdress	fermail
caban	figury
calata	finger gauntlet
candlewick	folly bells
cappelina	forked beard
carcaille	fret
cassis	frette
caurimauri	frog-mouthed helm
ceint	frontlet
cervelliera	frounce
champaigne cloth	fu tou
champeyn	gaberdine
channon cloth	gadlings
chaperone	galero
chaussembles	galoche
chausses semellées	gimnel-ring

goffered veil	parrock
grande-assiette sleeves	piked shoe
haincelin	pokeys
hanging sleeve	pomander
harlot	pople
harlots	poulaines
haube	pourpoint
haubert à maille double	pudding-basin cut
haubert clavey de double maille	salade
haubert doublier	sarpe
heafod-clap	sarrasinoises
hennin	scheckenrock
houppelande	serpe
houppelande à mi-jambe	shiu tian yi
housse	sideless surcoat
huke	simarra
huque	simarre
huve	sorket
journade	spangles
jupon	steeple headdress
kall	tabard
kareeta	tappert
kettle hat	tarf
kettyl hat	tater
kruseler headdress	templers
lamboys	temples
langet	templettes
langettes	tewke
lendener	tocco
maljor	toghe
mang	tonlet
marbrinus	touaille
maskel lace	troussoir
miniver	truffe
napron	truffeau
nebula headdress	tuft
nifles	tuke
nightcap	turf
nun's work	turkey bonnet
opus consutum	tyrf
opus filatorium	wammes
opus pectineum	wedding knives
opus phrygium	white scarlet
opus plumarium	xie zhai
opus pulvinarium	ying long
pale	zache
paltock	zadblauwen

RENAISSANCE (1450–1550 C.E.)

à gomito	aghetto
à gozzo	agugello
adarque	aiglet
affiquet	ailerons

alas	Beringt
albornoz	bernia
alessandrino	besague
aljófar	bianchetto
aljuba	bigio
alluccioiati	blackerybond
almain coat	blackwork
almayne rivet	blanc haubert
almenadas	bocaran
almizclera	boccaccino
altibajo	bodkin-beard
anadem	body stichet
anime	body-stychet
anteojos	bohemio
appicciolato	bokasyn
argentería	bombasino
armes à l'épreuve	bombast
arming-bonett	bongrace
arming-hose	botinicos
armure cannelée	bottoni
atrocelado	boulevard
attiffet	bragetto
avampiés	brahón
azufar	branc
badana	brassière
baft	bredon
bagging shoe	breeches
baize	brial
baldrés	brichette
balesses	bridgwater
balza	Bristol red
balzana	brocado raso de pelo
balzo	brochetta
bamagia	brodekin
barbe	brogues
barbette	Brunswick cloth
barret	bruschino
barthaube	bruststück
base coat	Buckinghamshire lace
bases	buckram
basquine	buffin
baticol	bufle
Battenburg lace	buratto lace
baudekyn	busc
bauson skin	busk
bavolet	buske
bear's paw	busq
beatilla	busque
beaupers	caddice garter
beck	caddis leather
beguin	cadenilla
benda	caderas postizas
benerica	caffa
bents	cairel
berettino	cale

calpac	cordeliere
calva	cordellate
calzas conpies	cordonero
calzas enteras	corked shoes
calzas largas	corned shoe
cámara	corner cap
camarera mayor	cornet
cambelloto	cornette
camocho	corps a baleine
cannequin	corps piqué
cañutillos	cotehardie
capelina	cotswold
capellar	cotta de maglia
caperuza	couleur-de-roi
capilla	cramignole
capirote	cremesino
carpmeal	croppes
carpmeal white	cuaran
carrel	cuerpo baxo
castle	cut-fingered pumps
cater-cap	cyprus
caungeantries	dagged
cebtí	dalk
celada de engole	damaschino
cenojil	de lazo
ceruse	demiceint
cettelle	demi-gown
chaffers	demipauldron
chamarre	demy-teste
chammer	deshilado
chapel d'acier	dilge
chapel de Montauban	doblados todos
chapiron	dorneck
chatelaine	dorso
chaussons	dos
chianetta	dossière
chinela	dou niu
chupa	double
chymer	doublet
cioppa	drawers
clavos	drum farthingale
cloke	duck-billed shoes
close-gauntlet	durance
clot	duretty
cly	eared shoe
coazzone	Eisenkappe
cod-placket	elbow cloak
coffer headdress	elbow gauntlet
cofia de tranzado	elbow-cops
colley-westonward	elmo di giostra
colorado	empeines
colori corozoso	encarnado
conch	English hood
cophia	English work
coppo	entretela

ermellini	gayas
escaffignons	gefrens
espulgeata	gemmews
esquirole	genouillieres
estameña	giardinetti rings
estofado	gimstān
estofée	glandkin
estrich	glib
estridge	goller
estrith	gömlek
everlastings	gooseturd greene
falda	gorgias
faldia	gorguera
faldrilla	grana
fall	grana encarnada
farthingale	grano d'orzo
fautre	graundice
fazzoletto	gregues
fei yu	grigio
felted knitting	gualescio
fents	guards
fermaglio	guazzerone
filetto	halecret
finestrella	half shirt
firmale	halshemd
flea-fur	handewarpes
flipe	harden
flocket	hault collet
flourish	hausse col
forest cloth	hembras
forest white	Hentzen
fraise	herrenhutte
franjas	herrete
French cloak	heuke
French hood	hevilla
frenello	hiladillo
frieze	hive
frill	hodtrene
frisure d'or	holanda
frizado	hollow lace
frontlet	hoqueton
frose paste	horsehair petticoat
fruncidas	huke
gabano	inkle
gabardine	Italian cloak
gabbano	jirones
gable headdress	jernea
galloshoes	jubeteros
galosses	jubon
gamurra	Kamfhandschuhe
garanza	kirtle
garvín	kyrtill
Gates of Hell	labrada
gatos de lomos	lacca
gayado	ledersen

leefekye	nesgada
lemister	nether stocks
lemster	night rail
lienzo de la India	nycette
limiste	ocularium
lista	oes
little hennin	ojales
llano	or nué
loba	or trect
lobas compridas	oro de orilla
lucco	oro hilado
maglia piatta	packing white
magliette	pagonazzo
maheutres	palet
mahoîtres	paletoque
mainfaire	palo di lione
mairtíní	pampilion
mancheron	pannicelli
maneras	pannus sine grano
maniche á comeo	pañó de brunete
manopla	pañó de la tierra
manople	pañó tuntido
manteline	pantofle
mantellina	pantuflo
manto	paonazzo
margaritte	pardillo
marlota	partidor de crencha
marlotte	partlet
marquisetto beard	passe-filon
martingale breeches	patelet
Mary Stuart cap	pavonazzo
maspilli	pectoll
mechones	pee
mechuelas	peinadore
medaglio	pellanda
medias mangas	peñas veras
mene	perle
mezail	perlin
Milan bonnet	pespuntaderas
milk and water	petto
mockado	pianelle
mofeler	picado
monachino	pilus tinctus
morello	pizane
morion	placardo
morisco work	placcards
musequí	placcates
must deviles	plackard
mustard villars	plantillas
mustardevelin	plateado
mustardevillers	Platner
myllion	Pleasance
nabchet	plodan
naqsha	pretina
necked bonnet	puertas

punta	sussapine
punto de almorafán	tambour
punto de oro llano	tasseau
punto in aria	tassel
punto llano	testière
punto real	thrummed hat
qilim	timbre
quezote	tippet
rabat	toca de camino
randas	tock
raploch white	toocke
raso	toque
reta	torzal
ritterhute	traguado
roanes	tremolanti
robe à plis gironnés	trepats
robe de commune at ancienne guise	trinzale
robe déguisée	trouses
robe gironnée	troussaire
rollo	trowses
rondz	trunk hose
ropa bastarda	tuck
ropa de estado	tuly
ropa larga	turchino
ropa rozagnte	turf
rosato	turkey gown
ruedo	tylesent
russell	under cap
russells	velette
sagetta	venera
Saint Martin's lace	verdingale
saya	verdugado
sbernia	vertugadin
Scheitelstuck	vertugadin francais
sea coat	vesses
sea-gown	vivos
sella	voided shoe
servilla	volante
shakefold	wearing sleeves
shamew	wedding garter
shoe horn	welt
showing horn	whalebone bodice
side	whalebone bodies
skin-coat	wimpled
slashings	wings
sleaved silk	woolward
slips	zarzahan
solleret	zazzara
splay-footed shoes	zendado
splyter-hat	zendale
stamyn sengill	zimarra
stomacher	zoccolo
stringhe	zywr
sugar-loaf bonnet	

ELIZABETHAN (1550–1625 C.E.)

aglet	biretta
alb	bishop's mantle
albangala	black lace
Albanian hat	bodies, pair of
Alcorque	bodkin
almain hose	bodkin cloth
almain rivet	boemio
anima	boershabijt
ankle-breeches	Bologna crape
anlet	bone lace
annelet	boratto
annulet	borceguí
apparel	borst
armet	bouwen
arming bolster	bragoenen
arming doublet	bragueta
arming points	bride lace
asooch	brigandine
atlas	brogetie
Ave Maria lace	brogs
baby cap	buckler
bag Holland	budge
bairam	buff jerkin
bairami	bullion hose
baldric	bum-barrel
baldrick	buratto
band	busk point
band strings	buske
bandileer	buskins
bandoleer	busq
bandolier	busque
barrel hose	bustian
barrette	byramee
basquine	byrampaut
baudekin	byrams
baudekyn	byramy
baudricke	cabaset
bavarette	cabasset
bawdric	cabbage shoestring
bearams	cabbage-ruff
bearing cloth	cabestrillo
beaver	caleçons
beiramee	calico
bents	calimanco
beram	calton
beronis	calzaz de aguja
bevor	cambric
biggin	camericke
biggon	cañamazo doblado
bilbo	cane color
biliment	canions
bill	cannon sleeves
billiment	cantaloon

capa	cross-cloth
cap-a-pie armour	cuff strings
cape à l'espanole	culot
capouch	cushionet
capuch	cut linen work
caputium	cuttanee
carcanet	dalmatica
cardinal white	damasellours
cardows	damasin
carkanette	datilado
carkenet	de todo lazo
carnation	dead Spaniard
carnaza	demi-castor
carriages	Dieppe point lace
cartoose collar	dogskin
cased body	dowlas
castor	drawings out
catalowne	drawn work
catalpha	dreumelthoelje
catgut lace	dust gown
cathedral beard	duster
Catherine wheel farthingale	Dutch cloak
chamblette	Dutch waist
chausses en bourses	ear string
chaussures à cric	eelskin sleeve
chaussures à pont-levis	ellementes
cheney	English farthingale
cheveril	etui
chicken skin glove	eyelet doublet
chimere	falling band
chin-clout	farandine
chiveret	fardegaliijn
chopines	farthingale
cloak-bag breeches	farthingale breeches
clog	farthingale sleeves
close cap	ferreruelo
cobweb lawn	ferret
cockle hat	fers
codpiece	fieltro
coiffure à la Ninon	Flanders serge
coiffure en cadenettes	floramedas
coiffure en raquette	flower pot hat
conch	flycap
conque	forepart
copatain	French hose
copitank	French ruff
copotain	French sleeves
coquard	friponne
cordobán	frislet
cordouan	frouting
cornet	galerilla
countenances	galligaskins
crane color	galocha
crespe	gamashes
cross gartering	gansbauch

garlicks	liga
gaskin	lijf
gauntlet	Lincoln green
gestaltrock	linsey-woolsey
gingerline	linstock
ginglers	loo mask
Golconda chintz	loretto
golilla	lower stocks
goose-turd	lustie-gallant
gran gola	mage
gregesque	maiden hair
Guard infanta	maide's blush
habit	mandilion
hair	mantilla
halsneusdoek	marumage
hammercut beard	Masulipatam chintz
hand-ruffs	Medici collar
hangers	milk and water
harzkappe	modeste
heerpauke	monial
herreruelo	monjil
hollow lace	Monmouth cap
huik	montero
incarnate	monteroe
Indian gown	Moorish lace
Indian nightgown	moto-yui
indiennes	moulds
jack boot	mountero
jack chain	murrey
jack leather	nachttabbaert
jaseran	napkin
jerkin	napkin hook
jessamy gloves	Naples lace
Judenkragen	neerstick
kanzasi	nettlecloth
kasacken	night coif
kennel headdress	night-kercher
kirtle	Norwich crepe
kittel	nun's thread
kletje	onderriem
klier	onderzieltie
knee breeches	orange tawny
knee-string	oriellettes
kolbe	orphreys
kolder	Oxford gloves
kroplap	panseron
kusi	panses
kyara-abura	pantuflo
lap-mantle	pass
latchet	peach
lawn	peak lace
lechugilla	pearl of beauty
lettice bonnet	peascod belly
lettice cap	pendicle
lettice ruff	peropus

perpets	scablonians
perpetuana	scalings
perspective glass	scapulari
piccadil	scavilones
pilch	schaubelein
pilche	secrete
pileus	servilla
pinion	shadow
pinking	shag-ruff
pipkin	shakefold
pique devant	sheep's russet
placard	ship-tire
placket	shotten-bellied doublet
pluderhose	shoulder belt
plummet	shoulder heads
plunket	shoulder straps
poke	simada
poking stick	sirge debarabon
poldavis	sister's thread
pomander	skimskin
ponyet	slesia lawn
popes ministers	slops
popinjay	small slops
portefraes	snoskyn
primrose	snowskin
privy coat	snufkin
provincial rose	snuftkin
puffjacke	soletila
pug	sombrero
puke	spagnolet
pullicat	Spanish cloak
pullings out	Spanish farthingale
purl	Spanish hose
putting stick	Spanish kettledrums
quail-pipe boot	Spanish leather
querpo	Spanish morion
querpo hood	Spanish needlepoint
ramall	Spanish slops
rat's color	spere
rattan	speyer
rebato	spider helmet
reister cloak	starch
reitrocke	startop
rennrocklein	startups
reticello	statute cap
ropa	steutelreecx
ropilla	stock-drawers
roundlet	stomacher
ruff	strammel
ruiterrock	straw
rullion	strossers
sagathy	suela
safeguard	suit of ruffs
Saint Omer	supertasse
sangyn	supportasse

surplice	vasquine
tabbaert	venetians
tablet	ventoye
tail clout	verdugado
takenaga	vertugadin
tassettes	vest
tennis shoe	vexillum
tobin	visor
tobine	visscherspij
toilet	vlieger
toilet cap	Waborne lace
tongs	wappenrock
tontillo	watchet
trawerbandes	wedding gloves
trusses	wheel farthingale
tucker	whey
tuichje	willow
turnover	wing
twillet	zaragüelles
under proper	zueco
upper stocks	zukin

CHARLES I AND THE COMMONWEALTH (1625–1660 C.E.)

