

16th century and 18th century costume in the salt pans would have been very similar.

GENERAL PEOPLE AND WORKERS

Keep the workers in the salt pans shirtless with only trousers. You could put one in there wearing just a tunic.

Men outside wear tunic and short cloak, or a belted plaid and a hat (bonnet).

No-one wears shoes.

Men - hair generally long and men bearded.

Women - hair covered.

Women to carry creels of coal and salt on their backs.

16th century

In ancient times the two main garments worn by persons of importance in Ireland (and Scotland) were a long close-fitting smock, for which the Irish word was *léine*, and an outer mantle thrown over it which in Irish was called *brat*.



Illustration 1521 by Durer. Figure on right hand side wearing 'leine' and 'brat' best for general form and colour.

1521

From the middle of the thigh to the foot they have no covering for the leg, clothing themselves with a mantle instead of an upper garment and a shirt dyed with saffron.

1556 a French writer named Jean de Beaugue wrote an account of the siege of Haddington in 1549 in which he describes the Scottish Highlanders who were present as wearing "no clothes except their dyed shirts and a sort of light woolen rug of several colours."

1578

They also made of linen very large shirts, with numerous folds and wide sleeves, which flowed abroad loosely to their knees. These, the rich coloured with saffron and others smeared with some grease to preserve them longer clean among the toils

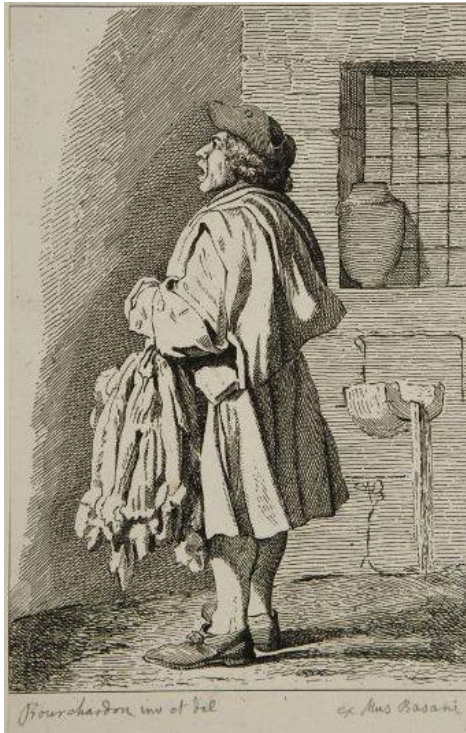


Short cloaks 17th century

17th and 18th century

In the 17th and 18th century, basic elements of men's Scottish costume still include the Leine (a shirt like that worn in the rest of Europe at this time, the Plaid (previously might have been called a 'brat', or cloak), Trews, a jacket, and shoes. They also wore knee-breeches like the ones worn in the Lowlands or in England.





Similar shape to belted plaid (18th century)

Women are not well-portrayed in Scottish art until the end of the 1700s, but it should be assumed based on what little evidence there is that they were wearing what most country women were wearing in the British Isles: a shift (also called a 'sark' -- the term 'chemise' isn't used for this basic undergarment until the 1800s) similar in cut and construction to those worn in the rest of the British Isles, several petticoats (skirts), the arisaid (woman's form of the plaid), stays, and a jacket or bedgown, as well as a head-covering known as a kertch if she were married.



Arisad

Children would have worn what their parents wore – and always barefoot.



Late 18th century Highland household

Most women in both salt pans would be carrying creels of salt or coal



RESTING ON A DYKE



Women with creels – these would have been used to carry salt and coal
<http://www.marariley.net/celtic/scotland.htm>

SPECIAL CHARACTERS

I think we can dress up our man in the office as a higher status person.
We only see his upper body – I think he could wear a doublet (shaped close-fitting jacket)

