

Dictionary
of 18th Century Clothing Terms

Edited by William W. Burke

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A

ADONIS (M.) A long bushy white wig. “A fine flowing Adonis or white periwig” (1773, R. Graves, *The Spiritual Quixote*.)

AGGRAFES, AGGRAPES Hooks and Eyes; also clasp or buckle.

AIGRET, EGRET, AIGRETTE (F.) An upright plume of feathers or a jeweled ornament in the shape of feathers, worn on hats. “A bracelet or a well-fancied aigret.” (1772, S. Foote, *The Nabob*.)

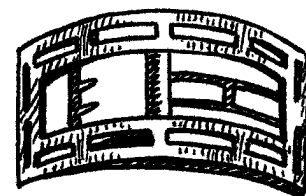
AILE-DE-PIGEON (H.) The pigeonwing periwig, a toupee with one or two stiff horizontal roll curls projected above the ears, with the foretop and sides smooth and plain.

APPAREL A term used to denote clothing, in particular a suit of clothes. Also applied to embroidered borders of ecclesiastical garments.

APRON (M. and F.) Also Aporne and Napron: (1) **MALE APRON** Worn by artisans and workmen to protect clothing; tied at the waist and often cut in one to spread over the chest. “Blue-aproned men” was applied to tradesmen. “Green-aproned men” applied to London porters. (2) **FEMALE APRON** Served to protect clothing. also much used as a decoration. Gathered into a waistband and tied round the waist; some working aprons had an attached bib extending up from the waist to protect the bodice. Decorative aprons were of fine materials, usually without bibs and often embroidered.

ARTOIS BUCKLE (M.) A very large decorative shoe buckle fashionable between 1775 and 1788.

ATTIRE (F.) A head-dress of goldsmithry and gems, worn on occasions of state. Word sometimes curtailed to “Tire”. (2) Apparel.



Artois Shoe Buckle, c. 1777

B

BACK STRING A child's leading strings attached to the shoulders of the dress. "Misses at whose age their mother wore, the back-string and the bib." (1785, Cowper, *The Task*)

BAG A wig. See "Bag-Wig."

BAG-WIG or **BAG** (M.) The queue of the wig was enclosed in a square black-silk bag drawn in at the nape of the neck with a running string, concealed by a stiff bow. Worn with "dress" and "full-dress".

BAHUT A masquerade dress or "DOMINO".

BAND (M. and F.) A white separate collar. "Short, bands" were a pair of short narrow pendants of white linen worn by ministers of religion, barristers and collegians.

BANDANA HANDKERCHIEF (M.) Originally of silk, later of cotton having a dark ground commonly of Turkey red or blue with a small white or yellow spots. Imported from India and used for neck-cloths and snuff-handkerchiefs.

BANGING CHIGNON (F.) A wide flat loop of hair dressed to hang from the top down to the nape of the neck; sometimes tied round with ribbon (English).

BANIAN, BANYAN, BANJAN, INDIAN NIGHTGOWN (M.) A loose-skirted coat, knee-length, with a short back vent and fastened by a clasp or buttoned or hooked down the front; sleeves close and slit. Often worn out of doors -- when of costly material.

BARCELONA HANDKERCHIEF Of soft twilled silk, often coloured --usually black; used as a neckerchief. "A Barcelona black and tight" pinned round the neck." (Peter Pinder.) But used as a handkerchief; "Barcelona silk handkerchiefs." (1734, *Essex Record Office*, Inventory.)

BASKET BUTTONS Buttons covered with a interlacing pattern or a metal imitation thereof; especially fashionable on men's coats.

BATHING COSTUME (1) **MALE**: Voluminous flannel gowns, spoken of as "flannels", were worn at public baths. But for seaside bathing nothing was worn. (2) **FEMALE**: A loose flannel gown, ankle-length, with sleeves.

BAVAROY, BEVEROY (M.) "A sandy colour Beveroy broadcloth coat." (1711, *London Gazette*)

BEARER (F.) (Early 18th c.) Padded rolls acting as bustles. (M.) A band buttoned across the inside of the top of breeches or trousers which were made with falls. The bearers placed behind the fall's flap, was deeper on the sides than in the centre where the two parts were buttoned together; rising a couple of inches above the top of the flap. (a.) BILSTON BEARER - The bearer band of the breeches cut extra wide to give more abdominal support; a type used by labourers. (b.) FRENCH BEARER - The bearer band cut very narrow.

BEARING CLOTH The mantle or cloth used to cover an infant when carried to baptism. "For 5 yards of dameske to make a bearing cloth £3:6:6." (1723, Lord William Howard of Naworth, *Household Books.*)

BEAU (M.) A gentleman very particular as to his dress; not necessarily as effeminate as a Fop.

BEAVER, BEAVER HAT (M. and F.) A hat originally made of beaver skin but from 16th c. of felted beaver wool.

BEDGOWN (M. and F.) A loose-sleeved dressing-gown, worn only as negligee in the bedroom for comfort. "Why must the wrapping bed-gown hide, Your snowy bosom's swelling pride?" (ca. 1744, Edward Moore.)

BEEHIVE-HAT, HIVE BONNET (F.) A hat with a tall rounded crown, beehive-shaped, and a narrow brim.

BELL-HOOP, CUPOLA COAT (F.) An under-petticoat distended with whalebone hoops to the shape of a bell.

BELOW See "FURBELOW."

BELT Military Belt, Shoulder Belt, Waistbelt: A strap of leather or material to confine or support clothes or weapons.

BERGERE HAT, MILKMAID HAT (F.) A large straw hat with flexible brim and low crown.

BERMUDA HAT (F.) Of straw for country wear. "Woman's Hatts made of fine Bermude Platt." (1727, *New England Weekly Journal.*)

BIAS, BYESSE (15th c. on) Material cut on the cross, a method used for hose to obtain a close fit.

BIB A small square of linen hung in front of a child's neck to protect the clothes from being soiled.



Bergere Hat, 1750-60

BIB-APRON An apron with a bib extension.

BILBOQUETS See "ROULETTES."

BILSTON BEARER See "BEARER."

BIRTHDAY SUIT (M.) A Court suit for wearing on a Royal birthday.

BLACKS (M. and F.) Mourning apparel.

BLANC White paint or powder used as cosmetic for skin.

BOB, BOB-WIG (M.) A wig without a queue. The Long Bob covered the back of the neck; the Short Bob ended above the neck. Always an "undress" wig.



Bob-Wigs. Long Bob, 18th c.



Bob-Wigs. Short Bob, 18th c.

BODKIN (F.) A long pin used for dressing hair.

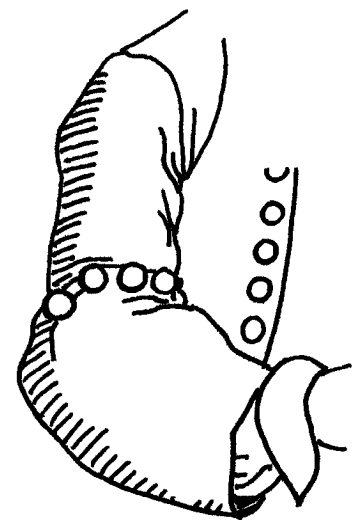
BOISSON (F.) A short cloak with a hood. "Small boissons, craped with a small handkerchief and hood, made very narrow round the shoulders; for half dress." (1782, *The Lady's Magazine*.)

BONNET (M. and F.) A term loosely used for any small head-covering.

BOOT CUFF (M.) A very deep, closed, turned-back cuff. The cuff frequently reached the bend of the elbow. "Boot sleeve" was applied to one with a boot cuff. sleeves were certainly intended to be receivers of stolen goods." (1733, H. Fielding, *The Miser*.)

BOOT GARTERS (M.) Straps fixed to the back of a riding boot and then passed round the leg above the knee, over the breeches, to keep the boot in position.

BOOTKIN (M.) A soft boot worn by sufferers from Gout.



Boot Cuff, 1750

BOOT JACK (M.) An implement of wood or iron to hold the boot while the wearer draws his foot.

BOOTS (M. and F.) Footwear of leather or stout material extending up beyond the ankle.

BOOT SLEEVES See “BOOT CUFF.”

BOOT STOCKING (M., rarely F.) Stockings worn inside boots to protect the more elegant under-stockings from wear and dirt. Usually of coarse material.

BOSOM BOTTLES (F.) Small vessels of tin or glass holding water and worn by ladies to keep their bouquets fresh. “Bossom Bottles, pear-shaped, flat, 4 inches long, of ribbed glass for bouquets.” (1770, *Boston Evening Post*)

BOSOM FLOWERS (F., also M.) Artificial nosegays worn by women in full dress; also by Macaronies in day dress.

BOSOM FRIENDS (F.) Chest protectors, of wool, flannel or fur, which also served as bust-improvers.

BOSOM KNOT (F.) See “BREAST KNOT.”

BOX COAT (M.) A heavy caped overcoat, the capes often multiple, worn by coachmen, travellers and those riding outside the coach.

BRANDENBOURG, BRANDENBURG Trimming of transverse cording and tassel in the military style.

BREAST HOOK See “STAY HOOK”.

BREAST KNOT, BOSOM KNOT (F.) A ribbon-bow or bunch of ribbons worn at the breast of a gown

BREAST POCKET (M.) An inside pocket in the lining of the right breast of a coat.

BREASTS (M.) Tailor's term, commonly used in bills, for waistcoat buttons; usually combined with “coats,” for coat buttons.

BREECHES (M.) An outer covering for the legs ending just above or more usually just below the knees; the front opening was replaced by the “Fall” as the waistcoat was shortened, ca. 1760, exposing the front of the breeches.

BRIDLES (F.) The strings for tying a “coif” under the chin. See “KISSING STRINGS.”

BRIGADIER WIG (M.) Identical to “MAJOR WIG,” which see; a military style with a double queue. “Brigadier” was the name used in France, but seldom in England. “Hence we hear of the Brigadier or the Major for the Army.” (1782, James Stewart, *Plococosmos*.)

BRISTOL DIAMOND or STONE Rock crystals found at Clifton, near Bristol (England), and used as imitation diamonds in jewellery.

BROWN GEORGE (M.) Colloquial term for a brown wig said to resemble a loaf of course brown bread.



Brunswick Gown, c. 1760

BRUNSWICK GOWN or SACK GERMAN GOWN (F.)
A sack-backed gown with front-buttoned bodice and long sleeves to the wrists, an unusual feature with Sacks.

BUCKLE (1) A clasp consisting of a rectangular or curved rim with one or more movable tongues secured to the chape at one side or in the middle and long enough to rest on the opposite side. Used to fasten straps or ornament. **(2)** Buckle from the French “boude,” a curl of hair associated with men’s wigs.

BUCKLED WIG (M.) One having tightly rolled curls generally arranged horizontally above or about the ears.

BUCKSKIN (1) Meaning gloves of buckskin. **(2)** Occasionally meaning breeches of buckskin, chiefly a word in use after 1790.

BUFFON, BUFFONT (F.) A large diaphanous neckerchief of gauze or fine linen swathed round the neck and shoulders and puffed out over the bosom.

BUGLES Tubular glass beads, generally black but also white or blue; used, but not very popular in 18th c.

BULLY-COCKED (M.) A hat cocked in the style favoured by the bullie of the period; generally a broad-brimmed hat.

BURSE (1) A large purse or bag. **(2)** The black silk bag of a bag-wig, a French term seldom used.



Buffont, 18th c.

BUSK (F. sometimes M.) Stiffener of a bodice; the busk being a flat length of bone, whalebone or wood. The busk was sometimes carved with emblems and worn pushed down into a busk sheath in front of the bodice.

BUSK POINT (F.) A tie for securing the Busk.

BUTTERFLY CAP, FLYCAP (F.) A small lace cap wired into the form of a butterfly and worn perched above the forehead. Lappets, jewels and flowers trimming were sometimes added for Court wear.

BUTTONS (M. and F.) Fastenings or dress ornaments. A knob or disk sewn or affixed to a garment to fasten it by passing through a button-hole. See named types: Basket B., Deaths Head B., Dorset B., Top B., Snail B., Stalk B.