Augusta	fält-teken
baby Stuart cap	fancies
balagnie cloak	favours
batts	figurero
bei yen	figuretto
bend-leather	filozella
bisette	filozetta
bourdalou	firmament
bucket-top boot	fob pocket
bull's head fringe	French fall
cachelaid	French pocket
cadanette	fustian anapes
cadenette	galants
casaque	gallants
chadoc	garcettes
chang fu	Geneva print ruff
chao dai	girdle glass
chao gua	glove-band
chao guan	gourgandine
chao pao	gulik holland
chao zhu	gun fu
chau fu	half-beaver
chivaret	hand fall
coiffure à la moutonne	historical shirt
colberteen	hollmes
colbertine	Hungerland band
collet monte	Hungerland lace
cravat	Indiennes
devantiere	iron-pot
falling band	jabot

jerkin	polonese
jerkinet	polonia
ji guan	pu fu
kithaika	religious petticoat
ling yue	rhinegraves
lobster helmet	robe de chambre
lodier	robe volante
long pao	rochet
mandeville	rond
mang pao	roquet
manteau	Sedan lace
mantua maker	serpentaux
mantua woman	shag
meurtriers	sheep's gray
mogul breeches	sherry-vallies
monté la haute	skirduk
morella de Venus	skofium
mouchoir	sleeve hand
nagdeh	smock petticoat
neck button	snake
Northampton lace	solette
novato	soulette
okhaben	Spanish boots
ollyet	Spanish breeches
orange-butter	Spanish hose
osbro	stirrup hose
pantile	stirrup stockings
passagers	surpied
patna	tian ze
petticoat breeches	ticklenburg
philiselle	vigone
philoselle	whisk
pinner	whittle
pintado	xiang se

RESTORATION (1660–1700 C.E.)

alamode	campaigne
amadis sleeve	caroline hat
Antwerp lace	casaque
araignée méditant un crime	cassock
baiberek	caudebec hat
banyan	caul
barratine	cawdebink
berger	chaconne
bib-cravat	cheats
binette	chite
boot hose	chitterlings
Brandenburg	choux
breadeen	confidents
breidin	cordyback hat
camisole	crapaud mort d'amour
campaign coat	crapaud saisi
campaign wig	cravat strings

creve-coeur
 cruches
 cul de Paris
 culotte
 dildo
 duchess
 echelon
 elatch
 elatcha
 falbala
 fal-lal
 flandan
 fontanges
 frangipani perfume
 frouze
 full bottomed wig
 furbelow
 gamoshes
 gougandine
 heart-breaker
 hip buttons
 hounds ears
 hurluburlu
 hurlupe
 jackanapes
 Jacobean embroidery
 jockey boot
 jockey cap
 jockey sleeve
 jumps
 justaucorps
 knee buckles
 knee-band
 knee-fringe
 knee-piece
 knee-string

EARLY GEORGIAN (1700–1750 C.E.)

à la Maintenon
 adrienne
 aiguillette
 ailette
 alajah
 aleejah
 alepine
 anabas
 andrienne
 anserine
 anterne
 armazine
 armozeen
 armozine
 bag wig
 baignolette

lavalier
 mante
 manteau
 Mazarin hood
 mousquetaire
 muff bracelet
 out-coat
 palisade
 pallatine
 pantaloons
 paragon
 Persian vest
 Philip and Cheney
 Philip and China
 plumpers
 point de sedan
 Portuguese farthingale
 queue
 rabat
 renforcée
 rollers
 rolling stockings
 roll-up breeches
 roll-up stockings
 rollups
 sacristan
 scallop
 settee
 shell
 shoulder knots
 soeries bizarres
 sorti
 sortie
 souris éffrayée
 Steinkirk
 strips

bahut
 bandore
 bandore peak
 barkit
 barleycorn
 beaudoy
 beguin
 bergere hat
 bicoquets
 binder
 blancard
 bob-wig
 bonnet cabriolet
 boot cuff
 braiel
 breast hook

breast knot	falls
brilliantette	false gown
broglie-broglie	false hips
Brunswick	fan hoop
buckled wig	fantail wig
busby	fearnothing jacket
caffoy	festoons
cambresine	filleadh beag
capote	fingroms
carrodary	fly-fringe
casaquin	fly-suit
caul	fob ribbon
caxon	follette
chain buckle	fortop
chancellor	furbelow
chapeau-bras	gallowses
chapska	galluses
chemisette	gentish
cherryderry	German serge
cockers	glove string
cocrez	gown à la française
coggers	grassets
coiffure en cadenettes	grazzets
cokers	gridelin
colmar	grogram
common dress	gros vilain vert
considerations	gulik holland
cotellae	gulix
crapand	habit glove
crapaud	habit shirt
Cremona cravat	haiduk
criardes	hair-lace
cross pocket	half handkerchief
cupola coat	Hamilton lace
cut-fingered gloves	harlem stripes
denim	harrateen
desoy	hasp
Dettingen cock	hongreline
domino	inderlins
Dorset thread button	jambee cane
dorsetteen	jansenistes
drab	jemmy cane
dragon's blood cane	joseph
drawboys	justcoat
duroy	kall
Duvillier wig	kilmarnock
elbow cuff	kincob
elminetta	kinkhaib
engageantes	kissing-strings
English nightgown	kountouch
English ringleet	lappet
equipage	le crapaud
facings	leading strings
falbala	livery lace
fall	long Duvallier

lustring	pug hood
lutestring	purnellow
lutherine	Quaker hat
Malacca cane	qualitie
Manchester velvet	queue
mantee	quilted petticoat
manteel	quitasol
mantle	quizzing glass
mantling	Ramillies wig
mantua	ras de Sicile
Marseilles embroidery	ras du more
Mazarine hood	riding habit
medley	riding hoop
modestie	robe longue
modesty piece	robin
moreen	robings
muckender	roquelaure
muff	rosadimoi
muffetees	rotonne
nabob	ruffled shirt
napkin-cap	russaline
neck handkerchief	sablé
neckstock	sabretache
negligee	sack gown
night-cap wig	sacque
nithsdale	sagathie
oiled leather	sagathy
oilets	satinesco
orgagis	scratch bob
orris	scratch wig
padou	selisie lawn
paduasoy	sergedesoy
panier a coudes	sergedusoy
paniers a bourelets	shaving hat
paniers anglais	shell
panniers	shift
papillotes	silesia
parament	slammerkin
passacaille	sleasy holland
passacaille	slivers
perruque quarrée	slyders
perse	snail
Persian	snail button
pet-en-l'air	solitaire
petits bonhommes	soosey
pigtail wig	spatter dashes
plumage	spencer wig
polakem	spit-boot
pompon	stalk button
powdering dress	stay hook
powdering gown	stock buckle
powdering jacket	superfine
pretintailles	swanskin
prince's stuff	tabby
pudding sleeve	tabine

tammy
 tatas
 temple spectacles
 tête de mouton
 thrum cap
 thunder and lightning
 tiffany
 tobin
 toilet
 top
 toupee
 toupet
 treillis
 trollopée
 tucker

tuftaffeta
 tufted dimity
 tye
 umbrella robe
 undress
 vergette a la chinoise
 Watteau hat
 Watteau pleat
 wildbore
 Woodstock gloves
 worms
 wotenall thread
 wrapping gown
 wrap-rascal
 wraprascal

LATE GEORGIAN (1750–1790 C.E.)

à la Farare
 à la Figaro
 à la Marlborough
 à la plaquette
 à l'innocence reconnue
 Adonis wig
 adrienne
 aile de pigeon
 amadis
 an nouveau desiré
 artois
 artois buckle
 au globe fixe'
 badine
 baigneuse
 balloon hat
 bavette
 bicorne
 blucher
 boisson
 bonnet à la crête de coq
 bonnet à la laitière
 bonnet à la moresque
 bonnet à la Richard
 bonnet à la victoire
 bonnet aux trois ordres réunis
 bonnet demi-négligée
 bonnet négligée
 bootikin
 bosom bottles
 bosom flowers
 boudoir cap
 bourrelet
 Brussels camlet
 buffon

buffonts
 butterfly cap
 cabriole
 cadogan
 calash
 capuchin
 caputrock
 caraco
 caraco à coqueluchon
 caraco à la française
 caraco à la polonaise
 caraco gown
 caravan
 casaquin en juste
 catogan
 cauliflower wig
 chapeau à la Basile
 chapeau à la Cérés
 chapeau à la Charlotte
 chapeau à la Chérubin
 chapeau à la Colonne
 chapeau à la Devonshire
 chapeau à la Grenarde
 chapeau à la turque
 chapeau à l'égyptienne
 chapeau à l'italienne
 chapeau au bateau renversé
 chapeau de Cardinal
 chapeau jockey
 chapeau-bras
 charlotte
 chemise à la Reine
 chignon flottant
 chip hat
 circassienne gown

clouded lustrings	fichu menteur
clubwig	Fitzherbert hat
coiffure à la conseillère	flea
coiffure à la Dauphine	florinelle
coiffure à la enfant	flounce
coiffure à la Eurydice	frac
coiffure à la Flore	French frock
coiffure à la Junon	frizz wig
coiffure à la qu' es aco	fustan
coiffure à la Reine	Gainsborough hat
coiffure à l'anglomane	galante
coiffure au chien couchant	garnet
coiffure en chien couchant	gaze à bouquets
coiffure en moulin à vent	gaze de fantaisie
coiffure en parterre galant	geknauften kogeln
cork rump	Genoa velvet
costume au grand Figaro	German gown
court habit	gilet vest
court plaster	glocken
crape	gorge à la Gabrielle d'Estreés
creoles	gorge de pigeon
crocus	gown à la française
crop	gown à la levantine
cul de crin	gown à la polonaise
cul postiche	gown à la sultane
curch	gown à l'anglaise
dannocks	gown à l'insurgente
dauphiness	gown and coat
de frivolité	grand domino
death's head button	grand habit
demi-tablier	grand habit de cour
Denmark cock	grande pelisse d'hiver
Devonshire hat	grande redingote à l'allemande
dittos	grande robe à corps ouvert
dormeuse	grande robe à la française
dormouse	gueridons
downy calves	habit
Dresden work	habit à la française
earthquake dress	habit de demi-gala
en dos d'ane	habit d'escalier
en échelle de Jacob	hairbines
en fourreau lace	half silk
en platitude	half-dress
en pouf	hat screw
en pouf à la Luxembourg	hedgehog hairdo
English gown	highlows
esclavage	hoop petticoat
esquavar	hum-hum
fantail hat	hummums
fausse montre	Irish polonaise
favorite	Italian heel
favourite	Italian nightgown
fazolo	jasey
feather-top wig	jin huang
fichu	Joan

kampskatcha	petit-maître
kampskatcha slipper	petit-maîtresse
kenting	physical wig
klapbroek	Piedmont gown
konfederatka	pierrot
kurtka	pigeon-winged toupee
lamballe	pinchbeck button
laylock	poches
le gilet	polonaise
levite	polonaise à deux fins
levite gown	pompadour
liars	pompadour heel
lilac	porcelain button
lilack	poufs au sentiment
Limerick gloves	prudent
love lock	prune de Monsieur
lunardi	pudding cap
macaroni cravat	Pultney cap
macaroni suit	quadrille head
major wig	quartered cap
manchettes	Ranelagh mob
manteau à la cavaliere	redingote à l'amazone
manteau à l'italienne	redingote du matin
mantelet au lever de l'aurore	redingote en Backmann
mariner's cuff	riding habit
marsina	robe à la circassienne
Mary Queen of Scots cap	robe à la française
massereen blue	robe à la levantine
Mecklenburg cap	robe à la polonaise
mecklenburgh	robe à la Reine
menteurs	robe à la Turque
mercury	robe à l'américaine
mignonette lace	robe à l'anglais
military stock	robe de cérémonie à la française
mirliton	robe parée
miser's purse	robes de fantaisie
mob-cap	round dress
morning gown	round gown
neckatee	scarlet
negligee de la volupte	serge de soy
nightgown	serre-tête
Nivernois	shade
noeuds d'amour	shoepack
none-so-pretty	skilts
olive button	slops
olivette	Spanish paper
papeline	spring boots
parapluie	suit
parasol à canne	swallow's nests
parchment calves	swan's down
parfait-contentement	swansdown
pelerine	taffeta lustré
pencilled	tambouring
Perdita chemise	Teresa
petite robe unie	Thérèse

top boot
 toque à la Basile
 toque à la Grande Pretesse
 toque à la Susanne
 toque à l'Iphigénie
 trolly cap
 trompeurs
 tulle
 turban bonnet

vallancy
 vandyke
 vandyke dress
 vermicelli
 vêtement à la Créole
 wai tao
 yallow
 zone
 Zopfzeit

DIRECTOIRE AND FIRST EMPIRE (1790–1815 C.E.)

