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LIFESTYLES
REVISITED



Universitat d'Alacant
Universidad de Alicante
Vicerectorat d'Estudis, Formació i Qualitat
Vicerectorado de Estudios, Formación y Calidad



REGIONAL
COSTUMES



The similarities with other Spanish costumes stem from the functional imitation of the lords' costume: jacket, waistcoat, shorts, girdle-sash or girdle-belt and underwear in men and bodice, skirt, apron and underwear in women. Everyday clothes are clearly distinguished from holiday clothes, and the latter may show differences for various occasions: mourning, weddings, christenings and other specific events.

Party costumes, costly and seldom used, are inherited from parents to children, which is another reason why they change and evolve so little.

The origin of typical costumes must be found in the second half of the 19th century, following the creation of some stereotypes that characterised the inhabitants of the different Spanish regions and which have survived until the present day.

It is during the post-war period (between the 1940s and the 1950s) when typical costumes finally took shape on the basis of the clichés established in the century. This especially occurred through choir and dance groups but the interest was confined to meeting the need that these groups had to dance with a specific outfit.

CANTABRIA REGIONAL COSTUME

THE MAN:

- **Shirt:** of homemade cloth
- **Underpants:** long, down to the bottom
- **Trousers:** black, in plain corduroy, wool or coarse woollen cloth
- **Waistcoat:** of flannel, with geometrical motifs or a vague floral inspiration on a colour background
- **Blouse:** very full in grey, black or dun satin
- **Socks:** of wool or cotton
- **Footwear:** Strong undyed shoes, in the natural colour of leather, with green or red plait-like ornaments instead of laces
- **Headdress:** Red or green sailor's hat, of milled wool

THE WOMAN:

- **Shirt:** of homemade thread, mid-leg long
- **Justillo [Tight sleeveless undershirt]:** of yellow satin, which can also be in another colour or black
- **Doublet:** body or blouse, with a round-shaped closed neck, with no décolletage and moderately broad sleeves
- **Apron:** it is a broad apron in black satin
- **Socks:** white, of cotton or wool
- **Footwear:** ankle boot or pointed shoes and clogs
- **Hairdo:** Taut and backward forming a bun
- **Headdress:** Very small white headscarf, hardly covering the bun in a graceful way



ANDALUSIAN REGIONAL COSTUME

Each province in Andalusia has its own regional costume; however, one of them, the gypsy or *flamenca* costume, has been adopted by the whole of Andalusia.

The origin of the outfit dates back to the late 19th century and early 20th century, when saleswomen went to the fair with cattle dealers dressed in modest percale dresses ornamented with flounces.

A **long, waisted dress** which goes down to the ankle enhancing women's beauty: **v-shaped, round or square neck**, according to the current fashion and ornamented with several **flounces** placed both on the **skirt** and in the **sleeves**. Made in joyful colours both in **plain and patterned designs**.

The costume is traditionally worn with **the hair tied back in a bun** to provide slenderness. It is **waisted** and opens either at the hips or on the knees. The flounces give the woman's gait a joyful, feminine air.

It is **complemented** with a **shawl** which rests on the shoulders, **flowers on the hair**, **bracelets, earrings, *peinetas* [ornamental combs], small combs in various colours and other ornaments**.

The most usual fabrics used to make them are percale, Tergal with cotton, ornamented with embroidered ribbons or strips, long-sleeved, short-sleeved or with cap sleeves, long down to the ankles or the calves, polka-dot, patterned, plain.... **Footwear is usually high-heeled shoes or coloured espadrilles matching the costume**.

It is often worn with a matching white or coloured **underskirt** which helps give it volume and especially for those married women or young unmarried women who ride on the back of a horse with a horseman, as it helps them place the dress flounces on both sides of the animal without needing to leave the legs completely uncovered.

These costumes are associated with Spain for many people, thus going beyond the geographical limits of Andalusia.



