

HISTORIC INFLUENCE

IN

HEAD-DRESS

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By

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\* Giaferri, Paul Louis de, Foreign Publication, New York City, 1927.

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## PREFACE

The purpose of this thesis is to show the historic influence in head-dress. It is hoped this may be useful to others in their study of costume and head-dress.

After making a study of each historic period, the following procedure for the thesis was outlined. First, government was a specific motive for many of the inspirations used for the decoration of the head. Kings, queens and royalty determined the outstanding fashions throughout all the centuries. Second, geographic influences including location, climate, rivers and mountains, have a very decided effect upon head-dress for each country and race of people. Third, occupational influence was always important in the influence of head-dress. It showed the most power with the class distinctions. Fourth, religion has been very important throughout every century. Sun, moon, planets, and other heavenly orbits, animals, idols, gods, goddesses, and the Supreme God have each motivated definite head-dress fashions. Fifth, culture is also very important. This included art, literature and music. Each of these has influenced specific designs, styles and fads, from the beginning of time to the present day. Sixth, history, mosaic art, paintings, tombs, literature, sculpture and architecture leave important proof of the head-dress worn in every century. Seventh, modern

designers use all the facts of historic events, as well as current history in determining our present day modes. Eighth, therefore, twentieth century head-dress is influenced by the fashions worn throughout every century of history, proving to us that history itself is and has been the greatest influencing factor in head-dress from the Egyptian Period to 1939, of the twentieth century.

CHAPTER I  
HISTORIC INFLUENCE IN HEAD-DRESS

Egyptian Period

> In the Egypt from 5000 B. C. to 525 B. C. there ruled twenty-six heads whom they called "Pharoahs". They ruled over a country noted for its very delightful climate, its fertile valley of the River Nile which produced abundant crops of grains, flax, and palm trees, its religious worshippers of heavenly orbits, and many monuments of art.

The first king was Antef or Emanrif; the second, Memtuhatep, who ruled to the twelfth dynasty. Then Amenemhet I ruled for twenty years. During this time, the country was very poor and oppressed. The country was very disturbed by a civil war. During the reigns of Usurtasent I, II, III, many changes were brought about. Egypt was changed from a desolate country to a very beautiful land. The last three kings were heroes of art, famous for their sculpture and architecture. Bible stories of the Israelites, led by Jacob, tell us of the next development of Egypt. > Then came the influence of Abraham. Through his beautiful wife, he had much influence with Amenemhet III, who ruled during the twelfth dynasty. At this time came a great invasion which lasted several hundred years. In the eighteenth dynasty, Thoutmes and Queen Hatsepsin restored order in Egypt. It was during the nineteenth dynasty, 1300 B. C., that Ramses of Thebes was

victorious over his enemies. He erected many great temples. Rameses III ruled during the twentieth dynasty, while kings and priests ruled the twenty-first. The Ethiopians took their long sought revenge, and ruled from 940 B. C. through to the twenty-fifth dynasty. In 725 B. C., Tanis became the capital, following Memphis and Thebes. Then in 720 B. C., the Ethiopians mastered Egypt. The twenty-sixth dynasty ended the Egyptian rules, with Psammetchus the last of the kings.

Egypt was a land of moderate and delightful climate. The breezes there caused a very even and pleasant temperature. Their main seasons were summer and spring. This land was known as a place of health because of the cleanliness of its land and people. The River Nile was very important to Egypt. First, it divided the country into what was known as upper and lower Egypt. Second, the people lived from the products of its valley.

The people of Egypt were very religious. They were sincere worshippers of animals, including the goat, hippopotamus, crocodile, vulture, frog, and shew mouse. The vulture was sacred because it prevented death in the Nile Valley by devouring all the dead bodies in the valley, thus preventing many poison gases. The color of these birds was red, mingled with pearly blue, shading into violet grey and flamingo pink.

The Egyptians were also worshippers of Gods and Goddesses; Ptah, the creator of the universe, and the representative of power; Ammon-Ra, the Sun God, representative of the soul, known as the God of Providence;

Osiris, the human-faced representative of life, the governor of the Dead, diety of burials and funerals; and the sister or wife of Osiris known as the Goddess Iris or Nout. The Sun, Moon, and Planets played a great part in the life of the Egyptians. The sign of their calendar still lingers in our fortune cycle. Wall writings and tomb writings are left for us today. Their art monuments will stand forever. During the second, third, and fourth dynasties the great Pyramids were created. The smallest of these covers about two acres of land. The greatest monument is known as the Sphinx.

The three Pharoahs--or perhaps only two--spent more than a hundred years building their tombs. The Sphinx was made to resemble the head of Khefren. This shows his powerful face, but when one first looks at this monument, one only sees the giant blinkers of his head-dress. It is Horus, the falcon, whose wings are magnificently worked into its folds.<sup>1</sup>

The chief occupations of the Egyptian people were cattle raising, goldsmithing, jewelery, pottery, weaving, tapestry making, paper making, ship building, carpentering, and cabinet making.

> Very little is known concerning Egyptian head-dress. The outstanding influence, however, was one of cleanliness. Because of the Egyptians' extreme views of cleanliness, we find very short hair or even wigs worn over shaved heads. The fads of hair-dress were led by the wives of the Pharoahs. They wore wigs or artificial hair made from wool, human hair, metal, and leather. Stones, feathers, and precious

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<sup>1</sup> Ludwig, Emil, The Nile, The Viking Press, New York, 1937, pp. 431-432.

gems were used for decoration. These were made up in several different ways, some short, straight hair and others curly. Often these covered the neck and fell onto the shoulders.

The nature of the head-dress indicated the rank of the wearer. The head-dress of the ruling Pharaoh indicated his high position. He wore a folded kerchief, crown or helmet, to indicate over which part of Egypt he ruled. The king of upper Egypt wore one of red, while the king of lower Egypt wore one of white. The sons of these kings wore diadems or folded kerchiefs. This fashion of head-dress lasted through the twenty-six dynasties, from the first king Antef to the last king Psammitechus.

Motifs derived from the lily were used upon the head-dresses. This symbol was used because the shape of Egypt resembled a lily, with the River Nile forming the stem.

The goldsmith's art was widely displayed in the array of stones and gems on the wigs worn by the women of the times. These wigs or hair-dresses were curls, or greased straight hair. Much time was spent in the arranging of these, but this saved time later on. To arrange such a hair-dress of one's own hair would require much time and skill. Therefore, it was much more practical to have it arranged.

The Egyptians wore a few caps. One was then called

the cleft. This was a miter-shaped cap with flaps on each side of the face hiding the ears. This symbolized that evil could not reach the ears when they were covered. Helmets, fitted very close and tight to the head, were also worn. Another very loose and dainty cap forming a hood was used. Because they were so very fond of animals, the sacred vulture was often used upon the special head-dresses of the Egyptians. The common people often displayed many feathers, plumes, flowers, wreaths, and ribbons, especially on gala occasions.

Even the modern turbans worn by the American women can be traced to the ancient Egyptian head-dress. Some of the wigs and hair-dresses of the Egyptian people are preserved for us in the British Museum in London and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. >



Egyptian  
Fig. 1

Top of Egyptian princess's head-dress.  
Sort of halo of flowers which seem to  
be open and closed lotuses in gold;  
the main piece seems to reproduce the  
entrance to an Egyptian temple.





Egyptian

Fig. 2

Coiffure of the god Horus, with light blue and dark blue stripes, trimmed with yellow and red embroidery, called cleft.

8



Egypt

Figure A

Queen Hatshepsut, statue marble,  
XVIII dynasty.



Egypt

Figure A

Queen Hatshepsut, statue marble,  
XVIII dynasty.



Egypt

Figure B

Rameses II, head from statue,  
quartzite, XIX dyansty.

