

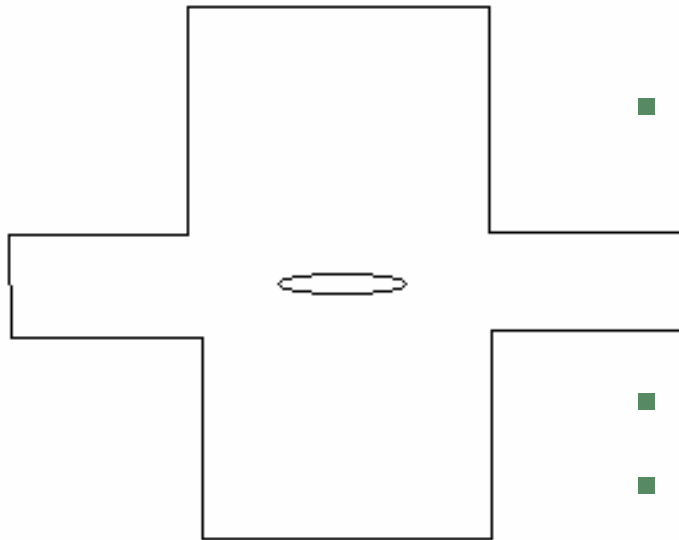
Men's Viking Age Clothing



Mistress Isabel Ulfsdottir

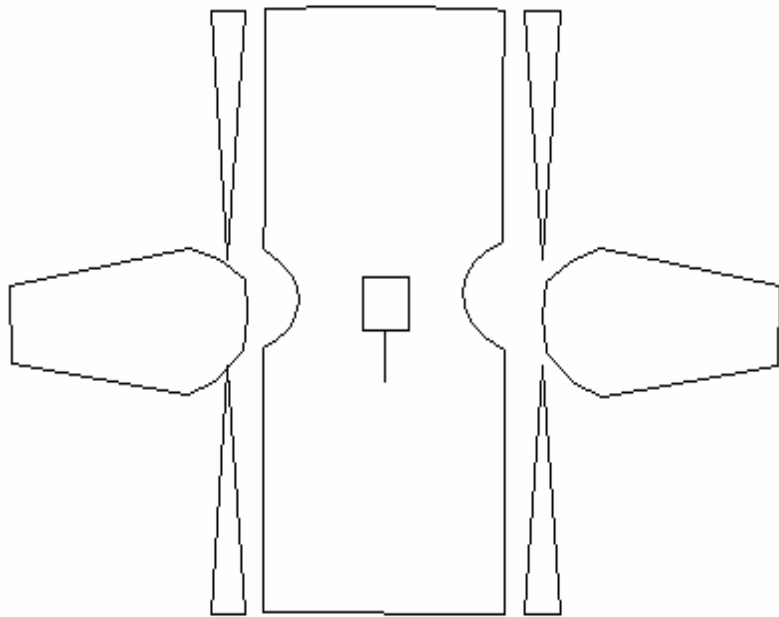
<http://www.willadsenfamily.org>

Reepsholt Mose Tunic: 2nd -4th Century Denmark



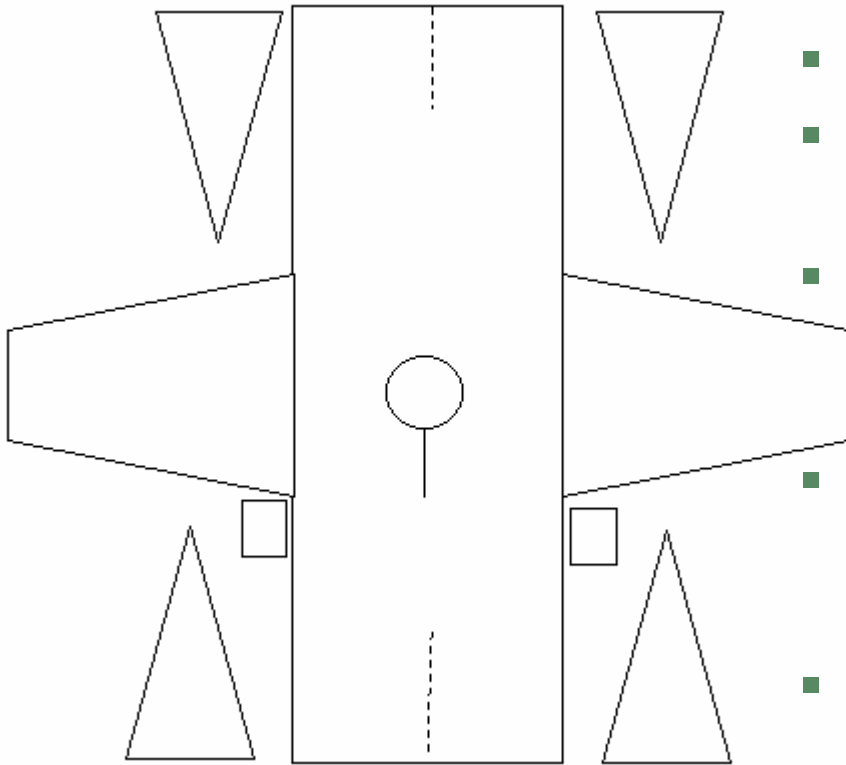
- The tunic was woven in this shape on the loom. No gores or crossing wefts are found in the tunic.
- The tunic, when sewn together, has a slit along the side to increase freedom of movement. The sagas suggest that this slit could be closed with laces.
- The garment was very close fitting.
- The garment was often trimmed with decorative cords around the neck opening, over the shoulders and elsewhere, to protect the edges from wear.
- This tunic is easy to make, though the fit at the shoulders is not comfortable. It is the basis for the "SCA Generic T-tunic."

Hedeby Style Tunic: 10th Century Denmark



- Based from a Tunic found in Hedeby
 - Basic tunic pattern with inset sleeves, which gives a more comfortable fit at the shoulders