BALEARIC ISLANDS REGIONAL COSTUME

The *Payés* [country person] costume is an important part of Majorca's history and culture. It reached the late 19th century and the early 20th century as a result of an ongoing evolution in the Majorcan people's way of dressing, though already considerably limited as far as the diversity of pieces, fabrics, footwear, jewels and other accessories is concerned.

The dress from Ibiza for festivities. A typical costume from Ibiza is the *Gonella* or type of Balearic skirt in light and lively colours as opposed to the more sober and hard-wearing colours of married women and everyday dresses. Three traditional models have survived until the 21st century with the name of *skirt*: *Gonella negra* [black], or simply skirt, is the oldest one among those shown in popular dances and festivals; *Gonella blanca* [white], which was initially a summer attire; and *Gonella de color* [coloured], which is worn with a bodice.

Beautifully carved gold necklaces with Phoenician shapes and modern crucifixes form the *emprendada*, a gleaming pectoral ornament which, together with the engagement rings, shows the power of a lady and her suitor, expressed through the finest Mediterranean working of precious metals and with centuries of delicacy in their design.

On the feet, *pita espadrilles* with an *esparto* sole. An extremely simple *hairdo* with straightened tied-back hair and a plaited tail.



BALEARIC ISLANDS REGIONAL COSTUME



The male costume basically consists of baggy trousers (*'bufes o a l'ampla'*) tied to the waist and the knees with a cord, hoses, a girdle-sash to protect the back, in the folds of which the pouch was usually hidden, shirts which were made in one piece in the past, *guardapecho* or jacket, warm cape or cloak, and *espadenyas* (espadrilles) and clogs. Men wear hats of all sorts and headscarves, sometimes tied under the hat, for the neck or as a warm piece of clothing; in turn, the artisans or citizens never wore baggy short trousers, instead they used the so-called 'tight short trousers' (*'calçons a la justa'*).

The female costume is made up of doublet (*'gipó'*), thick skirts (tails) for the winter and thinner ones for the summer, smart or warm *'faldetes'* [skirts], longer or shorter socks, petticoats, bodices and crinolines (*'estufadors'*). In order to tie back the hair, women used caps (*'cambuix'*) of fine cloth which sometimes even covered the neckline (*'volant'*). A very popular piece of clothing, the *'rebosillo'*, was bell-shaped and covered the head almost reaching the waist. The typical footwear included clogs, *espadenyas* or *zapatillas de esparto* [esparto espadrilles] and sandals.

PRINCIPALITY OF ASTURIAS REGIONAL COSTUME

WOMAN'S COSTUME

- white blouse with lace edgings
- underskirt
- *saya* or *manteo* [skirt-like clothes] (3-or-4 meter flounces, various colours, ornamented with black velvet ribbons in the lower part)
- pouch
- bodice or *justillo* [tight sleeveless undershirt] (with cords in front)
- apron
- headscarf (different colours)
- plain white socks or with openwork
- *dengue* (short cape on the *justillo*, sometimes)
- clogs worn on felt shoes
- jet (black amber), coral or crystal necklaces and earrings
- a ribbon with a medal

MAN 'S COSTUME

- shirt
- *calzones* (knee-long undergarment)
- *calzón* (outer garment in different colours and with embroideries)
- waistcoat
- jacket (sometimes)
- girdle-sash (various colours)
- white socks
- *montera picon* [pointed-tip hat] on the head
- black shoes or cowhide or goatskin *corizas*, the latter tied to the foot with a cord of the same skin