à la Titus
 à la Victime
 aerophane
 Agatha robe
 alliballi
 amadis
 amaranth
 amaranthus color
 amazones
 andalusian casaque
 anglo-merino
 Angoulême hat
 Angoulême tippet
 Anne Boleyn mob
 Apollo corset
 appas postiches
 arched collar
 Ayreshire
 Ayreshire work
 bag bonnet
 balantine
 balucher
 banditti
 barouche
 basane
 beehive bonnet
 beehive hat
 benjamin
 Betsie
 bishop's blue
 bivouac mantle
 Bonaparte helmet
 bosom friends
 bottle-green
 boucle d'oreille à la guillotine
 Brandenburg fringe
 Brighton nap
 brocatelle
 Brummel bodice
 Brutus cut
 Brutus head wig
 buckskin

cabriolet
 cache-folies
 cademat
 Caledonian silk
 calypso chemise
 canezou
 cannetille
 cantab hat
 cartoon
 cap à la Charlotte Corday
 capot-riboit
 capriole
 carmagnole
 carmine
 caroline spencer
 carthage cymar
 casbans
 cased sleeve
 casimir
 casque à la Tarleton
 chapeau-bras
 charicari
 chemise à la greque
 chemise à l'anglaise
 chemise gown
 chenille
 cherusque
 chersusse
 chinese spenser
 circassian hat
 circassian sleeve
 circassian wrapper
 clarence blue
 clawhammer tails
 coalscuttle bonnet
 coatee
 cockade
 coiffure à la Chinoise
 coiffure à l'indisposition
 coiffure en bouffons
 colback
 collerette

comforts	French gores
conversation bonnet	French net
conversation hat	frisé
coquillicot feathers	frizé
cordey cap	fugitive coat
cornet hat	garrick greatcoat
cornette	Georgian cloth
corset	gipsy hat
corset frock	girdle à la victime
cossack hat	Glengarry
cossacks	gorgoran
costume á la Constitution	gossamer satin
cottage bonnet	gown à la turque
cottage front	Graham turban
coups de vent	greatcoat dress
coureur	Grecian robe
court sleeve cuff	Grecian sandal
crepine	gros de Naples
curled silk	gros de Tours
curls à la Greque	habit degage
curricl cloak	hair à la Recamier
curricl dress	hair à la Romaine
czapska	half boot
demi-converti	helmet cap
demi-tunique	hessian
demi-turban	Hibernian vest
Devonshire brown	Hungarian vest
dinner cap	Hungarian wrap
dorretteen	hunting belt
douillette	Huntley bonnet
douillette à la Russienne	hussar boots
drab style	Hussar buskins
droguet	Hyde Park bonnet
drugget	indispensible
Dutch bonnet	Italian slipper
eau de veau	jaconas
ecrouellique	jaconet
Egyptian brown	jaconette
en colimaçon	Jan de Bry coat
English chain	Jean de Bry coat
escarpins	jockey
esprits	jockey bonnet
faces	jockey waistcoat
fall	jonquille
fan parasol	joseph
Fatima robe	juive
fichu menteur	kerseymere
filé	kutusoff hat
fleshings	kutusoff mantle
florence	lamé
Florence satin	lampas
flushing hat	Lavinia hat
flying josie	Liberty cap
fogle	liseré
forage cap	litewka

mameluck	plush
mameluke	poire
mameluke robe	poissarde
mameluke turban	poke bonnet
manchette de cour	Poland mantle
manilla brown	Polish greatcoat
marabout feathers	polrock
marceline	Pomona green
Mathilde	pomposa
Medusa wig	porc-epic
melon sleeve	porcupine headdress
mexican	pourpre
Minerva bonnet	pregnant stay
mirliton	Princess Augusta poke
mistake	Princess Elizabeth lilac
mistake hat	Princess of Wales bonnet
Moravian work	provincial bonnet
morone	puff
moschettos	pusher lace
muscadin	pussycat bonnet
muscadine	raquettes
muslin deaths	regency cap
nacarat	regency hat
naccarat	regency mantle
nakara color	regency wrapper
napoleon	ridicule
Neapolitan bonnet	riding habit
Oatland village hat	robe à la prêtresse
obi hat	robe torque
Oldenburg bonnet	robes en calecon
oreilles de chien	Robespierre collar
pagoda parasol	Robinson hat
palatine	roguelo dress
pamela	roons
panne	rotonde
pantalettes	rotonelle
pantalons à pont	ruban d'amour
pantaloons	Russian flame
parure	Rutland poke
patent lace	sabretache
patent net	saccharine alum
paysanne bonnet	salt-box pocket
pea-green	sandals à la greque
peau de soie	sans-culottes
pekin satin	Sardinian mantle
pelise	satin rouleaux
pelisse	sautoir
Persian cap	schauslooper
Persian scarf	Scotia silk
pilgrim's hat	scye
Platoff cap	sempress bonnet
Platoff costume	shag mittens
pleated shirt	shako
pleated trousers	skeleton suit
ploughman's gauze	slash pocket

slashed sleeve
 sleeve à la Minerva
 Spanish blue
 Spanish coat
 Spanish fly
 Spanish hat
 Spanish sleeve
 spencer
 spencer cloak
 spencerette
 spider work
 spring
 stand-fall collar
 starcher
 stocking-purse
 Strumpfhosen
 suarrow boots
 surtout à la Sultane
 Swedish cuffs
 telescope parasol
 terrendam
 toilonette
 toque
 Trafalgar dress
 Trafalgar turban
 treble ruff
 trencher hat

tricot de Berlin
 triple ruff
 tunic à la juive
 tunic à la mameluck
 tunic à la Romaine
 tunique à la Juive
 turban-diademe
 Turkish turban
 Tyrolese cloak
 veldschoen
 veletine
 velours Grégoire
 Venetian bonnet
 Wallachian cap
 Wardle hat
 wasserfall
 weepers
 willow green
 witch's hat
 wrapping front dress
 Wurtenburg frock
 yeoman hat
 York tan gloves
 York wrapper
 zephyr cloak

ROMANTIC (1815–1840 C.E.)

à la Byron
 à la jardiniere
 à la Napoleon
 adelaide
 Adelaide blue
 Adelaide boot
 aetherial
 Albert boots
 alizarin
 alpaca
 amelie
 amelle
 amen
 American
 American green
 Amy Robsart satin
 andalusian
 Anglo-Greek bodice
 Angoulême bonnet
 Angoulême spencer
 antique bodice
 Apollo
 Apollo knot
 aquatic shirt

Aragonese bonnet
 arcari
 Armenian toque
 armozeau
 aurora
 aventurine
 avignon
 azure
 babet bonnet
 babet cap
 ballroom neckcloth
 balzarine
 barbel
 barège
 basque belt
 Bavarian dress-style
 Bavarian pelisse robe
 beaverteen
 beret sleeve
 Berlin gloves
 berthä
 bibi bonnet
 bibi capote
 bird of paradise

bishop's knot	corsage à la Maintenon
body coat	corsage à la vierge
Bolivar hat	corsage en corset
bonnet à barbes	corsage en Fourreau
bonnet beehive	cottage cloak
bonnet pamela	couchouc
bonnet sylphide	cran
bottine	cravate à la Bergami
bouffant mécanique	cravate mathématique
bouffante sleeve	crispin
bouillion	csakora cut
Bourbon hat	csizma
box coat	Cumberland corset
brandenbourgs	Cumberland hat
Brazilian corded sarcenet	curricule coat
brides	curricule pelisse
brodequin	cushion headdress
buridan	dandizette
burrail collar	de Berri
Byron collar	de France
byzantine embroidery	de Roi
Caledonian cap	demicaul
camargo hat	demi-surtout
cameloleopard	dentes de loup
canezou spencer	diadem comb
capa	dismagyar
capot	divorce corset
careless	dolman
carmeillette	Donna Maria
carnagan	d'Orsay coat
caroline corsage	d'Orsay pump
caroline sleeve	d'Orsay roll
casaweck	double bouffant sleeves
cased body	draft
cashmere shawl	dress Wellington
cassenet	dust of ruins
cavalier sleeve	Dutch skeleton dress
celestial	eccelide
chaîne de forçat	elastic hat
cheats	elastic-sided boots
chemisette	elephant sleeve
cheyney	elysian
chicoree	eminence
chin stays	English chain
chinese green	English cottage bonnet
cifatten	esterhazy
circassian bodice	fanchon
circumfolding hat	ferroniere
clarence	fichu Corday
clotidienne	fichu-canezou
Coburg bonnet	fichu-pelerine
coiffure à l'Agnes Sorel	fichu-robings
corinna	flushings
corinth blue	fly's wing
cornette à la Diane	forester's green

fraise	mackintosh
French bearer	madras turban
French boa	mail coach
French bottoms	mameluke
French work	mantelette
frock coat	Marie sleeve
frog	Marie Stuart bodice
Gabrielle sleeve	Marie Stuart bonnet
Gallo-Greek bodice	marino faliero sleeve
gauging	marmotte bonnet
gibus	marmotte cap
gipsy cloak	marquise mantle
Glauvina pin	marseilles quilting
gothic cap	marshmellow
gourgourans	Medici sleeve
gray lilac	mente
guard chain	mentonnierres
hare pocket	metallic gauze
harrington	military frock coat
Huguenot lace	Moabite turban
hunting necktie	Modena red
Huntley scarf	monster green
Hussar point	Montespan
imbecile	Montespan sleeve
Indian	Moorish boot
Indian green	mosaic gauze
Indian necktie	mummy brown
Indian rubber	Napoleon necktie
ineffibles	Navarino smoke
inexpressibles	Neapolitan headdress
ipsiboe	negligee
Isabella	Newgate fringe
Isabella color	Newmarket coat
Ivanhoe cap	Nicholas blue
Japanese rose	nursing dress
jeanette	oiseau
Jemima	opera hat
jemmy	Orleans brown
jemmy boots	Osbaldiston tie
jet buttons	oval beaver hat
jigger button	overalls
jockey	Oxonian boots
jokey	paletot
kluteen	palisandre
languette	palmyrene
lavender	palmyrienne
Lavinia	pansy
leg of mutton sleeves	pantaloon trousers
levantine	pantaloons
levantine folicé	papillote comb
Lily Benjamin	paquebot capote
London dust	Parma violet
London mud	parta
London smoke	pea jacket
macabre	pelisse-mantle

pelisse-robe	spa bonnet
penang lawyer	Spanish cloak
pensée	stoat
Peruvian hat	stomacher bodice
Petersham cossacks	stote
Petersham frock coat	straight trousers
Petersham greatcoat	straight waistcoat
petit bord	strapped pantaloons
pistache	sultan sleeve
pistachio color	Swiss belt
plain bow stock	Swiss mountain hat
plastron	Taglioni frock coat
plume velvet	tartarian
point de Bayeux	terre de Cuba
point de raccroc	terre de Pologne
Polish mantle	terre d'Egypte
poplin lactee	tights
porcelain	Tilbury hat
poussière de Paris	tippet
poussière des ruines	tobin
prince's sleeve	top boot
Prussian collar	top frock
puce	toque
railroad trousers	tourterelle
rampoor-chuddar	trocadero
raymond	tunic dress
red lilac	turf hat
rep bluet	tweed
reticule	Venetian cloak
riding dress frock coat	Vevai cap
Rigoletto mantle	victoria
robe à la Joconde	Victoria bonnet
robe d'interieur	Victoria sleeve
robin front	volan
Roman sandal	volant
rosadimoi	wadded hem
rose de parnasse	waist seam
rouleaux	washing leather gloves
roxalene bodice	weepers
roxalene sleeve	Welch wig
Roxburgh muff	Wellington coat
Royal George stock	Wellington frock
santon	Wellington half-boot
satin antoinette	Wellington hat
satin velouté	Wellington pantaloons
sautoir	wheel trimming
shawl collar	whole backs
shawl waistcoat	wickler
shorts	wide-awake
side edge	winkers
sirkasa	witchoura
skuinsdoek	witschoura
slop work	zebra feathers
soufflet sleeves	zephyr cloak

CRINOLINE (1840–1865 C.E.)

à la du Barry corsage	Aramis mantelet
à la Grecque corsage	Arctic
à la Louis XV corsage	Ariadne sleeve
à la Marie Stuart	Armenian cloak
à la vielle	Armenian mantle
à l'espignole	armure
Adèle	Arragon
Agnes Sorel bodice	Arragonese
Agnes Sorel corsage	Astracan de laine
Agnes Sorel style	Asturian
Albanian robe	attila
Albert cape	Augusta cloth
Albert collar	aurifère
Albert crepe	Austurian
Albert driving-cape	azurline
Albert jacket	baby French heel
Albert overcoat	bachelor shoes
Albert pot	badger whiskers
Albert riding coat	Balaklava
Albert shoe	balmoral
Albert top frock	balmoral cloak
Alboni	balmoral petticoat
Albuera	Barcelona
Alcamina	barège Anglais
alceste	barège de laine
Alexandra collar	barège de Pyrenees
Alexandra jacket	barpour
Alexandra petticoat	basin de laine
Alexandrine	basque
algerine	basquin body
Alice mantle	Basquine
Alice Maud	basquine a l'espagnole
all-rounder	batiste de laine
Alma	bavolet
alma brown	bayadère poplin
Alma Escharpe	Beatrice
almerian	Beatrice parasol
alpago	beche-cashmere
alpine	Belle
Alsatian	Belvidera
amazon collar	Bijou
amazon corsage	Biscayan
amazon corset	blé de Turquie
American trousers	bloomers
American vest	blue john
Andaluse cape	bolero
Andalusia	bollinger
Andalusian	bonnet assassin
Aneline shawl	Borghesé
anglaise	borrillonnées
ankle-jacks	bosphore green
antigropolis	bouquet de corsage
Antoinette	bournoise

braces	chatoyante
Braganza	chau
Branscombe point	chemise
brilliante	Cherbourg
brilliant	chimney pot hat
broderie anglaise	China calico
brogans	chinchilla cloth
Brussels point	chocolat au lait
bucksain	chya mun bo
burnous	cialdini apron
burnouse	cimarosa
cache-peigne	Clarissa Harlowe corsage
cake	codrington
cake Americaine	coeur de melon
cake empire	coiffure à la Ceres
calcarapedes	coiffure à la Pomone
calico china button	coiffure Egyptienne
California	coiffure Eugenie
camail	coiffure Louis Trieze
camayeux silk	coiffure Maintenon
cambridge paletot	coiffure Zouave
caméléon	coin de feu
Camilla mantelet	coke
Campan	collar à la Vandyke
caprice	Colleen Bawn cloak
capuche	Colson
capuchin	Columbine
caradori	combed helmet
cardigan	comforter
cardinal	Constance
cardinal pelerine	Cora mantle
Cariola	coraco Eugenie
caroline corsage	coral currant button
carpet slippers	Coralie
carpote	Coraline
carrickmacross	corazza
casaque	cordeliere
casaweck	Cordovan
cascade waistband	corinthe green
cashmere de baize	couronne Ristori
cashmere syrien	coutil
cashmire de bêtge	cravate cocodes
casimir de soie	cravate de bureaucrate
casquette	crepe aerophane
cassock vest	crépe de Suisse
Castiglione	crepe maretz
Castilian	Crimea
cazenou	crinoline
ceinture dragonne	crispin cloche
châle de brodie	cuir
chambard mantle	cutlets
chamford mantle	czarina
Charlotte Cordey cap	dai fong chau
charm	d'Angri
chatelaine	Darro

