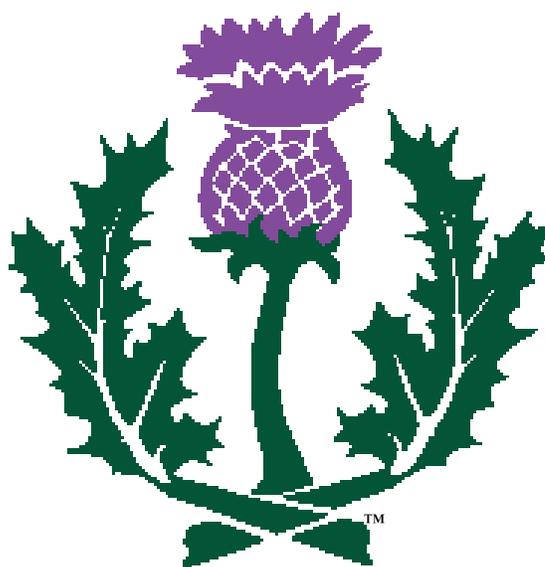
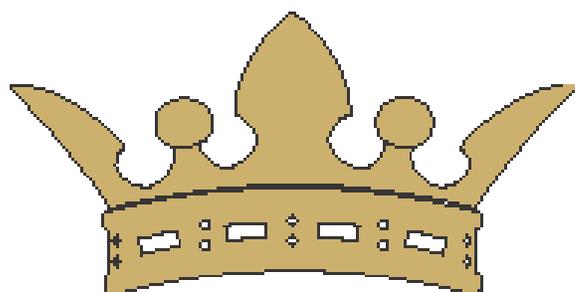


St. Andrew's Noble Order of Royal Scots



Costume Guidelines

Introduction

St. Andrews Noble Order of Royal Scots is a re-enactment guild, portraying the Court of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1562. We strive to be historically correct in our garb, language, ceremonies, etc, but do take theatrical license as appropriate. For example, we wear clan tartans because the public expects it and identifies us as Scots with the tartans. Clan tartans did not exist for about another 200 years, but we wear them for theatrical presentation. If you take theatrical license with your garb, be prepared to explain yourself to patrons as we aim to educate while we entertain.

I will take this opportunity to thank the Heads of Household and Guild Costume Consultants for drafting these guidelines for each of their households and for the guild. Thank you Sir Duncan Somerville, Lord James Stewart, Lady Mary Fleming, Chieftain S`ara MacBride, as well as Her Majesty, Don Jeronimo Tejelo y Betancur and Doña Isabeau Adrienne de Tejelo.

We spend more time getting ready for faire than actually at faire, and part of the fun is researching and re-creating garb and life during Her Majesty's time. My intention is that you will use these guidelines to indeed guide you in your garb choices, and that the guidelines will inspire conversation and research with your Head of Household and your fellow guild mates. Do some research and discuss your garb choices and ideas with your Head of Household and Guild Costume Consultants before making purchases and spending money on items that may wind up being unsuitable. Be aware these guidelines are not all inclusive; I don't know if it's possible or reasonable to write something that is "all inclusive", so start here, ask questions, research and "Forth On"!

I Remain In Her Majesty's Service

*Sir James Hepburn
4th Earl of Bothwell*

Guild Master

*Note: **Most** photos are by Mistress Cailin rua Kelly Seaton, other photographers are noted when known or recalled.*



General Costuming Comments

A note about **eye glasses** – They are expensive. As you spend more time in the world of re-enactment, please strive to have some sort of period looking glasses. What are period eyeglasses? Good question. Round, wire frame, or frameless are preferable. Bedazzled plastic frames are not. Then there are sunglasses...if you absolutely **MUST** wear sunglasses for health reasons, please invest in some round ala Yoko Ono (or should I say Elton John or Harry Potter) type. No giant, modern looking sunglasses that make you look like a tourist.



Frameless/rimless glasses



Round wire frames

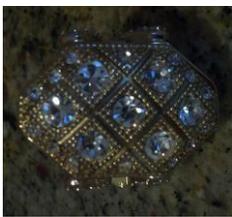


Round Sunglasses

A note about **time pieces** – They did indeed exist in 1562, however wristwatches did not. Wearing a wrist watch is glaringly inappropriate. You may think your shirt or chemise covers it, however sooner or later you will uncover it to look at it, of course a patron will see you and the spell will be broken for them. There are various ways to camouflage a watch, there a button/jewelry watches, such as “ClipClocks”, and rings that flip open to a watch. Pendant watches are period for both men and women.