 - Gores added to the length of the tunic for more room
 - Tight fitting tapered arms
 - Square key-hole neck opening
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- Choose a fine linen or wool for the fabric
 - Gussets can be added under the sleeves
 - This tunic is very comfortable and practical, and is slightly more difficult to make than the Birka tunic. My lord prefers this design for his tunics.

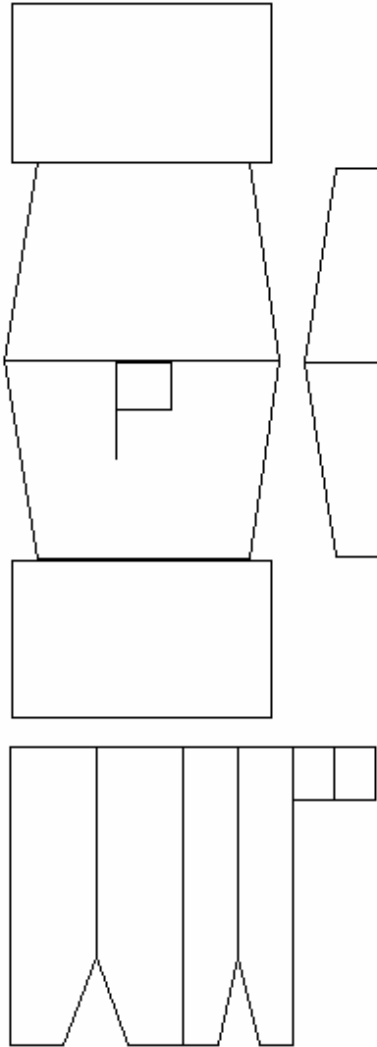
Birka Style Tunic: 8th -10th Century Sweden



- No shoulder seams, the front and back are one piece of fabric.
- Round keyhole neck opening.
- Gussets under the arms and gores set in the sides.
- The front and back can be split for riding or left whole.(The dotted lines show the optional split in the front and back.)
- Evidence found that this pattern was used as both an undershirt and as a tunic. The difference is in the width of the cuts.
- This tunic is easy to make. The fit at the shoulders is good, and the gores make it drape nicely.
- My lord prefers this design for his undershirts.