dentelle de Cambrai	fichu Antoinette
dentelle de laine	fichu Ristori
derby	fig leaf
Desdemona	Figaro jacket
diphera	fil de Chevre
domette	flamme de punch
Doncaster riding coat	fleur de peche
drap de Paris	Flora
drap de velours	florence
dress clip	Florentine
dress protector	Flossing
du Barry corsage	flounce à disposition
du Barry sleeve	flower bottle
Duchess	flower hole
Duchesse	Fornarina
duck-hunter	foulard de laines
dundreary whiskers	fourreau dress
dundrearys	fourreau skirt
dust of Paris	fourreau tunic
dux collar	fraise à la Gabrielle
écossaise hat	Francis the First sleeve
eglantine	French cuff
elephant sleeve	French opening vest
elliptic collar	French vest
Emily	frileuse
emperor shirt	frilling
empire cap	frog pocket
empire jupon	gage de Inde
Empress	gai pee jau sa
Empress Eugenie hat	gaiter bottoms
Empress pardessus	gamp
en beret	gants de Swède
en Cavalier	garde Français
en coulisse	Garibaldi blouse
en manche	Garibaldi bodice
en Marquise	Garibaldi hat
en ravanche	Garibaldi jacket
en tablier	Garibaldi sleeve
English wrap	gaze d'Orient
epingline raye	genappe cloth
epinglorie brochée	giboun
Escurial	Gitana
Esmerelda	glacé Marguerite
Estramadura	goat's hair fringe
Eugenie blue	granit de laine
Eugenie hat	Grecian sleeve
Eugenie purse	Grecque corsage
Eulalie	grelot
Eureka	Grisi
exhibition checks	gros d'Eccose silk
faldetta	groseille
Faliero	guipure arabe
fanchon cap	gypsy cloak
favoris	hair strings
Felix	half bishop sleeve

hand	la coiffure Diane
Harrie sack	la comtesse Walewski
harris tweed	la Equestrienné
hat à la reine	la Esmerelda
havane	la Grange
havannah	la Hermione
heavy swell	la Manuela
hechtgrau	la Marguerite
Helen cap	la Mignene
hemispherical hat	la Ophelia
Henriette hat	la Princesse
Hercules braid	la Puritana
Hermione	la Stella
Hippolita	la vierge
Hispania	Lady Alice sleeve
hock see hai	Lady Diana hat
horsehair petticoat	lai kee wat chau
Hortense mantle	laine foulard
howling bags	Lancer jacket
hoxter	Lapland beaver
hug-me-tight	le Bijou
Humboldt purple	le Caprice
hydrotobolic hat	le Gitana
Imogen	le jupon Imperatrice
imperatrice	le printemps mantilla
imperial	le Savage
Imperial	Leek button
Incroyable	Leicester jacket
Inverness	Leonese
Ionian	levantine
Isabeau corsage	Lexington cloak
Isabeau sleeve	Lille à fond clair
Isabeau style dress	ling tao
Isir	Lonjumeau dress
Isley green	Lou Lura cloak
Italien	Louis XIII corsage
Jackson shoes	Louis XIV sleeve
jambieres	Louisa mantilla
jardiniere	Louise mantelet
Jenny Bell	Lowell cloth
Jenny Lind costume	lowerings
Jenny Lind riding hat	Lucia
Jenny Lind sortie de bal	Lucie
Jim Crow hat	M. B. Waistcoat
Jocelyn mantle	ma gua
John Bull	ma sa
joinville	Madrid
Josephine	magenta
kappie	Maintenon cloak
kask	Maintenon corsage
kite-high dandy	mallow-color
kittel	mamelouk sleeve
Kossuth	Mandarin hat
Krinoline	Manon robe
la Bretelle	mantelet à la grand mère

mantelet Isabella	Natalie
mantua marguerite	natural beaver
Margaret of Valois	Navailles
Marguerite silk	Nell Gwynne cap
Marian	ngau hui suck
Marie Antoinette fichu	Nightingale
Marie Stuart hat	Norma corsage
Marie-Louise blue	nouveautés
Marion	Novado
Mark of the Beast	octagon tie
marquise	Omer mantle
Marquise	ondina crinoline
Mary Stuart	Ophelia
Mathilde mantilla	orphelian
matinée	Oxford jacket
Matinee skirt	Oxonian jacket
Maud	pagoda sleeve
Medina	palatine royal
merinos ecossais	paletot
Metropolitan jacket	paletot-cloak
mezzaro	paletot-sac
mignonette	Palmerston wrapper
Milan	palto
Milanie	Pamela bonnet
min nap	pamela hat
Mirandella	parasol-whip
mock see hai	pardessus
Modena	pardessus redingote
Moldavian mantle	parkesine
monkey skin	parricides
Montana	passe
Montebello	Patrician
Montespan corsage	peasant fichu
Montespan hat	peel
Montespan pleats	peg-top sleeves
Montpensier mantle	peigne Josephine
Moresco	peignoir
morning coat	pekin Aneline
Morresca	pekin bournous
Moscow wrapper	pekin point
mouchoir Alma	Pembroke paletot
mouchoir Victoria	percale taffeta
moultan muslin	percaline
mountain moss	Petersham ribbon
mousquetaire	petershams
mousquetaire mantle	petticoat suspenders
mousquetaire sleeve	piccadilly weepers
mousselin aboukir	poil de saxe
Mozambique	poile de chevre
muffin hat	point de chainette
Muscovite	Polish boots
mutton leg sleeve	Polish jacket
muttonchops	polka
Napoleons	Polka
narcorat	polonaise pardessus

polverino	ruche contraire
pompadour chiné	rum-swizzle
pompadour duchesse	Russian
pompadour pardessus	sac overcoat
pompeian silk sash	sack suit
ponceau	sailor suit
poncho	sakko
poplin lama	Salamanca
poplinette	sang chau
pork-pie hat	sansflectum crinoline
postillon	Saragossa
poult de soir	saratoga hat
princess paletot	Sardinian sac
princess petticoat	satin de chine
princess robe	satin de Mai
Princess Royal	satin fontange
princess slip	satin foulard
Princess Wagram	satin merino
Priora	satin Victoria
Puritan	saut-en-basque
pyramid style	Scarborough hat
Pyramid talma	scarf volant
pyramids	scoop bonnet
Quaker skirt	Scotia
Rachel cloak	Second Empire costume
radzimir	Sevastopol
Raglan	Seville
raglan boot	Sevillian
raglan cape	Shakespere collar
raglan sleeve	shawl Josephine
railway pockets	shimmy
Raphael dress	shirtwaist
red rippers	shoe-tie necktie
red russels	shooting coat
regatta shirt	side body
regatta shirting	siphonia
Regina	smoking jacket
releves à la Marie Stuart	Snowdrop
religieuse sleeve	soie demantine
revers en pelerine	soieries à double face
riding habit	solferino
Rimini	solitaire
rio verde	sontag
Rio Verde	sortie de bal
Ristori shawl	spair
robe de chez	Spanish jacket
robes à guille	Spanish mantle
Rosaline	spiked shoes
Rosamond	spiral witney
rosaniline	spoon bonnet
Rose	Stella
rose des Alpes	stovepipe hat
rose sublime	sublime
rosille de soie	Sultana
rotonde	Sultana opera cloak

sultana scarf
 sultana sleeve
 swallow-tails
 tablier skirt
 taffeta coutil
 taffeta crape
 taffeta d'Annecy
 taffeta de Suez
 taglioni
 Talma cloak
 Talma maltese
 Talma mantle
 talma Zuleika
 tamative
 terrier overcoat
 three-fold linen button
 three-seamer
 tibi
 ticket pocket
 tignon
 tissue d'Alma
 toile de Valeuce
 toile Nankin
 tombeaux
 toque-turban
 toquet
 torsade
 tourterelle
 tow
 trimming à la greque
 tubular necktie
 tunic
 tunic shirt
 tunic skirt
 turin velvet
 tweedside
 tweedside overcoat
 Twenty Grands
 twine
 twist button
 ugly
 underhandkerchief
 undersleeve
 undervest
 Undine
 valencia
 Valencia

BUSTLE (1865–1890 C.E.)

à la chale
 à la Raphael
 absinthe
 acier
 acter

Valencian
 Valentia
 varens
 Varna
 Vaternörder
 vegetable ivory buttons
 velours Impératrice
 velveret
 velvet imperatrice
 Venetian edging
 Venetian sleeve
 Venice
 Venice pearls
 veste Russe
 vésure
 Victoria
 Victoria corset
 Victoria crepe
 Victoria mantle
 Victoria pardessus
 Victoria pelisse-mantle
 victorine
 Violet
 violet of the Alps
 visité
 Vittoria
 voilette
 volant
 vulcanized rubber bands
 Watteau body
 Watteau robe
 Wellesley wrapper
 wings
 wool plain
 yachting jacket
 zamora
 zanella
 Zanfretti mantle
 zephirina
 Zerlina dress
 Zillon braid
 zimbeline
 zouave jacket
 zouave paletot
 Zuleka
 Zulima

adrianople
 adriatic green
 agemaki
 agrafes de centure
 Albert watch-chain

alezan	bois de rose
algerienne	bolero toque
alicante	boneette
alpine jacket	booie sum
amphibole	borada crape cloth
ananas	boreal
angel sleeve	borgeon
angle-fronted coat	bouchons de carafe
argile	boulangier
armoire	boulangier umbrella
armurette	bouleau
ascot tie	bouracan
ashantee	bourette
baby bodice	bourette mousse
bachante	bouton d'or
bachelik	broché silk serge
bachlik	bulgare pleat
backlik	Bulgarian cloth
bag bodice	bullycock
bag plastron	bunting
bag-waistcoat	bure
bagdad	burgoyne
balayeuse	byzantine
balernos	byzantine granité
Balkan blouse	cachemire
ballet-skirt	cachemire marguerite
balmoral bodice	cachemire royal
balmoral jacket	cachou
balmoral mantle	calibri
balzerine	camargo
bambulo	camargo puff
barège-grenadine	cambridge coat
basque waistband	camelite
basque-habit	canoque
bateau neckline	capuchin
Battenburg jacket	carmeline
bayadère	carmelite
bayonnaise	caroubier
beau-catcher	carrick
beige	casaque bodice
beige damasse	casquin bodice
Belgian linen	cascade waistband
bengaline	cashmerienne
bengaline poplin	cassis
benoiton chains	cassock mantle
Bernhardt mantle	castellan delaine
bicycle bal	castor
bishop	catagan
blanc	catagan head-dress
blazer	catagan net
blé mur	celadon
blé vert	celeste
bleu Anglais	celluloid
blouse polonaise	cendre de rose
boater	centre de Cedra

chain-hole	crottin
chambertine	cue de Paris
chambery gauze	cuirass tunic
chambray	cuirasse bodice
Charlotte Corday bonnet	cuirasse tunic
charm string	cuoroncou
chasseur	curtain drapery
chaudron	cypress
chaume	Dagmor blue
chemise	dai seong siu kwun
Chesterfield overcoat	dam boo lau
Chevalier bonnet	Danish trousers
cheviot	dentelle cachmire
chevron de laine	dentelle torchon
chiang chau	diadem bonnet
China damask	diadem fanchon bonnet
China gauze	Diamond dyes
China grass	Diana Vernon bonnet
chrysoprase	Diana Vernon hat
chun sam	din
cilian cloth	Directoire bonnet
ciel blue	Directoire coat
cinaire	Directoire hat
cisé velvet	Directoire jacket
Clarissa Harlowe bonnet	Directoire swallow-tail coat
cloud	divided skirt
coat-bodice	djedda
coat-sleeve	Dolly Varden bonnet
congo	Dolly Varden cap
Congress gaiter	Dolly Varden dress
Congress shoe	Dolly Varden hat
coomassie	Dolly Varden polonaise
coquelicot	donariere
cote de Genève	douanier
côtelé	drap de France
cotelette	drap de soldat
coteline	drap de Venice
couroncon	drap fourreau
creme de cachemire lace	drap laitiere
cremorne	drap roulier
crepe de Chine	dress holder
crepe imperial	dress improver
crepe poplin	dress lounge
crepe royal	duchesse pleat
crepeline	dust ruffle
crepon	e sa
cretonne	ecorce
crinoletta	eelskin trousers
crinolette	Egyptian cloth
crinolette petticoat	eillets panaches
croise cloth	elderberry
croizette blue	eldergreen
Cromwell collar	elephant cloth
Cromwell shoe	emeraude
croquet boots	empire bodice

empire skirt	granite
empress petticoat	Grecian bend
English mohair	grenadine rayée
English velveteen	gris Anglaise
epangeline	gris de fer
estamine	gris bleu
Eton jacket	gris de Londres
Etruscan cloth	gris de Rome
faldellin	gris de Suez
Fanfreluche bodice	habit backed skirt
fedora	habit bodice
feutre	habit-redingote
ficelle	handkerchief dress
fichu la Valiere	helmet hat
fichu raphael	Henrietta glace
fishtail	heron
flannelette	hip bags
fleur de soufre	hok see hai
fleur de thé	Hombourg
florentine	homburg
flower bottle	Honiton point
flow-flow	hoo
fore-and-aft cap	hoo geok kwun
foulard poile de chevre	hoo tau dai
foulé	house dress
foundling bonnet	housemaid skirt
four-in-hand	Hungarian cord
framboise	hussar jacket
frisé brocade	imperial velvet
frou-frou	impiraperle
frou-frou dress	incarnat
frou-frou gauze	incroyable bows
fumee	incroyable coat
fumee de Londres	ink gray
gabardine	ityogaesi
gabnel	Jack Tar suit
Gabrielle dress	Jack Tar trousers
Gainsborough bonnet	jacket coat
gants Régence	Jaeger underclothes
gau chau	Janus cord
gaze de Chambery	Japanese hat
gaze neige	Japanese piqué
gazeline barege	Japanese pongee
Genoa plush	Japanese silk
gig-top	Japonais
gipsy bonnet	jaquette
giraffe comb	jersey
Gladstone collar	jersey sweater
Gladstone overcoat	jin be wun
goaly	Joan-of-Arc bodice
gobelin blue	josephine bodice
godet pleat	josie
gondolier net	kaironan
Gordon blue	karamini
grain de poudre	Kate Greenaway costume