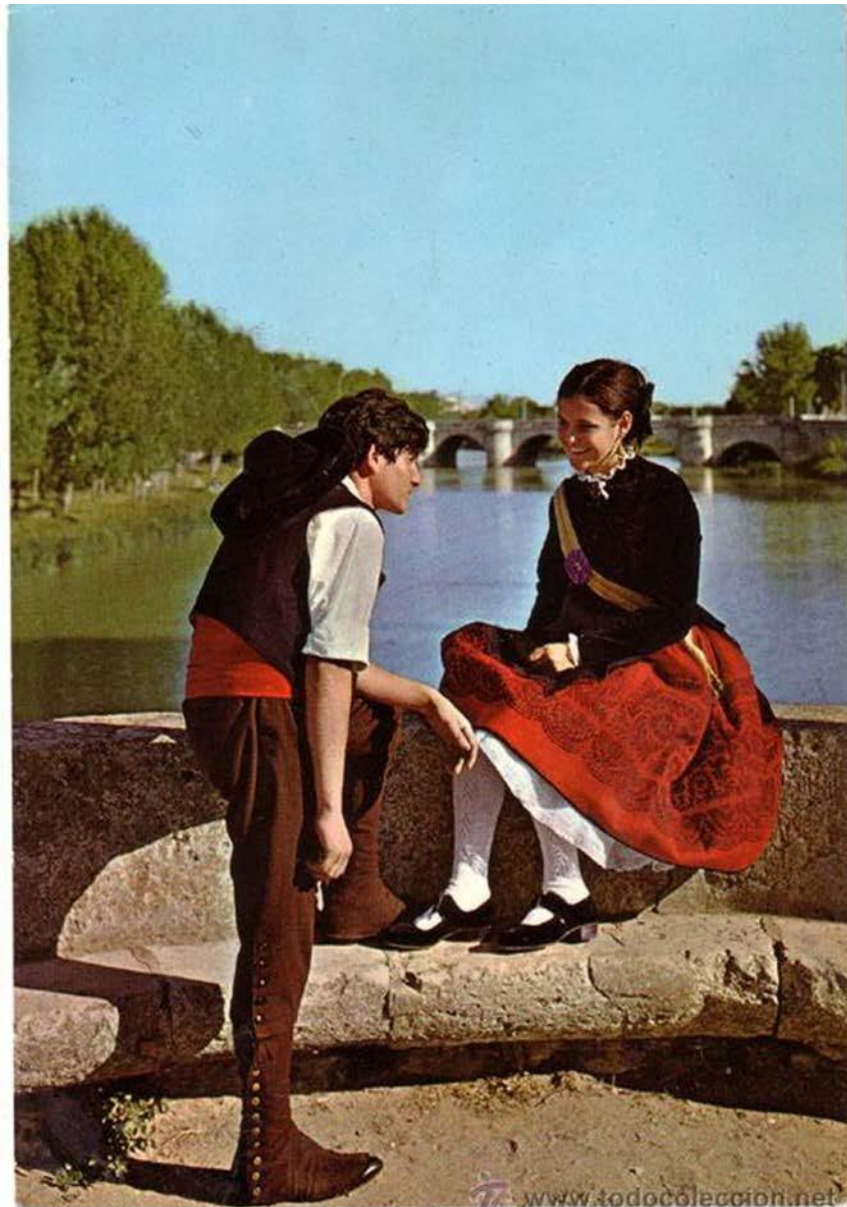


PALENCIA REGIONAL COSTUME

The traditional attire stems from the one usually worn in the 18th century, with some medieval and Renaissance elements.

Man: White shirt, black jacket and hat, brown trousers and red sash

Woman: Black velvet bodice with lace necks and cuffs, red wool overskirt embroidered with jet (black amber), black velvet apron embroidered with beads and jet (black amber), underskirts and openwork white socks. The most representative element is the golden sash which goes across the costume, granted by king Juan I to women from Palencia. This right, which only gentlemen had had until then, was bestowed upon women for their defence of the city in 1388 when the Duke of Lancaster's troops attacked it and, in the absence of men who were away in military campaigns, women occupied the combat positions preventing the looting and subjugation of the city.



BASQUE COUNTRY REGIONAL COSTUME

The *baserritarra* [farmer] costume, and not the one which was used for dances or special occasions, was worn in the first Basque Festivals and pilgrimages. As years went by, the custom became more widespread, and dressing like *baserritarras* ultimately became a *tradition*. In this way, what was initially an *attire* became a *costume* in its own right.