C

CABRIOLE, CAPRIOLE HEADDRESS (F.) A head-dress in the shape of some kind of carriage.

CADOGAN (M. and F.) Rare term of "CLUBWIG" and "CATOGAN".

CALASH, CALECHE (F.) A folding hood, hooped, being built up on arches of whalebone or cane covered with soft silk; named after the French carriage called a Caleche. Worn out of doors to protect the high head-dresses fashionable in the period. Its original French name was a "Therese".

*Calash, 1770
(as worn).*



Calash, 18th c.



CALVES, FALSE (M.) Pads worn inside the stockings to improve the shape of the legs.

CAMISE, CAMES, KEMES, KEMSE See "CHEMISE".

CAMPAIGN COAT (M.) Any old tattered coat worn by beggars and gypsies to arouse compassion.

CAMPAIGNE WIG, TRAVELLING WIG (M.) A bushy wig with short side locks usually with knotted ends and a very short queue behind. The side locks were sometimes tied back for travelling. A kind of wig popular with the elderly.

CANE (M. occasionally also F.) The fashionable period for canes was the 18th century, often very long and carried by ladies as well as gentlemen. Types: Malacca or "Clouded" cane; Rattan, a species of palm from the East Indies.

CAP (M. and F.) (1) MALE: Began, un-named, in 16th c. to imply social inferiority (as in the servant, apprentice or schoolboy). (2) FEMALE: The domestic cap worn indoors.

CAPE A turned-down collar, whether large or small. CAPELINE (F.) A woman's hat adorned with feathers.

CAPOT, CAPOTE (M.) A loose coat. "Wrapped in their thick capote or loose coats." (1775, Chandler, *Travels in Asia Minor*.)

CAPUCHIN, CAPUCHON (F.) A soft hood worn out of doors. Known as a Riding hood, it was worn in the country and when traveling by coach. It had a coloured lining and a deep cape.

CAPUCHIN COLLAR (F.) A roll collar following a V-neckline of a high waisted dress.

CAPUCHON See "CAPUCHIN".

CARACALLA WIG (M.) A black wig.

CARACO (F.) A thigh-length, waisted jacket worn as the bodice of a gown and forming with the skirt the "Caraco dress". It was a day dress.

CARAVAN (F.) (1765.) A small, early form of the CALASH. "It consists of whalebone formed in large rounds, which at a touch throws down over the face a blind of white sarcenet." (1764, *Universal Magazine*.)

CARDINAL (F.) A 3/4 length hooded cloak, usually of scarlet cloth.

CAROLINE HAT (M.) A felt hat made of Carolina Beaver; the fur, from the Carolinas and, owing to the climate, inferior to the Canadian fur known as "French Beaver". Carolina hats were therefore usually worn by servants and generally black. "Two Carolina hats for the servants." (1742, *Purefoy Letters*.)

CASTOR (M. and F.) A beaver felt hat. See "DEMI-CASTOR".

CATOGAN CLUB WIG (M.) A wig with a broad flat queue turned up on itself and tied round the middle with black ribbon.

CAUDEBEC HAT (M.) A felt hat imitating a beaver; said to have originated from Caudebec in Normandy. Known in England as "Cawdebink" or "Cordyback" hat.

CAUL (M. and F.) (1) MALE: The network foundation on which the wig was built. (2) FEMALE: The soft pliable crown of a bonnet or cap.

CAULIFLOWER WIG (M.) A closely curled bob-wig, commonly worn by coachmen.

CAXON (M., rarely F.) A tie-wig, usually white or pale coloured but occasionally black. Worn with "undress," chiefly by the professional class.

CERUSE (M. and F.) A cosmetic used to whiten the face. Made of white lead.

CHAIN BUCKLE (M.) A variety of curled wig ("Buckle" meaning curl).

CHANCELLOR (M.) A variety of wig.

CHAPEAU BRAS (M.) A dress hat made to be carried under the arm; a flat cocked hat.

CHEEK WRAPPERS (F.) The side flaps of the "Domeuse" or "French Night-Cap".

CHEMISE CAMISE, KEMES, KEMSE (F.) Chemise imported from France in the late 18th century as a refined name for "smock" or "shift". Made of linen homespun or cotton, very voluminous and knee-length; without trimming, oblong in shape.

CHEMISE DRESS, GOWN, ROBE (F.) (1780 on.) Top drawn in round a low neck and always worn with a sash; long tight sleeves. Also known as the "Perdita Chemise," was closed down the front from bosom to hem with buttons or a series of ribbon bows; a sash was essential.

CHEMISSETTE (F.) White muslin or cambric "fill-in" to the low cut front of a bodice.

CHEVEUX-DE-FRISE A vandyked frill or edging.



Catogan or Club Wig, ca. 1770

CHICKEN-SKIN GLOVES (F.) Though retaining the name the gloves were frequently made of other materials. "The name induced some to think they were made from the skin of chickens' but on the contrary they are made of a thin strong leather which is dressed with almonds and spermaceti." (1778, From a shop bill of Warren the Perfumer.) See LIMERICK GLOVES.

CHIGNON (F.) Denotes a mass of hair arranged at the back of the head. See also BAGING CHIGNON.

CHITTERLINGS (M.) Popular term for the frills down the front of a shirt.



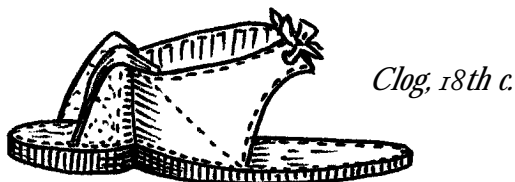
*Chitterlings of shirt,
late 18th c.*



CLOAK BAG, PORTMANTEAU (M.) A receptacle in which a cloak could be packed for traveling.

CLOCK (1) A gore or triangular insertion into a garment to widen it at the point, as with collars, stockings, etc. (a) Once the seams forming the triangular insertion began to be embroidered, the term "clock" was transferred to this form of embroidery and the clocks of stockings came to mean embroidery at the ankles, whether gored or not.

CLOGS (1) The term was applied to ladies leather-soled over shoes with merely instep-straps and generally matching the shoe. (On the arrival of guests) "the Gentleman were to put their hats and sticks in one corner and the Ladies their clogs in another." (1780, *The Mirror*, no. 93.)
(2) All wooden shoes worn by country folk.



CLOSE-COAT (M.) Term for a coat worn buttoned up. "...dress'd in a drab colour'd close Great Coat." (1757, Dec., *Norwich Mercury*.)

CLUB (M.) (1) A heavy stick, fashionable in 1730's. (a) An alternative name for the CATAGAN WIG. "In an undress unless you have a club as thick as both your double fists, you are not fit to be seen." (1769, G. Colman, *Man and Wife*.)

COAT, M.E. COTE (M. and F.) (1) MALE: Distinguished from the Frock by having no turned-down collar. (2) FEMALE: The name "coat" shortened from "Petticoat," was the common term either the under-petticoat or for the skirt of a gown.

COATS A tailor's term for coat-buttons. See "BREASTS."

COCK (M.) (1) The turn-up of the brim of a hat; various named forms such as the DEMARK COCK, the DETTINGEN COCK, etc. (2) A term used to denote the angle at which worn.

COCKERS, COKERS, COCURS (M.) Term generally applied to leggings buckled or buttoned at the side and strapped under the foot.

COGGERS (M.) Gaiters of stiff leather or cloth buttoned up the side with a strap under the instep. See "COCKERS".

COIF (F.) Term applied to indoor caps, particularly the ROUND-EARED CAP.

COLLAR A piece of material attached to the neck-opening of a garment or added separately to form a covering for the neck. The social significance of the collar was in restricting the free movement of the neck.

COMMODE (F.) (Early 18th c.) A wire frame supporting the high fontange head-dress.

CODYBACK HAT See "CAUDEBEC HAT".

CORK RUMP or RUMP (F.) A bustle in the form of a large crescentic pad stuffed with cork.

CORK WIG (M.) Cork, one of the many materials used for making wigs. "John Light, penuke maker, has brought to great perfection the best method of making Cork Wigs, either smooth or in curls; and also Cork-Bag-wigs in the neatest manner." (1763, *The Salisbury Journal*.)

CORSAGE (F.) The upper or bodice portion of a dress.

CORSET or CORSE (M. and F.) CORSET or STAYS. End of 18th c. on. The French word "corset" was beginning to be used as a refinement for "Stays". Both terms were in common use.

COTE See "COAT".

CRANTS, CRAUNCE, CRAUNDICE (F.) A garland of flowers or of gold-smithry and gems. "The Funeral Crants" was a symbolic garland carried at the funeral of a virgin. (See Hamlet, V, i.) Sometimes made of paper flowers and a framework of linen or iron to which the flowers, real or sham, were attached. Subsequently the Crants were hung over the deceased's seat in church or chancel, together with her collar, girdle and one white glove.

CRAVAT (M.) A neckcloth of lawn, muslin or silk, folded round the neck, the ends tied in a knot or bow in front.

CROCHET A hook; often an article of jewellery. CROP Term denoting "short".

CROSSCLOTH, FOREHEADCLOTH (M. and F.) Plain crosscloths worn in illness or in bed to prevent wrinkles. See also "FRONTLET".

CROSS POCKET A pocket with a horizontal opening.

CUE (French "QUEUE".) The pendant tail of hair as of a wig. First appeared as a civilian mode ca. 1720.

CUE PERUKE A wig with a cue (queue).

CUFF, M.E. COFFE, CUFFE (M. and F.) The turned-back part, actual or sham, of the sleeve of a garment so as to give an extra cover to the wrist, either for warmth or ornament. Originally it could be turned over the hand for warmth. The (M.) cuff of the coat sleeve became a striking feature in 18th c. until ca. 1770, the cuff being either open behind (to ca. 1750) or closed and known as "Closed Cuff". See "BOOT CUFF, MARINER'S CUFF". The closed cuff, wide and winged (1750's), i.e. falling away from the sleeve on the outer side, gradually diminished, becoming small and close by ca. 1770.

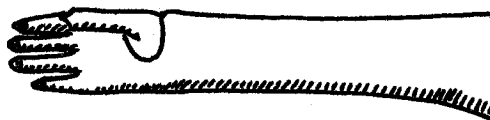
CUFF-BUTTON, SLEEVE BUTTON Two discs, usually metal, connected by a "Cuff String" used to close the vent in the wrist-band of a shirt.

CUFF STRING, SLEEVE STRING (M.) The tie for the shirt sleeve at the wrist.

CUPOLA COAT (F.) Contemporary name for a Bell Hoop or Petticoat. A domed hooped petticoat distended with whalebone or cane hoops to the fashionable size. "The Cupola-coat allows all the freedom of motion ... the compass of the coat serves to keep the men at a decent distance and appropriate to every lady a spacious verge sacred to herself." (1747, *Whitehall Evening Post*)

CUT-FINGERED GLOVES (F.) (To mid-18th c.) The tips were cut open. "Half a dozen cut-fingered gloves." (1719, *Earl of Thanet Accounts*, Record Office.)

Cut-fingered Gloves



CUT-STEEL BUTTONS (M.) Buttons of steel, the face chased and polished.

CUT-WIG (M.) A small plain wig without a queue.

D

DART A narrow-shaped piece cut out and the edges sewn together to improve the fit of a garment.

D-B Tailor's term for "double-breasted".

DEATH'S HEAD BUTTON (M.) A domed button covered with a thread of metal twist or mohair, forming a pattern of four quarters.

DECOLETAGE (F.) The low neckline of a gown.

DEMI-CASTOR (M. and F.) A beaver felt hat made partly of coney and therefore considered inferior to the "CASTOR".

DEMI-RI DING COAT See "JUST-AU-CORPS"

DENMARK COCK (M.) A hat with its brim "cocked" i.e. turned up high at the back and lower in front.

DETACHABLE SLEEVES (F.) Sleeves tied to arm holes by "points" (ties) and were removable at will.

DETTINGEN COCK (M.) A hat with high equal cocks, front and back.

DICKEY, DICKY (F.) A woman's under-petticoat.

DILDO A sausage-shaped curl of a wig.

DISHABILEE (F.) Of foreign invention, a dress sort of thrown on with a loose careless air.