## CHAPTER II

### WESTERN ASIA: BABYLONIAN, ASSYRIAN, CHALDEAN AND PERSIAN PERIODS

The countries of Western Asia, from 2123 B. C. to 331 B. C., were ruled by Hammurapi, Saragon, Nineveh, and Alexander the Great. Asia Minor is noted for its moist climate; great rivers, the Tigris and Euphrates; a Christian religion; the first alphabet, the earliest narratives of prose and poetry; and many advanced theories on mathematics and medicine.

~~During~~ During this time Babylonia was the dominating city, under the rule of Hammurapi from 2123 B. C. to 2081 B. C. The next ruler was Saragon. In Assyria, King Assurbanipal and Saragon II ruled. In the Chaldean country, the second Babylonia was ruled by Nineveh. After his fall, two kingdoms were then established. During this time, Nebuchadnezzar built Babylonia anew. Later in the history of these countries 539 B. C. to 331 B. C., Alexander the Great ruled Persia, ending with two hundred years of peaceful prosperity. It was during this period of history that the first administrative machinery of government was set up, with the first paid officials to collect taxes and disburse government payments.

*Babylon*  
*ass* These countries were located in Asia Minor, having the Mediterranean climate with plenty of moisture, rainless summers, and rainy, icy winters. Their prehistoric history was retarded by the adjoining ice covered highlands. The soil

was largely desert and clay with only a fertile crescent at the base of the bordering east mountains of the country. This crescent was a semi-circle just north of the center of Arabia, east and north of the Persian Gulf. In the west wing of Palestine, the larger portion was in Assyria with the east wing in Babylonia. The highly praised rivers of the land were the Tigris and Euphrates. They ran into the lower valley from the upper desert one hundred and seventy miles up. This made the land fertile so that their chief crops were grains, particularly barley.

In these lands the chief animals were cattle, oxen, goats, sheep, and donkeys. The native clay was used by many potters and brick makers. Many of the people were busy with government, religion, and science.

The early religious favorites were Emil, "God of the Air"; Marduk, "Mythical God"; and Ishtar, "Goddess of Love". In late Persian times came the religion of the Hebrews, the earliest believers in Jehovah, the supreme God.

We find the history of these people recorded on clay tablets, relating to us the first alphabet, the earliest narrative of prose, poetry, historical works, social discussions, and drama. They gave us the calendar we still use. In this period we find a decline of art. Later on we find the earliest architecture of stone masonry, colonnades, arches and obelisks. We give credit to this period for the beginning of mathematics, astronomy, and medicine.

With this interesting background of history and progress, we turn to see what influence it had upon the head-dress of the time. The hair of these people was worn straight and

curled, often bound in fillets and left hanging over the shoulders. One of the outstanding hair-dresses was a small cap worn by the Phrygians. This was called the "Phrygian bonnet". Sometimes the cap was of soft pliable material, unable to support itself and hung in folds.<sup>1</sup> Again, when made in more durable material such as leather or metal, it took on the appearance of a helmet, so well did it keep its shape. Often these were richly ornamented. Usually two or four flops descended to the shoulders, and these were probably the legs of animals, whose bodies furnished the body of the casque or caps.

The Parthians often wore a cylindrical cap which the Greeks called a miter. This cap was wider at the top than at the bottom. Sometimes this cap was enriched by a diadem, and often loaded with different emblems. The Hebrew people often wore a colored kerchief which covered the forehead, ears, and neck. This was used as a protection from the sun and wind. The Persian head-dress was a fairly deep cap, coming down in front to the eyebrows and at the back to the nape of the neck.<sup>2</sup> It was made of stiff material such as felt or leather and had side flops which were often long enough to be tied under the chin. Another type of head covering used was a hood. This hood also covered the head and surrounded the face, even the chin. The hood was made in several strips, two falling over the breast, and one in the back. Caps extending upward indicated

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<sup>1</sup> Kohler, A History of Costume, G. W. Watts, New York, 1928, p. 76.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

they belonged to the upper classes. These were very important in their time. The cap was round, varying in height and increasing in diameter upward. Gems and rich embroidery were often used for decoration on these caps. The wearing of a blue and white cord round the cap was a privilege strictly confined to relatives of the royal family.<sup>3</sup> The western people of Asia Minor wore an entirely different cap. It was a tall, nearly conical cap knitted in one piece.<sup>4</sup> It enclosed the entire head, and had a broad flap which hung down over the nape of the neck. Two other narrower flaps came to the shoulders, and could be tied if necessary under the chin. The round top peak of the cap was stuffed with some material and made to lean forward.

Today we find some of the early influences still used. The shape of the Parthian cap is preserved in the head-dress of the Armenian priest. Other modern day modes of kerchiefs worn on the head may be traced to this period. The liberty cap worn during the French Revolution resembled the Phrygian bonnet, worn in the early day in Asia Minor.

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid, p. 81.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, p. 92.





Assyrian

Fig. 3

Pointed cap of stuff embroidered with galloons in several colours. Two side lappets are tucked down to protect the ears.



Persian

Fig. 4

Turban with effective narrow stripes  
irregularly.  
Turban with fringed side flaps grace-  
fully draped.



Western Asia: Babylonian,  
Assyrian, Chaldean,  
and Persian

Figure C

Woman carrying casket, wall painting from  
Tiryns, showing costume, 1350-1100 B. C.



Western Asia: Babylonian,  
Assyrian, Chaldean,  
and Persian

Figure D

Ashurnaserapal II, and his cupbearer, relief,  
Alabaster, from Ashurnaserapal's palace, IX,  
B. C.

## CHAPTER III

### GREEK, MINOAN, AND CRETAN PERIODS

From 3000 B. C. to 1000 B. C., the Greeks made many changes, and by the end of this period they had complete control of all the Asia Minor countries. The island of Crete gives us the age known as the Minoan Age, from 3000 B. C. to 1200 B. C. During this time the Greek kingship gave way to the leadership of the Nobles. The mixing of the races of the Indo-Europeans gave us the known Greeks of history.

King Etoekles, son of Andreus, ruled about 1325. He was a great friend of Hittite, a Syrian brother king. Atreus, the father of Agamemnon, was the leader in Greece at the time of the expedition against the city of Troy. This city was burned and destroyed during the twelfth century.

During the Minoan Age, we have some of the most brilliant achievements. This age is divided into three periods: first, the early "Copper Age", 3000 B. C. to 2200 B. C., during which we have the first glazed pottery, and spiral designs; second, the "Middle or Bronze Age", 2000 B. C. to 1600 B. C., a very cultured period, with the inventions of wheels, and during which trade was developed as a fine art; third, the late Minoan Period called the "Mycenaean Age", 1600 B. C. to 1200 B. C., during which the king of Gnosus ruled the island.

In Greece and the island of Crete, the people were blessed with a mild sub-tropical climate due to the great Mediterranean breeze. Greece was a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea covering about 25,000 square miles. From Sparta, a famous city in Greece, one could see the island of Crete. The Euphrates was the most important river. It served this area as the Nile does Egypt. The copper and bronze from Greece, and the potters' clay were very important. Their chief crops, wheat, barley, grapes, and olives were very important and made up the largest part of their occupations. Their chief foods were breads and wines. The Greek people, therefore, have as their main occupation the care of these crops, while others worked as weavers and potters.

Homer was the outstanding early religious teacher, although religion had a very slow growth. In early religion the Greeks worshipped the great outdoors. They did not even build any houses of worship. Their Gods and Goddesses were those of spirits. The Sky God was called "Raingiver" or "Thunderbolt", later known as "Zeus". This was the Greek word for the sky. As the Aegean country came under the Greek rule, religion expanded. The Aegean spirit of Earth-Mother was accepted. The Homeric songs began. There was widespread belief in the Greek Myths. These ruling Gods were: Zeus, the beloved God; Apollo, the Sun God; and Athena, the greatest Goddess.

Greek culture still is known today. The Phoenician present alphabet passed through Greek and Latin forms to the present English form.