kilted skirt	moab
kiss-me-quick	moiré
knickerbockers	molleton
koller	momie cloth
kwun	momo-ware
laddie, come follow me	Montague curls
lai kee wat chau	montebello
Lamballe bonnet	Montpensier cloth
Langtry bonnet	moscovite
Langtry hood	Moscow wrapper
lasting boots	moss cloth
Laveuse costume	Mother Hubbard cloak
lézard	mousquetaire cuff
Liberty art silks	mousseline grenadine
lichen	mousseline soie
lie de Bordeaux	Muller-cut-down
Lily Langtry coiffure	mulot
limousine	murray
lionceau	Muscovite
Little Lord Fauntleroy dress	Muscovite velvet
louisine	mushroom hat
lucifer	nacre burgau
luciole	natté
lyons loops	négrillon
madapolam	neigeuse
mais	Newmarket overcoat
malines	nickel gray
mandarin	night of France blue
manteau de coceher	nihyakusan-koti
marabout	nil
Marie Anglais bonnet	noisette
Marie-Antoinette sleeve	Norfolk jacket
mariposa	Norfolk shirt
Marlborough hat	Normande cap
marmotte	Normandy bonnet
marquise bodice	noyer
marteaux	nun's cloth
martinpêcheur	nun's veiling
maryland	ondine
masher	ondule
masher collar	ooze calf
masher dust wrap	oreille d'ours
matelassé	oriental satin
mecca	ortie
Medici dress	oseille cuite
mermaid's tail	ottoman plush
mésange	ottoman rep
Metternich	ottoman silk
Mexican cloth	ottoman velvet
mikado	Oxford and Cambridge mixture
Milanese	Oxford gillies
Milanese taffeta	oxide
milkmaid skirt	pactole
mimi-kakusi	palestine
mituwa	paletot-mantle

paletot-redingote	prune Dumas
Palmyra broché	punch
pannier crinoline	puree de pois
pannier dress	rabagas bonnet
panteen collar	ramoneur
Paris-Pekin	rationals
parochka	raye de comtesse
parure cornouailles	Recamier sash
patent leather boots	redingote
patrol jacket	reed hat
patti jets	reefer
pavot	regatta faille francais
peasant skirt	regence
peau de bête	Regina
peau de soie	regine purple
peau de suede	rhadames
peignoir	ridicule
pekin	riding habit
pentes	ring cloth
peplum basque	rivieres de jais
peplum bodice	robe anglaise
peplum dolman	robe drapee
peplum jupon	rocher
peplum rotonde	rossignol
perruche	Roubaix velvet
pervenche	rouille
petals Marguerite	royale
petite pois	Rubens bonnet
peupliere	Rubens hat
picadilly Johnny	Russian bonnet
Piccadilly collar	Russian crepe
piccadilly fringe	Russian jacket
piccadilly weepers	sa din
pifferaro bonnet	safety skirt
pifferaro hat	sailor's reef knot tie
pigeon fan	Saint Etienne velvet
pinafore costume	sanmai-gusi
piquets	sarata shirting
plomb	sarde
pluie d'argent	sateen
pluie d'or	sateen berber
pompadour bodice	sateen paré
pompadour polonaise	satin duchesse
pompadour shantung	satin jean
pompeian red	satin merv
pongee	satin merveilleux
porphyry	satin turc
port manteau sunshade	satiné playé
porte-bonheur	satiné velouté
portemonnaie	satingle Holland
postboy hat	scarabee
poussière	scarf drapery
Prince of Wales jacket	sealskin coat
princess dress	señorita jacket
princess polonaise	serge royale

serpent
 Shakespere vest
 shantung
 Sicilian bodice
 sickly green
 silistrienne
 silk Damascene
 skirt ruff
 sleeve à la Louis Quinze
 sling sleeve
 sling-duster
 smock-frock
 sokuhatu
 sook chau
 sourés
 soyeaux linsey
 spats
 spoon back
 star of the morning
 strapontin
 Strasbourg cloth
 street sweeper
 suedoise
 suivez moi, jeune homme
 sultane
 sultane dress
 sultane jacket
 surah
 surplice bodice
 swanbill corset
 Swiss bodice
 tablier tunic
 taffetaline
 tailored suit
 tallien redingote
 tamise
 Tarleton helmet
 tea jacket
 teagown
 telegraph blue
 tenzin-mage
 terai hat
 terranine
 Thibet cloth
 Thibetine
 thiers red
 thistlewood
 three-decker
 three-stories-and-a-basement

tie-back skirt
 tige d'aillet
 tight-slacks
 tilleul
 tilter
 tin Chiang Chiang Chau
 toile d'Alsace
 toile d'esprit
 toothpick
 toupee
 tournure
 tripline
 trouser stretcher
 turco poplinnes
 Turkish brilliantine
 turret bodice
 tussore de Longchamps
 tyes
 Tyrolese hat
 ulster
 umritzur
 university athletic costume
 university vest
 verd Nile
 Veronese cuirasse
 Veronese dress
 vert malachite
 Victoria cage
 victorieuse
 vieil argent
 violin bodice
 voile
 volcan
 Vulcanite buttons
 waterfall back
 waterproof cloak
 Watteau costume
 Watteau polonaise
 ya hoo lam
 yak lace
 yeddo crepe
 yoke bodice
 Yokohama crepe
 yukue-humei
 Zanzibar
 zephyr
 zephyr armure
 zephyr gingham

GAY NINETIES (1890–1900 C.E.)

angel overskirt
 asmodée
 aubergine

balloon sleeve
 Balmoral crape
 beauty spot veil

bengaline constellation	fond de casserole
bengaline russe	French gigot sleeves
blondine	French jet
bouffon	gadroon
bouffron	Galatea comb
brocantine	Galatea hat
bust bodice	gaze gauffree
butterfly bow sleeve	gegendas
cake hat	godet skirt
cameleon antique	golf vest
cancan dress	gored bell skirt
caracule	grannie skirt
caracule material	granny bonnet
cardinal	grasshopper green
carmelite	Harvards
carreau amazone	Henley boater
cashmere twill	henri deux cape
caspian	Henrietta cloth
chiffon	Henrietta jacket
circular	Himalaya carreau
cleopatra	hopsack
coat shirt	hounscot say
coatlet	Italian sleeve
combinations	jacqueminot
concertina cloth	la pliant
convolvulus	lacing studs
cornet skirt	lierre lace
Courtauld crape	lisse
Courtauld's new silk crepe	looking glass silk
cowes	loutre
cravenette	lucky bells
crepon	lustre
crepon milleraye	manilla
crepon Persian	mignonette green
crushed strawberry	miroir silk
dead white	mirror velvet
Directoire skirt	mitten sleeve
dolmanette	moiré française
eel skirt	moiré velours
eleven gore ripple skirt	moirette
eminence	mushroom sleeve
eolienne diagonal	Nelson hat
epaules Americaines	Newmarket jacket
epingles de nourrice	Newmarket top frock
epingline chevron soie	Newmarket vest
epingline flotté soie	Oxford tie
erinoid	paddock coat
etamine broché	panel skirt
eveque	panne
faillette	Parma violet
featherbrush skirt	patch veil
fil de vierge	peau de chevrette
flabells	peplum overskirt
flexine	Persian lilac
floxine	petunia

phosphorescent
 picture hat
 pierrot cape
 pierrot ruff
 pigeon's breast
 pigeon's throat
 plulette
 policeman's cape
 polo collar
 Prince Rupert
 Puritan bonnet
 raglan covert coat
 raglan overcoat
 rainy daisy skirt
 rat
 rationals
 rayure travers
 reefer jacket
 ribbed crepon
 rose tendre
 Rosebery collar
 Rough Rider shirt
 russell cord
 Russian blouse
 Russian sergette
 Russian velvet
 sabot pantaloons
 samson
 sanitary ball dress
 satarra cloth
 satin cashmere
 satin de laine

1900–1910 C.E.

ai ling
 amplificateur
 Audobon plumage law
 baby Louis heel
 Bakelite
 bishop sleeve
 bloomers
 booie sum
 Buster Brown collar
 Buster Brown suit
 colonial pump
 crepelle
 fibre chamoise
 gau dai hai

1910–1920 C.E.

aeroplane umbrella
 artificial silk

satin orientale
 saucer-collar
 Scarborough ulster
 Sèvres blue
 sleeve tongs
 sticking-plaster dress
 straight English skirt
 street sweeper
 sun-ray skirt
 swarry-doo
 Talma lounge
 Talma overcoat
 tattersall
 tattersall vest
 thistle-green
 toby ruff
 toile de soie
 toreador hat
 Trilby hat
 trouser press
 tucked skirt
 tudor cape
 umbrella skirt
 velours de laine
 velours de Venise
 Venetian crape cloth
 Victoria bodice
 Victoria silk
 volubilis
 wool bengaline
 yoke shirt
 zouave pantaloons

gau liang
 hoi nong hu
 kee ha hai
 mong pao
 Napoleon costume
 oi dai booi dai
 Parisian satin
 peau d'ange
 peek-a-boo waist
 pettibockers
 ribbon corset
 sealskin sacque
 siu fung sin
 walking suit

balacava
 bandeau beehive crown hat

battle jacket
 bellboy hat
 blouse suit
 campaign hat
 castle hat
 debutante slouch
 Directoire knickers
 envelope combination
 Fortuny tea gown
 hobble skirt
 Hoover apron
 Irene Castle bob
 kiki skirt
 lampshade dress
 Montana peak
 mule

1920–1930 C.E.

acetate
 all-in-one
 Annette Kellerman
 beer jacket
 Bethlehem headdress
 broderie anglaise
 Brummel
 Buchanan
 bum-freezer
 Cami-knickers
 Chanel suit
 cloche
 dandine
 fong chau

1930–1940 C.E.

aloha shirt
 babushka
 bambino hat
 bust forms
 chukka boot
 cowl collar
 crepe myosotis
 Crown pearl
 doll hat
 drape cut
 English scarlet
 Fusex shirt
 ghost coat
 halo hat

peg-top trousers
 persian drape tunic
 puttee
 rompers
 Russian suit
 sabotine
 Sam Browne belt
 surf satin
 tailored coat
 tango corset
 teddies
 teddy-bears
 tongue pump
 transformation
 walking out dress
 x-ray dress

gigolo
 krauss
 monastic silhouette
 Oxford bags
 plus fours
 qi pao
 radielfo
 reach-me-down
 seven-eighths coat
 skokie
 slicker
 toraco
 town blouse
 tuta

Imperial gold
 keilhose
 knight's blue
 Limpet trunks
 little black dress
 mess jacket
 needlecord
 pajama
 rosalba
 Royal turquoise
 run-about dress
 swing skirt
 ventilated pants

1940–1950 C.E.

battle jacket
beanie
bikini
British warm
de-mob suit
Eisenhower jacket
flight boot
garrison cap
guepiere
jinnah cap

loafer
martingale belt
Old Navajo Dyes
pinks and green
siren suit
Terylene
Tremont hat
waist cincher
zoot suit

1950–1960 C.E.

Academician
army green
Author
baby doll pajama
banker's blue
beehive coiffure
bicycle clip
Continental
cosh-boy
courreges
Davy Crockett cap
Director

Droop Snoot
Editor
Flying Saucer
Hershey bars
H-line
Merry Widow
millium
Olympic
saddle shoe
silver taupe uniform
trapeze
twinset

1960–1969 C.E.

bell bottoms
body shirt
body stocking
briuki-dudochki
bush hat
cadet jacket
Chelsea boot
Chelsea collar
cool pants
go-go boot
gypsy blouse
hipsters
hot pants
jungle fatigues
khalaty

king klipper
les shorts
Mao jacket
maxi
midi
Nehru jacket
palazzo pajamas
qiana
shell
short shorts
shortcuts
skort
stiliaga
suburban coat
toreadoll pajamas

1970–1979 C.E.

DPM
Gore-Tex

punk
wedding ring hat

1980–1989 C.E.

Gekko shirt

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About the Author and Illustrator

Elizabeth J. Lewandowski is a professor of theatre at Midwestern State University, where she teaches costuming and stage makeup. She has designed costumes for more than 100 productions, ranging from drama to opera to dance. Her work has been exhibited regionally and nationally. She has served on the boards of a number of local, regional, and national organizations related to the theatrical industry.

She received her undergraduate degrees in theatre and music from Bradley University and her MFA from Texas Tech University, where her mentor was Dr. Forrest Newlin. She is passionate about all things costume related and has a special place in her heart for costume history–related subjects, from the history of undergarments to the use of drag in theatre. She is currently beginning work on an article on the history of fancy dress and a book on the history of drag.

In her spare time, she enjoys learning new gourmet recipes, sewing for local charities, reading voraciously, spending time with her three cats, and adoring her amazing husband, Dan.

Dan Lewandowski earned a BS in theatre, a BS in mass communications from Bradley University (where he met the author), and an AAS in electronics engineering technology from Amarillo College. He has worked in all of the above disciplines for a wide variety of educational and commercial organizations from Chicago to Houston and a few cities in between. Since he and Elizabeth formed a partnership business called Mostly Harmless in 1995, some of his clients have included KERA-Dallas, Sezmi.com, and Midwestern State University. He describes himself as a mostly harmless, mysterious, flirtatious, occasionally helpful, nocturnal, bipedal, carbon-based life form who is a proud and spectacularly successful house husband, persistently fond of the author (he had to sleep with her for 25 years to get this gig.). He dabbles in writing, reading, ice hockey, philosophy, civil activism, throwing legendary solstice parties, contemplating his cosmic insignificance, and taste testing anything that the world famous author cooks up in her amazing, magic kitchen. He describes the illustration process as starting with the highly talented author quickly and seemingly effortlessly creating a gorgeous line drawing, followed by him utilizing his merely mortal skills to take way too long to tweak the perspective and proportion, smooth the lines, and add shading, color, and texture using Jasc Paint Shop Pro 8.1. He is very grateful for the chance to collaborate on this project and for the author's and editor Stephen Ryan's enduring patience. He and Elizabeth reside in Wichita Falls, Texas.

