

Ottoman Costuming Basics

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Introduction

This class is meant to be a basic introduction to Ottoman garb. It is not intended to be exhaustive, or cover any one item in detail. I will cover both mens and womens garb in this class, along with some basic directions for cutting out and sewing your own Ottoman outfit.

List of Layers

- Caksir - Underwear
- Salwar - Pants
- Gomlek - Chemise
- Zibin - Short undercoat
- Caftan - Outer layer
- Ferace - Wool overcoat
- Hats, Veils, and Turbans
- Accessories and Shoes

Fabrics Used

- Cotton, linen, wool, silk (but not against the skin), fur
- Fabrics are woven or embroidered, commonly with large motifs.
- Medallion style prints are most common. Solid colors were also used. Stripes are almost never used.
- We have very few details about sumptuary laws.

Caksir - Underwear

- Lightweight
- Similar in pattern to Salwar, however they are knee length
- Only one surviving example



Knee-long pants (*Caksir*) Made of Crepe (*Bürümcük*).

Salwar - Pants

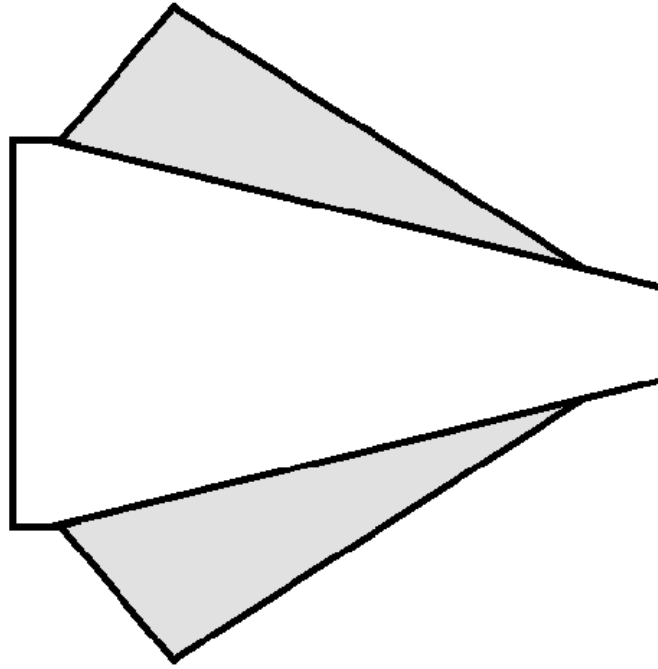
- Worn by both men and women
- Each pair has a slightly different shape
- Can be made from both patterned and solid materials
- Often had a long drawstring



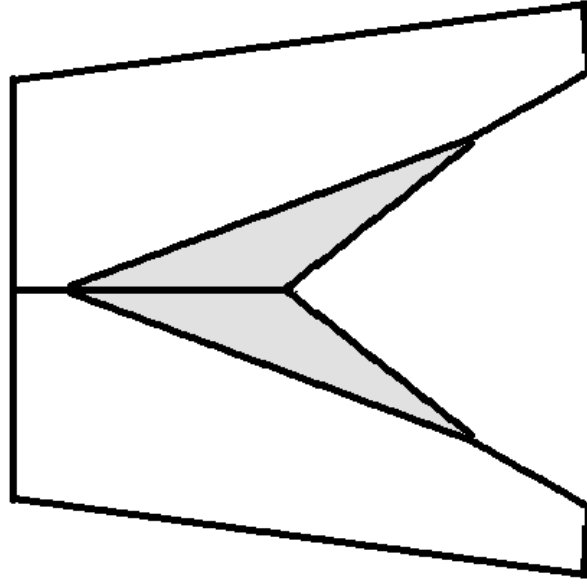
Sour



Cutting Diagram



Flat view of each leg, sewn



Completed pants

Gomlek - Chemise

- Made of sheer linen or cotton
- Can have full or tight sleeves
- Full length or knee length
- Often embroidered





Zibin - Short undercoat

- Short, tight coat worn under the caftan but on top of the gomlek
- Similar cut to the caftan
- Long sleeve, short sleeve, or no sleeve
- Lined and closely fitted.
- May have been used as a support garment
- Women only