One style of “Clip Clock” <http://www.clipclocks.com/>



One style of ring watch



One style of pendant watch

Nobles

Lord James Stewart

Noble Men

As Courtiers and Ambassadors, we are assumed to be men of substance and wealth. We should dress in a manner appropriate to our lofty station.

Male Courtier garb should consist of an appropriate hat, a shirt (preferably white), a doublet with sleeves, slops or britches with hose, and appropriate footwear. Although not historically accurate, a Great Kilt is also acceptable.

It is strongly advised that you use natural fibers that breathe. We are not in Scotland, we are in California where faires are often warm to hot, and your comfort and health dictates the need for natural fabrics.

Hat—Men's heads should be covered, except when reverencing the Queen. The traditional headwear of St. Andrews has been the wool "Tam." Hats like this were worn in Mary's time, however they were not referred to as Tams. Tam is short for Tam-o-Shanter, a cap of later vintage usually made from tartan and with a fuzzy ball on top. What we have been wearing is basically a beret, sometimes referred to as a Border Bonnet. Other acceptable types of hats include flat caps, tall hats, and cavalier hats.

Shirt—Shirts were generally light in color, white or off white. Black shirts are also allowed. Shirts were generally fastened at the collar and cuff with ties, instead of buttons. If you are wearing your doublet all of the time (and you will be wearing your doublet all the time) those fasteners will not show, so buttons on shirts will be OK. Also, adornment of the collar and cuffs with lace, embroidery and or pleats is recommended. Wearing a ruff around the neck is also encouraged, but not required.

Doublet—All male courtiers will wear a doublet and sleeves unless health issues have forced them to dress down. A doublet is a well-tailored jacket, made of silk, velvet, brocade, or some other fine fabric. Doublets had various fasteners, to include ornate buttons. It can be elegantly austere in color and decoration, or it can be bright and beaded and embroidered. As a rule, Protestants tended to dress more conservatively than Catholics, but there were always exceptions to that rule. The choice is up to you.

Kilts—St. Andrews has traditionally encouraged the wearing of the kilt among the Scottish nobility. The kilt is seen today as a symbol of pride in one's Scottish Heritage. It wasn't in Mary's time. Kilts were not worn by nobility at this time in history. In fact, there is some doubt as to whether kilts were even worn by highlanders at this time. The first mention of the belted plaid in print does not appear until 1580, 18 years after the time we are playing. If you are proud of wearing the kilt, you may continue to do so, but be aware that it is not accurate for the period and be prepared to tell patrons this if they ask. Let's talk about kilt length. The kilt should be at mid knee or longer. Not only do mini-kilts look odd, but beware when you sit. Let's talk about sitting and bending over. If you are going to wear a kilt, learn how to sit and how to bend over without exposing yourself (or without teasing). You may need to take lessons from a member of the gentler sex. **Undergarments** – Highly suggested, both for your comfort or should your kilt fly up for some reason.

Slops or breeches—Slops (sometimes called Pumpkin Pants) are best. There are also commercially made britches/breeches for those that want to ditch their kilts and start being historically accurate without too much effort or expense.



Footwear—Tall riding boots or kung fu shoes, or something similar. Avoid the black suede moccasins if possible. If you do wear knee high moccasins, remove the fringe (it actually comes off rather easily).

Stockings – For men wearing Slops or Britches, naked legs aren't period. Stocking/socks should be knee high. Tights are also acceptable. Essentially, no skin should show, your legs should be covered by a combination of footwear, stockings, and slops/britches.

***Ambassadors** – There are some standards, no matter your nationality such as some sort of hat. Your garb will depend on what country you hail from. Do some research and discuss your garb choices and ideas with your Head of Household and our Guild Costume Consultants before making purchases and spending money on items that may wind up being unsuitable.



Doublet, breeches & Tall Hat



Doublets, ruff, cape, Tall Hats



Doublets, slops & tall hats (left), & Great Kilt & tam (right)



Tall hat, doublet with slashed sleeves

Resources:

Elizabethan Costuming for the Years 1550-1580 by Janet Winter and Carolyn Savoy

Patterns of Fashion: The Cut and Construction of clothes for Men and Women C. 1560-1620 by Janet Arnold

<http://www.elizabethancostume.net/jewelry/>

JEWELRY FOR NOBLE LADIES AND MEN:

Nose jewels, stud and ear cuffs are out of period; tiny hoops with or without pendants are the period style. Insect pins should not be over ¾", they should be enameled in jewel colors. Enameled jewelry was very popular in the period. Be very careful with Heraldic jewelry. It must be your arms you are entitled to wear.