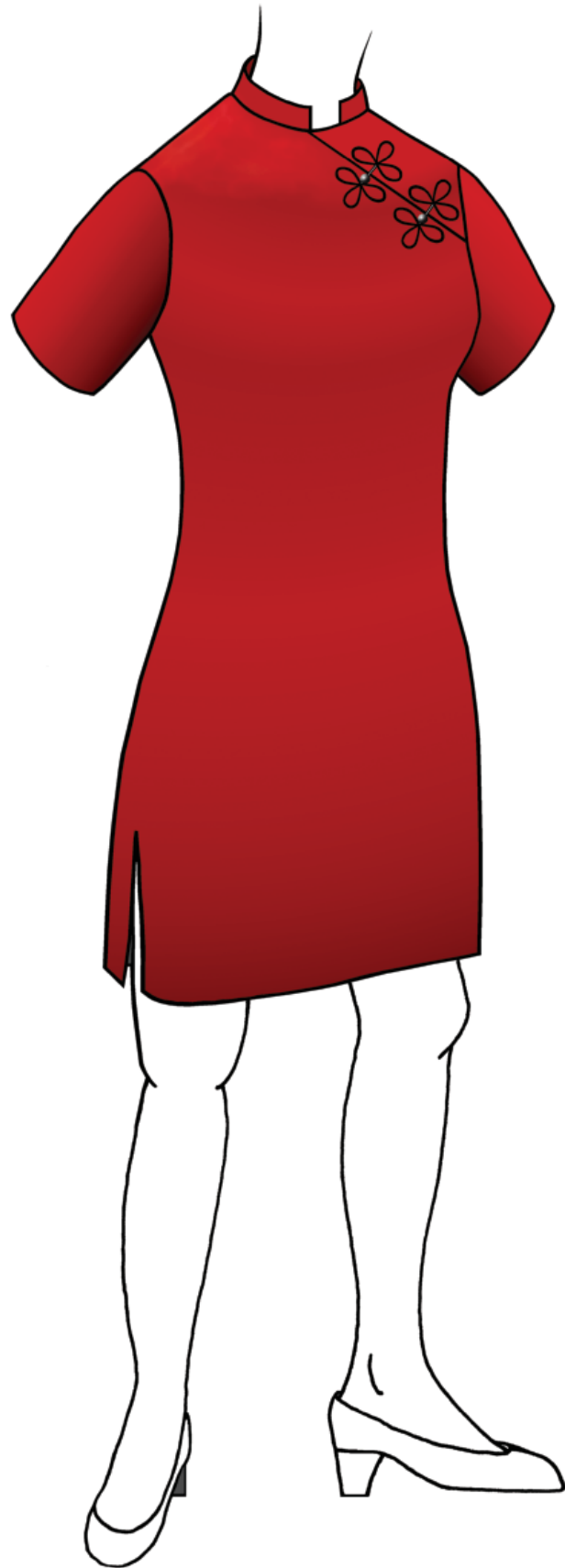
WOMEN'S WEAR



bell suit
Dover Publications



Big Look
Dover Publications



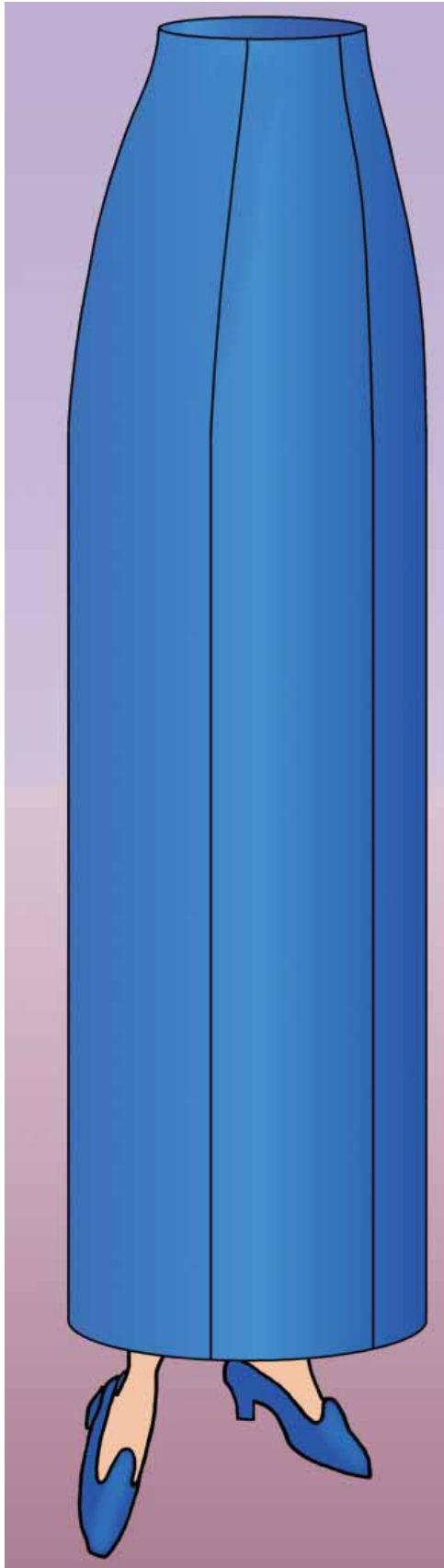
cheongsam



coat-dress
Dover Publications



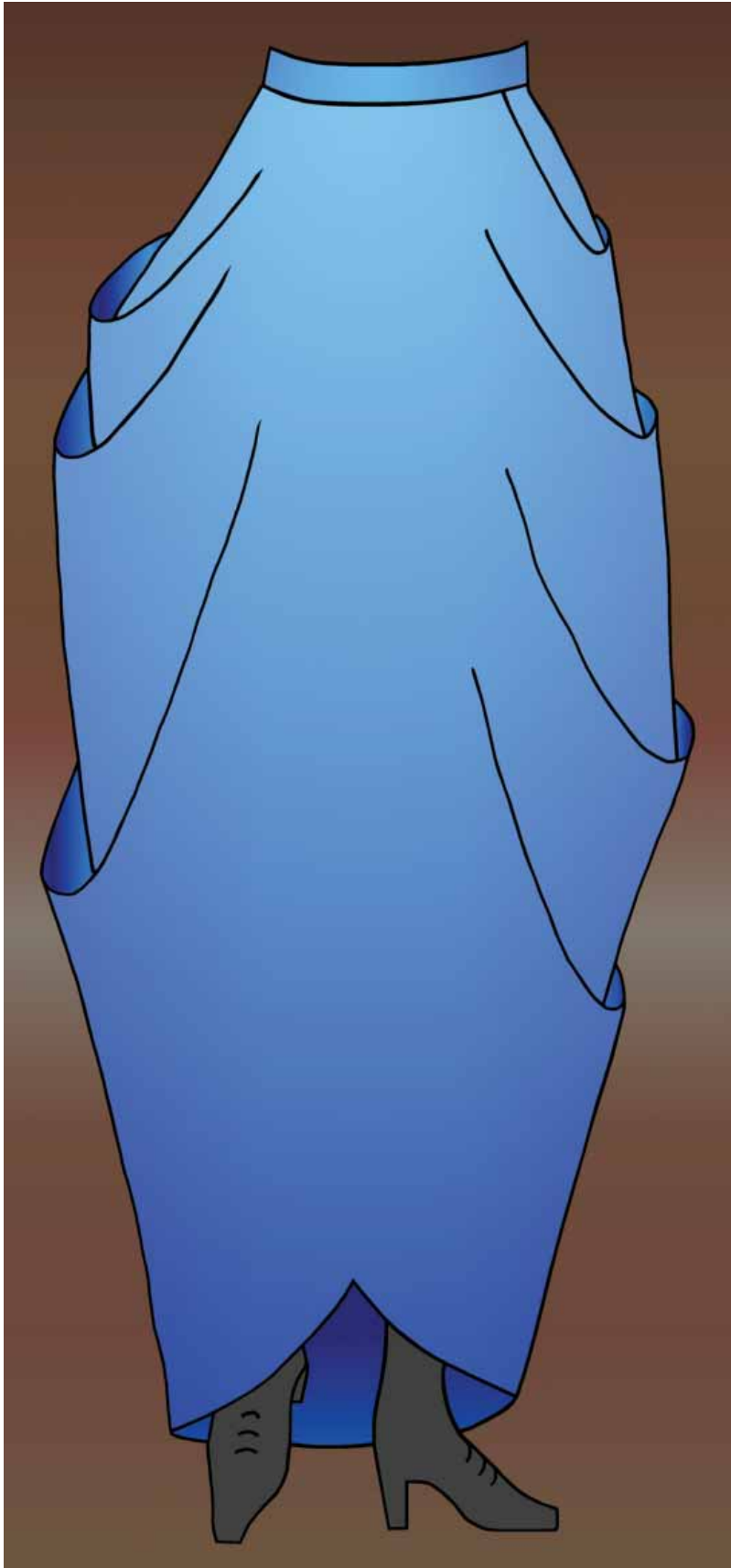
Garibaldi blouse



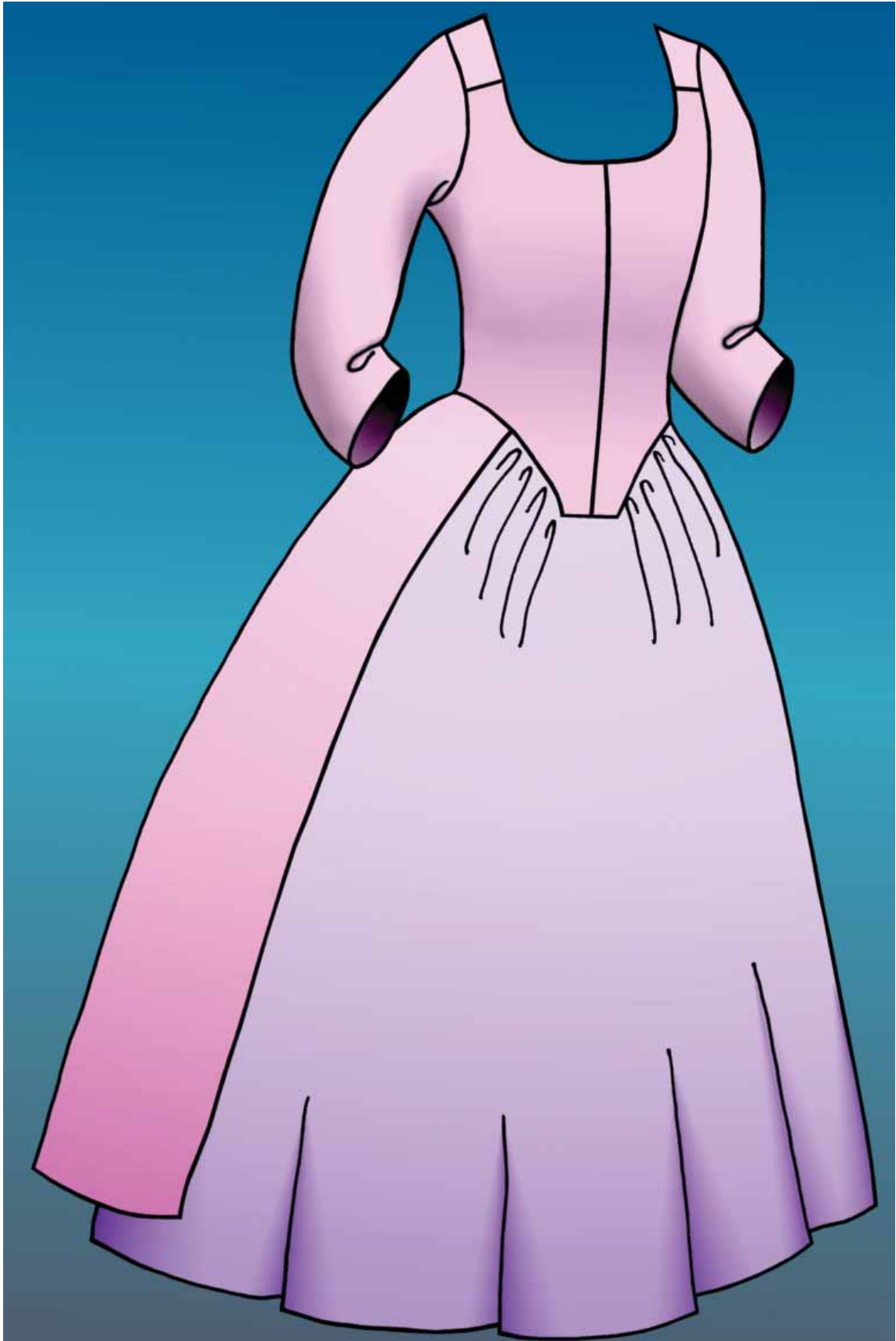
hobble skirt



peasant look
Dover Publications



peg-top skirt



robe à l'anglais



sack dress
Dover Publications



sheath dress
Dover Publications



stringbean
Dover Publications

FOOT AND LEGWEAR



back-strap shoe



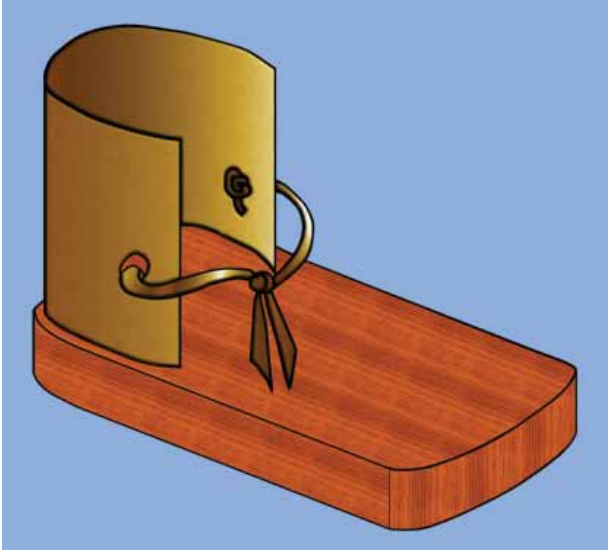
balmoral



bar shoe



bear's paw