< The works of art of these people are revealed through pictures of history. The poets wrote verses to be sung to the music of the lyre, known to us as the lyrics of the time. Therefore, this brief history of the development leads us to the important subject of the influence on the head-dress of the people. >

< In this country the skin coloring was dark. The hair was golden, red, or auburn. This is revealed to us by paintings and art. The hair was beautifully arranged; because they thought the Sun God rejoiced in long hair. The women usually wore their hair falling loose, naturally curled, or even straight on the shoulders. They wore a net called a "caul", also wreaths, crowns, bands, nets, ribbons, and flowers. They often wore a "mitre" or bushel-shaped crown, because this was worn by the Goddess Ceres. The "tiara" is a crescent-shaped diadem worn by Juno and Venus. It seemed the men as well as the women permitted their hair to grow. During Homeric times the men's hair was worn long and held back by metal clasps, but after the Persian wars it was worn considerably shorter.<sup>1</sup>

The hats they wore were called "petasos", which were broad rimmed hats that travelers wore. These were made

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<sup>1</sup> Evans, Mary, Costume Through the Ages, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1938, Philadelphia, London, p. 19.

of felt, having a high crown, tied under the chin with a cord. The wearer could wear the brim of this hat up or down, and it was used as a protection against the rain or the sun. When not worn, the traveler often let it hang about the neck by the fastening cord.

Each rank had a color that made it stand out from the rest. The king's petasos were made of purple felt draped with large white scarfs. Those worn by the military class were red, while those of the peasant class not only differed in color but also in style. They wore a small hat or fez which looked very much like an inverted flower pot. The warriors wore a skull cap of felt under their regular head-gear, the helmet.

The himation was an out-of-door garment worn by the Greek men and women. This garment was usually made of wool, linen, or silk. This was draped about the body, and often pulled over the head for a covering. The himation were generally white. The head-dress of this period is revealed to us today by wall frescoes, vases, and by many records of poetry. To describe some of the facts about hair and head-dress of this period, I quote from Lester's book, Historic Costume:

"A veil of richest texture wrought she wears;"  
--Odyssey, XVIII

"A veil translucent, o'er her brow displayed."  
--Odyssey, XVIII



"Held with her hand a curiously embroidered veil,  
a marvel to look upon."

--Hesiod, The Theogony

"O'er her fair face a snowy veil she threw."

--Iliad

"Pallas disrobes; her radiant veil unties, with  
flowers adorned, with art."

--Iliad

and the following lines, referring to Andromaches' despair  
at the death of Hector:

"The ornaments  
Dropped from her brow, the wreath, the woven band,  
The net, the veil, which Venus gave."



Greek

Fig. 5

Coiffure of a Greek girl wearing a  
mitra.



Greek

Fig. 6

Phrygian cap of Greek prisoners  
with strings under the chin.  
Also worn by women.



Greek, Minoan and Cretan

Figure E

Faience statuette of Snake Goddess,  
from Crete, 1800-1500 B. C.



Greek, Minoan and Cretan

Figure F

Terracotta statuette, woman in Chiton,  
and himation and pointed hat, IV-III  
century B. C.

CHAPTER IV  
ROMAN PERIOD

The Greek influence was greatly felt in the Roman Empire, or early kingdom of the Empire, which lasted from 750 B. C. to about 500 B. C. In Rome there ruled five kings, then the Lords took power, later the Roman Senate, and finally a one-man rule, a dictator. Other influences carried over from the Greeks were those of religion, science, customs, and dress.

In government there were no written documents but merely laws held over from the Greek rule. Most of our facts come from the archeological remains of the time.

We know very little about the first four kings' rule. We only know the history of the area around Rome itself. At this time there was much struggle with their neighbors.

Tarquinius, the fifth king, wrought many changes in the Roman State. Rome became a powerful ruling state.

At this time the Etruscan Lords took power in Rome. This name is the Latin equivalent of the Etruscan Tarchon, and is, therefore, possibly a title "Lord" or "Prince" rather than a proper name. These lords not only brought new resources, but reorganized armies, and admitted hundreds of new members to the Senate; thus forming the first class, which in turn made the poor landholders, fourth and fifth class. Therefore, the line of kings did not last

very long. Tarquin, the proud, was the last to rule.

The year 509 B. C. was really the first year of the republic and down to the year 390 B. C., very slow change was made. At this time came the attack of the Gauls. Greece fell under this leadership, and Italy was under the Roman Senate. From this time forth, there was great rivalry with many wars in Italy. Then came the struggle between the orders of the patricians and plebians, the fight of the rich and poor, or the Senate and the people. Rome rose in power and with her great military system took control of the Mediterranean. Now with the combined power of Carthage, a Phoenician republic at its height; Rome took Spain, and the west came under Roman rule in later wars with the East in 146 B. C., Macedonia also came under the Roman rule.

From 133 B. C. to 49 B. C. came the revolution with military reform, class hatreds and personal feuds; affecting the republic. Rome came under a one-man rule, the dictator "Sulla" with Pompey in full command of the private rule over Roman Magistrate. Cicero was the consul and had much power until Caesar overruled him. From the year 49 B. C., he was master of Italy until his death in 44 B. C. Next, with the rule of Augustus, came the restoration and rebuilding of the Republic and settlement of many questions in Rome.

< In this land we find the Mediterranean climate as described in Chapter III, with winter rains and summer

heat. This land was a peninsula approximately six hundred and fifty miles long, one hundred and thirty-five miles wide, covering about ninety-one thousand square miles. Through this land ran the Po and Tiber rivers. These afforded drainage for the two water sheds formed by the Alps of the south and the Apennines of the north. Because there was so much rich soil, Italy had wonderful land. The chief grains were wheat, oats, and barley. Other profits came from the olive production. The copper mines of Etruria and the iron of Elba were the main mineral wealth of Italy. However not much grain came from these.

The religious influence was that of the Greeks. The early religion was that of the Sun worshippers, the Sun God "Jupiter," often spoken of as Jupiter or Jovi-poter of mythological lore. By the close of the third century B. C., there was formally reorganized in Rome a group of twelve great divinities who were identical with the twelve great Olympic Gods of Greece. It was not until late in history that we find the influence of the Christian workers.

The Romans today are given much credit for the many outstanding accomplishments of science handed down to us: X-ray, telegraphy, scientific research, and famous paintings.

Now let us turn to see what influence this history had upon the head-dress of the Roman Period. It was



influenced greatly by the Greeks. A great many Greek slaves were brought into Rome and they worked in the homes. The hair was often curled or frizzed. Artificial locks were often added until the hair was piled very high on the head. These styles varied with the times. The ladies of the Empire influenced most of the fashions.

Often a simple head-dress was used, with waves ending in curls or braids at the nape of the neck. Ornaments, fillets, ribbons, flowers and precious stones were used on the hair. The "Ricinum" or veil was a head covering the Greeks often wore and was copied by the Roman women. This was a rectangular cloth of various lengths worn over the head, hanging on the sides to the shoulders. Colors indicated rank, gold for the wealthy. The plain, banded veil belonged to the poorer classes. The veil was often bound with fringe. A bride of this day wore a veil of flame or deep orange. It was considered improper for women to appear without this head covering. One Roman divorced his wife for appearing in public without the ricinum. These were made of wool, linen, and cotton. During late history silk was used. The "caul" worn by the Roman women was a net fashioned after that of the Greeks. It was used to fasten over the hair in the back.

The main costume of this period was the Roman toga; this was worn by both men and women. Over this was worn a paenula, a bell-shaped garment worn in bad weather.

To this was attached a hood which was often pulled over the head for protection.

The men in early Roman history wore their hair very long. They also gave it great care. The kings and philosophers had long hair and beards. Lester tells us Julius Caesar wore a laurel wreath to conceal his baldness.<sup>1</sup> Others wore false wigs called "capillamenta." It was about 300 B. C. that the first barbers were known. It was not until the third century B. C. that all the men wore their hair short. Then it was brushed downward over the forehead with a part. The ends were curled with curling tongs or the hair lay flat on the forehead. During this time, the growth of the men's hair indicated grief or misfortune.