The most popular jewels of the period were pearls, rubies, diamonds and emeralds, then opals, agates, mother of pearl, garnets, sapphire and crystals. Other stones should be used sparingly. Amethyst may be worn occasionally in jewelry, but should not be worn on clothing. Gems should be a cabochon or table cut; no rose or marquis cuts or iridescent rhinestones, and no cocktail jewelry. Gold chains plain or fancy were worn by both sexes, chains should have some substance to them. Jeweled collars (called carcanets) fit at or fairly near the base of the neck and are worn over the bodice or partlet for women, and doublet for men. They often match hatbands or girdles. Large gold and with enamel brooches and pendants are good (watch the styles and check the portraits again). Brooches can be worn on a sleeve or hat, or on the centerline of the body but were seldom worn in the upper side chest area (where a modern brooch is worn) unless they are supporting a draped necklace/necklace. Pendants can often be worn as brooches but please not too many brooches at one time. Miniature portraits are a great accessory.

Rings were fairly small and simple. Generally no more than two per hand and certainly not more than three. Rings were not commonly worn on the middle finger.

Tiny hoop earrings are the most period, with a pendant pear shaped or baroque pearls or other small pendants. Avoid anything that will catch on your garb. Men may wear an earring in one ear, wearing earrings in both ears is not period for men.

WOMEN: *Ropes of pearls are great for women. Necklaces of mixed pearls, fancy gold beads, and semi precious stones are good (amber, agate, lapis, etc.) Women seldom wore many necklaces, though one long, one looped around several times is ok. Women may wear a carcanet by itself or with another longer necklace; alternately a long necklace may be worn over the bodice and a short one under the partlet. Bracelets of pearls or semi-precious single or multi-stranded are good for women. Women should wear girdles of metalwork, pearls and semi-precious beads and/or jewels. They may have a long pendant end in front, but if you dance this may not be advisable. Twirling about while dancing may send the pendant flying into your partner and possibly damage the pendant or your partner's garb.*



Cabochon cut gem



Table cut gem





Earrings



Carcanet (jeweled collar)



Girdle-around the waist & can hang down the front about 2 ft



Noble Women

As courtiers and ambassadors, you are assumed to be women of substance and wealth. You should dress in a manner appropriate to your lofty station.

Female Courtier garb should consist of an appropriate hat, a chemise, a petticoat, a farthingale, a bum-roll, a corset, an underskirt, and overskirt, a bodice and detachable sleeves. Some women wore Spanish Surcoats when they were ill, pregnant or when they just wanted to be a little less uncomfortable.

It is strongly advised that you use natural fibers that breathe. We are not in Scotland, we are in California where faires are often warm to hot, and your comfort and health dictates the need for natural fabrics.

Hats—*Women's heads should be covered at all times. Popular hats of the time included the French Hood, the Attifet, the tall crowned hat, the pill box, the riding hat, and the Italian Bonnet. The constant wearing of hats is one of the most important difference between the late twentieth/early 21st century and most past ages. It is difficult to overstress the importance of head ware in completing a period look.*

This is a narrow brimmed period. No brims over 2” wide. Wider brims give a very cavalier look. Please note that the brims of flats caps should be stiffened, so that they do not ripple or sag. Feathers not over 9” Ladies hats or flat caps for both sexes do not generally sit far down on the head but rather sit on the hair.

Hair- *If you are of marrying age (14 years or older) your hair needs to be up and covered with a hat. Any artificial coloring must look natural. Please avoid getting modern looking haircut or hair coloring just before or during faire. If you have a very short or modern hair cut, you must hide it. The hair should be up and mostly hidden at all times with no bangs on your forehead. A caul is worn with most styles of hat; if a caul is not worn, the hair must be dressed very elaborately. Please understand that to the patron’s eye, a lady becomes “out of costume” the minute she takes her hair down. Look at period portraits for styles.*

Fingernails- *Manicures certainly existed in the 16th century, but not the modern manicures we know. Your fingernails should be natural appearing in both color and shape. If you’ve spent good money on a modern manicure be prepared to conceal your hands with gloves.*

Gloves- *can be simple or very elaborate, depending on your station. Leather is always the first choice, but because of expense and heat many ladies can't wear them. Fabric gloves were worn 1500 on. Gloves hide modern manicures and certainly make your ensemble look complete.*