WOMEN

Sandals and espadrilles as footwear. Petticoats and red skirt as undergarments. Outside, generally, a black or navy blue cloth skirt, of cotton, with white dots. The elegant shawl which used to be worn on the back was gradually replaced with a black and white scarf, similar to the one worn on the head. Furthermore, a woollen shawl or "*toquilla*" and a black apron which has become increasingly small (it was initially made of cotton or satin, and then of *raso* [silky fabric]). A scarf on the head.

MEN

Sandals and woollen socks in which the lower part of trousers is wrapped. Striped (light or dark) trousers. Striped, checked or black satin loose blouse and white shirt, and occasionally doublet or waistcoat. The costume is completed with *txapela* [beret] and belt.



GALICIA FEMALE REGIONAL COSTUME

Upper part

- Shirt
- 8-point shawl or scarf
- *Mantillo* [smaller shawl]
- Bodice
- *Xubón* [doublet]
- *Justillo* [tight sleeveless undershirt]
- *Dengue*: Piece of cloth, usually with velvet bits and inlaid with precious stones which is worn on the back and with its two ends crossed on the chest to tie them again to the back
- Waistcoat
- 'Bolero' jacket
- *Sapo*: ornaments which are worn on the chest



Lower part

- *Saia* (Skirt) or *vasquiña*: It is usually long, although it does not necessarily have to touch the ground. It has to do one turn and a half around the waist
- Apron. It is worn upon the skirt and tied to the waist
- *Mantelo* or *Muradana*. Worn under the apron, it is much bigger than the latter and covers the skirt almost completely. It is usually decorated with velvet and precious stone designs.
- Petticoats
- *Refaixo* (under)skirt)
- *Pololos*. Under the skirt. A sort of trousers with lace finishes on the edges. They reach below the knees.
- Hoses or socks: of linen or wool, they can also be made of cotton or silk
- *Zocos* or *chancas* [clogs]: Traditional shoes from Galicia, made of leather and with a wooden sole

GALICIA MALE REGIONAL COSTUME

Head

- *Monteira*: Its origins date back to the Middle Ages. It has various shapes and sizes depending on the area.

Upper part

- Shirt
- Waistcoat
- Jacket: short and waisted, it does not go below the waist, generally made in wool; it has narrow, short sleeves and two horizontal pockets.

Lower part

- *Cirolas*: Undergarment in white linen, cloth or wool, similar to a pair of small underpants. They can be worn leaning out of the trouser leg and above the *polaina* [gaiter], or gathered and tied with a ribbon below the *polaina*.
- *Faixa*: long, rectangular cloth finished with fringes, which surrounds the waist above the underpants. It usually does two turns around and can have different colours.
- *Polainas*: a kind of hoses which go from the knees to the feet and generally black-coloured. They usually cover the front part of shoes. They are closed on the outer part of the leg with numerous buttons (if they are made of wool), buckles (in the case of leather) or laces (straw). Their appearance dates back to the 19th century and they replaced socks. They are often ornamented with a pompom matching the *monteira*.
- *Zocos* or *chancas* [clogs]: Traditional shoes from Galicia, made of leather and with a wooden sole.



CANARY ISLANDS TYPICAL REGIONAL COSTUME

THE WOMAN

- Hats in vegetal fibre or felt homemade locally
- *Mantillas* [tulle headscarf] scarfs, shawls, etc.
- Long-sleeved or short-sleeved blouse
- *Justillo* [tight sleeveless undershirt], doublet and jacket
- For accessories, shoulder scarfs and small shawls, small woollen capes or big shawls known as 'overcoats'
- Below the waist, they wore a variable number of petticoats, the red woollen underskirt and the outer petticoat or skirt. The apron became popular in the 19th century.
- The legs are dressed with wool or linen socks in their natural colours and with embroidered silk on some special occasions.
- The footwear was made up of shoes with flaps to tie or pointed types of shoes with or without buckles.



THE MAN

- Hats of various kinds, *monteras* being very popular
- They used a plain, striped or silken waistcoat on the cloth shirt
- The underpants had a simple straight cut with variable length and breadth. Its use has survived in the working clothes of Canarian Wrestling fighters. Alzapón short trousers were worn upon them. This garment usually reached the knee.
- Girdle-sash or girdle-belt which was usually plain, striped or checked and made of wool or silk.
- Socks or gaiters
- The most often used male footwear was the shoe in different models.