The Roman men were usually bareheaded, at least in everyday life. In bad weather they threw a cape-like cloth called the "cacullus" or "cacullio" over their heads. This was also used to protect them from identification. These were more often worn by the common people or slaves. The common soldiers also used this hood, and it was kept in place by wrapping the ends around the neck.

Hats were practically unknown, but they did have three forms of hats: one like that of the Greeks called the "petasus"; another, a woven cap called the "pileus", worn mostly at festivals or to the great games of Rome; third,

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<sup>1</sup> Lester, Katherine Morris, Historic Costume, The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois, 1933, p. 75.

a broad-rimmed hat worn for traveling called the "causia". In the Roman army a helmet of basin-shape was worn. This came down over the nape of the neck and cheek flanks, fastening under the chin. The forehead was covered with a movable piece, while the crown was an ornamented ridge decorated with a brilliant scarlet crest of horsehair. These helmets were made of brass or bronze. >

The following few lines show us something of the head-dress of the time.

"In perfect view their hair with fillets tied."<sup>2</sup>  
--Aeneid

"His frizzled hair to coil,  
Hot with the vexing iron and smeared with fragrant oil."  
--Aeneid

"Her head with ringlets of her hair is crowned  
And in a golden caul the curls are bound."

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid, p. 74.



Roman

Fig. 7

A Roman fiancée, wearing a  
large white cloak and a red  
veil.



Roman

Fig. 8

Woman with gold net over  
hair, gold earrings.



GREEK, MINOAN AND CRETAN

FIGURE G

Cupbearer, from Knossos, Crete, 1500-1350 B. C.



Roman

Figure H

Head - Apollo type, marble VI  
century B. C.

## CHAPTER V

### BARBARIANS: FRANKS, LOMBARDS, GAULS, SAXONS, DANES, AND NORMANS

The kingdoms founded by the barbarians can not be given any exact dates, but history gives us facts to believe that these invasions began about 476 B. C. During this period many changes took place very slowly. The tribes called barbarians settled in southern Europe following the breaking up of the Roman Empire. This is called the beginning of the Middle Ages.

The Franks were one of the most important tribes, and they conquered vast territory along the lower Rhine from Cologne to the North Sea. Their first great king was Clovis, who led his people to defeat the Romans. Three great emperors of these people were Odoacer, Theodoric, and Justinian. Under these rulers the Gothic rule in Italy was finally destroyed.

The Lombards were the newcomers occupying the region north of the Po, and later that region was named "Lombardy."<sup>1</sup> This tribe tried to conquer all Italy, but was unable to do so. However, their kingdom lasted two hundred years.

Other tribes making invasions were the Saxons on the island of Britain, Danes in France, and later in England, which led to the Norman Conquest in England.

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<sup>1</sup> Breasted and Robinson, Outlines of European History, Ginn & Co., Boston, 1914, p. 325.



The laws of these people were tribal and were influenced by Roman Law. Medieval trials took place. They did not have regular trials but had to prove their side of the case by compurgation, wager of battle, or by a method known as ordeals. The last was very crude.

He might plunge his arm into hot water, or carry a bit of hot iron for some distance, and if at the end of three days he showed no ill effects, the case was decided in his favor. He might be ordered to walk over hot plowshares, and if he was not burned, it was assumed that God had intervened by a miracle to establish the right."<sup>2</sup>

The barbarian tribes of southern Europe were blessed by the good climate of that region, receiving the Mediterranean breeze. These tribes settled in many sections, from the north to the Black Sea. Particularly along the Mediterranean, Britain and the land known today as Spain, Italy, and France, were they found. Of course in these regions there were many important rivers: In Italy, the Po and the Tiber; in Gaul, the Rhine and the Loire; and in the Spanish area, the Ebro and the Somme. The Apennine and Vosges along with others formed the mountain ranges in the land where these tribes settled. Their chief crops were grains, grapes and olives. Therefore, these formed the basis of their occupations.

Although Clovis, the Frankish king, was a believer in a supreme God, many of these people worshipped other gods and goddesses.

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<sup>2</sup> Breasted and Robinson, Outlines of European History, Ginn & Co., Boston, 1914, p. 331.

They honored Mercury above all and built numerous statues of him. To their minds he was the inventor of all arts, the Traveler's Guide, and the one above all others who helped them earn money and trade happily."<sup>3</sup>

Apollo drove away illness, Minerva gave birth to industry and art, Jupiter received the kingdom of Heaven as his share, and Mars was the leader of wars.

Art, literature and science were destroyed during this period instead of progressing. These people did not have much taste for anything except fighting, eating and drinking. Therefore, the civilization goes back to about the same stage as it was before the conquest of the Romans.

With the many tribes in this Indo-European country there were many ideas of style. Some of the outstanding hair-dresses are described to us.

"The Gallic women in the time of Clovis wore an amusing type of triangular head-dress. They fastened their hair in the rear and let it float freely or brought it under a veil falling on their shoulders and covering the bosom."<sup>4</sup>

These women were proud of their long hair, and they often dyed it with paste made of beech-tree ashes and goat grease that gave it a fiery red color. Auburn and yellow were particularly admired by these women.

The unmarried women went bare-headed with the hair loose, while the married women gathered it up with the aid of combs and hairpins. Some tribes plaited the hair

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<sup>3</sup> De Giafferri, The History of The Feminine Costume of The World, Foreign Publication, New York City, Printed in France, 1927, p. 134.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, p. 142.

with ribbons or gold threads entwined. However, their beautiful hair must show, even if a veil were worn. The veil was often long and fell lower than the knees. These women belonged to the Merovingian period.

On documents we find crowns and diadems of gold, long and narrow veils, and "Mafortes" of transparent linen, with colored borders and embroideries and fringes at their extremities, square pieces of cloth similar to the ricinum of antiquity. Like the latter, it was rolled turban-fashioned around the head. Finally, there were bonnets or skull-caps of embroidered silk with a small front."<sup>5</sup>

This resembled the Roman miter, and was called "cufea", "couffee" and "escoffion".

A legend tells us the most precious altar gift of woman at this time was her "coiffe", head-dress. Legends tell us that women were forbidden to go to the communion table without their veils. They were condemned because they were not made in the image of God. This was a belief during the Carlovigian period.

Invasions affected the styles of head-dress. Some wore the "anadrne", the bandeau put in the rear, and others wore the diadems of goddesses and great ladies.<sup>6</sup>

The cloaks worn were often drawn over the head and fastened with a brooch or clasp. This was more often done by widows and aged ladies. They also wore veils called

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

"guimpes" that were adjusted under the other veils. In winter the hoods often covered the shoulders. In summer, flowers were often worn in the hair.

The men at this time wore the "busby", known to us as the head-dress worn later in Napoleon's day. They often wore fur caps with a tail-piece. These were made of false hair from the north.

Often the men wore beards, and ordinary people cut these to a point, while the nobles let the moustaches fall and wore, at times, tufts of hair on their chins.<sup>7</sup>

Gala occasions often caused the women to wear gold nets over powdered hair. The hair was powdered with white ashes. They also used cosmetics on these occasions.

From tombs we have found articles of head-gear. These were made of light weight iron covered with gilt and enamel. We presume these were made especially for sepulchers. Iron was used in order that the head-dress might last longer. Other styles of head-dress were made of lead, with gilded top and insides of red enamel.

The most common word for head-dress is "chapel" still used in the word "chapelier" meaning a hatter.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.



Barbarian

Fig. 9

Greco-Roman head-dress in  
old rose from which hangs  
a veil.



Barbarian

Fig. 10

Head-dress in time of  
Childebert or Coubert.