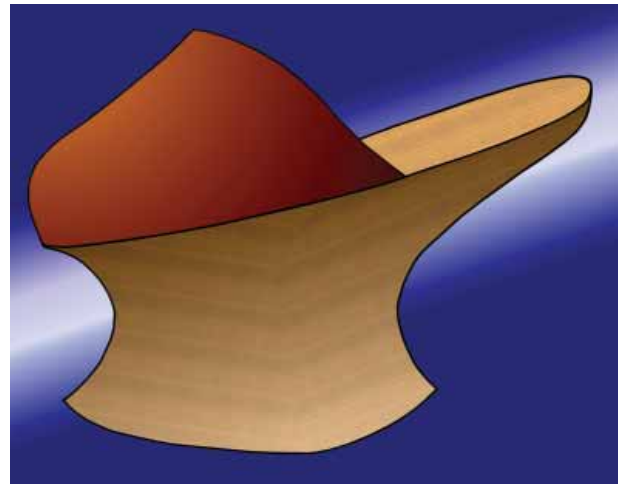
caite



caliga



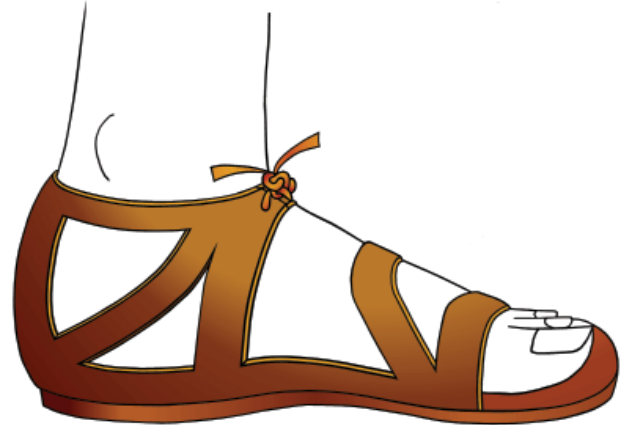
Chelsea boot



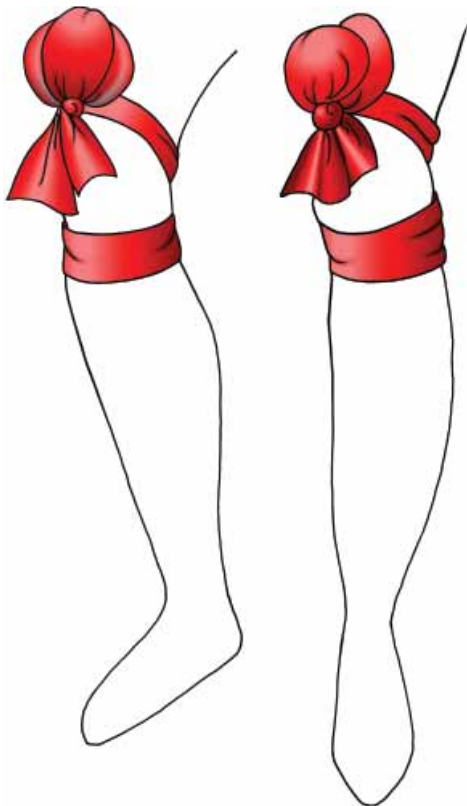
chopines



cowboy boots



crepida



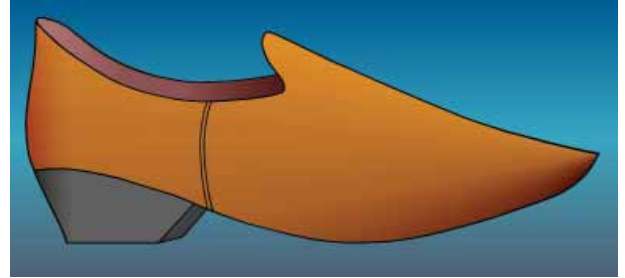
cross gartering



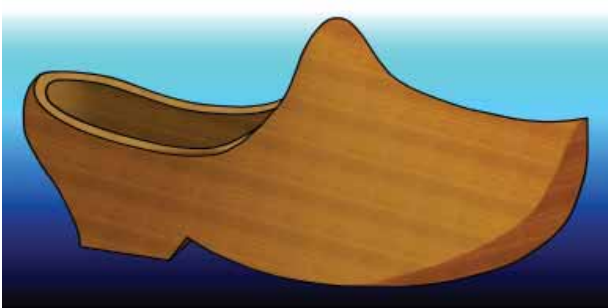
cut-fingered pumps



derby shoe



d'Orsay pump



esclaud



espadrille



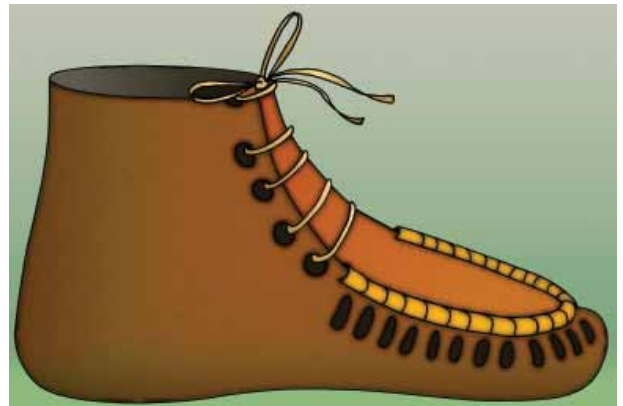
geta



Hessian boot



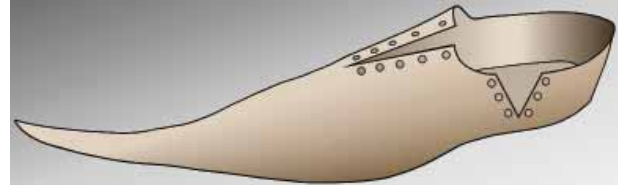
krepis



mukluk



platform sole



poulaines



talaria



zoccolo

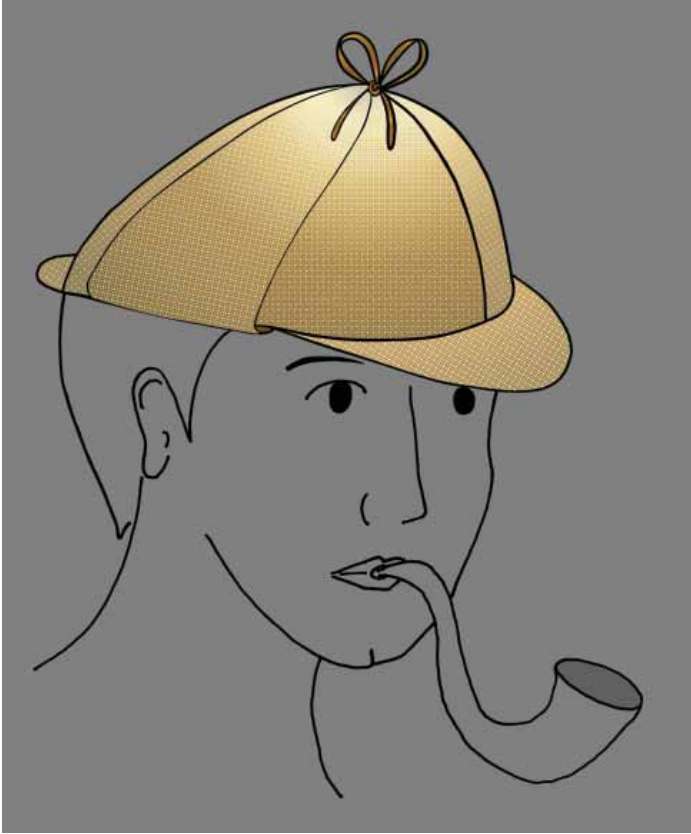
HEADWEAR