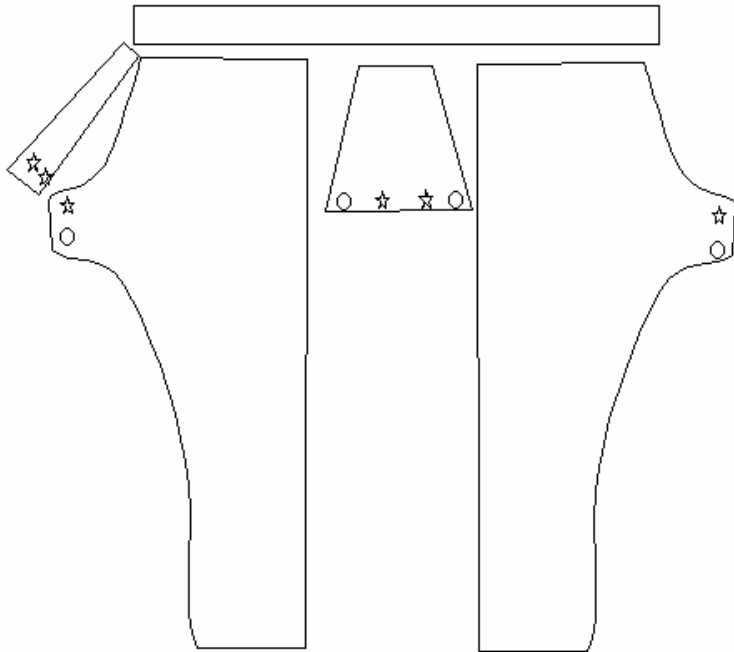
Viborg Shirt: 10th -11th Century

Denmark



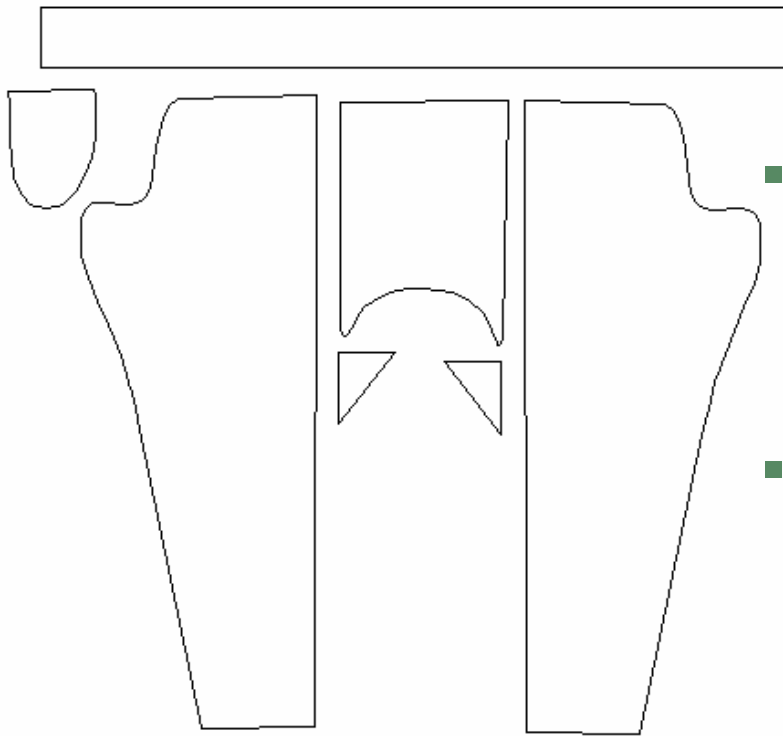
- Made of undyed linen in a plain weave
- Square neck opening with ties integrated into the edge binding.
- The torso is fully lined. The lining is made of the same material because it forms an overlap at the neck.
- The original had 8 different seam types.
- Each sleeve is two pieces tapering below the elbow.
- Square gussets expand the underarm area for better fit and freedom of movement.
- The front and back halves of the skirt panels overlap only at the top, and are sewn at a slight angle to drape better over the hips and provide freedom of movement.
- This tunic has an attractive tailored shape, but if your chest is larger than your waist, ensure you leave enough room in the waist to put it on over your chest.
- The original had wear marks in the center of the shirt, not at the waist or neck opening, so we believe it was not worn many times.
- This is believed to be a wedding undershirt, due to the material and the many complicated seam types in the original garment.