DITTOS (M.) Term denoting a suit of one material.

DOMINO (M. and F.) A cloak, usually black, worn with a mask at masquerade s.

DORMEUSE, DORMOUSE, FRENCH-NIGHT CAP (F.) An indoor undress white day cap with a puffed-up crown and edged on each side with deep falling flaps trimmed with lace and called "wings"; popularly known as "cheek wrappers". These wings curved back from the temples, leaving the forehead and front hair exposed. The crown was trimmed round with a ribbon. The Dormeuse was sometimes tied under the chin. In the 1770's the size greatly increased and the gable-shape was produced.



Dormeuse, 2nd half 18th c.

DOWNY CALVES (M.) False calves woven into the appropriate part of the stockings to produce manly looking calves.

DRAGON'S BLOOD CANE (M.) A fashionable cane made from the frond stems of the Dragon Palm, a rattan palm from Malay.

DRAWERS (M.) (1) An under-garment. (a) Short; knee length or trunks cut full and square, tied in front with ribbon and pulled in behind by tapes over a short vent. (b) Long; ankle-length; some passing under the instep. (2) A term loosely applied to any garment -- such as breeches -- which could be "drawn" on.

DRESSING GOWN (1) MALE: Term was rare in 18th c. A loose-sleeved wrap reaching the ground, often of elaborately patterned silk. Worn informally indoors as for breakfast. (2) FEMALE: Usually of white cotton or cambric or wool, and very voluminous. Always a bedroom garment.

DUNCE'S CAP (M.) A cone-shaped cap worn by a dunce at school. Name derived form "Duns Scotus, the Subtle Doctor," ca. 1308.

DUST GOWN (F.) Contemporary term for "SAFEGUARD". "A kind of Dust Gown or upper garment worn by women commonly called a Safe-guard." (1706, Phillips, ed., Kersey.)

DUTCHESS See "KNOTS".

DUVILLIER WIG (M.) A very long and high dress-wig named after a famed French per-ruquier of the period; also known as a "Long Duvillier," and as a "Falbals" or "Furbelow" wig.

DYES All were of vegetable origin until 1859 when aniline dyes were introduced.

E

EAR-RING (M. and F.) Worn by women in both ears, while by men in one ear only.

EARTHQUAKE GOWN (F.) Following two earthquakes in London in March of 1750 a third was forecast. Some women constructed warm "earthquake" gowns to sit out of doors all night.

ECHELLES (F.) A stomacher trimmed down the front with ribbon bows like the rungs of a ladder.

EELSKIN SLEEVES (F.) A tight-fitting sleeve.

ELBOW CUFF (F.) The turned-back cuff of the elbow-length sleeve of a woman's gown. It spread round the point of the elbow but was very narrow at the bend.

ENAMELLED BUTTON Very fashionable for men's coats in 1770's.

ENGAGEANTS (F.) French term indicating ruffles.

ENGLISH NIGHTGOWN (F.) An unboned gown worn for comfort and usually informally. See "NIGHTGOWN". "It was four o'clock ... Mrs. Damer ... in an English nightgown." (1769, Letters of Lady Marv Coke.)

EQUIPAGE (F.) An "ETUI" or ornamental metal case slung by chain from the waist and containing knife, scissors, tweezers, thimble, etc.

ESCLAVAGE (F.) Necklace composed of several rows of gold chains falling in festoons over the bosom.

ETUI See "EQUIPAGE".

EYELETS, OILETS (Oilets was the earlier term.) Lacing-holes for the passage of lace cord or tape to join garments or parts of garments. These holes were bound with silk or thread.

F

FAL-LALS Any trifling decoration to clothes.

FALLS (M.) A buttoned flap to the front of the breeches and trousers. "Whole Falls" was the name given to a flap extending from one side seam to the other; "Small" or "Split Falls" was a narrow central flap. In each style the flap buttoned up to the front of the waistband.

FALSE CALVES See "CALVES".

FALSE HIPS (F.) A pair of side hoops producing the excessive widening of the petticoat on each side over the hips. See "OBLONG HOOP".

FALSE SLEEVES See "HANGING SLEEVES".

FAN (F. and M.) Rigid until 18th c. when folding fans became rule. The size varied. The fan was essential to a lady's toilet. "It's shake triumphant, it's victorious clap, it's angry flutter and it's wanton tap ..." (1730, Soame Jenyns, *The Art of Dancing*) Fans were carried by some Fops in the late 18th c.

FAN HOOP (F.) (To 1750's) A hooped petticoat, pyramidal in shape, but compressed front and back to form a fan shaped structure over which the petticoat fell with a curve up on each side.



Fantail Hat

FANTAIL HAT (M. and F.) A hat, the front cocks sloping down toward the back. The brim behind semicircular in shape and vertically cocked resembling an open fan. Fashionable for riding and sometimes worn by women on horseback.

FANTAIL WIG (M.) The queue of a wig hanging loose in a number of small curls.

FAUSSE MONTRE (M) (End of 18th c.) Fashionable for a man to wear two watches, often one of them false, being perhaps a snuffbox disguised as a watch.

FEARNOTHING, FEARNOTHING JACKET (M.) A jacket resembling a sleeved waistcoat made of a thick woolen cloth called "Feamothing" (a stout cloth almost impenetrable to wind and rain. A thick cloth with a long pile). Also called "Feamought" or "Dreadnought". Worn by seafaring men, sportsmen, labourers and apprentices. "...that J. Tospill have cloaths with a fearnothing and stockings." (1725, *Stake-by-Nayland Records*)

FEATHERS (1) MALE: Worn as ornaments, mainly on hats, until end of century. Chiefly feathers of ostrich. (2) FEMALE: Usually attached to hats or bonnets, but also plumes worn ceremonially in the hair. Feathers, ostrich, grebe and others used for dress trimmings, boas, mantles, peleines, muffs and fans.



FEATHER-TOP WIG (M.) A wig with a toupee made of feathers, usually drake's or mallard's. Worn by parsons and also sportsmen. "Gentlemen's perukes for sporting made of drake's tails." (1761, *Ipswich Journal*.)

FELT (M.) Term, when used alone, indicated a felt hat.

FILLET M.E. FILET, FELET (F.) A hair-net covering the whole head; worn at night. "...take a very large fillet which must be big enough to cover the head..." (1782, Stewart, *Plocacosmos*.)

Feathers worn at a Rout

FLANNELS (F.) The large flannel gown or wrap worn by bathers at the seaside and at spas. "Oh! 'Twas pretty to see them all put on their flannels, And then take the waters like so many spaniels." (1766, C. Anstey, *The New Bath Guide*.)

FLOUNCE (F.) A deep gathered or pleated frill used as a trimming to woman's garments.

FLY CAP See "BUTTERFLY CAP".

FLY-FRIDGE (F.) A fringe or cords with knots and bunches of floss silk attached. Used to decorate gowns.

FLY-FRONT FASTENINGS (M.) Rarely used in 18th c. for waistcoats. A device for concealing a row of button fastenings by extending an overlap of material over them.

FLY SUIT, FLY-AWAY SUIT (F.) A loose negligee dress.

FOB POCKET (M.) A horizontal pocket in the front waistband of breeches, usually one on each side.

FOB RIBBON (M.) A short ribbon attached to the watch in the fob-pocket and dangling outside, suspending seals and watch-key.

FOIL BUTTON Patented 1774. Silk pasted on paper and applied to the underside of a glass button, as a foil.

FOREBODY (M. and F.) The front part of the garment covering the chest.

FORETOP (M. and F.) The hair of the head or of a wig immediately above the forehead. Also called "Toupee" or "Top".

FRENCH FROCK (M.) Worn for full dress and "full trimmed" with gold embroidered buttons. See "FROCK".

FRENCH HEEL, POMPADOUR HEEL (F.) A high heel curving into a narrow base. "... Her tott'ring form Ill propp'd upon French Heels." (1784, Cowper, *The Task*)

FRENCH JACKET See "PETENLAIR".

FRENCH NIGHT-CAP See "DORMEUSE".

FRILL An edging gathered to produce a rippled surface.

FRINGE An ornamental border of pendant threads of various makes. Fringed waistcoats, with fringe along the bottom of the foreparts --1710 to 1730.

FRIZZE (F.) Closely curled or crimped hair.

FRIZZLE A Frizz-wig.

FRIZZ-WIG (M.) A wig closely crimped all over.

FROCK (1) **MALE:** (a) A loose sleeved outer garment of course material worn by farm-workers, carters and drovers; called a Slop-frock (Smock-frock). (b) From 1730, an "undress" coat (except for the French Frock) following the changing styles of the body coat always with a turned-down collar. (a) **FEMALE:** The word "Frock" was used for a back-fastening gown of thin material. **FROCK COAT** (M.) Seldom used term.

FROG An ornamental loopfastening for a coat, used with a frog button; associated with "BRANDENBURGS".

FROG BUTTON or **OLIVETTE** A spindle-shaped braided button to pass through frogs for fastening a coat. See "BRANDENBURGS".

FRONT A term applied to a forehead fringe of false hair.

FRONTLET, FRONTEL, FRONTAYL (F.) A frontlet was synonymous with Forehead Cloth or Crossdoth, a band smeared with cream and bound round the forehead to remove wrinkles.

FROUZE, FRUZ (Early 18th c.) A term implying crimped hair or a wig to cover baldness.



Frock, 1777



Full-Bottom Wig,
ca. 1700

FULL BOTTOM, FULL BOTTOMED WIG, FRENCH WIG (M.) (Early 18th c.) Worn on formal occasions and by learned professions only. A massive wig with a center parting and close curls framing the face, and extending all round on to the shoulders.

FURBELOW, rarely BELOW (French "FALBALA".) (F.) "Plaited or ruffled trimming for woman's petticoats and scarves." (1730, Bailey, Dictionary.) Furbelows were flounces of the same material as the garment or of lace; and were also used for whole gowns and aprons.

G

GAITER (M.) A covering for the ankle or with it the small of the leg, and spreading out over the upper of the shoe or boot, with a strap passing under the instep. Generally buttoned on the outer side.

GALLOWSES (M.) Contrivance made of cloth and hooks and eyes, worn over the shoulders to keep the breeches up. Mentioned 1730-36, Baily, *Dictionary*.

GALOCHE, GALAGE, GALOSS, GALOSSIAN GALLOSES, GALLOSHOES, GALOSHES, GALLOTIVES (M. and F.) In 18th c. They were most often called "CLOGS" which see.

GAMBADO, GAMBADA, GAMBAGE (M.) (Early 18th c.) A kind of leather instrument attached to the saddle in place of stirrups. The gambado resembled a large boot open on the outer side.

GARMENT Any clothing for the body. ("Costume" is an 19th c. word.)

GARNITURE "The trimming of a suit with Ribbons, precious stones etc., as Garniture of Diamonds'3. (1706, Phillip, ed., Kersey.)

GARTER (M. and F.) A tie or band to keep the stockings in place on the leg, and placed above or below the knee. MALE: Some were like small decorative scarves, with fringed ends and tied in a bow on the outer side of the knee. Others were decorative bands with ornamental buckles, always placed below the knee. Garters might be of wool, worsted, crewel, list, or ribbon, taffeta, net, and cypress. FEMALE: Garters worn above or below the knee, were often very decorative and sometimes woven with mottos addressed to young men who sought them as trophies. "Great quantities of silk garters are bought by the ladies with the following motto "NO SEARCH." (1739, Philborough's *Coldchester Journal*)

GAUNTLET A glove with a cuff spreading up the wrist. See "GLOVES".

GERMAN GOWN See "BRUNSWICK GOWN".

GIRDLE A cord or band, tied or buckled, encircling the waist. Primarily to confine a flowing garment at the waist or for suspending venous objects or something purely decorative.

GLOVES (1) MALE: Either covering the hand and ending at the wrist, or made with spreading cuffs as GAUNTLET GLOVES. "Gants & l'anglaise" ended at the wrist, having a short slit on the back or a narrow turned-back cuff sometimes embroidered. Materials: leather (stag, sheep, horse, kid, suede, doe), satin velvet, knitted silk and worsted, variously coloured. Also "cordovan" (Spanish leather) being soft and very fashionable. (2) FEMALE: Elbow-length gloves close fitting, of fine leather or silk, and generally white -- sometimes embroidered -- were universal except with riding habits and with long-sleeved gowns. See "CHICKEN-SKIN G., LIMERICK G., YORK TAN G., WOODSTOCK G."