Caftan - Outer layer

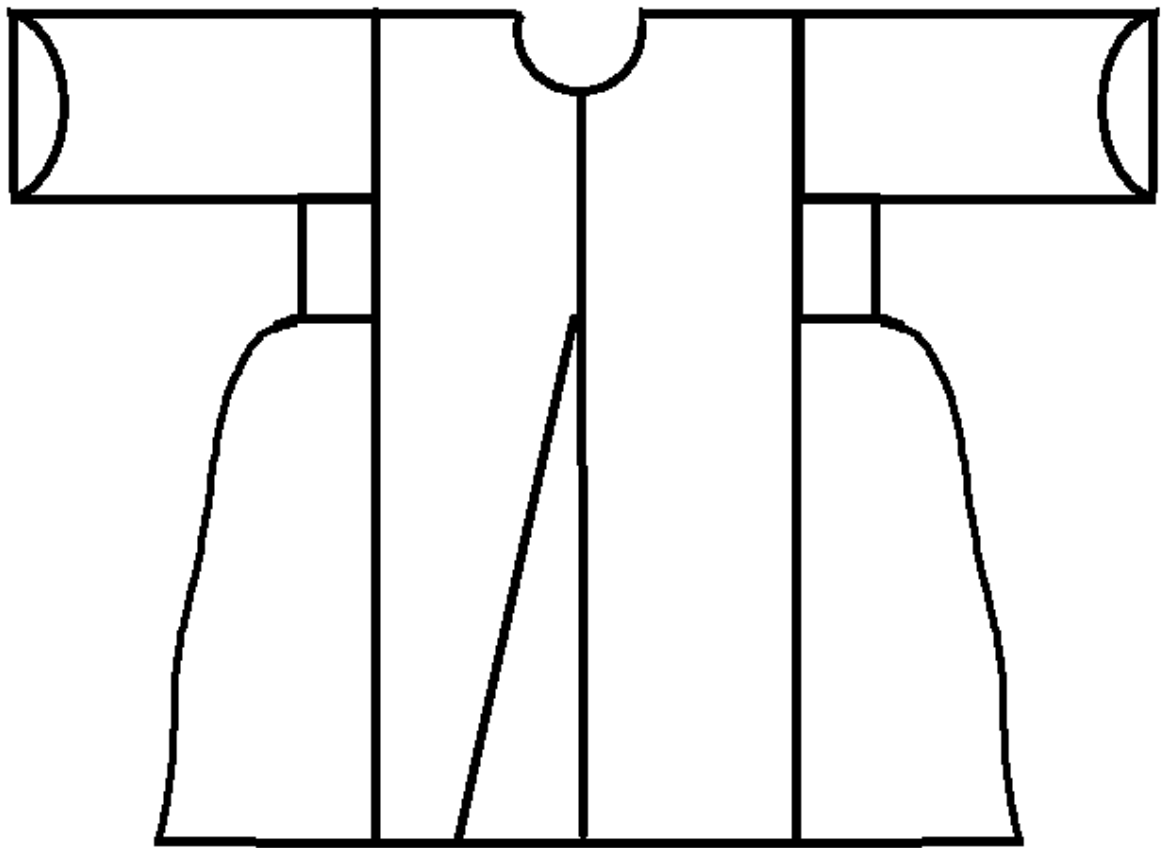
- The basic garment that was worn by everyone
- Mens and Womens caftans were nearly identical, though some Mens caftans are shorter.
- Lined and faced
- Can have Çaprast (woven bands) on the front, or not.
- Closed by buttons and loops
- Variety of sleeve lengths and styles
- Worn in layers
- Rounded gores and POCKETS!











Caftan pattern

Ferace - Wool overcoat

- Worn as the top layer when outdoors
- Made of black wool with a small standing collar
- Worn for the cold, for modesty, and to protect clothing when in public