Thorsbjerg Trousers: Migration Era Denmark



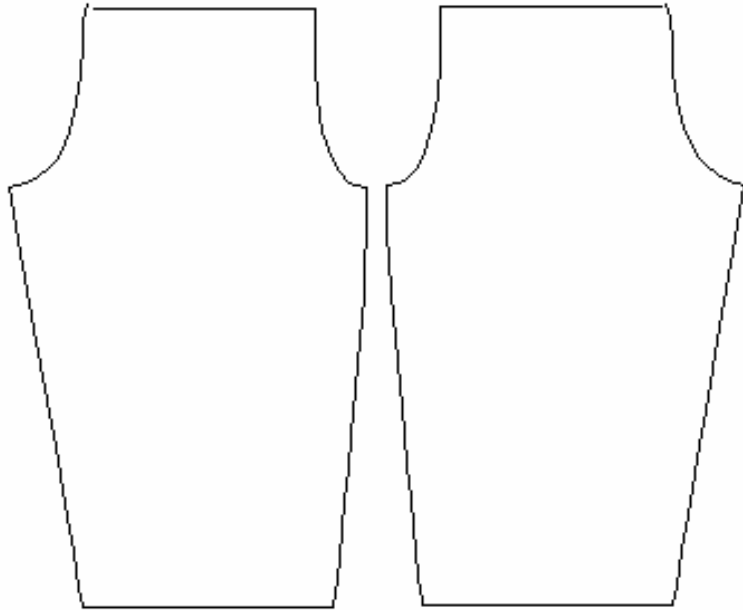
- The circles and the stars on the diagram help show how the trousers are sewn together.
 - The design allows a great deal of space in the crotch and seat, making them very comfortable when sitting on the ground or riding a horse.
 - These had belt loops along the top of the garment along the waist band.
 - These also had attached feet like children's pajamas, that I did not show here.
 - They look very strange once sewn together; they do not lay flat. They look quite good when worn.
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- The construction of these is such that, with one extra piece of fabric, a concealed fly opening can be included.
 - There are suggestions by archeologists that the crotch piece was tied, not sewn, but the documents I have seen do not make this clear.
 - These trousers are fairly difficult to make; I recommend that you try the pattern with low-cost material to verify the measurements.
 - A similar pair of trousers was found at Daetgen. The Daetgen trousers had a larger, oval crotch piece, but were otherwise similar to these.

Damendorf Trousers



- These are not as difficult as the Thorsbjerg trousers; there are more pieces, but the lines are more straight and easy to understand.
- The waistband has belt loops sewn into it, and was then designed to be turned down to conceal the belt material, as with the Thorsbjerg trousers.
- These trousers are fairly difficult to make; I recommend that you try the pattern with low-cost material to verify the measurements.
- There are suggestions by archeologists that the crotch piece was tied, not sewn, but the documents I have seen do not make this clear.

"Generic Viking" Trousers

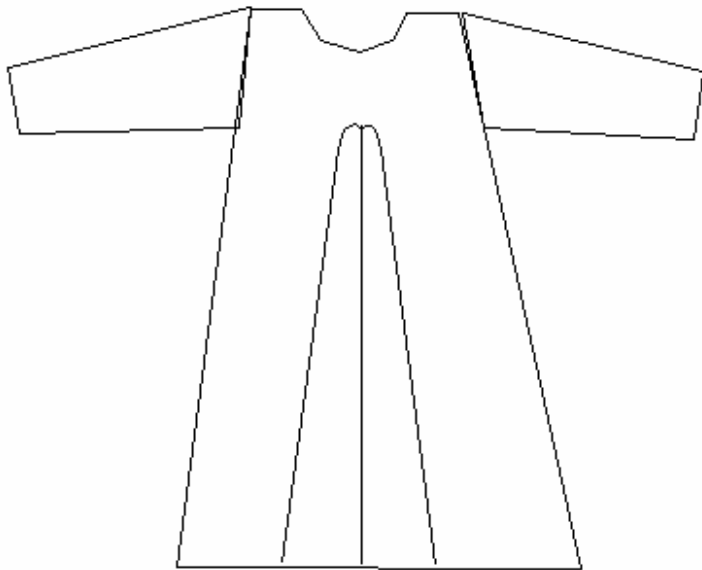
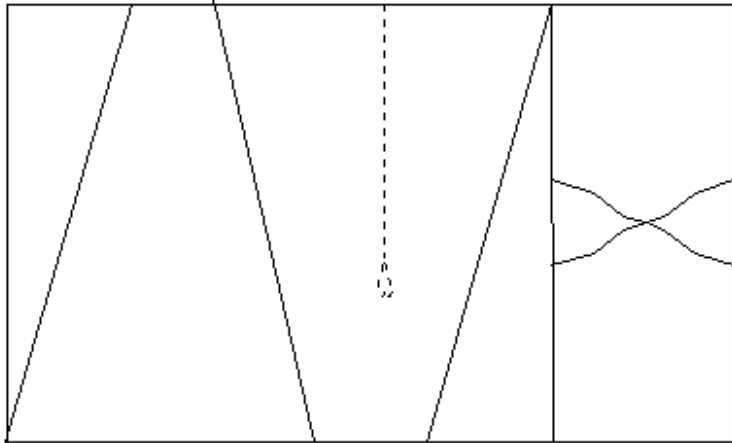