EXTREMADURA REGIONAL COSTUME - THE MONTEHERMOSO COSTUME

If there is a traditional costume worthy of mention, it is the typical female **Montehermoso** costume as the representation of the traditional way of dressing from Extremadura; for its (under)skirt, its bright colours and for its picturesque hat known as **gorra** [cap]. It is undoubtedly one of the most sought-after costumes in Spain: an obligatory iconic reference of this region.

The traditional use of hats in vegetal fibre plaited by women has been a widespread custom in Spain's western half, from León to Huelva, and thus we can find caps of this kind in large areas of the Ávila, Salamanca, Segovia and Cáceres provinces, mainly made with rye straw, which can be more easily adapted to the plaiting work than other materials.

The tradition of the mirror in the hat from Montehermoso (Cáceres), an element of the folklore local attire is “an uncertain myth.” The truth is that **three types of caps** have always existed: one for **young women**, whether they were married or not, which had many ornaments of wool in different colours and a mirror; another for **mature women** with wool in more inconspicuous colours; and the last one for **widows**, ornamented only with black wool.



EXTREMADURA REGIONAL COSTUME - THE MONTEHERMOSO COSTUME



WOMAN:

The bright and beautiful costume is formed by the *mantillas* (skirts) in different colours, the most outstanding one being the 'cherry' hue.

The **doublet**, in black *raso* [silky fabric] or satin, with embroidered upturned cuffs and ornamented with sequins and beads.

The **apron**, in black wool, woven in the loom, with red and blue stripes near the hem. The **small cape** (*dengue*), plain or decorated with a red ribbon.

The **headscarf**, which is always used under the cap, the most curious and appealing costume element: the cap, made for work in the fields and for the sale of products in nearby markets, with a broad peak and increasingly ornamented by women, who add **the mirror** to it so that they can dress up during their stay in the market and on the way back home.

In this sense, **the essential element** that distinguishes the cap is **the mirror**. The popular saying "single with mirror, married without mirror and widow with black ornaments" does not seem very correct, as it rather distinguished a young woman from a mature one and from women who were in mourning in general.



MAN:

Formed by a **waistcoat** embroidered with filigree buttons, shirt, **coloured scarf**, **alzapón** short trousers with hanging tassels, socks, embroidered or plain sash, **stockings**, *chías* (short black shawls) and, on the head, a **military hat** added to the attire after the war in Africa.



CATALONIA REGIONAL COSTUME

The figures of the “hereu” and the “pubilla” are among the best-known ones in Catalan tradition. They are born because of the need to bequeath the family lands to a descendant, the first-born child of each family, in the case of men, it is the “hereu” and for women, the “pubilla” if there was no younger male. The “hereu”/”pubilla” inherited three quarters of the family estate and the other fourth was distributed among the younger siblings. The normalization in the “hereu” and “pubilla” outfits occurs during the 18th century, although it has suffered modifications and changes in its morphology over the centuries and until today, e.g. the inclusion of the blouse and the trousers in the 19th century.

Furthermore, the figures of the “hereu” and the “pubilla” currently form part of various folklore popular elements, far from their hereditary past. In many villages and cities, appointing some “hereu” or “pubilla” in the municipality or quarter means somehow sponsoring them and making them become representatives of the town in question, normally for a one-year period and because of their specific merits depending on the town (beauty, skill, curriculum, etc.)