## CHAPTER VI

### CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, AND GOTHIC PERIOD

This was the Christian era and the church became the ruling power. The church of Rome was called the "Mother Church". This was the forerunner of the universal Catholic Church. Priests and popes were the leading rulers. This period is also noted for its art. The influence was Christian and Oriental. Byzantine designs in interesting colors were used in paintings, sculpturing, Mosaic designs and costumes.

The leading missionary was Paul of Tarsus. He was a Jewish tent maker and preached the gospel from Rome to Asia Minor. The letters he wrote and circulated about are preserved for us in the four gospels of the New Testament. Augustus was still emperor. He reigned until 68 A. D. This ended a reign of forty-four years. Marcus Aurelius was the next ruler, and he was the first to bring about necessary adjustments to maintain a government. He was considered the finest spirit of all Roman emperors, while his son, Commodus, was the most detested. During the next ninety years in history, there were eighty emperors. All were ignorant soldiers; therefore, the time was characterized by public disorder. In A. D. 284 to 305, Diocletian reigned and restored order, and

his word was the law, but gradually he lost power to the invaders of the land. Because of the invaders, the new Emperor Constantine forsook Rome, and established the seat of government in Byzantium. This led to the development of the church government, as Constantine was the first real Christian emperor.

The Christian Church came into power. Its officers, called "clergy", the members or "laity", ministers called "presbyters", "priests", "bishops", and "arch-bishops", were the important powers.

Gregory the Great, a statesman, missionary, and devoted monk lived at this period.

These people lived in southern European countries and Asia Minor; therefore, their occupations, crops and general conditions were the same as described in previous chapters. Their religious belief was shown through power of their Christian emperor. In artistic ability these people led the world, particularly after the barbarian invasions. Their works of gold, bronze, silver, wood carvings, and colored enamels are preserved as Byzantine workmanship in the museums today, and these date as far back as the twelfth century.

Most of the attention during this period was given to government, while styles and costumes followed in accordance. It is because of this that we do not know much about their head-dress.



The materials used for costumes were very rich. As they were brought from the east, they were of Oriental design. Oriental styles also were copied, and the most outstanding head-dress of this origin was the Oriental "turban". This was adopted about the fourth century, and was worn several centuries.

Ladies of noble birth still continued to wear their hair long, plaited, and often flowers and ribbons entwined.

In 350 A. D., the head-dress was a little larger but did not remain fashionable very long. Next the skull-cap with a roll surrounding it, became popular. Head-dresses of this type were worn by the group of ladies seen in the mosaic at St. Maria Mafforre at Rome, dated A. D. 362 to 366. This head-dress became so fashionable, during the sixth century it was recognized as part of the insignia of empresses and imperial ladies. The colors used then had a very significant meaning. Therefore, for imperial use, the roll was of black, purple, or red. The other ladies wore ones of lighter colors. Over the back part of this was often draped a veil. The veils were usually splendidly embroidered. This head-dress was worn until about the tenth century. Women of the middle class often wore a similar head-dress made of white linen. About the eighth century, the fashion of concealing the hair was started. These too were made of white linen. They were made in various styles known as "chaperon", "amusse", or

"cowrechef". This style was adopted by the women of the convents. They cut off their long hair and concealed the entire head with the white linen.

From the fifth to the ninth century, the men cut their hair to form a fringe over the forehead and long at the back. It was then arranged to radiate from the crown of the head. Constantine, the Christian emperor, started the fashion of wearing a beard.

The crowned turban-shaped hat, with upstanding brim, was worn by men until the end of the fifteenth century. This hat was pointed, having a tassel of silk hanging from the side. The brims were made of rich oriental materials or fur. These were of bright colors and used as a feature of the Byzantine Court.

The designs used were of conventional floral patterns. These were used on head-dresses, costumes, and hangings.

Some of the symbols and colors are preserved for us to use today. Lester gives the following:

Circle	symbolizes	Eternity
Square	symbolizes	City that was built of four-squares referring to Heaven
Lamb	symbolizes	Christ
Dove	symbolizes	Holy Spirit
Cross	symbolizes	Christianity

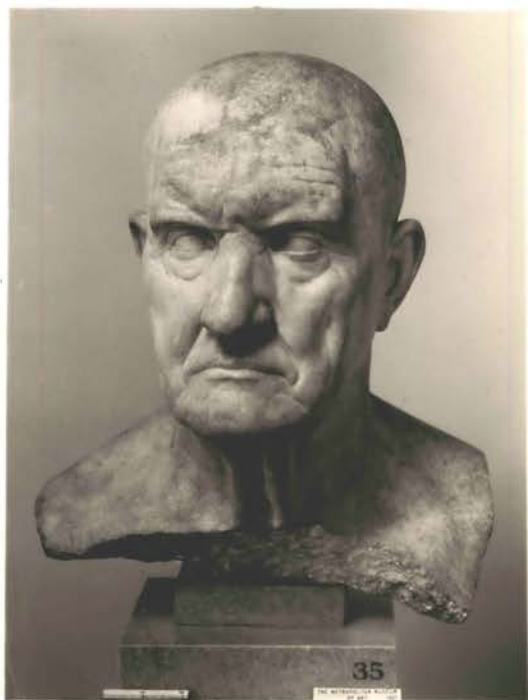
white	symbolizes	Purity, the love of God
Purple	symbolizes	Dignity
Green	symbolizes	Eternal youth
Gold	symbolizes	Virtue
Bright yellow	symbolizes	Fertility
Violet	symbolizes	Humility



Byzantine

Fig. 11

Small, close-fitting cap  
bordered with pearls and  
ornaments with a straight  
feather.



Roman

Figure I

Man, portrait head, marble, I  
century B. C.



Barbariens: Franks, Lombards,  
Gauls, Saxons, Danes, and  
Normans

Figure J

Cup with applied decoration, Merovingian.



Christians, Byzantine, Gothic

Figure K

Emperor Justinian and his court, in  
church of St. Vitale, Ravenna,  
Byzantine, VI Century.



Christians, Byzantine, Gothic

Figure 1

Empress Theodora and her court in church  
of St. Vitale, Ravenna, Byzantine, VI  
Century.



## CHAPTER VII

### CRUSADE PERIOD

The Crusade period was one of romance and adventurous expeditions to Syria and Palestine. These lasted for two hundred years, with great armies making their way into Western Asia.

If they escaped the countless dangers which beset them on their journey, they either settled in this distant land and devoted themselves to war or commerce, or returned home, bringing with them tales of great cities and new peoples, of skill, knowledge and luxury unknown in the West.<sup>1</sup>

The emperor at this time was Alexius, who reigned from 1081 to 1118, but Pope Urban II really had the power. He organized the first crusade at the council of Clermont in 1095. This crusade was under the command of Peter, the Hermit, who organized the armies along the Rhine River in France. Other leaders of such crusade armies were Count Raymond, Godfrey of Bouillon, and Baldwin of Bouillon. The last two were rulers of Jerusalem after they took Jerusalem with twenty thousand soldiers.

During the first crusade a monastic order was formed called the "Hospitalers", which later became a military band. The "Templars" was another order, but they were soon abolished because the Pope allowed them too many privileges which the other bands resented.

There were three other expeditions during the Crusade Period, although they took up most of the time, which proved

to be a very liberal education because the soldiers brought back new ideas, notions of comfort and luxuries.

The Crusades made expeditions from all parts of Western Europe to the Orient. Therefore, the climate and living situations were very much the same as described previously.

During the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the Medieval Church was at the height of its power. Everyone was required to belong and was baptized during infancy. The church was supported by the "tithe" or fees from taxes. Although this was a religious organization, it also performed the functions of a State. It was called a monarchy in its government. The pope was the Supreme Judge.

Because of the expeditions many towns had ceased to develop, but in the late thirteenth century new hopes were seen. Trade and industry began to flourish due to the increasing prosperity. The Italian cities established trade with the Orient, revived commerce, and encouraged a revolution in industry. Luxuries, such as rugs, stones, perfumes, drugs, and silk of the East were brought to the West. The lack of money made it difficult to trade at this period. However, they used a medium of exchange.