- For those who lack the sewing skills necessary to accomplish the above two designs, this is an easy design that works.
- These trousers can be cut tight to the leg or loose, as you prefer.
- This design is easy to do but has no solid Viking-age documentation that I am aware of. If you find some, please let me know.
- Secure the waist with a drawstring or belt loops.

Women's Viking Age Clothing

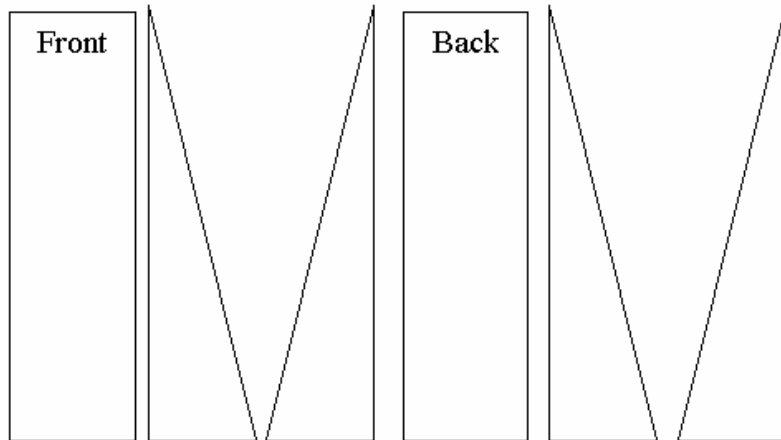
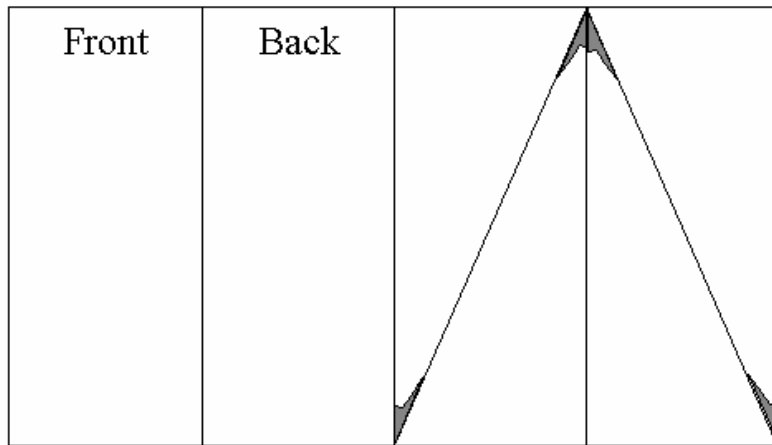


Hedeby Harbor Gown



- Choose a fine linen or wool for the gown
- Measure the width of the shoulders for the top of the gown and then flare the bottom of the gown.
- Cut a heart shape out of the front of the gown just below the breast line
- Set the gores into the front of the gown
- Round neck opening
- Tight fitting sleeves
- Only long gores have been found in “Viking Age” Jutland, i.e. the length of the garment

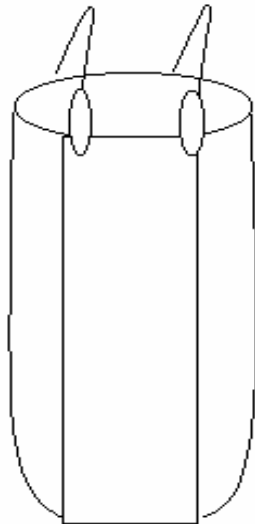
Denmark 9th -10th Century



- I have seen little evidence to support a hanging front apron for 10th century Jutland, though it was done elsewhere (more on that later)
- Very simple layout and construction
- Gores are set in the side of the garment
- Take the bust measurement, add 2 to 4 inches for seams and divide that in two for the width
- Sew the gores into the sides of the dress
- Add loops for the brooches
- The finished garment will produce slightly pointed sides, as seen in the Oseberg tapestry