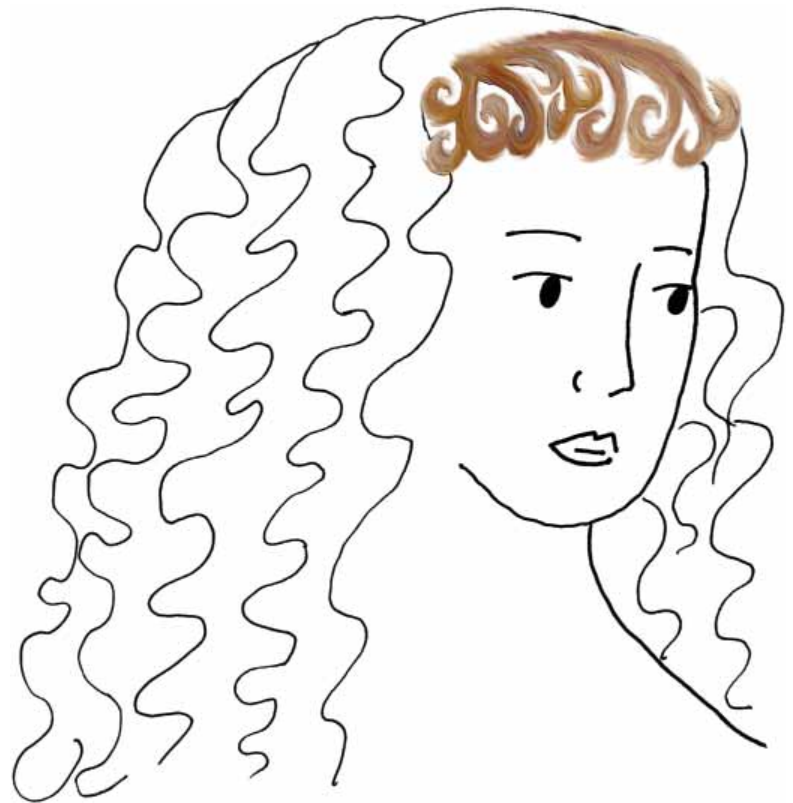
biretta



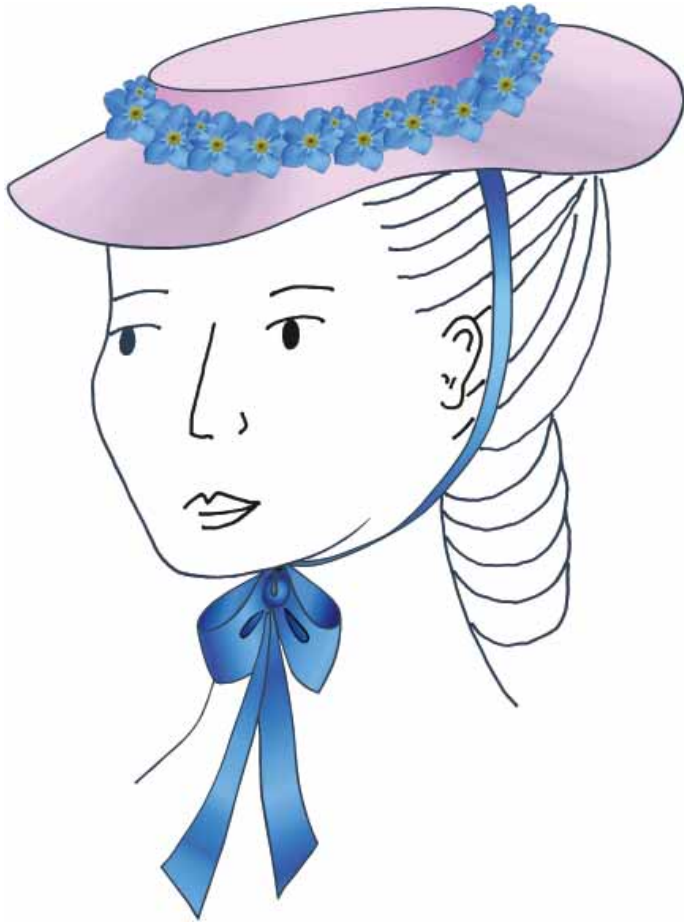
bob-wig



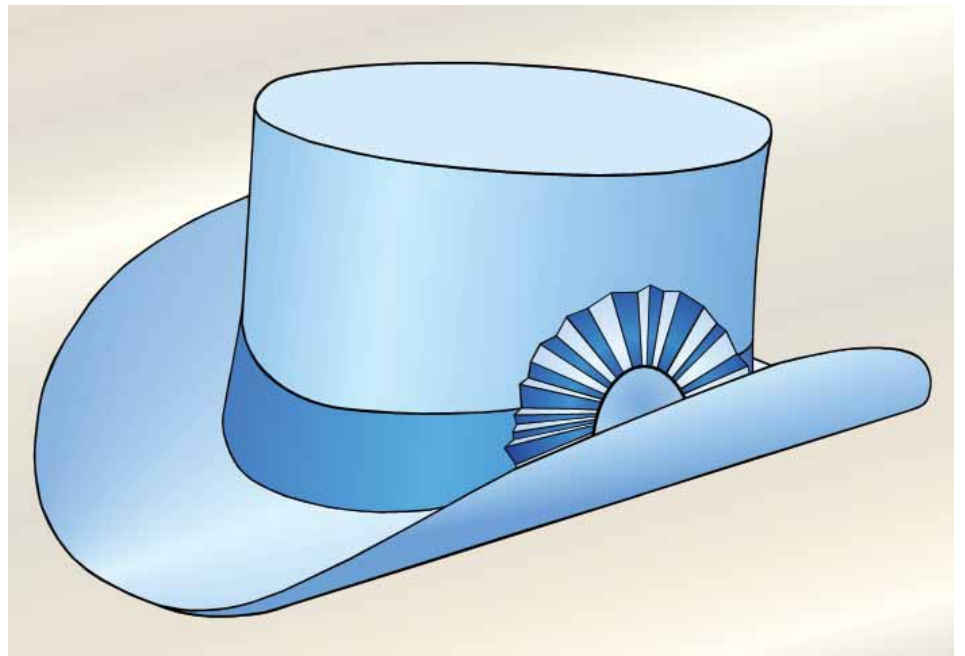
deerstalker hat



garcettes



gipsy bonnet



Muller-cut-down



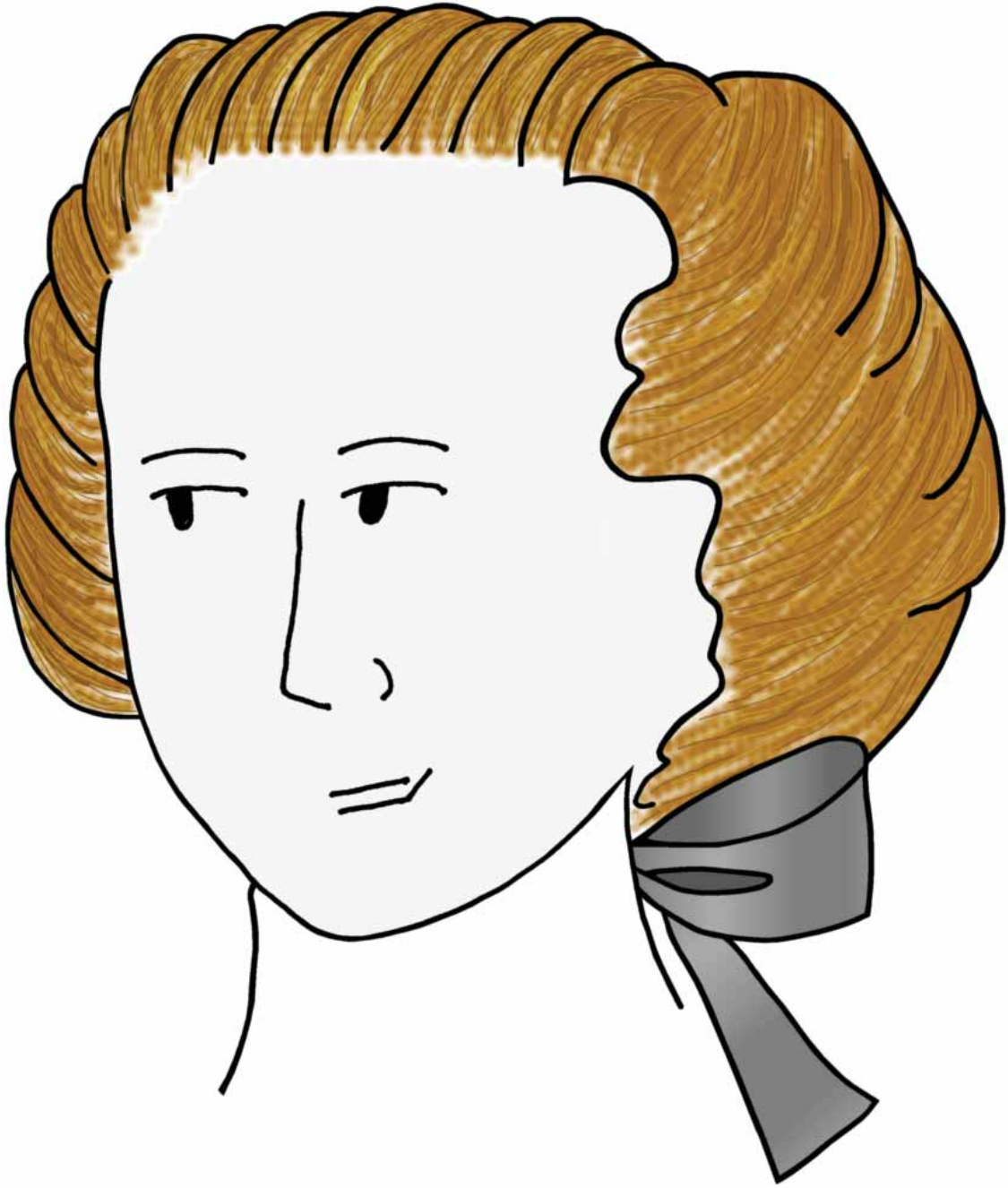
overseas cap



Pamela bonnet (Crinoline period)



shako

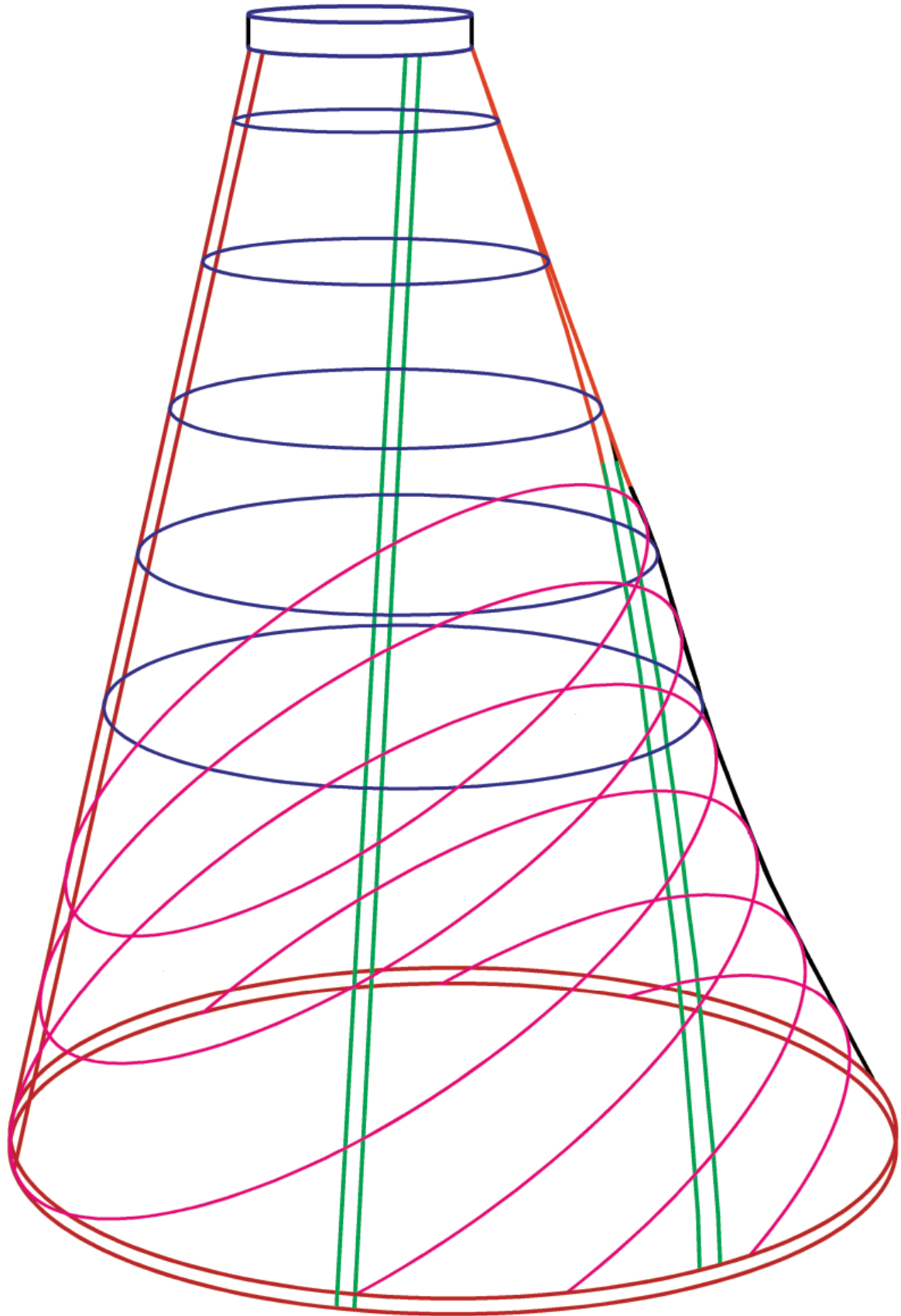


tye

UNDERGARMENTS



all-in-one



cage



panniers

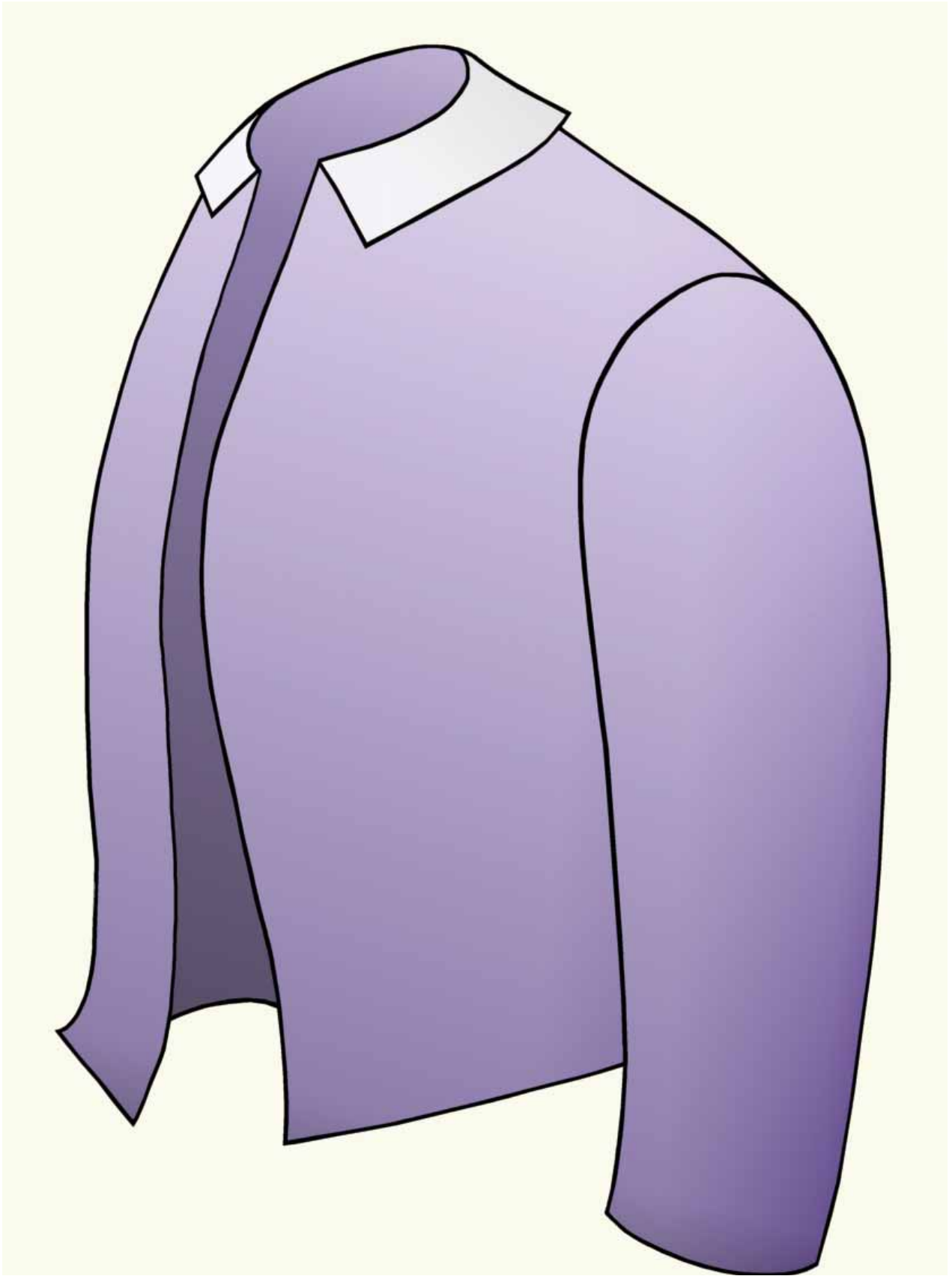
OUTERWEAR



nine-tenths coat
Dover Publications

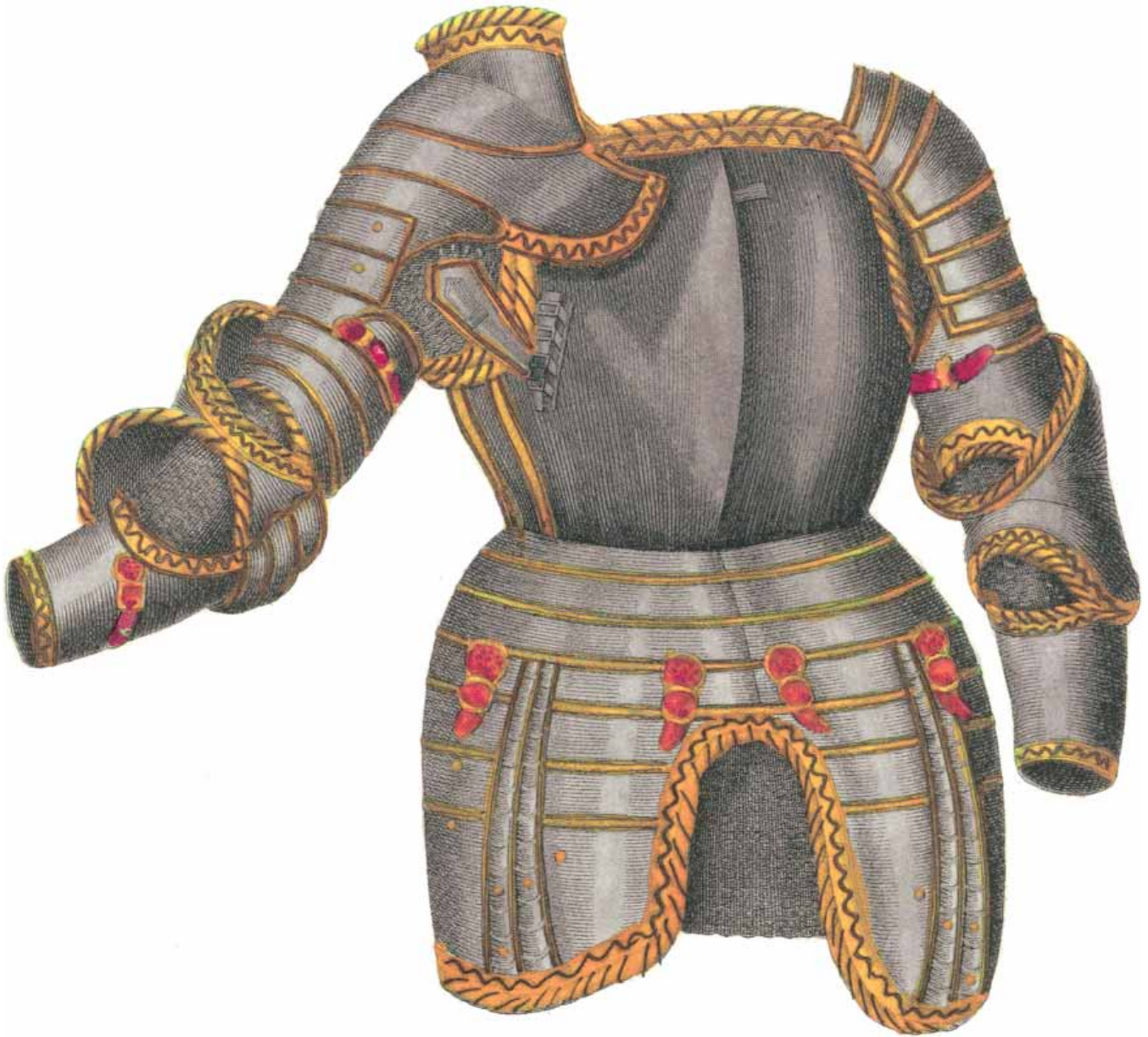


Norfolk jacket



Oxford jacket

ARMOR



*tonlet (15th and 16th century)
Dover Publications*