GLOVE STRING (F.) Made of ribbon or horsehair and tied or buckled at the elbow over a long glove. "Diamond buckle to the glove strings" -- for full dress. (1783, *Lady's Magazine*.)

GOWN (F.) A term indicating a woman's garment.

GREATCOAT (M. and F.) An outdoor overcoat.

GREATCOAT DRESS (F.) A dress resembling a greatcoat. Worn by day. GRECQUE (M.) A style of dressing the hair of a wig. "...cut short before and corned up en brosse very high upon the top of the head; it's called a-la-greque..." (Jan., 1766, Lady Sarah Bunbury to Lady Susan O'Brian, *The Life and Letters of Lady Sarah Lennox*.)

H

HABIT (F.) Gown or suit worn on horseback as Riding Habit.

HABIT D'ESCALIER (F.) A full evening gown with HALF ROBE and short sleeves slit open from below and joined by ribbon ties resembling the rungs of a ladder.

HABIT GLOVES (F.) A lady's riding gloves; some of gray kid, some of York tan; usually short and resembling men's.

HABIT SHIRT (F.) Worn as part of a riding outfit; it was a linen garment about 15" deep in front and 11" behind, and tied round with tape. A stand collar and ruffled shirt front, buttoned with two buttons; sleeves frilled at the wrist. Worn under waistcoat.

HAIR CAP (M. and F.) A traveling wig.

HALF BOOTS (M.) A name given to boots reaching to just below the calf of the leg.

HALF DRESS A term denoting clothes worn at day functions and at informal evening ones.

HALF HANDKERCHIEF (F.) Half a square of material cut diagonally across; usually of decorative material. Worn usually on the head or round the neck.

HALF SHIRT (M. and F.) Sometimes called a "SHAMS". "Half-shirts or shams of course linen." (1772, Nugent, *History*.) Half shirts of a course material occasionally worn by country-women. Worn over a full-length shirt or one that had become soiled.

HANDKERCHIEF (M. and F.) A square of linen or silk, often edged with lace, carried about the person and used for wiping the face or nose; the more elegant styles being used for display only. "POCKET HANDKERCHIEF" (F.) A NECKERCHIEF, A NECK CLOTH. The later term commonly used for the former. See "HALF HANDKERCHIEF".

HANGING SLEEVES (M. and F. -- continued academically.) (F) These represented "LEADING STRINGS" as worn by children, and remained, as a sign of youth, for girls and young women. "Carry my wedding suits to Mrs. Arnold and tell her she has forgot the hanging sleeves to the gowns." (1754, S. Richardson, *The History of Sir Ch. Grandison*.)

HARVEST GLOVES (M.) See "HEDGER'S GLOVES".

HASP (M.) An ornamental "hook and eye" fastening for coats instead of buttons. "... to appear ... without any buttons on their coats, which they supply with little silver hasps." (1711, *The Spectator*.)

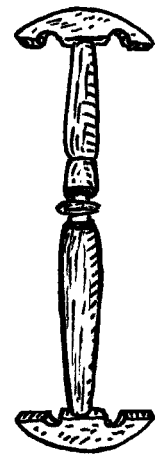
HAT (M. and F.) A head covering generally consisting of a crown and brim; always designed to magnify the importance of the male head, and to draw attention to it, emphasizing the social class of the wearer. Women's hats usually designed to attract male attention.

HAT-BAND (M. and F.) A length of gold, silver, coloured silk or ribbon bound about the base of the crown of a hat as an ornament.

HAT CAP (F.) A term for day cap worn under the hat. See "UNDER CAP".

HATIRE Attire.

HAT SCREW (M.) An implement usually of boxwood, consisting of a screw-shaft with a curved horizontal piece at each end; used to stretch the cylindrically shaped crown of a beaver hat into an oval to fit the wearer's head.



Hat Screw

HEAD (F.) Often called a TETE. The shortened term for head-dress, generally indicating an indoor cap. Often referred to whole arrangement of the coiffure. "Lost, a Head with very fine looped lace." (1700, *The Protestant Mercury*.) See "QUADRILLE HEAD".

HEAD BAND It was supposed to induce sleep when medicated. "To promote sleep take common roses with the white of an egg well beaten ... and make a Head Band or fillet of it." (1725, Bradley, *Family Dictionary*.)

HEADGEAR (M. and F.) Any form of head covering.

HEAD SUIT Synonymous with "HEAD-DRESS".

HEADGER'S GLOVES, HEDGING GLOVES (M.) A countryman's mittens.

HIGHLOWS (M.) Boots reaching to the calf of the leg and laced in front; made of stout leather. Worn in the country and by the unfashionable. "Dressed in Highlows." (1757, *Norwich Mercury*.)

HIP-BUTTONS (M.) The pair of buttons at the back of a skirted coat, heading the pleats on each side of the vent; there is no evidence that these buttons were ever functional.

HIVE (F.) (To mid-18th c.) A high-crowned, hive-shaped hat of plaited straw with narrow or no brim. "... the hive, the milk-maid's chip hat, were rescued for a time from old women and servant girls to adorn heads of the first fashion." (1754, *The Connoisseur*.)

HOOD (M. and F.) A term usually indicating a loose soft covering shaped to fit over the head; worn as a separate garment or sometimes attached to an outdoor garment such as a cloak, etc. See "LONG HOOD, PUG HOOD".

HOOKS AND EYES Made of iron hammered flat; often of copper, sometimes tinned. See also "HASP".

HOOP or HOOP PETTICOAT (F.) An under-petticoat variously distended with cane, wire, or whalebone hoops. For the different shapes see "BELL HOOP" or "CUPOLA COAT, FAN HOOP, OBLONG" or "SQUARE HOOP, POCKET HOOP".

HORN BUTTON. A button of moulded horn.

HORSE-SHOE CAP (F.) A small day cap with long lappets.

HOSE (F.) Hose means stockings.

I



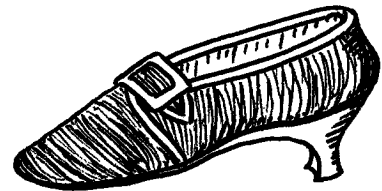
Indian Nightgown, 1735

INCHERING Measuring a person in inches for making a garment.
“Pd. for Inchoing the girls 2d.” (1729, *Walthamstow Records*.)

INDIAN NIGHTGOWN, INDIAN GOWN (M., and F.) (1)
Synonym for “BANYAN”. (2) Term occasionally used for a woman's
neglige attire.

IRISH POLONAISE (F.) A day gown with a close fitting low,
square-cut bodice fastened close down the front and fitting behind.
The bodice had an over-petticoat pleated to it, this over-petticoat
being bunched up behind and open in front. The petticoat was worn
short. This style of polonaise was also called Italian, French or
Turkish.

ITALIAN HEEL (F.) A small peg-
top heel with slender waist placing
the heel forward under the shoe with
wedge extension under the instep.
The heel was made of wood covered



Italian Heel, 1770-7

with kid of a colour different from that of the shoe, generally
white or cream.

ITALIAN NIGHTGOWN, ITALIAN ROBE (F.) A day dress of a semiformal nature. See
“NIGHTGOWN”. The bodice, with low neck and elbow sleeves, was boned and joined to a
long over-petticoat open in front. The petticoat was of a colour different from the rest of the
gown. The over-petticoat could be hitched up like a polonaise by “loops to two small buttons on
the hips,” or by running strings in the lining which were fixed to the hem emerging at the waist
with a large tassel at each hip, “by which they draw up the robe to dance country dances.”

ITALIAN POLONAISE (F.) Synonymous with “ITALIAN NIGHTGOWN or ROBE”.

J

JACK BOOT (M.) A boot made of hard leather and worn for riding. (1) Heavy Jack Boots of “bend leather “ i.e. hardened by boiling or by application of pitch paint. (2) Light Jack boots were of softer leather and sometimes laced or buttoned on the outer side. The front of the boot extended above the knee, the back being scooped out to allow for the bending of the knee. (3) Half Jack boots. See “JOCKEY BOOTS”.

JACKET (1) MALE: Throughout the 18th c~ the jacket was the main body garment “in use among country people.” (1706, Philips) and also worn by labourers, apprentices, seafarers, postillions and sportsmen; thus becoming a symbol of social inferiority; in the 18th c. (2) FEMALE: The woman's jacket was an alternative kind of bodice, being then an essential part of the gown.

JAMBEE CANE (M.) A knotty bamboo walking-stick, then fashionable. (1750's and 60's.)

JASEY, JAZEY (M.) A wig made of Jersey yarn.

JEMMY BOOTS (M.) Light riding boots; a smart form of Jockey Boots. JEMMY FROCK A smart frock. “The jemmy frock with plate buttons.” (1756, *The Connoisseur*.)

JOAN (F.) Sometimes called the “Quaker Cap,” a close fitting indoor cap shaped like a baby's bonnet, tied under the chin and trimmed round the face with a frill of muslin or lace. (Ca. 1755-65.)

JOCKEY BOOTS, HALF JACK BOOTS (M.) A boot ending below the knee with turned down top of a softer and lighter coloured leather. Pulled on by leather or string loops on each side.

JOCKEY CAP (M.) A peaked cap of black velvet.

JOCKEY SLEEVE (M.) A close-fitting sleeve with small cuff.

JOSEPH (F.) A green riding coat.

JUMP, JUMPE, JUMP-COAT (F.) Usually in the plural as “Jumps”; a loose unboned bodice worn instead of stays for comfort or during pregnancy. “Bought my wife a new pair of jumps instead of stays.” (1716, *Mardant Diary*.)

JUST-AU- CORPS, JUSTACORPS, JUST I CO, JUSTACOR, CHESTICORE, JUSTE (1) MALE: A close fitting coat worn over a waistcoat. “His justancorps brac'd to his body tight.” (1705, Elsbob, Hearne Collectanea.) (2) FEMALE: A riding coat made with short basques and often called a “Demi-riding coat”.

K

KALL, KELLE (F.) A woman's "CAUL".

KEMES, KEMISE, KEMSE (F.) See "CHEMISE".

KEVENHULLER COCK (M.) See "KEVENHULLER HAT".

KEVENHULLER HAT (M.) A large felt cocked hat, the front brim cocked high, forming a peak. "A laced hat pinched into what our Beaux have lean't to call the KEVENHULLER COCK." (1746, *The British Magazine*.) (1740's to 60's.)



Kevenhuller Hat

KIRTLE (F.) Apart from poetic use "kittle" was applied to a short jacket.



*Kissing Strings
of Mob.*

KISSING-STRINGS, BRIDLES (F.) Strings for tying the cap or coif under the chin.

KNEE BAND (M.) The band closing the breeches below the knee.

KNEE BREECHES (M.) Breeches closed below the knee, the normal leg-wear in the 18th century.

KNEE BUCKLE (M.) Buckles securing the breeches kneeband below the knee.

KNEE PIECE (M.) The top portion of "BOOT HOOSE".

KNEE STRING (M.) The ties for drawing in of breeches below the knee.

KNOT (F.) A ribbon bow for decorating the head or gown. Feather knots were also used. "Breast knot" worn at the breast. "Suit of knots," a set of bows for gown and sometimes also for the head. "Top Knot," a large bow or bunch of ribbon loops worn on the top of the head usually known as a "Pompon" in fashionable circles.

L

LACE (1) A tie for fastening or pulling together opposite edges, as for boots stays, etc. (2) Braid used for trimming. (3) An openwork trimming on many patterns.

LACED (1) Tightened or closed with cord or tape, etc. (2) Trimmed with braid or lace.

LAPEL The turned-back upper part of the front of a coat or waistcoat.

LAPPETS (F.) Pendants from an indoor head-dress, hanging at the side or behind, and made either plain or trimmed with lace.

LATCHET A strap to fasten a shoe or clog.