Sweden

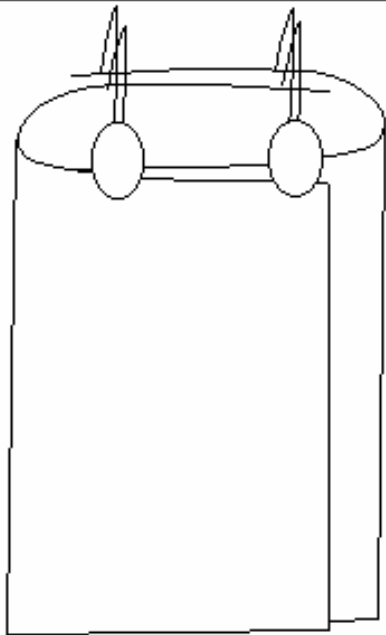
Back	Front
Wrap around	Hanging



- This design is the design that you will find on the "Viking Answer Lady's" page.
- It has archeological support through the study of the loops on the brooches.
- Recently, a complete female child's grave was uncovered in Gotland that produced a wealth of information and supports this design
- It helps when you make this design to taper the front hanging part of the apron so it gets wider at the bottom.
- For the back wrap section measure from nipple to nipple around your back and add 1-2 inches for a seam allowance.
- For the front hanging apron measure from one side of your breast to the other adding for a seam allowance.
- Choose a fine linen or wool for the garment and decorate with tablet weaving or embroidery on the front hanging apron.

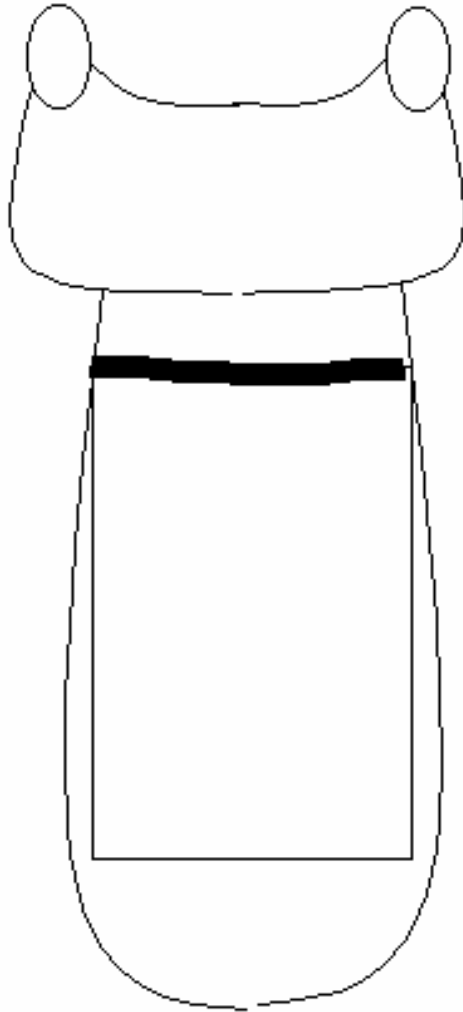
Norway

Cut two



- This design is derived from the finds where two sets of loops are found in the brooches.
- This is another very simple design. It consists of two rectangular panels that are wrapped around the body. (The double wrap apron)
- Measure around the bust from the front of your armpit to the back of the same armpit and add for seam allowance.
- Cut two rectangles for this measurement.
- Add loops to each wrap making sure that the openings are at the sides.
- It helps to wrap the panels so that if one is on top in the front it is on the bottom in the back.
- Use fine linen or wool for the apron.

Finland: A complete archeological find



- The Finish find is one of the few complete finds for women's garments, along with the children's graves from Gotland.
- This garment is a peplos held up with brooches with a half apron held on with a belt.
- First make a peplos as follows.
- Cut two rectangular peices of cloth that measure $\frac{1}{2}$ your bust measurement plus 2-5 inches depending on the fullness that you desire.
- Sew the sides together $\frac{3}{4}$ of the way up the garment leaving room for the overhang in the front and back.
- Turn the garment right side out and finish the overhang and hem.
- To this completed peplos, add the apron.
- The front hanging apron is a simple rectangular piece of cloth, decorated at the hem and attached to a cloth belt.

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