Chemise—*Chemises were generally light in color, and usually made of fine fabrics. Generally they were fastened at the collar and cuff by ties instead of buttons. Married ladies kept the top of their chemises closed, whereas single women tended to keep them open. A little cleavage is a good thing, but let’s not go overboard with it. Remember, you are either a Catholic or a Protestant, and a proper, conservative Lady. Chemises were often adorned with lace, embroidery and pleats. Black work on the collar and cuff is period. Wearing a ruff around the neck is encouraged, but not required. If you choose to wear a ruff, there should be no “floating ruffs”, ruffs are to be worn only if your chemise is closed at the neck/collar. Please remember that a chemise is essentially underwear and it’s exposure should be limited as much as possible to cuffs, collar, and limited sleeve exposure. Of course health and heat issues may arise at faire that require more “exposure”.*

Bodice—*All female courtiers should wear a bodice, unless they are wearing Spanish Surcoats. A bodice is a form fitting vest, often but not always laced up the back. It is usually made of a fabric such as silk, velvet, brocade, or some other fine fabric. Detachable sleeves were usually tied into the bodice at the shoulders. A bodice and sleeves can be elegantly austere in color or decoration, or bright and beaded and embroidered. As a rule, Protestants tended to dress more conservatively than Catholics, but there were always exceptions to that rule. The choice is up to you.*

Skirts—*The over skirt sometimes, but not always, matches the bodice in fabric and the amount of ornamentation. The underskirt is usually of a contrasting color and pattern, and the overskirt is often left open to show off the underskirt. Your skirts should be no shorter than 1 inch from the ground. Your shoes and God forbid your ankles should not show. This means you will need to learn to walk and dance in these skirts without lifting them up. You should not be walking around faire holding up your skirts.*

Underpinnings – *Wear them. Bloomers are a must, not only for your comfort but in case you should take a tumble and your skirts go flying. Stockings* – *Naked legs aren’t period. Stocking/socks should be knee high. Tights are also acceptable. Corsets are to be worn to create the proper form and shape of the 16th century Lady’s torso. Some Ladies build their corsets into their bodices to avoid wearing an additional layer. Whatever the method is fine, as long as your “shape” is appropriate. Ladies who wear surcoats can get away without wearing a corset based on the loose nature of a surcoat providing they are not buxom.*

Hoops/farthingales *should be worn by all noble women, and actually will help keep you cool by keeping fabric*

away from your legs. Hoop circumference should be no greater than 120 inches. The shorter a Lady is, the smaller the circumference of her hoop should be.

Footwear—Not as crucial with women as with men, because the big skirts tend to hide the feet pretty well. Of course, stay away from jarringly nonperiod footwear like tennis shoes and combat boots. Your footwear may show during dancing, etc so please strive to have period type footwear, providing you with the support and comfort you will need to be on your feet all day.

***Ambassadors** – There are some standards, no matter your nationality such as some sort of hat. Your garb will depend on what country you hail from. Do some research and discuss your garb choices and ideas with your Head of Household before making purchases and spending money on items that may wind up being unsuitable.

Resources:

Elizabethan Costuming for the Years 1550-1580 by Janet Winter and Carolyn Savoy

Patterns of Fashion: The Cut and Construction of clothes for Men and Women C. 1560-1620 by Janet Arnold

<http://www.fashionintime.org/history-gloves-significance/>

<http://www.elizabethancostume.net/jewelry/>

Photos of Noble Ladies and Ladies-in-Waiting



Gown with Over Sleeves, Great Sleeves
& Italian Bonnet (sans ruff)



Surcoat & pillbox hat (left)
Gown w/ Over Sleeves, Great Sleeves,
ruff & Italian Bonnet (right)



Surcoat

Created by Lynn McMasters, modified from a Janet Arnold pattern
<http://lynnmcmasters.com/surcoat.html>



Gown w/ Over Sleeves matching
the Underskirt, Girdle, Italian Bonnet



Gown with sleeves removed
Blackwork on collar and cuff of chemise,
Girdle, Italian Bonnet





Close Up



Tall hat, Italian bonnet, French hood – all with caulz

Ladies in Waiting

Lady Mary Fleming

Gowns consist of bodices laced up the sides or back. If the closures are in the front they are not laced, especially cross laced. Sleeves should be detachable do to the fact that we are often performing in warm weather. Typically there are two sets of sleeves, an over sleeve and a great sleeve. Underskirts and overskirts should be separate pieces. Surcoats should be separate from underskirts. As ladies-in-waiting, especially the four Mary's our gowns should be just a regal and fancy as HRM but not to upstage her. Trims need to be historically accurate or very close. Colors need to be accurate as well. (see reference 3). Gowns were jeweled to show station, I would like your gowns to shine more than the other nobles. (see reference 1)