LEADING STRINGS (Children) Long narrow strips of material forming sham "hanging sleeves" attached to the back of the arm-holes and used to control the child. See "HANGING SLEEVES".

LEVITE GOWN, LEVETTES (F.) An open robe, often of linen, in which the back of the bodice appeared pointed although continuous with the overpetticoat; the bodice often closed by cross-straps. Worn with or without apron. Day wear.

LIMERICK GLOVES (F.) Long or short; made of very fine leather, said to be made from the skins of unborn lambs.

LIST The border or selvage cloth; strips of selvage, joined together were used to make slippers.

LONG HOOD (F.) A soft hood made like the "PUG" or "SHORT HOOD". But the portion surrounding the face was continued into two long strips for tying under the chin or for swathing round the neck.

LONG POCKET (M.) A vertical pocket in a coat or overcoat. "...the two sorts of pockets -- the long pocket with a plain or indented flap -- the cross pocket with the round or the trefoil scallop flap." (1715, John Harris, *Treatise upon the Modes*)

LOO MASK (F.) A half-mask covering the upper part of the face only. See "MASK".



Leading Strings

M

MACARONI CRAVAT (M.) A muslin cravat edged with lace and tied in a bow under the chin. (1770's.)



Macaroni Suit

MACARONI SUIT (M.) Introduced by “traveling young men” back from Italy who founded the Macaroni Club in 1764 but the special style of suit did not develop until the 1770's; comprising a coat somewhat short and tight; “their coat sleeves were so tight they can with difficulty get their arms through their cuffs ... their legs are covered with all the colours of the rainbow. Their shoes are scarce slippers and their buckles are within one inch of their toes.” (1772, *The Town and Country Magazine*.) They favoured a very small cocked hat and attached a very large nosegay of flowers to the left shoulder.

MAJOR WIG (M.) A military style of wig worn by civilians; a wig with a toupee and two corkscrew curls tied together at the nape form a double queue behind. “The two locks of my major Perriwig” (1753 J. Hawthesworth, *The Adventure*.) “His peruke which is naturally a kind of flowing Bob, but by the occasional addition of two tails it sometimes appears as a major.” (1754, *The Connoisseur*.) See BRIGADIER WIG.

MALACCA CANE A cane made from the “clouded” or mottled stem of a Malacca palm; also called a “CLOUDED CANE”.

MANT (F.) Short for “MANTO, MATUA”.

MANTEEL (F.) A scarf-like cape with long ends in front and usually a falling hood behind (1730's to 1750's.)

MANTELET, MANTLER (F.) “Mantlet, a small cloak worn by women.” (1730, Bailey, *Dictionary*.)

MANTLE, MANTIL (O.E.) MENTEL (M. and F.) A long voluminous cloak-like outer garment reaching to the feet and made without a hood. (2)

A large wrap for infants in arms. “The uppermost garment that nurses wrap up young infants in before they coat them.” (1735, Dyche and Pardon, *Dictionary*.)



Major Wig

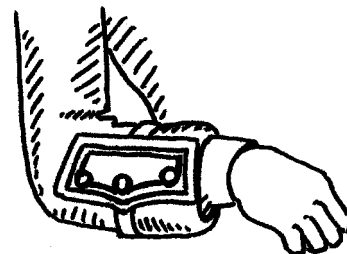
MANTUA, MATEAU, MANTO, MATON, MANTUA GOWN (F.) A loose gown the bodice unboned, joined to an overskirt which had a long train behind and was open in front exposing a decorative petticoat. It was worn on all social or formal occasions. "A long trailing mantua sweeps the ground." (1712, J. Gay, *Trivia*.) (To mid-c.)

MANTUA HOSE Knitted silk stockings made at Mantua.

MANTUA MAKER (M. and F.) A "mantua tailor" or dressmaker.

MANTUA WOMAN (F.) A mantua dressmaker.

MARINER'S CUFF (M.) A small round cuff crossed in front by a vertical flap often scalloped, with 3 or 4 buttons matching those on the coat.



Mariner's Cuff, ca. 1760

MARY CAP, MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS CAP, MARIE STUART CAP (F.) (1750's to 1760's) An indoor cap curved up on each side above the forehead with a central V-shaped dip; made of black cypress or gauze and edged with French beads. "As the cap made of black gauze and saved washing; it had too much housewifery in it ever to be emmense taste." (1762, *London Chronicle*.)

MASK, WHOLE MASK (F. occasionally M.) A covering for the face to which it was shaped and pierced opposite the eyes, nose and mouth. The lighter masks had, at the mouth, a bead which was held by the wearer in the mouth. Masks were worn to conceal identity, to protect the skin from the sun, wind and rain when riding, and by ladies at the theatre. "VIZARD" or "VIZARD MASK" was a whole mask; "LOO-MASK" was a half-mask.

MECKLENBURG CAP (F.) (1760's) A "turbin roll" worn as an indoor cap dating from the marriage of Charlotte of Mecklenburg to George III.

MEDICI COLLAR, MEDICIS (F.) A collar generally of net or lace, sloping down to nothing on the front of the bodice. "A broad medicis of Dresden lace." (1778, Sir N. Wraxall, *Memoirs of the Court of Berlin*.)



Medici Collar, 1782

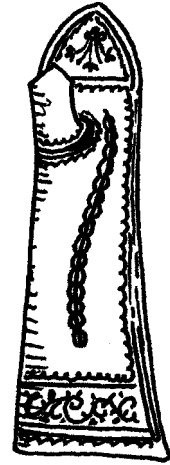
MILITARY FOLDING HAT See "OPERA HAT".

MILITARY STOCK (M.) Worn by civilians. A made-up neckdoth stiffened with pasteboard and tied or buckled behind. White in colour; commonly made of corded silk edged with kid.

MILKMAID HAT See "BERGERE HAT"

MITT (F.) An abbreviation of "MITTEN," a fingerless glove.

MITTEN, METTEYN, MYTAN, METING (1) M. and F.) A glove with a single bag for fingers and one for the thumb. The palm was sometimes slit horizontally, to allow the fingers to protrude without having to remove the mitten. Usually worn by countrymen for warmth. (2) FEMALE: Mitten of elbow-length and the fingers emerged together through one opening covered along the back by a prolongation of the mitten into a pointed flap which usually had a decorative lining, visible when the flap was turned back. These mittens were made of kid, cotton, silk or -- in plainer styles -- worsted.



Mitten

MOB CAP (F.) A white indoor cap of cambric or muslin with puffed caul and frilled border. Until 1750 bonnet-shaped with side lappets hanging loose or tied under the chin and called "KISSING STRINGS" or "BRIDLES". After 1750 usually not tied and fitting loosely over the head, the frilled border surmounted by a ribbon band. The size varied, being very large in the 1780's.

MODESTY PIECE (F.) A strip of lace or lace edged linen pinned to the corset in front to cover the "pit of the bosom" in a low décolletage.

MONTERO, MOUNTERA, MOUNTERE, MOUNTIE CAP (M.) A peaked cap with flaps which could be let down each side and tied or buttoned under the chin.

MONT-LA-HAUT Same as the "COMMODE".

MOPPE A doll dressed in the latest fashion.

MORNING GOWN (M.) A long loose coat tied at the waist with a sash or girdle and worn indoors as a form of negligee. See "NIGHTGOWN, DRESSING-GOWN" and "BANYAN," all functioning similarly.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL BUTTONS (M. and F.) Large; used on surface ornaments, ca. 1770-1800.

MOUCHE (F., occasionally M.) A black patch worn as an ornament on the face. See "PATCHES".

MOURNING BAND (M.) The mourning arm-band, of black cloth worn round the left upper arm; a military mode. The width of the band regulated by the relationship of the deceased. Three to four inches not unusual.

MOURNING GLOVES Black kid, worn by all at funerals and by the bereaved subsequently for varying periods.

MOURNING HANDKERCHIEF (M. and F.) See "HANDKERCHIEF".

MOURNING KNOT (M.) A bunch of black ribbon attached to an armlet worn on the left arm. "Officers to wear ... a mourning knot on the left arm." (1708, *British Apollo*)

MOURNING SCARF Of armozeen or lawn, up to 3 1/4 yards long; given, with hat-bands, to the principal mourners at a funeral.

MOUSTACHE, MUSTACHE, MUSTACHIO, MOUCHADO, MUSTAGE Very seldom worn in 18th century.

MUCKINDER, MUCKENDER, MUCKITER, MUCKINGER (1) A child's bib. (2) A handkerchief for wiping the nose and eyes.

MUFF (M. and F.) A covering for both hands as protection against cold, though also used as an elegant accessory. Tubular or flat, varying greatly in size; made of fur, feathers, elegant materials, and padded within. Women's muff and tippet were usually made to match.

MUFFETEES (M. and F.) (1) Small wrist muffs made in pairs, worn for warmth or to protect the wrists ruffles when playing cards. (2) Small muffs closed at one end and worn over the hands for warmth; some with a separate compartment for the thumb. "Pray by my mother a pair of black silk French muftee for the hands they must be with thumbs in them." (1748, *Purefoy Letters*.)

MUFF STRING The ribbon suspending the muff from the neck; occasionally used.

MULES, MOILES, MOYLES, MOWLES (F.) "A slipper without heel-piece or quarter."



Mules

N

NAPKIN CAP (M.) A plain night-cap or house-cap to cover the bald head when the wig was removed. "He then took off his bag (i.e. wig), coat and waistcoat ... and after some trouble put on a napkin-cap." (1746, *H. Walpole Letters*.)

NECKATEE An unusual term for a neckerchief.

NECKCLOTH (M.) A general term for any kind of cravat or neckwear swathed round the neck as distinct from a collar.

NECKERCHIEF, NECKERCHER, NECK-KERCHIEF. Sometimes KERCHIEF. (Neckercher' in provincial use only in 18th c. and for children.) Any square or strip of linen or other material folded round the neck.

NECK HANDKERCHIEF (M.) Synonym for "CRAVAT". "To buy Cravats or Neck-Handkerchiefs." (1712, Steele, *The Spectator*.)

NECKINGER (F.) A corrupt form of "NECKERCHER. NEGLIGEE, NEGLIGEE (M. and F.) A term used for informal attire.

NIGHT-CAP, SKULL CAP (M. and F.) MALE: (1) A form of skull cap with close upturned brim often decorative; very common; worn indoors for comfort to the chin and worn in bed.

NIGHT-CAP WIG (M.) A bob wig with roll curls circling the back of the head from cheek to cheek.

O



Oblong Hoop Shape

OILETS The early term for eyelets or lacing holes.

OLIVE BUTTON A long oval button covered with silk.

OLIVETTE An olive-shaped button of a "BRANDENBURG". See also "FROG BUTTON".

OPERA HAT (M.) A small flat cocked hat made for carrying under the arm and also called a "CHAPEAU BRAS".

ORPHREY, ORFREY, ORFRAY, ORFRIES, ORPHRIEIS
Narrow strips of any kind of embroidery such as orphreys of blue, red, and green, also plain velvet.

OUT-COAT (M.) An overcoat for outdoor wear.

OVERCOAT (M., and from 1780, F.) A coat worn out of doors over an indoor suit. See "GREATCOAT".

P

PALISADE (F.) (To 1710.) A wire frame for supporting the high fontange coiffure. See also "COMMODE".

PALLATINE (F.) A sable shoulder wrap or tippet. (French.)

PANIER The French name of the side hoops or "FALSE HIPS". The word was not used in England in the 18th century.

PANIER ANGLAIS The French name for the Hoop petticoat; a term rarely used in England.

PAPILLOTTE (M. and F.) A screw of paper used to make a curl of hair.

PEIGNOIR (F.) A loose wrapper of light material worn as a day negligee or informal morning wear. "She ... let down her peignoir from her shoulders." (Sept., 1780, *Gentleman's and London Magazine*.)

PELERINE (F.) (1740 on.) A short cape with long pendant ends in front worn crossed over the bosom, passed round the waist, to be tied behind. Commonly made of cambric or muslin, often embroidered or trimmed with lace.