“PUBILLA” (female costume)

The Catalan regional costume for women consists of various elements:

- The “gandalla,” a hairnet made of high-quality fine thread which decorates their head simultaneously gathering their hair and giving them comfort when it comes to dancing
- Black velvet dress
- The “mantellina or mantell,” a rectangular piece of clothing which can be of blond lace or other fabrics, with a decorative embroidery, worn by women to cover their shoulders.
- The “mitenes,” nets made in the same material as the *gandalla* which are used to cover the arms, from the elbow to the middle of the thumb and the beginning of the other four fingers.
- The petticoats, which are fine undergarments worn under the skirt to provide volume.
- The skirt, made of linen and decorated with floral motifs
- An apron worn upon the skirt, generally black-coloured too
- High-heeled shoes

“HEREU” (male costume)

In the case of men, the Catalan regional costume is made up of:

- The “barretina,” a red-and-black hat which covers their head
- White shirt or blouse made of linen or cotton
- The “jupetí,” a black velvet waistcoat which covers the shirt, ornamented with brass or silver buttons, and which can have decorative borders with floral motifs
- The “faixa,” a 30-to-50cm broad sash which holds the shirt and the “jupetí” on the lumbar area
- Black velvet trousers; they go down below the knee
- Wool or cotton hand woven “calces” which are worn under the trousers
- The traditional footwear was also esparto espadrilles or “set vetes,” although moccasin-type shoes are currently used too.

ARAGON REGIONAL COSTUME

The Aragonese costume has an eighteenth-century noble inspiration. It shares a number of common elements with all Spanish regional costumes and simplifies the elements of the attire worn by well-off social classes.

WOMEN

- **FOOTWEAR:** Espadrilles or shoes
- **UNDERWEAR:** Long undershirt which goes down below the knee. Petticoats and overpetticoats
- **(UNDER)SKIRT:** Worn above the petticoats
- **SKIRT:** It can be made of percale, wool, cotton, silk, etc., depending on the economic situation or the reason for wearing the garment: work, everyday life, going for a walk, festivities or church.
- **MATINÉE COAT, OVERCOAT, DOUBLET, BLOUSE:** They are all pieces of clothing which are worn above the shirt.
- **SHAWL, SMALL SHAWL, SCARF, BOBINÉ, CAPE:** Following the logical order for their use, these pieces of clothing are worn above the ones described above. They are the most bright and colourful elements in the female attire and served both as ornaments and as warm clothes.
- **HAIRDO:** The most common one is with the hair combed back and gathered in the nape with a bun shape. The said bun can adopt various shapes -threads, latches, plaits, etc., depending on the geographical areas and women's skills.



ARAGON REGIONAL COSTUME

MEN

- **FOOTWEAR:** Esparto-sole espadrilles or sandals; both the shoe and the espadrille are considered valid for the party costume.
- **UNDERWEAR:** *Calcillas estriberas* [stirrup hoses] with *peales* [pieces covering the feet] would be used in party costumes, on which the *marinetas* or *zaragüelles* [loose trousers with folds] made of cotton cloth or thread and a shirt of the same fabrics would be worn. For the everyday costume, the *calcillas* would be woollen and in varied colours, the *peales* black and the *marinetas* in striped cotton, the same as the shirt, which sometimes matched the *marinetas* but always keeping dark colours.
- **TROUSERS, JACKET, WAISTCOAT AND BLOUSE:** The shorts, closed or open and more or less tight on the leg, depending on the places, can be made in cloth, velvet, hard-wearing corduroy or silk. The lower hem of this short trousers must reach the knee or, even better, go down below the knee. The jacket will be in the same fabric as the trousers. The waistcoat can be in the same fabrics as the trousers or also in silk or cotton brocade. A blouse of striped, checked or patterned black cotton replaced the jacket in the summertime, for some festivities and in specific areas of Aragón.
- **SASH:** of wool, stamen or silk, depending on the work, the event or time of year. It is always worn above the waistcoat.
- **SCARF:** of merino wool, cotton, silk..., patterned with flowers, stripes, cashmere, etc. Tied at the temple or on the forehead, depending on where it is used.
- **ACCESSORIES:** The outfit is completed with a cape used to cover oneself and a wide-brimmed hat and that of Sástago, short-brimmed and known as “half-cheese hat.”



MADRID TYPICAL COSTUME (The Goyesco costume)

It is the costume used in Madrid from the late 18th century to the mid-19th century, and it was adopted by the high social classes copying it from the lower classes, due to the need to feign sobriety and populism after the French Revolution.



