

Budget Medieval Soft Kit

Budget Medieval Clothing for Men

WORK IN PROGRESS

By Caleb Hetchler, Knight of the [Company of the Lynx Argent](#)

With help from Sir Ryan Hetchler.

Acquiring and wearing medieval clothing can be a daunting task to start, especially for people who don't really know what to look for or where to look for it, what period clothing looks like, or just where to find the less expensive stuff. This list aims to help remedy all three of those things, and provide a good jumping off point for people looking to start **Late Medieval (1330s-1480s)** reenactment/living history.

(throughout this list I will use the term "medieval" as a shorthand for "late medieval")

One big thing to remember is that the people that we are trying to emulate looked at clothes the same way we do today, you buy *(or in their case commission)* a shirt and then wear it a bunch of different clothes to make separate outfits for different days; you probably wouldn't wear the same outfit two days in a row. What I'm trying to say with this is that these are clothes, not costumes, when you are buying or making medieval clothes, don't just consider a single outfit you could wear it with, but how it will work with a good bit of your wardrobe.

(You may find that this is an easy concept to grasp, but for me at least, this is something that I find myself forgetting about often.

Also, when you are just getting started, just having one outfit will suffice for a weekend event, no one cares that much, so you can probably ignore this section for now, but it will be good to keep in mind as you expand your wardrobe.)

Note that these items are in reference to historically mens' clothing, for womens' clothing refer to the guide written by Lady Emily Walters on the topic. [LINK TO EMILY'S GUIDE HERE]

A good deal of these listings also broadly refer to the nobility, as we have more sources for their fashion than we do for the third estate, but building a lower class kit is still easily *(and cheaply)* doable as you would just need to select for more drab or washed out colors, less fabric where it isn't needed, and overall more utilitarian pieces.

Prices are all subject to change and I likely won't bother to update so yeah

Tunics and Undershirts

When buying tunics or undershirts you want to look for a garment that, **1**, is made of natural materials (*linen is best for undergarments*), this is because most synthetics aren't good at either holding heat when it's cold or dissipating it when it's warm. **2**, has long sleeves, which is more accurate to the 13th-15th centuries. **3**, is simple and historical; this means no trim, designs, or anachronisms such as pockets, integrated hoods, etc. And **4th**, has historical colors; medieval clothing was very bright and vibrant, but they only had access to limited natural dyes,

and as such many modern colors and ideas would be either impossible to have or unfashionable. it doesn't matter if you have the most accurate fibers, shape, and construction in your tunic, if it's hot pink it's going to be out of place.

Some examples of decent tunics and undershirts:



[Under Tunic Leif Hemp](#)

This tunic from Burgschneider is made from cotton and has the correct shape. Note that this tunic comes down about halfway down the thigh and thus is difficult to wear with a doublet or the likes.

\$39.99, comes in multiple different colors



[Shirt Ulrich Hemp](#)

This undershirt is also from Burgschneider, it has ties in the front for closure, and comes down only a little further than an ordinary T-Shirt would and is useful for late medieval reenactment because it can be easily worn with a doublet without having to tuck the extra foot of tunic into your hosen

\$39.99, comes in multiple colors



[Amazon Linen Undershirt](#)

This tunic is a good middle ground between the prior two as it is long enough to be worn on the outside if that is what is desired, but can still be tucked into hosen if needed without too much excess. It is also made from linen, thus this tunic is better for heat dissipation than the prior two listed.

It is also the cheapest of the three at **\$25.89**, and comes in **white** and **blue**.

Another thing worth mentioning is how important layering is to a good outfit (this applies to modern clothing too), if you have a white undershirt and hosen, it will get you quite far, but if you added a nicely colored sleeveless tunic (surcoat, giornea, etc.), over the top of your undershirt, it can really elevate your kits quite a lot. These kind of garments are pretty cheap and are also super easy to make, even if you have never sewn anything before (this is where I started sewing)

Note that although the pictures provided all show the white variant of the selections, which are good for use as undergarments, more vibrant color options could be better for use as the top layer of clothing.