Gothic architecture was one of great importance, and the churches still remain to prove to us some of the great abilities of the people living in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. This architecture is sometimes called the "pointed" style because of its great height. This style

was used chiefly in church buildings.

With the great number of new developments brought about by these crusades, we find many changes made in costume and head-dress.

Materials used were rich and furs were plentiful. There were a great number of hair-dressers, dyers, furriers, and other trades people. They made luxurious wearing apparel for the women.

The twelfth century marks a very important stage in hair-dress. The hair was given more care, often plaited and arranged over the ears. Over this was worn a cap called a crispine, crespine, or crespinette. Jewels, gold threads, and bands of gold were worn by the wealthy women.

A specific head-dress known as the wimple was worn, and this head-dress encircled the face, neck, and head. These were usually made of white linen. Another style called the gorget was worn about 1100 to 1300. This head-dress was a piece of linen, also wrapped about the head and neck, half way framing the face.

About 1400, head-dress followed the designs constructed in the cathedrals. Tall conical caps, about a yard high were worn. These were called hennins. Often a veil was attached to the tall peak and fell over the shoulders. There were several styles of the hennin. Isabelle of Bavaria introduced one with two peaks or horns. The hennin was usually made of fine lawn, stiffly starched,

and wired to keep the horns in place.

Peacock feathers were often used for decorations, in addition to wreaths of the natural roses or flowers.

Dyed hair and wigs were worn when necessary to have an attractive head coiffeur.

We find in a document of 1326, Isabelle de France wore a head-dress sugar-loaf shape of prodigious height; to this was fastened a veil of finest gauze and concealed her hair. These were the popular head-dress from the reign of Charles V, until the time of Louis XII.

The men wore helmets during the Crusade expeditions and did not give much time to ordinary customs, such as dressing the head.

In Gothic cathedrals left standing today, we find many examples of their head-dress. In the cathedral at Rheims, we find comic designs carved in stone, showing many head-dresses.



Crusade

Fig. 12

Draped turban-like head-  
dress, two flaps which  
frame the face.



Crusade

Fig. 13

Clatilde, wife of Clovis (end of fifth century). Headband encrusted, with stone necklace around the neck and on the chest. This head-dress is accompanied with a long white veil.



THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM  
OF ART 1922

## Crusade

### Figure M

The Knight and the Lady, by  
Master, E. S. Engraving.



Crusade

Figure N

Capture of Jerusalem by Titus, showing  
costume and armor, Burgundian, 1460-1470.



## CHAPTER VIII

### ENGLAND AND FRANCE DURING THE SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES

Because of the division of religion into Catholic and Protestant beliefs and the struggle to gain German territory, England and France spent many years in great wars.

In England, Henry VIII reigned from 1509 to 1547, followed by his son Edward VI, Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, James I and II, William II, and George I, II, III and IV. In France, the following kings reigned during the next few centuries: Francis I, Henri II, Francis II, Charles IX, Henri III, Henri IV, Louis XIII, Louis XIV, Napoleon I, Louis XVIII, Louis Phillippe, and Napoleon III.

The life in England centered around the great and powerful king, Henry VIII. He was first married to Catherine of Aragon, but as she failed to bear him a son, he forced Parliament to dissolve the marriage as she had previously been his sister-in-law. He then married Anne Boleyn, but this marriage only lasted three years. The next day he married Jane Seymour, who was the mother of Edward VI. Jane only lived a short time. Other wives of Henry were: Anne of Cleves, Kathryn Howard, and Katharine Parr.

Edward VI reigned for only six years as he died at the age of sixteen. After his death, Mary, a half sister and daughter of Catherine, ruled. Queen Mary tried to

turn religion back to the Catholic belief, and she succeeded in bringing about peace between church and state. She was married to a Spanish prince, Philip II, son of Charles V, who tried to stamp out Protestant belief.

Next on the English throne was Queen Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn. She restored the Protestant services and established the church of England. So severe was the religious question that Phillip II plotted with Mary, Queen of Scots, to have Elizabeth assassinated, but Mary was found out and executed. Philip II still tried to gain the throne, but was defeated, and at his death, England was still Protestant. During the seventeenth century, James VI of Scotland known as James I of England, ascended the throne, followed by his son, Charles I, who was executed because he tried to over rule the House of Commons. Then Charles II was welcomed to the throne and after his death was succeeded by James II. James II tried to restore the Catholic belief, and to prevent this England asked William III, of Orange, an heir from the Netherlands, to come to the throne; he was asked in place of James III. In the last part of the seventeenth century, England claimed rule by divine right under the rule of a pope. English people were permitted to hold services undisturbed. Important kings ruling during the nineteenth century were George I, II, III and IV.

French history survived under the rule from Francis I in 1515, to Louis XIV, with many religious conflicts, but beginning with the reign of Louis XIV, much trust was put into his power. He was aided by able ministers. He spent a great amount of energy and money upon furnishings and decorations for his costly palace. He and his ministers believed in the promotion of art, science and literature. Louis XIV outlived his son and grandson, and therefore left the throne to Louis XVI, a great grandson. His wife was Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa. She was young and had great influence on government customs and costumes. It was after the execution of this king and daring queen, that France was proclaimed a republic and the First Republic and Directoire Periods followed. During the eighteenth century, Napoleon Bonaparte and wife, Josephine Beauharnais, reigned. Napoleon made himself master of France, and emperor of the French Kingdom early in the nineteenth century. Next the brother of Napoleon, Louis XVIII, reigned. Although he was not so strong a ruler, he was a very wise one. Therefore Charles X, next in line, was a well informed king. There was great political struggle during the reign of Louis Philippe, thus ending the line of kings. Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, was the first president of the Republic of France.

English head-dress naturally was influenced by the magnificent living of the king, Henry VIII and his wives.

The broad, velvet hat was found in two main styles: one in which the brim was turned up and pinched into four corners; the other, worn over a close cap, had a broad brim heavy with backward turning feathers. Men's hair was worn flowing to the shoulders until Francis I of France set the fashion for close-cropped hair."<sup>1</sup>

A Spanish hat was introduced into England by Queen Mary after her marriage to Philip II of Spain. One of the outstanding head-dresses of England is the one we often see on playing cards. This is a white hood covered with black velvet or other materials, which hung over the sides and the back of the head. The front part was stiffened and formed a pointed frame over the face, allowing a little hair to show. When Mary, Queen of Scots, was in rule, she changed the head-dress to a soft black velvet cap and wore it on the back of the head with a velvet strip hanging from the back. This cap was pointed over the forehead. A cap called the Mary Stuart was introduced by Queen Mary, and worn by all Elizabethan women. This was a shallow-brimmed hat. Because the queen had golden, auburn red hair, all the women had their hair dyed to match hers as nearly as possible. Hair was curled and piled high on the head and decorated with jewels. This head-dress was necessary as the women wore very large ruffs. In the time of Charles I, the men wore a stiff beaver hat with one

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<sup>1</sup> Evans, Mary, Costume Throughout the Ages, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, London, 1938, p. 132.

white plume standing saucily up the back of the tall crown topping the hair that fell half-way down the neck.<sup>2</sup> In the eighteenth century under the reign of Queen Anne, they wore powdered hair, the hair puffed at the sides, braided in the back, and tied with a black bow. At this time, the women wore the hair falling at the sides with a few curls over the forehead. They had the same type of hat as the men but they did not wear them very often as they disarranged their hair. To prevent this they wore lace over their heads, falling onto the shoulders. This head-dress was called "lappet". A popular hair-dress known as the "bag-wig" was worn during the reign of George I and II. The hair was parted, powdered, and puffed on the sides, with curls on the ends. A "Kevenhuller" hat was worn. This hat had a large brim and turned up on the left side with a rosette of ribbon. Other trimmings were used, such as lace, ribbons, and feathers. During the reign of George III in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth, they had a very extreme hair-dress: several curls above the ears with the rest of the hair arranged in a knot at the back. Over this they wore a "tricorn" hat. Next George IV reigned, and during this time they wore medium width brims and slanted-crowned hats. Hair was combed to the front. They also wore side whiskers. The women wore their hair

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid, p. 142.

very high. This head-dress made the women several feet higher. About 1780, this fad simplified, and they wore muslin caps and straw bonnets. The hair was frizzled and decorated with feathers and ribbons. They wore large brimmed hats covered with feathers, ribbons, and flowers.

