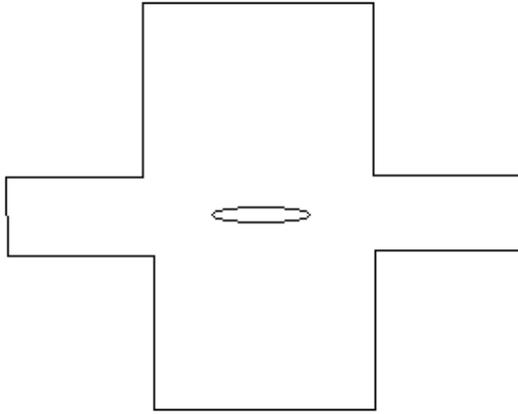


Authentieke Viking tunieken

http://bjornsson.crosswinds.net/sca/isabel_as/mens-garb/mens-garb.htm

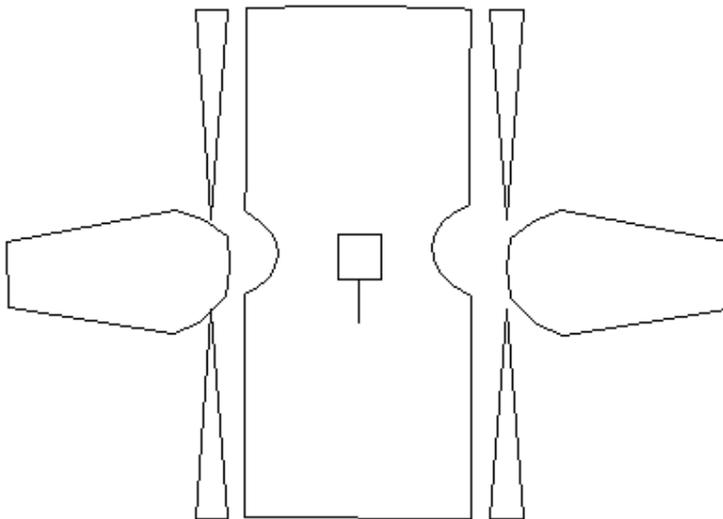
Reepsholt Mose Tunic: 2nd -4th Century Denmark



- 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

Hedeby Style Tunic: 10th Century Denmark

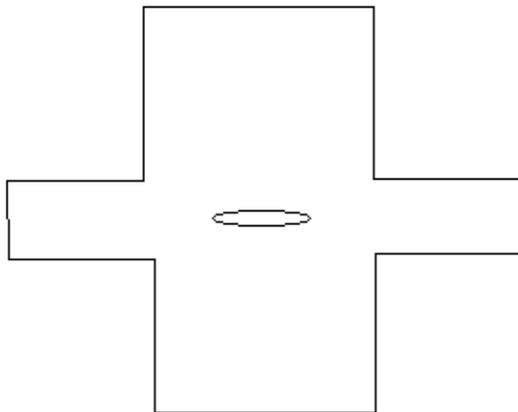


- Based from a Tunic found in Hedeby
- Basic tunic pattern with inset sleeves, which gives a more comfortable fit at the shoulders
- Gores added to the length of the tunic for more room
- Tight fitting tapered arms
- Square key-hole neck opening
- Choose a fine linen

or wool for the fabric

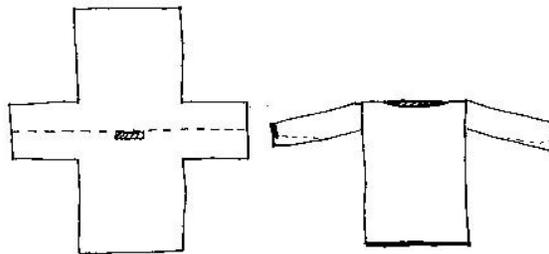
- Gussets can be added under the sleeves
- This tunic is very comfortable and practical, and is slightly more difficult to make than the Birka tunic.

Thorsbjerg tunic: Migration Period Denmark

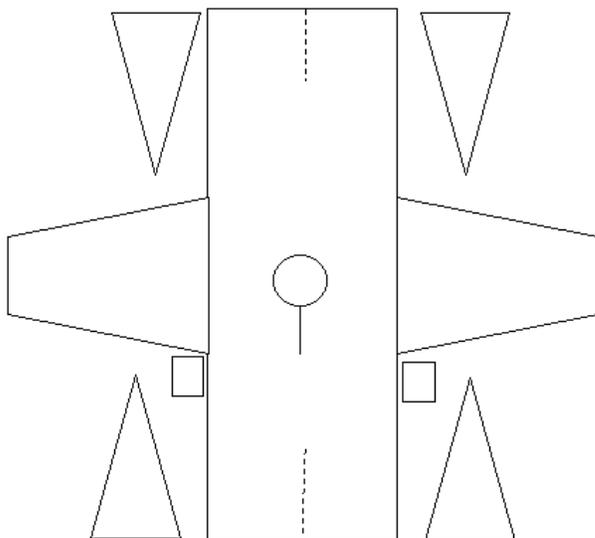


- The shirt consists of four pieces of cloth, the front, the back and two sleeves.
- The neck opening is 3 1/2 cm deeper in the front than behind and is made simply by not sewing the center section and cutting away some of the front piece of fabric.
- The sleeves are fitted below the elbow, by taking in the seam so that the wrists fit tightly.
- The garment was decorated with tablet weaving along the cuffs and at the hem.
- This tunic is very easy to make.