Hosen; medieval pants

Hosen are perhaps the most different piece of medieval clothing from their modern counterparts., whereas most modern pants sit on the hips and are only really held on by friction or a belt. Medieval hosen before the 15th century are almost always split (*two individual pieces*), and pointed directly to a doublet or breeches to make sure they stay up. Most modern reproductions of hosen are joined together (*documentable from the 15th century onwards but some reproductions do not execute them very well*) and worn at the hips.

Hosen were often depicted being skin-tight, however with the materials available at the time (*no elastic*), this would be exceedingly difficult to achieve without very complex tailoring. This is not a problem in modern hosen due to elastics making them able to be skin tight without much tailoring, and so most reenactors accept that modern materials are technically superior for hosen in terms of looks, and if it looks right it honestly doesn't matter that much what it's made out of. However when it's cold outside, wearing what are essentially tights don't help much to keep you warm.

Note that baggy "Viking" pants are not good for late medieval reenactment as they are basically just sweatpants and do not fit the aesthetic.

With all of that said, there are two places I recommend to buy from, both places only offer synthetic options but they work fine for most applications (*especially summer deeds of arms in hotter areas*).



[Pants and Tights](#)

The first is T'ger Toggs, these are what most reenactors you find will wear, and they work great. Some things of note are that the hosen will *always* come with a codpiece (*tied on or not, it's up to you*). You can also order any combination of black, dark green, olive, red, maroon, blue, dark blue, purple, or gold. Note that they aren't all that durable and if you attend (*and fight in*) a few events a year they may need to be replaced after a few years.

They are **\$36.00-40.00** before shipping. T'ger Toggs stops taking orders every year from around the end of October to halfway through January.



[Seamlyne Reproductions](#)

The second option is Seamlyne Reproductions. I don't see many people wearing these, but after buying a few pairs of them I think I prefer them to T'ger Toggs. They are completely custom made, with options to have the feet be part of the hosen, to have a codpiece or not, options on how you want the parti-colouring, and in depth sizing options.

I can't speak on durability at this time due to only owning mine about a year at this point but they are well made.

Off the shelf options start in the low **\$30** range, but with all of the custom options they can go up to **\$60** or **\$70**.

If actual hosen are unable to be acquired before an event, a pair of tights works well enough in most cases.

Hats

Hats are arguably the most important part of a medieval soft kit, once while I was talking to Rachel Lorenz (*The Creative Contessa*) she said something along the lines of "If you put medieval clothes on a modern person it's just a guy in a costume, but if you put a medieval hat on the same guy then you have a time traveller" (*she put it much more eloquently*).

Something to note is that up until recently everyone wore hats, they weren't really something you would leave the house without wearing. Hats were ubiquitous among both men and women for all of the medieval period, early modern period, and indeed up until about the mid 20th century where it fell out of fashion among men.

There are many different hats that appear in medieval Europe, too many to fit into a list such as this, however there are a few that I would like to touch on as they will work with nearly every kit throughout the medieval period.

For more in depth information on hats, as well as better explanations, watch the video made by Ryan Hetchler on the topic.

 [Some types of medieval hats](#)

Hoods

Perhaps the most ubiquitous and versatile hat in medieval Europe is the hood, which keeps the head warm and dry during the rain or snow, can be rolled up and worn on the head as a chaperon during the heat, and looks about as medieval as it gets.

For later medieval hoods look for rounded cowls with dagged edges, and one that comes in very close to the neck. Men's hoods are not buttoned in the front.



[Wool Medieval Liripipe Hood - Green - HW-701411G](#)

This hood is made with an outer shell of wool, which is the best material for hoods as it is water repellent.

\$20.30-\$23.80, comes in green, red, blue, and black.



[Luka Wool Hood - MY100464 - Medieval Collectibles](#)

Made of the same stuff as the previous hood, this one I would recommend for colder weather camping or even to sleep in because this hood is enormous and covers a lot of the face when worn on the head, it also isn't well suited for use as a chaperon as it is very heavy.

\$22.36-26.86, this hood comes in blue, black, and brown.

Perhaps the most effective option for having a hood (*or other cloth hats*) exactly to your liking is to make your own, this is one of the easier sewing projects to do, even for beginners. There are many resources for pattern pieces and sewing guides online so if you do decide to make one I recommend finding your own pattern online that suits your criteria as best as possible.