In the woman's case, the *goyesca* costume is made up of a tight bodice in rich fabrics (nearly always velvets) with a very low neckline and a scarf covering it, balloon sleeves and later tight, hairnet on the head, also a full skirt from the waist with an apron. The costume is usually embroidered, both the skirt and the bodice.



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For men, the *goyesco* costume consists of a white shirt with a sash, short buttoned bolero jacket (in rich fabrics) and ornamented with embroideries and a scarf around the neck matching the sash. The trousers are tight and reach below the knees making the white socks visible. And a black embroidered hairnet on the head, finished with a tassel or "*madroño*" [tree strawberry] at its end.

LA RIOJA REGIONAL COSTUME



La Rioja fabrics are among the richest ones. Worked with vicuna and guanaco wool, and sheep wool is used to make ponchos in the natural colours of wool in very good-taste designs, blankets or bedspreads, dyed with bark or roots of the autochthonous flora or with bright colours obtained with industrial dyes.

It is spun with a spindle and woven in different types of looms (comb or with pedals) and also with a vertical frame loom. The same methods are used to make saddlebags, table mats, *cutameras*, *caronillas* [pieces of cloth used for horse-riding], etc.



Basketry uses the vegetal fibres of each area: pennyroyal, symbol (*pennisetum rigida*), jonquil. They make small and large baskets, sewing baskets, *tipa* baskets and all sorts of items for household use or for work.

Garments for farming and other implements are made with cowhide: people from La Rioja are skillful plaiters. Tobacco pouches and saddles are made too.

There is no single typical attire. The countrymen from La Rioja have used leather sandals and gaiters, and their poncho was and continues to be in natural colours, never made with dyed wools.

VALENCIAN REGION TYPICAL COSTUME

ALICANTE BRIDE ATTIRE

- **PETTICOATS** (Obligatory). Of thread or cotton, very full and evenly distributed. Ornamented with flounces and lace edgings.
- **SKIRT** (Obligatory). Very full, long (15 cm from the ground). The skirt will always be lined, and interlined if the fabric requires it.
- **BODICE** (Obligatory). Of velvet, *raso* [silky fabric] or brocade in black. Tight on the body. Open at the front and held with metallic buttons inside. V-neck edged with 1-to-1.5 cm lace. The sleeve is tailor-cut. The cuffs may be embroidered, without going above the elbow, and have three buttons. It is always worn into the skirt.
- **MANTELETA (MANTILLA) [HEADRESS]** (Obligatory). Of white or pale ochre lace or tulle, preferably in cotton. It is triangle-shaped. It has cotton, blond or *aleson* lace edging. It is gathered at the front, with a height of 10 cm at the most (8 cm for children), starching only the gathered part of the lace edging to form approximately 5 or 7 cannons. It is tied to the head by means of hairpins behind the lace. Regarding its length, the back point will reach the waist; it will fall two inches below the shoulder, and the front points will go two and a half inches beyond the waist.
- **APRON** (Obligatory). Of black tulle, lace edging in black, and may be embroidered in gold, silver or black silk thread.
- **SOCKS** (Obligatory). White or pale ochre, of silk or cotton. With openwork or embroidered.
- **SHOES** (Obligatory). Black, of plain silk or velvet, and high-heeled. Strapless, lounge-type and without platform.

The Alicante bride costume must obligatorily include the sash accrediting her title.



VALENCIAN REGION TYPICAL COSTUME

FOGUERER ATTIRE

- **TROUSERS** (Obligatory) Black, of alpaca or Tergal.
- **JACKET** (Obligatory). Short, of the same fabric and colour as the trousers, with *raso* [silky fabric] lapels. The jacket has decorative fastening buttons on both front sides and in the cuffs.
- **SHOES** (Obligatory). Black, the same as the **socks**.
- **SHIRT** (Obligatory). White, ornamented with laces and buttons on the chest.
- **SASH** (Obligatory). Its colour and shield are established in the Regulations.