PELISSE, PELLICE (F.) An outdoor garment. A three-quarter length cloak with Shoulder-cape or hood and armhole slits. Lined and trimmed with silk, satin or fur. "A pellice of rich brocade lined with sables." (1718, *Letters of Lady M. Wortley Montagu*.)

PERDITA CHEMISE (F.) (1783.) A day dress with a close fitting bodice a V neck and a deep falling collar, single or double. The gown closed in front from bosom to hem by buttons or ribbon ties, and long tight sleeves buttoned at the wrist. A broad sash at the waist tied behind and flowing down the back of the skirt.

PERWIG See "WIG". PERUKE See "WIG".

PETENLAIR PET-EN-L'AIR, FRENCH JACKET (F.) (1745 to 1770's) (Somewhat earlier in France.) A thigh-length or sometimes knee-length jacket -- bodice with sac-back, short elbow sleeves and often a stomacher front. Worn with a plain petticoat. "Inspired by thee, the skilful engineer Lopp'd half the sack and form'd the pet-en-l'air." (1751, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, "Hymn to Fashion.")



Petenlair, 1780 - Front and Back

PETTICOAT (F.) Some called an under-petticoat (meaning undergarment). Often inferior material and tied to the body by laces ("points"). Underpetticoats of cambric or flannel and narrow, worn under the hoops when used. Sometimes called a "DICKEY".

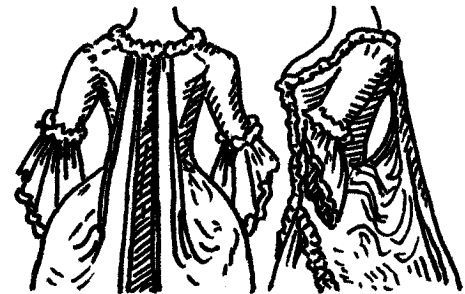
PEWTER BUTTONS A common kind of coat-button worn by the working classes.



Physical Wig

PHYSICAL WIG (M.) Worn by the learned professions, replacing the full-bottomed wig. It resembled a large form of Long Bob swept back from the forehead with or without a center parting, and standing out in a "bush" round the back of the head, often hanging below the nape of the neck. "What wags call a lion or a pompey." (1761, *Gentleman's Magazine*.)

PIEDMONT GOWN, ROBE A LA PIEMONTESE (F.) (1775.) A variation of the Sack-back gown, in which the box-pleats were detached from the back of the bodice so as to form a bridge from the shoulders to the hips where the pleats again merged into the overskirt. See next page.



Piedmont Gown

PIERROT (F.) (1780's - 90's.) A close-fitting low-necked jacketbodice with short basques. Generally worn with a flounced matching petticoat; for day wear.



Pigeon-Winged Toupee, 1756

PIGEON-WINGED TOUPEE (M.) (1750's-60's.) A toupee with one or two stiff horizontal roll curls projecting above the ears, with the foretop and sides smooth and plain. Worn with various queue. See "AILE-DE-PIGEON".

PIGTAIL WIG (M.) A wig with a long queue spirally bound or interwoven with black ribbon and generally tied above and below with black ribbon bows.



Pigtail Wig, 1779

PINCHBECK BUTTON (From 1770.) An alloy of copper and zinc, invented by Christopher Pinchbeck, ca. 1700. Much used to simulate more expensive gilt buttons.

PINNER (F.) The lappets of an indoor cap, the lappets being often pinned up. In the latter portion of the 18th c. the lappets were often omitted, the pinner being a flat circular cap with a frill.

PINS With the heads hammered on round the end of the shank. PIPES (M.) Small rolls of pipeday used, when heated, for tightening the curls of wigs.

PLACKET (F.) A short opening or slit near the top of a woman's petticoat.

PLATED BUTTONS (M.) The term usually denoted silver-plated as distinct from gold-plated, known as "gilt". Until ca. 1750 the surface of silver was obtained by "French plating"; later by "Sheffield plating". Very fashionable for men's coats.

PLUMPERS (F.) Very thin, round and light balls of cork to plump out and fill up the cavities of the cheeks. "Mrs. Button who wears cork plumpers in each cheek and never hazards more than six words for fear of shewing them." (1780, Mrs. Cowley, *The Belle's Stratagem*.)

POCKET (M. and F.) (1) MALE: Pockets introduced into breeches (end of 16th c.); into coats (early 17th c.); protected by flaps (from 1690); and into waistcoat (18th c. on). See named varieties: "BREAST P., CROSS P., FOB P.," and "LONG P." (2) FEMALE: A separate article in the form of a small flat bag or a pair of such bags attached together by a tape. "I keep in my pocket, ty'ed about my middle next to my smock (chemise)." (1701, J. Swift, Mrs. Harris Petition.) These pockets, tied on round the waist under the gown or petticoat, were reached through the placket holes. The pockets were frequently ornamented with coloured needlework patterns.

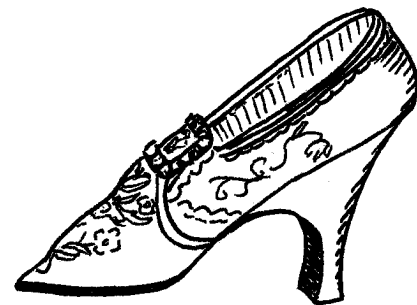
POCKET HANDKERCHIEF (M. and F.) See "HANDKERCHIEF".

POCKET HOOP (F.) (ca. 1720's.) Revived 1770's. "Hoops of the smallest size, commonly called Pocket-Hoops," were mentioned in the regulations at Bath Assembly Rooms, and again when the size of hoops was beginning to be reduced. Undress fashion for July, 1774: "Light brown night gowns and coats (i.e. petticoats) with small pocket hoops ... " (*The Lady's Magazine*.)

POLONAISE, POLONESE (F. and M.) (1) A gown with an over-petticoat bunched up behind and completely uncovering the under-petticoat which was ankle-length or sometimes trained. (2) A small hooded cloak --1750's. (3) MALE: A "Polonese Frock" worn by gentlemen --1773.

POMPADOUR See "POMPON".

POMPADOUR HEEL, FRENCH HEEL (F.) (1750's - 60's.) A slender heel, waisted and curving to a small base.



Pompadour Heel, 1750-60



Pompon, 1741

POMPAY See "PHYSICAL WIG".

POMPON (F.) (1740's - 60's.) An ornament for the hair or cap. "The ornament worn by ladies in the middle of the forehead of their headdress. Their figures, size and composition are various such as butterflys, feathers, tinsel, cockscomb, lace, etc." (1748, *The London Magazine*.) Also ribbon. The word was short for "Pompadour," which was sometimes used.

PORTMANTUA See "CLOAK BAG".

POWDERING JACKET, GOWN or DRESS (M.) A loose wrap-over coat, ankle length, or shorter when the term "jacket" was used, worn to protect the clothes while the wig was being powdered.

PUDDING SLEEVES, PUDDLE SLEEVE (M.) A large loose sleeve, especially of a clergyman's gown. "About each arm a pudding sleeve." (J. Swift, "Baucis and Philemon.") "Recd. for altering a puddle sleeve gown into a master sleeve ..." (1755, Domestic bills, *Suffolk Record Office*.)

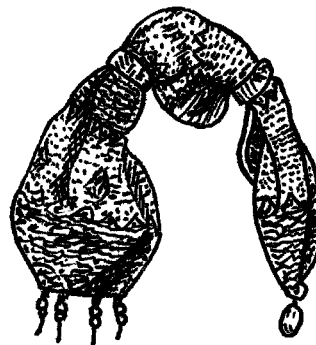
PUG HOOD (F.) The same as "SHORT HOOD," of a soft limp hood made with pleats radiating from a central point at the back of the head. With or without a cape. Usually black with a coloured lining turned back to frame the face; tied under the chin with ribbon matching the lining when present. See "LONG HOOD".



Pug Hood, early 18th century

PULTNEY CAP (F.) (Mainly 1760's) A day indoor cap wired up in two curves with a dip in the center over the forehead. Two short lappets behind optional.

PURSE (F.) The knitted "stocking purse" was popular.



Stocking Purse, 18th c.

Q

QUADRILLE HEAD (F.) (Late 18th c.) "The ladies now wear the lappets to their gauze heads (i.e. caps) worked with aces of spades, hearts, diamonds and clubs, and call them Quadrille Heads." (*North Hampton Mercury*)



Quaker Hat

QUAKER HAT See "JOAN".

QUAKER HAT (M.) A cocked hat with a fairly tall crown and an open cock.

QUARTERED CAP (M.) Worn by boys, a cap with flat circular crown, the material divided into segments; on a stiff headband with or without a small vizor. "Boys Satin Quarter' d Caps. II (Adver., 1757, *Norwich Mercury*.)

QUEUE (M.) The pendant tail of a wig or hair.

QUILTED PETTICOAT (F.) ca. 1710-1750. Rare before or after. Worn as part of a gown having an overpetticoat when the petticoat was exposed in front.

QUILTING Runnings made in any material three fold in thickness, i.e. the outer or right side of good material, the under often of wadding, and the third a lining. The running made diagonally to form diamonds or a fanciful design, very common in the 18th c."

QUIZZING GLASS A monocle dangling from a neckchain. QUOIF, QUAFE See "COIF".

R

RAMILLIES WIG (M.) Worn by officers of the Guards and those civilians affecting a military air. A wig with a long queue diminishing in size, of plaited hair tied with black ribbon bows above and below or sometimes only below. From 1780 the plait was sometimes turned up and bound by a ribbon tie at the nap of the neck or looped up high and secured by a comb to the back of the wig.

RANELAGH MOB (F.) (1760's.) A gauze or mignonet handkerchief folded diagonally, worn over the head, the points behind; tied under the chin, the two ends then turned back and pinned behind and allowed to hang down the neck. Copied from the silk handkerchiefs which market-women tied over their ears.



Ramillies Wig

RATTLESNAKE TIPPET (F.) (1775) Made "of fine blond flowers." (1775, *Lady's Magazine*.)

READY-MADE CLOTHES (M.) Suits, ready made, for the working classes were being advertised by mid-century. "Mens and boys ready made broad and narrow Cloth Cloathes, Ratteen and Frieze Suits ... Fustian Cloaths of all sorts, Everlasting Waistcoats and Breeches, Velvet and Shag Waistcoats and Breeches, Russia Drab Frocks of all sizes, Fearnought and Duffle Coats and Waistcoats ..." (1758, Advert., *Norwich Mercury*, May 13.)

REVERS Term meaning the turned-back edge of coat, waistcoat or bodice.

RIBAND, RIBBON A narrow band of silk or decorative material.

RIDING BOOTS See "JOCKEY BOOTS".

RIDING HABIT (F.) Consisted of coat and waistcoat modeled on the male garments together with a petticoat, made without a train, until 1780 when a train was added.



Riding Habit, 1715

RIDING HOOP (F.) (1720's.) A small hoop sometimes worn on horseback. "Riding habits £4:17:0 Riding Hoop - petty - coats, two 17/-." (1723, *Blundell's Diary and Letters*.)

ROBE (F.) A rare term in 18th c. except for a French style dress.

ROBE A L'ANGLAISE (F.) (1770's) A sack-back gown with pleats sewn down as far as the waist.

ROBIN, ROBINGS (F.) Broad flat trimmings round the neck and down the front of the bodice, and sometimes down the borders of an open over-petticoat to the hem.

ROLL-UP BREECHES (M.) Breeches worn with roll-up stockings and therefore buttoned and not buckled at the knee. (To mid-c.)

ROLLUPS, ROLLERS, ROLL-UP STOCKINGS, ROLLING STOCKINGS or HOSE (M.) Long stockings drawn up over the knee of the knee-breeches and then turned over in a broad flat roll. (To mid-c.)

ROQUELAURE, ROCULO, ROCCELO, ROCKLO (M.) A knee-length cloak with a single or double capecollar, and buttoned down the front; a back vent for wearing on horseback. "Lost, blue Cloak or Roculo with brass buttons." (1744, *Boston News Letter*.)

ROULETTES See "PIPES" and "BILBOQUETS".

ROUND DRESS (F.) A term indicating a bodice joined to the petticoat, the latter closed all round (i.e. not open in front to expose underpetticoat.) Occasionally made with a slight train.