In France, styles changed during the reign of each king or queen, from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.

Francis I was a very luxurious king. He spent 200,000 crowns on his court. There were many outstanding personalities among the ladies of his court. His favorite head covering was a velvet turban ornamented with a white feather. He also set a style by cutting his hair short. The ladies were very artistic and wore the cap designed by La belle Ferroniere. This was a small cap set far back on the head amidst the curls and fastened with ribbons in the back. They wore their hair concealed by lappets falling over the side of the face and a veil. The veil often was fastened back with precious gems. Catherine de Medici, wife of Henri II, introduced the ruff. Therefore, the head-dress must be small or at least high. She preferred a velvet hood, and these were worn by all the ladies of the court. They also wore hats with a white feather over the left ear. A bag called the "cole" was worn to keep the hair in place. Spanish influence was very great in France during the last part of the sixteenth century. Men wore hats with brims and high crowns, decorated with jewels and feathers. The ladies wore a "touret"

or velvet hood with ear pieces. During the reign of Henri IV and Louis XIII, the following head-dresses were popular: curled ringlets, hoods with veils, hats with high crowns, the Spanish head-dress, or wigs with long curls. At the time Louis XIV reigned, the favorite head-dress was that of Mme. de Montespan: a great number of curls, one falling on each cheek. Ribbons, diamonds and pearls were often entwined with the hair. During the reign of Louis XVI, the curled wigs were smaller and the hair tied in the back with a black velvet bow. Marie Antoinette influenced all the fashions. Head-dresses were enormous in height. Often doorways had to be enlarged to allow the ladies to move about. Wigs had to be constructed because it took time and skill to arrange such a head-dress. Plumes were used to the extreme. "Coiffure a la Belle Poule consisted of a ship in full sail, reposing on a sea of thick curls."<sup>3</sup> The next period of outstanding head-dress was the time of Napoleon I, in 1804. They tried to show their extreme wealth. Therefore, they wore wigs set with diamonds and gems. Dainty bonnets of taffeta or rich silks were worn. The hair was arranged in flat ringlets about the face. "Napoleon encouraged Josephine and her ladies in the matter of handsome and magnificent attire."<sup>4</sup> This hair-dress continued to last throughout the reigns of Louis XVIII

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<sup>3</sup> Challamel, A History of Fashion in France, London, 1882, p. 163.

<sup>4</sup> Evans, Mary, Costume Throughout the Ages, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, London, 1938, p. 93.

and Charles X, only less extravagance was practiced. A bonnet called "Pamela" was popular at the time of Louis Philippe. This had rounded brims framing the cheeks. Bonnets and hoods continued to be popular to the time of Napoleon III, grandson of Napoleon I. False curls and frizzed hair were worn during the third republic about 1870, and then again in 1875 to 1880, we find thousands of curls worn under the directoire bonnet.

< This period has had great influence on head-dress and many of the styles of curls, hoods and bonnets are still popular with us today. We still use feathers, plumes, ribbons and flowers for decorations. High-crowned hats with broad and rolled brims are very popular. Ringlets and curls are still worn, however, not to the extreme fashions. Hoods and bonnets preferred by Parisian women during the Directoire Period were very like those of modern times. >





France

Fig. 14

Louis IX hat (1226-1270).



France

Fig. 15

Duke's hat about 1360, pink and white, adorned with a gold ribbon, topped with a feather, possibly a pheasant's.



France

Fig. 16

Hennen with scalloped wings; it is surmounted with a curious crown inset with stones. Lower portion entirely beaded; very supple and pleated veil.



France

Fig. 17

Hennen embroidered with  
mofit and covered with  
light veil.



England, France, Sixteenth  
Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries

Figure P

Marble relief, portrait of  
Louis XIV of France.



England, France, Sixteenth  
Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries

Figure 0

Portrait of Cosimo de Medici,  
Grand Duke of Tiscony.



England

Fig. 20

Head-gear of a court lord  
of Henry III.



France

Fig. 19

The First Empire shows some exaggeration. Ribbons knotted under the chin.





France

Fig. 18

Louis XV coquettes super-elevated  
the complicated edifice of their  
wigs with little copelines over-  
loaded with flounces and feathers.

## CHAPTER X

### SUMMARY

⟨ All of the historic periods have exerted a definite influence on twentieth century head-dress. ⟩ Specific cases are shown in the following discussions.

⟨ The most modern American turban was perhaps a favorite head-dress of Cleopatra, back in the Egyptian period. ⟩ We find such proof given by early artists who reproduced the manners of dress in early Egyptian history. Another favorite head-dress of the Egyptian woman was one upon which was placed the favorite bird of that time, the vulture. Although American women do not copy this fad specifically, we do wear feathered birds upon our hats. ⟩

The Armenian priest of present time wears a cap described in costume history as the Parthian cap. During the French Revolution they wore the liberty cap, which resembled the early Phrygian bonnet. Co-eds, travelers, sports enthusiasts, women and children wear kerchiefs over their heads. These head-dresses may be specifically traced to the early days in Asia Minor, representing the Babylonians, Assyrian, Chaldean, and Persian people.

Do you consider nexts for the hair a modern style? Greek fashions tell us this was a popular fad in their day. <sup>to keep</sup> They wore their hair loose and falling upon the



American  
Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries

Figure R

The American School by M.  
Pratt, 1765, Meris Costume.



American, Seventeenth,  
Eighteenth, and Nineteenth Centuries

Figure Q

Mistress Anne Galloway by Gustave  
Hesselius about 1721.



Early American

Fig. 22

Head-dress with high crown,  
broad brim, and ostrich  
feather as the sole trim-  
ming.



Early American

Fig. 21

High calotte or crown hidden in front by several ostrich feathers held in a pattern position in front on the facing of the hat. The brims turned as facings are lowered on each side of the ears. The curled hair came down on a plaited collarlet called a ruff.

## CHAPTER III

### AMERICA: SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH, AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES

In 1607, the first colonies were settled in the United States, but soon there were many others. The colonists were from Spain, France and England. They brought their beliefs, fashions, and customs to America because they thought here they could live an independent life.

The first nine colonies were established by Englishmen in the New England States. After the execution of Charles I in England, the Dutch colonies in America increased very fast. One of the main reasons for this settlement was the strife for religious freedom. The Quaker colony settled in Pennsylvania, while others settled in Maryland and other nearby states. Soon laws, customs, education and religious organizations were under way. Although there were few wars, these people enjoyed their independence.

The chief occupations were farming, fishing, shipbuilding, fur trading, and cattle raising.<sup>1</sup> There were a few manufactories, but the people supplied many of their own wants.

The people settling in the South, seemed to be quite different from the Northern colonists. Although farming

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<sup>1</sup> Elson, Henry William, History of the United States, The Macmillan Co., New York, p. 201.

was their chief interest, they developed a great class distinction. There developed a great barrier between the upper class and the lower class, which was composed of servants and slaves.

In the northern colonies, the Church of England was recognized by law as the State Church. In Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, all religions were free.

Educational ideas were promoted and in the early seventeenth century, the first colleges were established in America.

Courts and laws were gradually developed, to maintain desirable colonies. The people began to feel "they could govern themselves better than they could be governed by a power beyond the sea."<sup>2</sup> After the great Revolutionary War, the states gained their independence July 4, 1776. George Washington was in command of the victorious army. King George of England declared the colonists in a state of rebellion and no longer under his protection.