Bodices need to come below the waist of the skirt, no chemises showing. If your bodice does not close at the lacings, you must have modesty panels, again no chemise showing. Skirt hems need to brush the ground and overskirt needs to cover underskirt hem. (see reference 1) Skirts can be attached to the bodice. We have found that this was the norm during the Renaissance. Attaching your overskirt to your bodice to make a gown will keep your skirt from slipping at the waist and your bodice from wiggling upwards.

Chemises are to be white and either high necked, or square necked. A partlet can be worn. Chemises are also to be long sleeved. Hoops or farthingales must always be worn. The boning on your hoops should not be visible through your underskirt. You need to either add ruffles to your hoops where the bones are or wear a petticoat. Bum rolls and corsets are also worn.

Bloomers of some sort are mandatory. (see reference 1)

Fabric should be as close to period as possible, (see fabric reference). Remember your own comfort when choosing your fabric. It may look period but may be very hot, ex: upholstery fabric and polyester blends. Even though they are more expensive I strongly recommend getting away from synthetic fabrics, they don't breathe at all. If you invest in good fabric a gown will last. Lace as we know today is not period. Spanish lace was very expensive if you had lace it was hand crochet trim, not vast quantities. Sequins' that are accurate are made of metal, therefore should be nowhere on your person. Bridal Satin that we know today is not period, silk satin is.



Patterns in fabric are to be embroidered, hand painted fabric was very expensive and there was no silk screening. Paisley design is not period; this design reached the UK about 100 years after us. (see reference 2)

Hair must be up at all times while on stage. No bangs. I don't want to see modern haircuts showing. Cauls are typically worn with hats. Hats are to be worn at all times. Veils cannot be longer than 21 inches long, or longer than the Queens. Flat caps were worn by London citizens or apprentices, they are not appropriate for LIW's. French hoods, riding hats, pill boxes, atiffets, and Italian bonnets are some acceptable hats. (see reference 1)

Gloves and furs must be as close to period as possible.

Jewelry – Pearls were big at this time. Necklaces, pierced earrings, rings, girdle belts, bodice jewelry, brooches. The Four Mary's would have worn rosaries. (see reference 4)

Shoes – Please remember that we are on our feet a lot, walking on uneven ground with tent stakes scattered about. Sensible, flat, closed toed shoes should be worn at all times Tennis shoes are not period, therefore not acceptable.

Make-up – We are photographed a lot, so you may want to apply any make up darker than normal. Black eyeliner was worn and lipstick was available in shades of red. Rouge was worn on the cheeks and Noble women kept their faces pale. Make-up setting spray is very handy for keeping make up set all day. Urban Decay All Nighter Spray works well. Avon also sells a setting spray that works and is much cheaper. No eye shadow that is obviously modern, i.e, peacock blue or magenta and no colored eye liner. Nails are to be natural colored or bare. French manicures are acceptable in pink and white, no colored or glitter powders.

On a final note, Ladies-in-Waiting and the Queen are always center stage. We are the flag ship of this Guild, if anyone needs to be clothed properly, it is us. We must adhere to the guidelines and lead by example.

If you have any questions about your costume, please come to me before you purchase anything. If I don't know the answer, I will find out.

REFERENCES

1 - Clothing and Undergarments:

The Tudor Tailor by Janet Arnold

Tudor Costume and Fashion by Herbert Arnold

2 - Fabric Websites:

<http://www.elizabethancostume.net/periodfab.html>

<http://realmofvenus.renaissanceitaly.net/library/fabrictypes.html>

3 - Color Websites:

<http://historicalnovelists.tripod.com/rencolor.htm>

<http://renaissanceclothing.blogspot.com/2009/06/renaissance-clothing-colors-part-1.html>

4 - Jewelry:

Tudor Costume and Fashion by Herbert Arnold

<http://www.elizabethancostume.net/jewelry/index.html>

5 - General:

<http://www.costumes.org/history/100pages/16thlinks.htm>

<http://www.lepg.org/women.htm>



Highland Household

Chieftain S`ara MacBride

Fabric colors: Most Highlander/Irish people wore earth-tone colored clothing. Choose colors that are somewhat ‘muddy’. The lifestyle of the Highlanders/Irish made these colors practical. The Highlanders were also partial to blue.