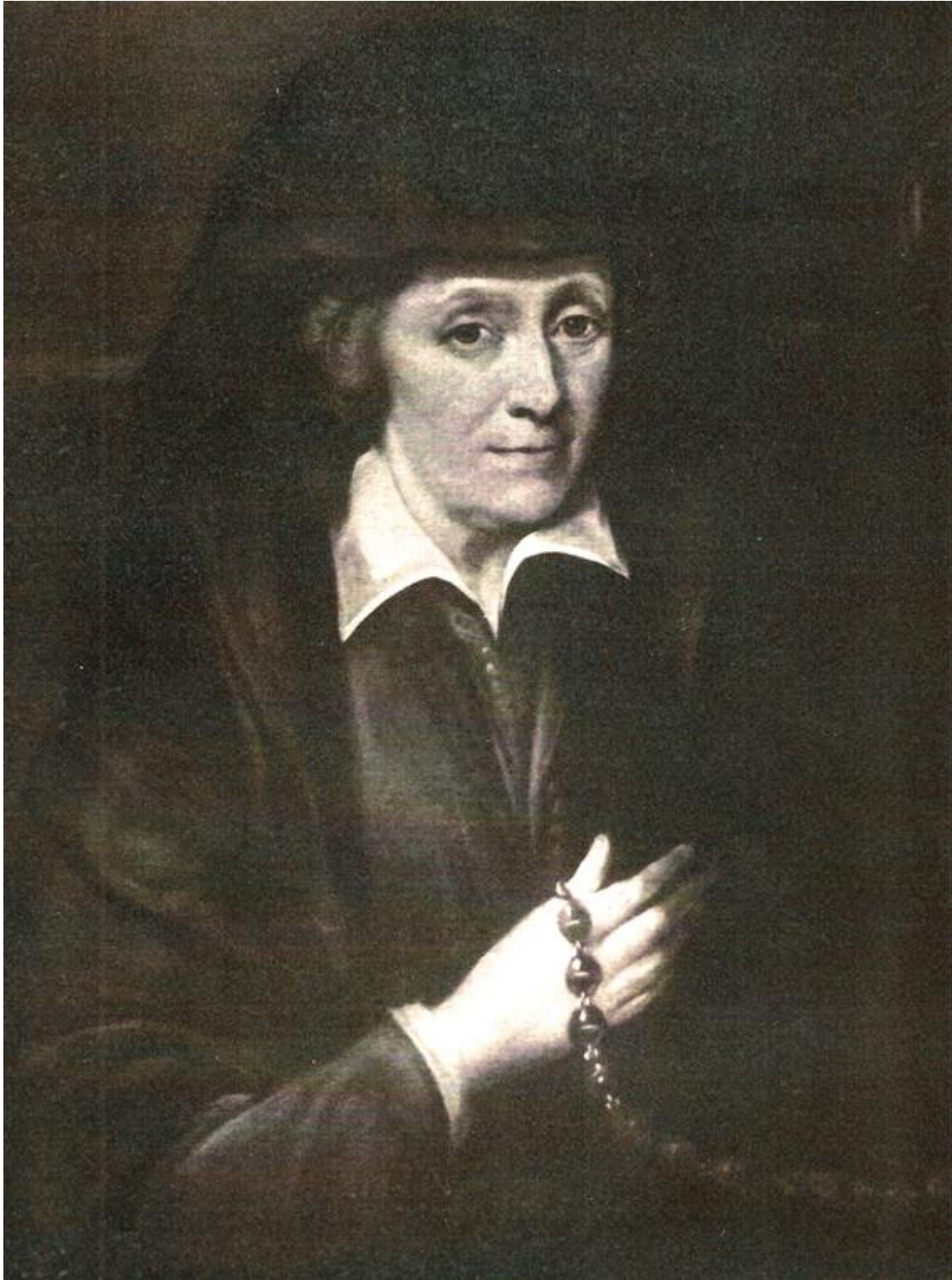


17th century doublet



Man wearing doublet

OUR KNOWN CHARACTERS (16th century salt pans)



Jean Gordon



SIR ROBERT GORDON, Bart.

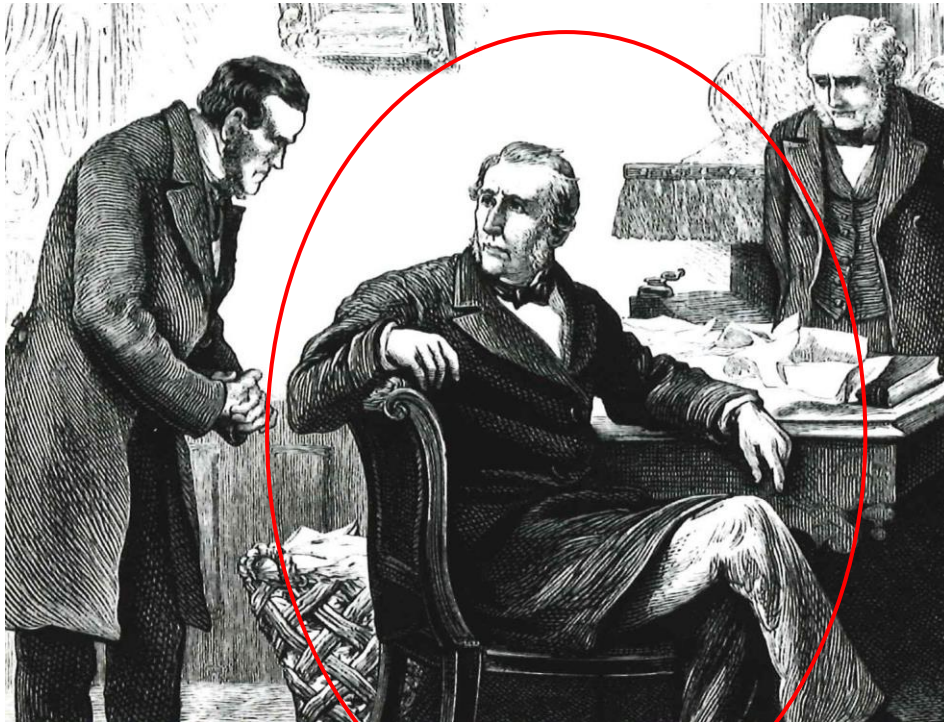
(The Historian of Sutherland. The great benefactor of Dornoch 300 years ago)

Robert Gordon



John 12th Earl of Sutherland

OUR KBOWN CHARACTER (18th century)



John Williams