In February, 1789, George Washington, the first president of the United States, was elected, and the first Congress of history outlined the Constitution of the United States. Other presidents of our country up to the twentieth century were: Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hays, Garfield,

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid, p. 221.



Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and Cleveland, with President McKinley taking office November, 1900.

During this time, many important historical events took place: addition of states to the Union, the War of 1812, and many inventions.

The North American continent had so many possibilities for development. It was bounded by two oceans, possessor of the Great Lakes, the Niagara, and Mississippi Rivers, the Rocky Mountains, the Grand Canyons of Colorado and Yellowstone, and unnumbered natural resources.

Along with the development of government, education, religion and culture, we find many changes in head-dress.

< The head-dress in America during the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries was influenced by the many early settlers in North America. Although some of the costumes were similar in France and England, many of the colonists were very individual.>


The Cavaliers from England coming to America after the execution of Charles I, about 1649, brought very luxurious costumes. < The women wore caps or hoods of black silk. The men's hair was cut short until about 1660, then powdered wigs were worn. The Puritan men wore "tall-crowned hats of black felt, with a small silver buckle fastening the narrow ribbon at the base."<sup>3</sup> The Quaker men parted

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<sup>3</sup> Evans, Mary, *Costume Throughout the Ages*, J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, London, 1938, p. 172.

their powdered hair in the middle, allowing the locks to fall upon the shoulders. The women continued to wear the black silk hood. This was often lined with colors and worn over a ruffled cap. Often in cold weather heavier materials or furs were used on the hoods. During the first half of the eighteenth century, hair-dress was simple, but later it was arranged high over a framework called the "Macaroni" roll, and was heavily powdered. A hood called the "calash" was worn to protect this enormous head-dress. The men wore a tall beaver hat. This was as popular for them as the hood was for the ladies. Another head covering popular for women was the "bashful bonnet", a novel head covering of the Duchess of Bradford. It was made of whale-bone, and arranged to cover the enormous hair-dresses. It was usually covered with colored or white silk. A cap worn by Martha Washington is said to be of French origin. It was a very dainty cap made of fine lace and gauze and worn for a half century. The Directoire turban was a very popular hat about the time Benjamin Franklin lived. In the early nineteenth century the poke-bonnet made its appearance. They were made from straw, willow and chip, and tied on with silk veils or handkerchiefs. The hair was arranged in a coil low on the back of the neck with a few curls on the forehead. Flowers were worn in the hair. Scarfs worn over the head in gypsy fashion were popular, while some wore bonnets of

straw and flat straw hats. Hats and bonnets were large enough for shading the face. About 1860, many curls were worn, held in place by silk nets. Just a little later, the hair was arranged with a side curl. Bonnets still are the most popular head covering. These varied in styles and shapes. They were often straw, kid, silk, velvet, or leather, trimmed with ruffles of lace and ribbons often under the brim. In winter, they were made from velvet, beaver, and fur. The popular hat was similar to the gentleman's hat. It was round and adorned with flowers, ribbons, feathers and lace. This hat arranged over the puffed hair caused the women to lean forward when walking to keep their equilibrium. This was called the "Grecian head". In the gay nineties the bonnets were heavily loaded with flowers: poppies, tulips, magnolias, roses and bachelor's buttons. During the last three years of the nineteenth century, the hair-dress was more elaborate; curls were pulled high following Victorian styles. The hair was arranged over large cushions. This head-dress was called "a la Pompadour", because this type was worn by Mme. Pompadour of France during the eighteenth century.

We find these head-dresses duplicated many times throughout twentieth century history. 

shoulders and then covered with a net, which they called a caul. The modern fish nets worn on the American heads are worn for evening, sports or afternoon affairs. These are made from wool, silk, and cotton fibers. Some of these nets are draped about the head, while others are woven into caps, hoods or helmets.

< The bridal veil may find its origin from the Roman period. However, the bride of that time wore this veil continuously. Veils then were often colored to indicate rank. > The bride's veil was usually of flame or deep orange. Other modern veiled head-dresses were once called ricinums by the Greek and Roman women. These women also wore for protection of their hair, the hooded garment called the cacullus. Twentieth century women find this garment very practical. It is now used on evening cloaks, rain coats and capes, and many sport garments. Today, stylists have enlarged upon the idea and often make the hoods detachable by buttons, snaps, and zippers.

< Combs and hairpins were used by the women of the barbarian period about 400 B. C., and again today seem very fashionable. >

We often see a sign saying "chapelier" meaning hatter. This word originated also in the barbarian period.

The Christian era dates for us the first extensive use of Oriental materials. These materials may be found today in many modern hats which are copies of the Oriental turbans. The Catholic nuns today wear the whitehead

covering known to the Christian Era as the chaperon. This head-dress conceals the entire head. The men in this era wore a crowned turban-shaped hat, pointed, and had a silk tassel on the side. Although the men of the twentieth century do not copy this fad, women often wear tassels on their head-dresses.

The helmets worn by the crusaders in the eleventh and twelfth century have been copied and reproduced in many present-day sports caps. The hennins worn by the women in this period were draped with long veils falling onto the shoulders. Often modern designers fasten the veils to the tops of hats and arrange them very much as the ones on the hennins.

During the time of Mary I's reign in England, she introduced the Mary Stuart cap. This was a soft velvet cap worn on the back of the head and pointed over the forehead. This cap has been copied and worn for evening affairs with modern dress. Also glittering stones were worn in the hair for ornament, then and now. The same type of white plume worn on the hat by Charles I, is sometimes worn today.

In France, a favorite, Queen Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis XVI, set the style for the very extreme head-dress, but twentieth century women have worn very ridiculous head-gear with poultry and vegetables displayed.

Other exaggerated ornaments are often used. Early twentieth century women wore "large hats and most generous arrangement of hair was indulged in. Crowns were high. This tendency toward height gave the final touch to the costume inclining towards the Empire or Directoire Periods. The long curve from the tip of the hat to the lower-most edge of flowing skirt, produced that pleasant and picturesque effect which made the tout ensemble."<sup>1</sup> Our decorations of flowers, feathers, ribbons, and laces, for hats date back to the time of the French Louis. The many curls, hoods and bonnets of that time are often copied today.

Fur hoods or hats worn by the early American colonists are similar to modern hats made by twentieth century furriers. These colonists also give us straw and cloth bonnets trimmed with ruffles and lace, which are very popular for the children today.

< Other extreme and varieties of modern head-dress have many origins. Each year we have a different inspiration for head-dresses. In 1932, the Olympic Games in California had extreme effect, in design and colors of red, white and blue. > The Coronation in 1938 was most important, with crowns, gems and jeweled effects used. Royal golds and purples were the most important colors. The modern movie actresses during the twentieth century

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<sup>1</sup> Lester, Katherine Morris, Historic Costume, The Manual Arts Press, Peoria, Illinois, 1933, p. 218.

have set many of the ideas for fashion. Present inspirations come from the New York World's Fair in New York City, and the San Francisco World's Fair, in San Francisco, California.

Today in Hollywood, Adrian, Dolly Tree, Travis Banton, Howard Greer, Orry Kelly, and other designers use every possible aid given by history to make the head-dresses of the modern screen authentic. Suzanne Talbot, Agnès, John Frederics, Lilly Daché are a few of the modern hat designers using all the modern and historical trends to develop what we call the head-dresses of highest fashion, styles of the twentieth century.



Green straw and blue grosgrain  
for a large hat. Lilly Daché;  
Ransohoffs, San Francisco



Modern Head-dress  
influenced by 1649-1660 styles.

Figure 24

Twentieth Century Head-dress,  
Vogue, July 15, 1939.





Straight pink flower clusters  
pile high on the crown  
of this burnt straw hat. John-Frederics



Modern Head-dress  
influenced by 1897 styles.

Figure 23

Twentieth Century Head-dress,  
Vogue, July 15, 1939.

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TYPIST

T. Anne Cochran

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