Fabric choice: Linen (some blends are ok) and cotton are your best choices for making your costume. These fibers breathe which is important in warm/hot weather. Brushed twill or similar fabric is a good choice for jerkins or doublets. Polyester is not appropriate nor is it period. Men may wear leather jerkins or doublets, although for your comfort and health during hot faires it may not be advisable. Women did not wear leather, it is not period.

Accessories/jewelry: These are at your discretion and what you like to some degree. Your character is Christian (whether Protestant or Catholic), therefore glaringly obvious Pagan jewelry is not appropriate. Most Highlanders/Irish wear a belt. Be conservative with jewelry and items hanging off your belt. If in doubt ask your Head of Household or Guild Costume Consultant. Tails - they are not period and should not be worn. Smaller period type weapons (knives, daggers) may be worn on your person. Working in the Tavern (and we all work in the Tavern) does not lend itself to large swords, which bang into things and people. If you have large weapons for battle/duels you may store them in the weapons rack at either the Tavern or the Royal Guard yard.

Long Hair on Men – The Ladies love it, however when fighting in a battle, brawl or duel long hair needs to be tied back so as not to get in your face and create a safety hazard.

Highlander Men

Trews or a warrior (filet) kilt - Trews are a type of trousers, most Highland men wear a warrior kilt (a long piece of fabric that is folded in pleats and then belted). Let’s talk about kilt length. The kilt should be at mid knee or longer. Not only do mini-kilts look odd, but beware when you sit. Let’s talk about sitting and bending over. If you are going to wear a kilt, learn how to sit and how to bend over without exposing yourself (or without teasing). You may need to take lessons from a member of the gentler sex.

Undergarments – Highly suggested, both for your comfort or should your kilt fly up for some reason such as in battle, etc. More than once while feigning grief, our Highland women have had to run out on a battlefield and use their skirts to shield the public’s eyes from such a sight.

Shirt - Oversized peasant style shirt, off white/natural or earth tones

Jerkin or plain doublet – All Highland men need to wear a doublet or jerkin. Wearing your shirt only is not appropriate.

Headcovering – Please procure a Border Bonnet (Tam)

Cloak - Recommended for your comfort.

Footwear - Some sort of footwear is required by the Guild and by Faire Boards for safety reasons. Avoid shoes or boots with metal embellishments, zippers or buckles if at all possible. If you wear knee high moccasins, please remove the fringe. It comes off rather easily. You are a Highlander, not an Indian nor a New World



Mountain Man. Make sure your shoes/boots provide you with the support and comfort you will need to be on your feet all day.



Highlander Jerkin, trews & tam



Highlander jerkin, kilt & tam

Irish Men

Leine - Saffron color or unbleached muslin. No trews are needed. Let's talk about leine length. The leine should be at mid knee or longer. Not only do mini-leines look odd, but beware when you sit. Let's talk about sitting and bending over. If you are going to wear a liene, learn how to sit and how to bend over without exposing yourself (or without teasing). You may need to take lessons from a member of the gentler sex.

Undergarments – Highly suggested, both for your comfort or should your leine fly up for some reason. More than once while feigning grief, our Highland women have had to run out on a battlefield and use their skirts to shield the public's eyes from such a sight.

Trews – a type of trousers

Shirt - Oversized peasant style shirt, off white/natural or earth tones

Jerkin or plain doublet - All Irish men need to wear a doublet, jerkin, or a Dungiven jacket. Wearing your shirt only is not appropriate.

Headcovering – Anything you can liberate from the English! Irish men didn't really wear much in the way of headcoverings, but in Her Majesty's Court it is pretty much required. Perhaps a Marion helm or Phygrian helm, and again....anything you can liberate from the English.



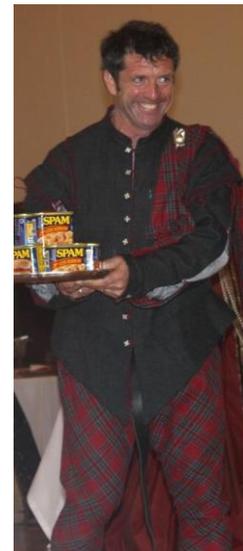
Footwear - Some sort of footwear is required by the Guild and by Faire Boards for safety reasons. Avoid shoes or boots with metal embellishments, zippers or buckles if at all possible. Make sure your shoes/boots provide you with the support and comfort you will need to be on your feet all day.