CASTILE-LA MANCHA REGIONAL COSTUME

The **Manchego** typical costume is characterised by simple and sober lines; black and white colours prevail, combined with varied colours in dun hues. It is somewhat influenced by the costumes from Andalusia, Aragón and Levante; but it is mostly the Manchego costume that usually influences the costumes from other provinces; even the way of dressing and in America fabrics.



The use of checked or Vichy patterned percale stands out in the case of women, generally in blue and white hues or in black and white. A blouse and skirt made of this fabric are worn too. It is complemented by a dark apron, a shoulder scarf (in white plain colours or checked), a headscarf (which is only used in the fields. Women do not use it for town or village life); red- or blue-coloured socks, sandals and a wide straw hat, which could be tied upward tying the ends of the scarf at the top.

The man wears hoses, brown or coloured serge gaiters tied to the calf with sandal straps, cloth short trousers, rolled sash (only for the field. They use a sash resembling a broad leather belt in the village), white or checked shirt in the same material as that of the woman, neckscarf (smaller than the woman's), headscarf (bigger than the woman's and tied on the nape; although this one is only worn for some types of jobs such as that of mule drivers or those implying long trips); and a straw hat that is shorter-brimmed than that of women.



FEMALE ATTIRE:

MURCIA REGIONAL COSTUME

REFAJO. it is the skirt and there are varieties depending on the region:

BODICE. It is a type of corset and has no sleeves; the neckline shape is chosen by the woman. It is closed by a crossed cord at the front with some buttonholes.

SHIRT. It is usually white, short sleeved (on the elbow). There are also long-sleeved ones with the cuff finished using lace edgings. They exceptionally appeared embroidered.

APRON. It is worn above the *refajo*. The most widespread ones is in embroidered silk with sequins and precious stones, tied with a large bow. Less known is the one in linen with drawnwork, lace inserts, tucks.

ARMILLA. Used for cold weather; it is a tight jacket with a closed neck in black velvet or silk with lace edgings in neck and cuffs. The buttons are ornamented with silver.

SHAWL. It started as a warm piece of clothing and its ornamentation distinguished social classes. The *mantón de Manila* [embroidered silk shawl] was first used in 1875.

MANTELETA. It is a triangle-shaped half-scarf. It can be crossed at the front and finished with a gathered lace edging.

CINTON. It is a type of trapezoid-cut *mantilla* [headdress], made in black silk and ornamented with velvet cuttings, jet [black amber] and braids. It was only used for religious events. It symbolised the honesty of the woman who wore it.

PETTICOATS. They are white underskirts with tucks or folds. They have a broad embroidered strap, gathered with a suspender belt (ornamented with a coloured ribbon). Starching is necessary to give them some volume.

POUCH. It is a kind of bag tied to the waist with ribbons and placed under the *refajo*. It was used to keep money or daily-life utensils.



MURCIA REGIONAL COSTUME

MALE ATTIRE:

ZARAGÜEL. A pair of loose trousers made in white-coloured cloth or linen. Their length was no more than 5 cm above the knee. This garment was used for work because it was very comfortable.

TROUSERS. They are worn as part of the elegant costume, of wool or velvet and in the same colour as the (bolero) jacket. They cover half the leg and are finished with two openings ornamented with silver buttons.

SHIRT. White-coloured and in cotton cloth. It may be ornamented with tucks, lace edgings, drawnwork or embroideries in cuffs, neck and chest.

SASH. It is used to hold the *zaragüel* and to keep the shirt inside. It is a wide strip which does 2 or 3 turns around the waist. The colour is usually red, blue or black.

WAISTCOAT. It is an open garment with lapels, the back part is dark and the front part is in silk with bright, lively colours



CEUTA AND MELILLA REGIONAL COSTUME

CEUTA REGIONAL COSTUME

The typical attire, which was established in 1972, includes the Portuguese green and red colours and the black and white of Ceuta's flag, with the city shield standing out on the small apron.

MELILLA REGIONAL COSTUME

It appears in the official and fun events held in the city. It tries to reflect the four cultures which coexist in it: Christian, Muslim, Hebrew and Hindu.





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