ROUND-EARED CAP (F.) (1730's on) Occasionally called a "COIF". A white indoor cap curved round the face to the level of the ears or below. The front border with a single or double frill generally with a small ruffle and "pinch" in the center. The back of the cap shallow exposing much of the back hair. Side lappets, optional and single or double, attached to the lower borders of the front frills. Single lappets were often pinned up to the crown or loosely tied under the chin, a style common with domestics.



Round-Eared Caps

From ca. 1745 the frill at the sides widened and was starched, and later wired so as to stand out from the face as "vast winkers". At the same time the top of the cap was narrowed with a small V-shaped pleat in the center -- "a pinched cap". Lappets became less usual. Materials: cambric, lace, gauze, net, often with a bright silk lining. Trimming of ribbons, feathers or small artificial flowers.

RUFFLED SHIRT (M.) A shirt with a goffered frill down the breast. The frill, which projected forward, varied in width up to three inches.

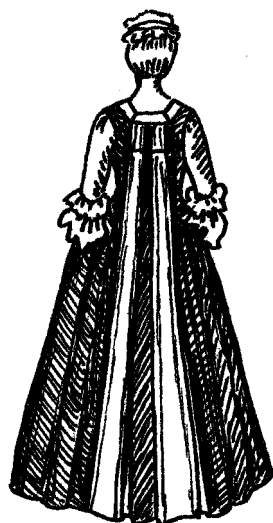
RUFFLES (1) FEMALE: Deep flounces of lace cambric, worn with elbow-length sleeves. Often multiple and scalloped. (2) **MALE:** The term was applied to the frilled front of men's shirts.

RUMP, RUMP-FURBELOW, FALSE RUMP (F.) A stuffed pad worn as a bustle, very prominent in 1770's and 80's but later worn very small. See "CORK RUMP".

RUNNING CLOTHES (M.) The clothing worn by a Running Footman. "Francis Robinson, running footman... running clothes ... drawers, stockings, pumps, cap, sash and petticoat breeches." (1720, Wages, Duke of Somerset's Servants, *Gentleman's Magazine* lxi.)

S

SAC, SACK, SACQUE (F.) (1720-1780.) Originating in France and there worn earlier. The essential feature in the Sack was the "Sack-back" consisting of two box-pleats, single, double or treble, stitched down on each of the back seam from the neckband to the shoulders and thence let loose to merge into fullness of the petticoat below. From 1720-1730 the gown fell loose all around, sometimes confined by a girdle. From 1730 the bodice was shaped to the figure in front. From 1750 the petticoat was open in front revealing a decorative underpetticoat, being part of the gown and not an under-garment. "Stomachers" with open bodices were common throughout. From 1770's the box-pleats were sometimes sewn down to the waist as in the "ROBE A L'ANGLAIRE" or cut loose as in the "ROBE A LA PIEMONTESE".



Sac-Back, ca.1745

SAFEGUARD, SEGGARD (F.) (1745-1790) (1) An overpetticoat worn when traveling on horseback or riding, to protect from dirt or cold. Occasionally in the form of a large apron. Usually worn with a cloak. (2) (M.) A coloured stuff apron, also protective; worn by bakers, etc. (3) "A safeguard, a sort of swathing band for a young child." (1706, *Phillip's World of Words*, ed. J. Kersey.)

SASH (M. and F.) A band or scarf of soft material, the ends tied but not buckled or otherwise fastened; worn round the waist or over the shoulder for ornamental purpose. Sashes were worn by men with negligee. See "BURDASH". Women wore the sash with dresses.

SCALLOP An ornamental border indented with segments of a circle so as to resemble the edge of a scallop shell.

SCARF (M. and F.) A narrow strip of material worn over the shoulders.

SCRATCH BOB or SCRATCH WIG (M.) (1740 on.) A bob wig sometimes with one curl, covering only the back part of the head, the natural hair being brushed up over it in front. "The one-curl'd Scratch." (1764, *The Oxford Sausage*.)

SEGGARD See "SAFEGUARD".

SELVAGE The edge of material so woven as to prevent unravelling.

SERPENT or DRAGON (F.) A long hanging lock of hair rolled back upon itself. "These serpents or dragons are seldom worn but at Court balls or by actresses on the stage." (1768, Bickham, *The Ladie's Toilet*.)



Serpent, 1780

SHADE (F.) A transparency of net or gauze or lace worn to "shade" the bosom of a very low-necked bodice. The Shade sometimes had a small attached ruff (a circular collar of cambric, lawn or suchlike material) at the neck.

SHAMS See "HALF-SHIRT".

SHAVING HAT (M.) (Early century) A hat made of finely plaited wood-shavings instead of straw. "Elizabeth Robinson, Shaving Hatmaker." (1723, *London Gazette*.)

SHAWL (F.) A term used from 2nd half of century A square or oblong wrap to cover the shoulders and upper part of the body, made in various sizes and materials. Used chiefly as an indoor accessory. Made of wool, silk, or cotton in mixture or plain; the design woven, printed or embroidered.

SHELL (F.) Loosely knotted curl of hair forming a bow.

SHIFT (F.) The name gradually replacing the older "smock" for the under-garment. Worn next to the skin; of homespun, linen or cotton. See "CHEMISE".

SHIRT (M.) Man's undermost garment worn next to the skin; of homespun, linen or cotton. A neckband appeared in the 14th c. and an upright collar in the 15th. Side vents added in the 16th and from then on such parts of the shirt as were exposed to view became variously decorated with embroidery, pleating, frills and lace.

SHOE (M. and F.) A covering for the foot; usually a leather sole and leather fabric upper, the shape varying according to function and fashion.

SHOE-BUCKLE (M. and F.) (To 1790.) A METAL BUCKLE rectangular or oval in shape, attached to the front of the upper to hold the shoe in place; becoming highly ornamental and large ca. 1770. "Formerly indeed, the buckle was a sort of machine intended to keep on the shoe; but the case is now quite reversed, and the shoe is of no earthly use but to keep on the buckle." (1777, R.B. Sheiden, *A Trip to Scarborough*.)

SHOE-STRINGS Ties for securing shoes; the strings commonly ribbon.

SHORT HOOD See "PUG HOOD".

SHORT SPATTERDASHER These were worn by rustics. They reached a little above the ankles; called also "Half-Gaiters". Buttoned on the outer side, with strap passing under foot. Had an extension over the foot.

SHOULDER HEADS, SHOULDER STRAPS (F.) Straps passing over the shoulders and connecting the back to the front of a woman's gown.

SHOULDER KNOT (M.) A bunch of ribbons, cord or lace sometimes bejewelled, worn as an ornament on the right shoulder. Part of livery and "a knight of the shoulder knot" meant a footman.

SKIRT (M.) That part of a man's coat or frock below the waist; varying greatly in length according to the fashion.

SKULL CAP (M.) A round-topped hat or flat cap fitting the head; worn as a "NIGHT-CAP".

SLAMMERKIN or TROLLOPE (F.) (ca. 1730 - 1770.) A loose unboned morning gown with a trained sack-back and a short petticoat. As negligee it could be worn without a hoop.

SLEEVED WAISTCOAT See "WAISTCOAT".

SLEEVED STRING See "CUFF STRING".

SLIP (F.) A term used for a kind of corset-cover. "Mrs. Lawson's loose slip altered and made fit to the new stays." (1756, *The Lawson Family Domestic Accounts*)

SLIPPER (M. and F.) The word SHOE was frequently used for slipper. Name of a light form of low shoe easily slipped on and off.

SLIP-SHOE (M.) (To mid-c.) A mule with a flat heel. The term "slip-shod" when coined ca. 1570 meant a wearing of slip shoes in which the wearer had to walk with a shuffling step.

SLOP (M.) Name applied to labourer's Smock. "Wearing a lightcoloured Coat, a Waistcoat and a Slop betwixt them and a pair of leather breeches." (1774, *Norwich Mercury*)

SLOP HOSE (M.) Sailor's breeches. "A sort of widekneed breeches worn by seamen." (1736, *Bailey's Dictionary*)

SLOUCH HAT (M. and F.) A hat with a flopping or uncocked brim.

SMALLCLOTHES (M.) A euphemism for breeches.

SMALL FALLS, SPLIT FALLS See "FALLS".

SMOCK Anglo-Saxon ter. (F.) A woman's undermost garment worn next the skin. Slightly bell-shaped until 1740 when the ruffled border ceased to be visible. Linen, cambic, hollands, occasionally silk; for the poorer classes usually lockeram. See "SHIFT". (M.) A loose gown of homespun or cotton about knee-length; some with a "sailor collar"; some made with a yoke. Generally smocked or gauged in front in various patterns associated with locality. Worn by agricultural labourers.

SNAIL BUTTON A covered button trimmed with French knots. Used on men's coats and waistcoats.

SOCKS (M. and F.) A short stocking. Often worn with boot hose.

SOLITAIRE (M.) (1730's to 1770's) A black ribbon worn over the stock and usually with a bag wig. A broad solitaire was draped round the neck and either tied in a bow under the chin or tucked into the shirt-front, or pinned into place, or loosely knotted and allowed to dangle. A narrow solitaire was worn close and tied in a stiff bow in front.

SPAIR A term used for any vertical slit in a garment.

SPANGLES (M. and F.) Small discs of shining metal used as a trimming on coats and women's fans.

SPATTERDASHES (M.) Leggings of leather, canvas, cloth or cotton, generally reaching above the knee and laced, buckled or buttoned down the outer side. Sometimes had an extension over the foot and a stirrup beneath. "A sort of light boot without soles." (1736, *Bailey's Dictionary*)

SPENCER WIG (M.) A kind of wig worn in the first half of century. Sometimes referred to simply as a "Spencer".

SPIT BOOTS (M.) A boot combining shoes and gaiter, closed down the outer side by a series of interlocking fastenings, the last of which, at the ankle, was in the form of a sharp iron "spit" or spike which was inserted into an iron socket. "A pair of spit-boots." (1707, *N. Blundell's Diary*)

SPLIT FALLS, SMALL FALLS See "FALLS".

SPRING BOOTS (M.) (1776.) Made with a whalebone spring inside the back seam to check wrinkling.

SQUARE (F.) The panel of embroidered linen or cambric forming the breast of a woman's shift.

SQUARE HOOP See "OBLONG HOOP".

STALK BUTTON A button with the shank made of catgut.

STARCH First used in England in 1560's. It was sometimes coloured yellow or blue, other colours were used abroad.

STAY HOOK or **CROCHET** (F.) A small hook attached to the front of the stays from which was hung the watch. They were often decorative. "Silver stay hooks with fine stones." (1743, *Boston Gazette*.) They were sometimes known as "Breast Hooks". "Gold and stone sett Breast Hooks ..." (1762, *Boston News Letter*.)

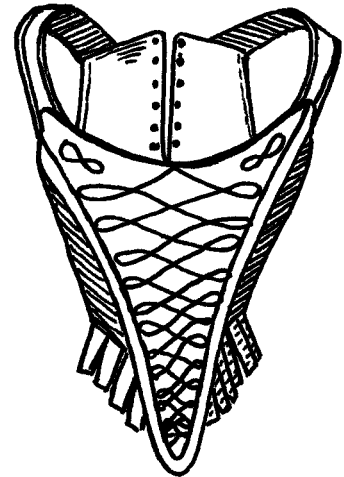
STAYS The earlier name for “CORSETS”.

STEINKIRK (M. and F.) (To 1730's, then 1770' 5) A long cravat generally edged with lace, loosely knotted under the chin and the ends either threaded through a buttonhole of the coat or pinned to one side, or sometimes left dangling. A fashion and name derived from the battle of Steinkirk, August, 1692. Women wore the Steinkirk with a riding habit.



Steinkirk, ca. 1710

STOCK (M.) (ca. 1735) A high made-up neckcloth often of linen or cambric, stiffened with a frame of pasteboard and buckled or tied behind. The black military stock was often adopted by the foppish civilians.



Stays.

STOCK BUCKLE (M.) The buckle fastening the stock at the back of the neck. Although often concealed by the queue or the wig the buckle was often ornamental, being plated, or of gold, silver or pinchbeck worked on plain, or set with jewels (real or sham).