Irish Liene & Leather Helm



Irish Dungiven Jacket & Marion Helm



Irish Dungiven Jacket & Trows



Phygrian Helms



Highlander/Irish Women

Bog Dress - *The Bog Dress is period and should be trimmed.*

Under skirt – *Your underskirt should be the same length of your Bogdress.*

Chemise – *Chemise neckline needs to be modest (little to no cleavage showing), no off the shoulder chemises. If your chemise is full length, it is not meant to double as an underskirt. Doing so is tantamount to wearing your underwear in public.*

Bodice/skirt combinations - *If you choose to wear a bodice it should be worn with a partlet (highnecked chemise) or an over partlet, and combined with two skirts. Please be aware Highland and Irish working class women did not wear bodices and skirts, therefore it is not period. Be aware and be prepared to educate the patrons.*

All skirts - *Your skirts should be no shorter than ankle length. As working women we are allowed to have our skirts slightly shorter than Noble Ladies. If you wear your skirts this short, make sure you are wearing dark stockings to camouflage your ankles.*

Bloomers - *Bloomers are a must, not only for your comfort, but in case you should take a tumble and your skirts go flying.*

Headcoverings - *Kertch, muffin hat, and/or straw hat. Snoods alone are English, but can be worn if lined.*

Hair - *If you are of marrying age (14 or older) your hair needs to be up and covered with a headcovering.*

Apron - *White, (ironed with creases pressed in) worn for parade on Sunday.*

Arasaid – *Plaid/clan tartan arisaid are not historically accurate for our time period, but it is a theatrical license that some Highland women take and definitely identifies her as a Scottish Lady. If you wear a plaid/tartan arisaid be aware and be prepared to educate the patrons.*

Cloak - *A cloak, shawl, plain jacket or shrug is recommended for your comfort.*

Stockings – *Naked legs aren't period. Stocking/socks should be knee high. Tights are also acceptable, but may be hot.*

Footwear – *Some sort of footwear is required by the Guild and by Faire Boards for safety reasons. Avoid shoes or boots with metal embellishments zippers or buckles if at all possible. Your footwear may show during dancing, etc and particularly if you wear your skirts ankle length, so please strive to have period type footwear, providing you with the support and comfort you will need to be on your feet all day.*





Bog Dress, Underskirt
& Kertch
(chemise could be tied closed)



Highland Lass's fitted
Jacket



Bodice, 2 skirts,
Muffin Hat (chemise
could be tied closed)



Kertch



Muffin cap



Over Partlet
(photo courtesy of www.faireladiesfairelords.com)



Over Partlet
(photo courtesy of www.verymerryseamstress.com)



Royal Guard
Sir Duncan Somerville

The Royal Guard, Her Majesty's Halberdiers are a military unit and as such wear a "uniform", therefore our garb must be.....uniform.

Tam/Border Bonnet - Color- Black for all Halberdiers, excluding Captains & Lieutenants. Multi-color (green, blue & black) for Captains & Lieutenants. A Pin of your choice is to be worn on the left side of the Tam. The Tam is to be worn with left side tilted up.

**Any other headwear can be worn under the tam, but must not dramatically show (i.e., short bandanas, skull caps, welder's cap, etc.) ASK, if you are in question as to whether or not it is allowed. *NO Pirate looking scarves of any color are to be worn.*

Long Hair on Men – *The Ladies love it, however when fighting in a battle, brawl or duel long hair needs to be tied back so as not to get in your face and create a safety hazard.*

Gauntlets – *Gauntlets are to be black leather or suede. You can add leather or suede to regular gloves to make them look like gauntlets.*

Bracers - *Optional, black leather or suede .*

Doublet - *Black with silver/gray trim . Doublets must have sleeves, preferable tie on/removable for your comfort and health. It is your personal preference to have them open or closed. **Rank Insignia** – is to be worn on the left shoulder.*

Shirt - *Black, sleeves must fit properly*

For both your Doublet and your shirt, it is strongly advised that you use natural fibers that breathe. We are not in Scotland, we are in California where faires are often warm to hot, and your comfort and health dictates the need for natural fabrics.