Museum reconstruction

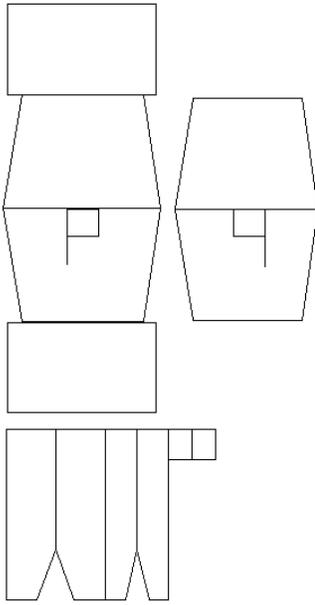


Birka Style Tunic: 8th -10th Century Sweden



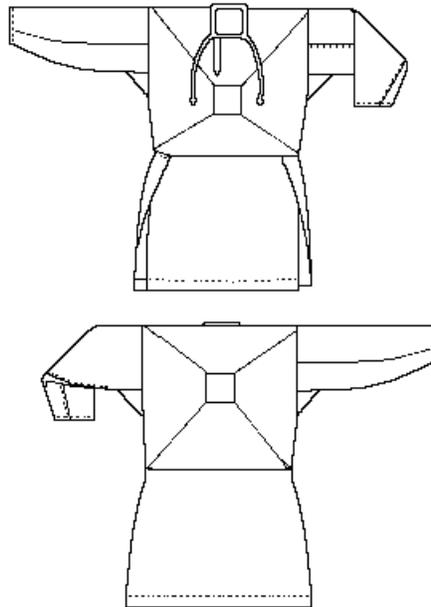
- No shoulder seams, the front and back are one piece of fabric.
- Round keyhole neck opening.
- Gussets under the arms and gores set in the sides.
- The front and back can be split for riding or left whole. (The dotted lines show the optional split in the front and back.)
- Evidence found that this 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.

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.
- The seam along the top of the shoulders is optional.
- 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.
- This shirt is difficult and complicated to make. I recommend that you try the pattern with low-cost material to verify the measurements.

<http://www.forest.gen.nz/Medieval/articles/Viborg/VIBORG.HTM>

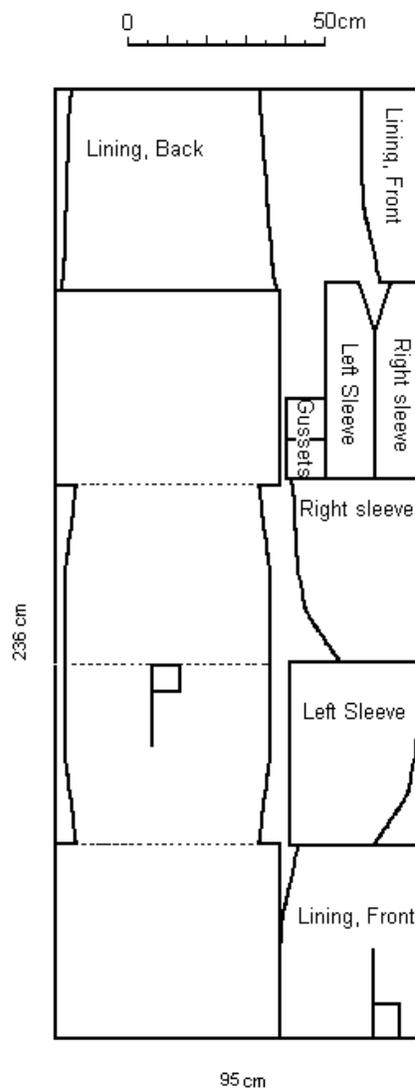


These drawings are based on drawings by P. Nørbo and Jørgen Kragelund

This linen "shirt" was uncovered during an excavation at Viborg, in Denmark. The shirt is folded without shoulder seams, the torso seamed at the sides, while the skirting is not seamed together. The torso is lined, with the lining, comprised of the same linen as the shirt, held in place and strengthened by the trapezoidal stitching on the front and back. The garment is presumed to have had long sleeves, but nothing absolute can be proven.

There is a lining around the neck that continues into two ribbons. There are eight different seam types each sewn with a different type of stitching: back stitch, whip stitch, running stitch and through overcast stitching.

(n.b., for a much more complete discussion of this garment, you are encouraged to see [An 11th century linen shirt from Viborg Sondorsø, Denmark](#)", by Mytte Fentz, or *An 11th century line shirt from Viborg* by Mytte Fentz, or the translation by [Maggie Mulvaney](#).)



Pattern drawing based on drawings by P. Nørbo and Jørgen Kragelund

The Viborg shirt was made from a tabby woven, single ply Z-spun linen thread. The warp threads are a little thicker and somewhat more tightly spun than the weft threads. The cloth was very evenly woven.

- Garment's overall length: about 200 cm (78.7")
- Loom Width: estimated to 95 cm (37.4")
- Total Material Length is at least 236 cm (92.9")

Thread Count

- Warp is 20 Z-spun threads/cm (50.8/inch)
- Weft is 12 Z-spun threads/cm (30.48/inch]

Some Sources:

- Fentz, Mytte. "An 11th Century Linen Shirt from Viborg Sonordso, Denmark." *Archaeological Textiles in Northern Europe* eds. Lise Bender Jorgenson and Elizabeth Munksgaard. Tidens Tand 5. Copenhagen: Kongelige Danske Kunstakademi, 1992. pp.83-92

Bron: *Some Clothing of the Middle Ages -- Shirts/Smocks -- Viborg Shirt*, by I. Marc Carlson, Copyright 1997.