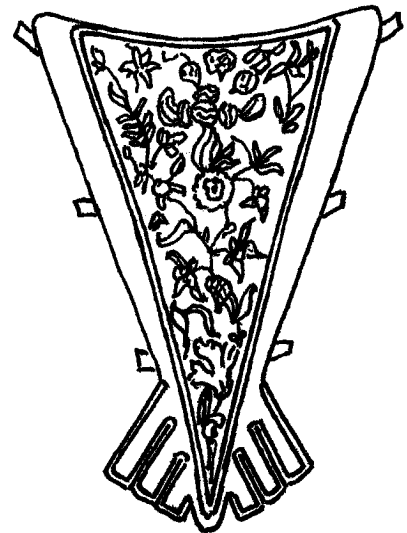
STOCKINGS (M. and F.) A close-fitting covering for the foot and leg. The materials and colours varied; wool, cotton, thread and silk, plain or embroidered. See “CLOCK”.

STOMACHER (F.) A long ornate panel forming the front of an open low-necked bodice. The stomacher descended to a sharp or rounded point at the waist and the upper horizontal border formed the limit of the décolletage.

STUD (M.) (Mid-c. on.) A button on a short neck with a broad base, used to fasten parts of a garment together by inserting it through complementary eyelet holes. Its only use was occasionally to secure the shirt sleeve at the wrist.

SUIT, SUTE (M. and F.) Term generally denoting a complete set of clothes made of one material throughout. (Wedding clothes of the Prince of Wales 1736): “Dressed in a suit of rich silk.” (Read's *Weekly Journal*.)

SUIT OF KNOTS See “KNOTS”.



Stomacher

SUIT OF NIGHT-CLOTHES (M.) A colloquial expression denoting the night-cap and night shirt. "Whip a suit of Night-Clothes into your pocket and lets march off." (1703, Colley Gibber, *She Would and She Wou'd Not.*)

SULTANE (F.) (1730's and 40's.) A gown with short robing and a stomacher and a plain back. Worn for traveling. "My lady will travel in her sultane, I suppose." (1734, J. Gay, *The Distress'd Wife.*)

SURTOUT (M.) Mainly from ca. 1730. A long loose overcoat with one or more spreading collar called "capes". Also called a "WRAP-RASCAL". (F.) A caped overcoat. "Mrs Cholmeley's surtout lapelled, high stand-up velvet collar, and three scalloped capes of fine mixt beaver, velvet sleeves." (1785, *Cholmeley Papers at Bransby.*)

SWADLING BANDS, SWEATH-BANDS Long bandages for wrapping round the body and limbs of an infant, giving it the appearance of a mummy. The infant usually remained thus swaddled until it was weaned. "Bought a Blanket and Swader for her child." (1785, *Essex Records.*) Among the upper classes swaddling was being replaced by "Long Clothes" early in the century

T

TACKOVER (M.) The overlap of the pleat at the top of the back vent of the skirted coat.

TENNIS SHOES (16th c. on.) Shoes with soft leather soles "Foor sooling of syxe paire of shoos with fitys to playe in at tennys." (1536, *Wardrobe Accounts. Henry VIII.*)

TERESA, THERESE (F.) (1770's - 80's.) A light gauze scarf worn on the head, sometimes tied over the indoor cap.

TETE DE MOUTON (F.) (1730-55.) A head of false curls worn "curled all over behind or tete de mouton." (1782, Plococosmos.) "We have imitations of it that will do as well; both sides of a fashionable head are now curled out to the best advantage," (1731, *Weekly Register.*)

TIPPET (F.) A short shoulder-cape.

TOILET, TWILLET (F.) A loose wrapper worn while having their hair dressed.

TOP See "TOUPEE".

TOP BOOTS (1780's on.) Name for "JOCKEY BOOTS".

TOP BUTTON A button of which the face alone was gilded. When the under-surface was also gilded it was known as an ALL-OVER.

TOP COAT, GREAT-COAT (M.) Term which tended to be used for any form of coat worn over the regular coat when out of doors. GREAT-COAT implied a garment of heavy material suitable for travelling; TOP COAT indicated material, suitable for walking.

TOP KNOT See "KNOT".

TOUPEE, TOUPET, FORETOP, TOP (M.) (1730 on.) The roll back from the forehead of the hair of a wig; previous to 1730 the wig had a centre-parting.

TOWER, TOUR (F.) (To 1710.) False curls added to the front hair up above the forehead; a coiffure generally worn with the FONTANGE.

TRAIN or TAIL (M. and F.) An elongation of the bottom of a gown at the back so that it trailed over the ground. A "demi-train" was a short train produced by having the back of a gown made longer than the front.

TROLLOPEE See "SLAMMERKIN". "I did not wear one of their trollop-ing sacks." (1733, Duchess of Queenbury.)

TROLLY CAP (F.) (1750's on.) An indoor cap trimmed with trolly lace.

TROUSERS, TROWSERS (M.) A garment enclosing the legs and extending from waist to ankles. Its "legs" not shaped but varying in the degree of looseness. (1) 1730 to end of C. (M.) Trowsers widelegged, ending just below calf, made with a narrow belt buttoned in front; a front opening buttoned but without a fly covering. Worn by the lower orders in town or country and by sailors. "A sea-faring man in ... long trousers." (1771, *Salisbury Journal*.) Also, occasionally, though rarely, worn by country Squires. "In his best trowsers he appears, And clean white drawers." (C. 1730, Wm. Somerville, *The Officious Messenger*.) Breeches, however, was the general rule for all classes.

TUCKER (F.) A white edging, usually frilled, of lace, lawn, muslin or soft material, to a low necked bodice.

TURBAN (F.) (From 1760's) A head-dress of material folded round the head or made up in that design. Worn for dress or undress.

TURKEY GOWEN (M.) Turkish in origin and identical with the long Hungarian coat with long narrow sleeves; the gown loose, or fastened down the front with loops or buckles and straps. This was regarded as the principal "lay" gown and later adopted by Puritan ministers who regarded the voluminous gown-sleeves worn by the establishment as savoring of Popery.

TYE (M.) A wig with a tied-back queue.

U

UMBRELLA (M. and F.) Of oiled silk or linen, the ribs of whalebone or cane, the shape of the cover being pagoda-shaped or domed. Regarded essentially an article for women only, its use by men being considered as effeminate. Colonel Wolfe in Paris Observed in 1752: "The people here use umbrellas ... I wonder that a practice so usefull is not introduced into England." Actually Jonas Hanway had ventured to do so ca. 1750.

UMBRELLA ROBE A long over-gament. "Paid for an Umbrella robe to be used in wet weather at funerals." (1768, *Essex Records*)

UNDER CAP (F.) An indoor cap worn under an outdoor hat or bonnet. Approximated the coif fom.

UNDRESS or COMMON DRESS (M. and F.) A term indicating unceremonial attire such as worn for everyday purposes, especially morning dress

UPPER GARMENT (M.) The extra outer garment which distinguished the gentleman from his inferiors. No gentleman would consider himself properly dressed, out of doors unless he was wearing either an "upper garment" -- cloak, cassock or gown -- or was carrying a sword. Without such a garment, he was "in querp" (undressed). Traces of this symbolism survived to the end of the 19th century The Victorian gentlemen in Town had to carry a stick (representing his weapon) unless he was wearing his topcoat. The Lower Orders were assumed to have neither.

V

VANDYKE (F.) (1750's on.) (1) A term denoting a dentate border, either in lace or material, edging a garment, or an actual ruff itself. "Circling round her ivory neck, Frizzle out the smart Vandyke; Like the ruff that heretofore, Good Queen Bess maidens wore" (1755, Francis Fawkes, *Odes*) (2) A lace-bordered handkerchief. "This article has been lately revived and called a vandyck." (1769, *London Magazine*.)

VANDYCK DRESS (M.) A fashion for being painted in a costume resembling that of the Vandyck period. "I am drawn in the Vandyck dress ... sleeves and breast slashed." (1770, *Diary of Silas Neville*.)

VEIL (F.) A piece of transparent material such as net, lace or gauze worn with outdoor bonnet or hat and arranged to cover part or the whole of the face, or sometimes draped behind as a form of trimming; and then often large and white or black.

VENT A term for a vertical slit up, usually from the hem of a garment, such as coat, shirt, etc. and made for convenience.

VEST (M. and F.) A term used for an under-waistcoat worn for warmth. **VIZARD** A whole mask. See "MASK".

W

WAISTBAND (M.) The band of material attached to the top of breeches, trousers, etc. At the centre of the back was a short vent with lacing holes on each side for lacing across.

WAISTCOAT MALE: An undercoat, at first cut on similar lines to the coat, but without hip-buttons and pleats, the sleeves being discarded from ca. 1750 though occasionally worn by the elderly until ca. 1800. Becoming shorter ca. 1775 the front skirts were mere flaps which disappeared by 1790. **FEMALE:** (1750 on.) Cut on the same lines as the male garment and worn with the Riding Habit, or as a fill-in for an open bodice, when the waistcoat was sometimes shown having sewn-in front panels only.



Waistcoat, Sleeved, 1720-25

WARDROBE (1) A room in which clothes were kept. (2) (16th C. on.) The clothes belonging to a particular person.

WEDDING GARTER (F.) This was generally blue, the colour associated with the Virgin Mary, but sometimes white or red. The Bride's garters were trophies eagerly sought for. Fragments of them were then worn in the young men's hats.

WEDDING GLOVES White gloves were distributed among the wedding guests.

WEEPERS (M.) Muslin arm-bands. "Mourners clap bits of muslin on their sleeves and these are called weepers." (1762, O. Goldsmith, *The Citizen of the World*)

WHALEBONE (1) The ivory of the walrus was often meant. (2) The horny substance from the upper jaw of the whale.

WHISK (F.) (17th c. on.) A broad falling collar generally trimmed with broad lace.

WHITTLE (F.) (17th c. on.) A large white fringed shawl usually of Welsh flannel, worn by countrywomen, especially by a mother carrying a baby. "A lying-in's expensive too, In cradles, whittles ..." (ca. 1730, W. Somerville, *The Yeomen of Kent*)

WHOLE FALLS See "FALLS".

WIG, PERIWIG, PERUKE (M.) An artificial covering of hair for the head. For named varieties see: "ADONIS, BAG-WIG, BOB, BRIGADIER, CAMPAIGNE, CATOGAN, CAULIFLOWER, CAXON, CLUB, CUE-PERUKE, CUT-WIG, DUVILLER, MAJOR, PIGEON-WINGED, PIGTAIL, RANILLES, SCRATCH, TOUPEE, TYE". Wigs were very much worn in the 18th century -- however, men in enlisted service wore their own hair, as did most individuals of their class.

WOODSTOCK GLOVES (M. and F.) "Riding gloves made of fawn skin; got them at Woodstock where they are famous for making them." (1777, *Letters of Mrs. Goodman*),

WRAPPER (F.) A term used for a woman's bedroom negligee which might also be worn in bed. "My Lady generally was in Bed with nothing on but a loose Gown or Wrapper." (1744, *Report of the Annesley Cause*, evidence of the maid. *The London Magazine and Monthly Chronologer*.) "Fine thick printed Cotton ... to make two wrappers for my mother." (1739, *Purefoy Letters*)

WRAPPING GOWN (To 1750's) (F.) A term applied to a gown having a bodice with a wrap-over front continuous with the upper part of the petticoat.

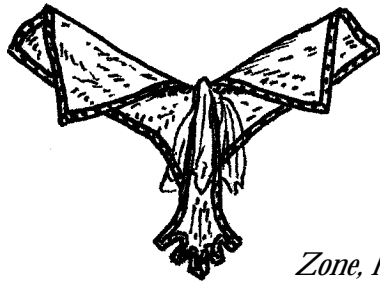
WRAP-RASCAL (M.) (From 1738.) A loose form of Great Coat. Generally made of heavy materials.



Wrapping Gown, 1740-50

XYZ

ZONE (F.) (1770's and 80's) A fill-in for an open bodice of a gown, the shape varying according to the shape of the exposed gap.



Zone, late 18th c.



Further Reading

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