Kilt - *Black Watch Tartan , worn in the Warrior Style. A kilt pin is to be worn on the right side (all guardsmen must wear some sort of kilt pin to ensure your kilt does not fly open while marching, fighting, etc.) The kilt should be at mid knee or longer. Not only do mini-kilts look odd, but beware when you sit. Learn how to sit and how to bend over without exposing yourself (or without teasing). You may need to take lessons from a member of the gentler sex. Also, be aware the Black Watch Tartan did not exist until at least 1725 <http://www.theblackwatch.co.uk/>, but it is the tartan we have worn for probably 20 years and identifies us, so we take the theatrical license. Be aware and be prepared to educate the public.*

Belt & Accessories –

Belt - *Black leather or suede*

Cup Holder - *Black Leather or suede*



Sporran - To be worn on the front of the body.

Sword - Weapon Preference :

Rapier – to be worn in Court or while shopping, never in Battle. **Broad Sword** – to be worn in battle or elsewhere if no Rapier is owned.

Dirk - To be worn on the right side , must be peace-tied , must have a sheath .

Cup - To be worn on the right side back towards the hip, must be pewter

Other Weapons –

Sgian Dubhs – Can be worn in the boot.

Handcuffs – Must be period looking . If they are functional, have a key on you at all times.

Eating/utility knife – To be worn where it won't get in the way of other weapons.

Boots - Black . The style is your personal preference, preferably knee height or close . If you wear knee

high moccasins, please remove the fringe. It comes off rather easily. Make sure your shoes/boots

provide you with the support and comfort you will need to be on your feet all day.

Undergarments – Highly suggested, both for your comfort or should your kilt fly up for some reason such as in battle, etc. More than once while feigning grief, our Highland women have had to run out on a battlefield and use their skirts to shield the public's eyes from such a sight.

Silver Cross - Awarded to you by the Guild Master and must be worn at all times you are in uniform.

Other Jewelry - Must be silver, pewter, or black in color . Necklaces can be worn if they do not interfere with overall appearance. Wedding rings are allowed in any color.



In this photo by Steven Sui, Cpt Teage & Sgt Major Andrew in contrast with noble garb as worn by the Earl of Lanark .(background)





Royal Guard in full uniform



Tams & placement of pin
(pin type is your choice)



Warrior Kilt from All Angles



Children

Garb – Nothing gets the attention of faire patrons like appropriately dressed renaissance children. Many “Oh, how cute” comments will echo through a faire site if your child is dressed historically. However, children do grow like weeds, particularly if you feed and water them on a regular basis. You may want to coordinate with other parents to share garb their children have outgrown. Garments can also be made with extra deep hems and be somewhat loose fitting to allow for growth.

It is strongly advised that you use natural fibers that breathe. We are not in Scotland, we are in California where faires are often warm to hot, and your child’s comfort and health dictates the need for natural fabrics.

Footwear – Understanding how quickly children and their feet grow, please still strive to have your children wear some sort of period type shoes. China flat/Kung Fu shoes are inexpensive, moccasins whether ankle, calf or knee length will work. Please remove the fringe. Leather Mary Jane type shoes work well for girls, and Payless/Target almost always carries them. Leather sandals are good for summer, but should cover the whole foot, no flipflop style sandals.

<http://tudorswiki.sho.com/page/The+Tudors+Costumes+%3A+Childrens+dress>

0 - 2 years or in diapers -

Babies and toddlers of both sexes wore “shifts” (chemises) until about the age of 2 years or when they were toilet trained. They also wore ‘Biggins’ type caps, which are a good idea anyway to protect tender scalps from the sun and wind.



Baby in Shift/Chemise



Baby in Biggins type cap

2 or 3 years to 18 years of age –

Once out of diapers and shifts, children dressed as little adults, often in very elaborate clothing.



Girls - Girls who dress as Highland lasses in Bog dresses and long chemise. Bog dresses will be more comfortable and remain less mussed than a bodice, skirt, and chemise and trying to keep everything tucked in. Teenage girls should be able to add an underskirt to their Bog dress and keep everything tucked and in place. Girls may also dress as Nobles. Again young girls may be better off with one piece garment and chemise for the sake of remaining presentable, with their garb getting more elaborate as they become teens.

Girls under the age of 14 may wear their hair down, but may wish to have it braided somewhat, perhaps with some ribbons or flowers to complete the lovely picture.



Highland Lass in Bog Dress

Noble Lasses



Noble Lasses ~



Boys - *If your son chooses to wear a kilt, the kilt should be at mid knee or longer. Not only do mini-kilts look odd, but beware when your son sits. Regardless of the length of the kilt, your young lad will need to learn how to sit and how to bend over without exposing himself. Boys can also dress as Halberdiers or Nobles.*



Young Halberdier



Highlander Lad



Noble Lads