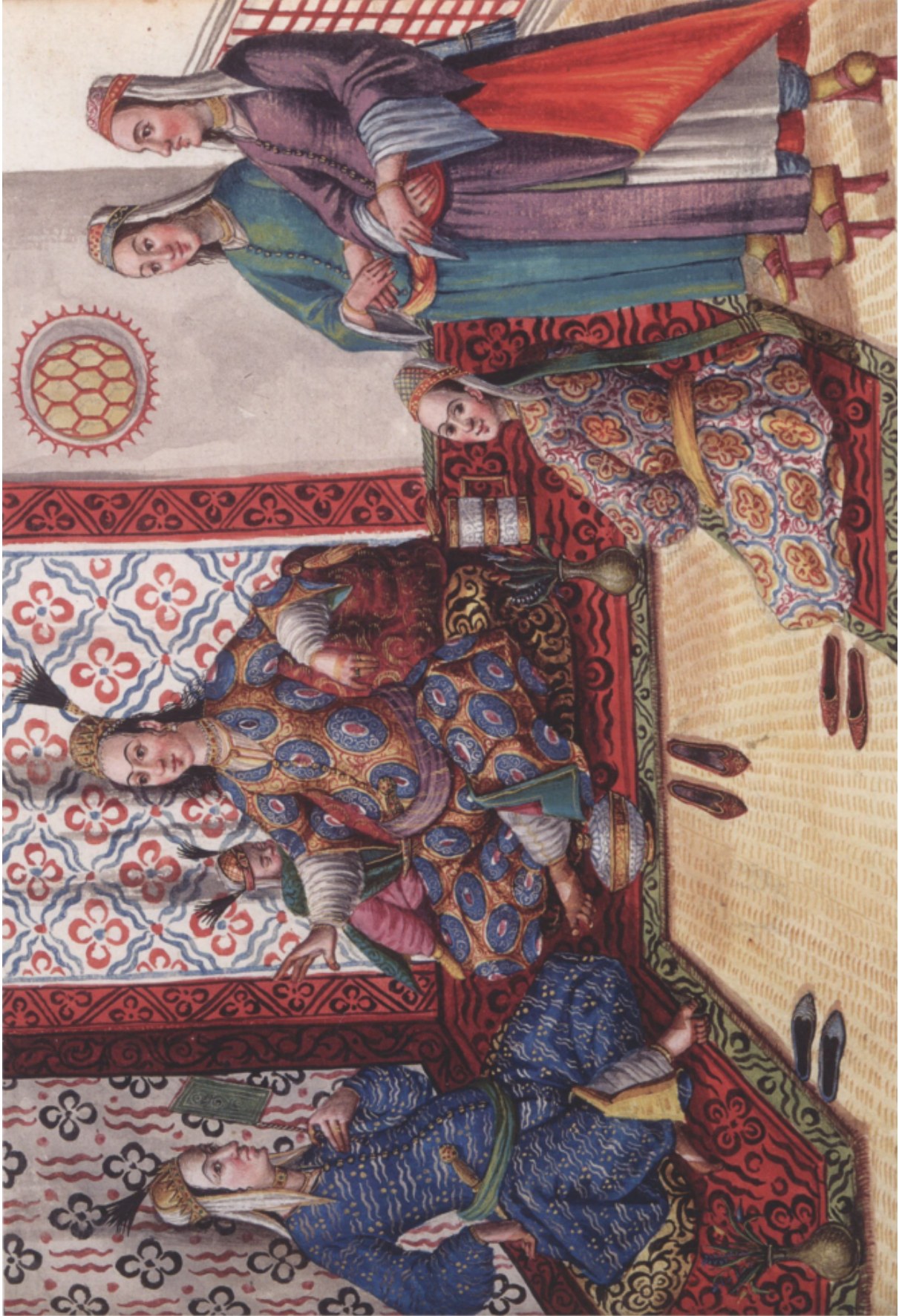


Hats, Veils, and Turbans

- Different for men and women
- Women commonly wore hats (tarpus) and veils (yasmak)
- Men wore all sorts of different hats and turbans
- Commonly worn with sorguç, sprays of feathers (peacock) used as a turban or hat ornament
- Women wore elaborate embroidered Kashbasti, or hat bands



Suleiman the Magnificent





Mens hats



Tarpus



Hotoz



129 (above) and 130 (center). Embroidered headbands made for Hürrem Sultan, second quarter sixteenth century (İstanbul, Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi, 31/1478 and 31/1480)

131 (below). Embroidered headband, second half sixteenth century (İstanbul, Topkapı Sarayı Müzesi, 31/1477)

Kashbati



Quilted hat with turban



Sorguç, or hat ornament



Pece, face veil

Accessories and Shoes

- Men and women wore slippers and boots; only women wore nalin
- Everyone wore sashes and metal belts
- Women wore choker necklaces of gold or pearls and earrings
- Men wore earrings and rings
- Both men and women wore daggers
- Flag fans are common
- “Umbrella” style head covers



Slippers/Shoes



Boots



Nalin



Jewelry and sashes



Umbrella style bundle cover.



Flag fan/dagger/henna