Bycockets

Another widespread hat was the bycocket, which was essentially a medieval baseball cap. Usually constructed from felt, they had a long, pointed brim, and were quite good at keeping the sun out of the wearer's eyes, keeping the head cool and dry, and generally just being quite fashionable.

Over the roughly 200 years of their use there were many different styles and variations to the basic design, there were experiments with the material, the brim shape, the hardware elements, the head shape, and so on. I am not sure when they fell out of fashion but they appear to have been supplanted by the mid-late 15th century.

My issue with writing this section is that there aren't many places to buy a good off the shelf bycocket, which is pretty much the point of this list, and as I don't have examples to hand, I will instead show you what a bycocket should look like should you decide to find your own.



Generally bycockets have very pointy brims and are taller than the head they fit on. Look for one that isn't flat but instead has a subtle curve on the bottom. Etsy is a good place to look for these kinds of hats and they usually aren't too pricey.

If you are a member of the Company of the Lynx Argent or in the american midwest consider contacting Jon Eppler as he makes bycockets that are of reasonable quality and very affordable.

Other

Coifs are a piece of kit that can be worn as an underlayer with almost any other hat. They serve to keep your hair clean, wick sweat, keep your head and ears warm when it's cold, and keep hair out of your eyes (*in the case of it being used as an arming cap under a helmet*). These are

an item that I have been neglecting to obtain myself but when for the people who do wear them they seem to elevate kits quite a bit.



[Medieval Arming Cap - BG-1053](#)

Bag hats are another common family of hats, particularly in the 15th century. They are *(to my knowledge)* an offshoot of the chaperon which developed to not be worn as a hood anymore and to be lighter by removing excess material, such as the liripipe. *(I have made a hat that is basically an intermediary stage between a chaperon and a bag hat)*

The construction of a bag hat is incredibly simple, it is essentially just a tube with one end closed off.



[Headwear MEDIEVAL DESIGN](#)

This is a good example of a typical bag hat, it has a red wool outer shell and a lining of linen. The hat is €30 from medieval design.

I'm sure you could get a bag hat for cheaper but I wanted to highlight the [Medieval Design](#) website itself. They have a wide selection of hats that you rarely see in reenactment, at reasonable prices for the apparent quality of manufacture. They have options for pretty much anything you would need for reenactment, from clothes of many sorts, to furniture, to drinking glasses, to pottery, and more. They are based in Italy and are a bit pricey for some things but overall they seem like a very high quality manufacturer.

I myself have not done business with Medieval Design and don't know very much about them so I won't say much more than I already have.

Shoes

The last piece of soft kit that most people obtain are the shoes. Many modern "medievaloid" shoes (*or, shoes that try to have a medieval aesthetic without knowing what they should really look like*) will have a rubber sole with a pronounced heel, and go up to about the top of the calf, and be fastened with zippers or laces, whereas Medieval shoes are always made with thick, flat (*no heels*), hardened leather, and are nailed to a main body made of thinner leather, it was also fashionable at times to have a very pointed toe (*somewhat similar to modern shoes oddly enough*).

Although boots that went up as high as modern boots did exist in the late medieval period, the most common and easy to construct medieval shoe was a "turn shoe", which was sewn inside-out and then turned outside-out when the shoe was completed.

Perhaps the biggest thing stopping certain reenactors from wearing period footwear is the comfort aspect. Modern tennis shoes are built to accommodate the way that modern people walk with their heel striking the ground first, this is not really how people for most of history walked, with the balls of their feet connecting with the floor first, people in medieval Europe almost certainly walked this way and as such their footwear reflected this. Another thing to consider is that people in the past didn't really have the luxury to worry about whether or not something was as comfortable as possible, for the poor if a pair worked at all that was enough, and for the nobility they would wear as extreme of shoes as possible to indicate that they didn't even need to work.

All this is to say that medieval shoes are not as bad as they seem after you get used to wearing them, you may find yourself avoiding concrete in favor of walking in grass and rocks due to that kind of ground providing better support, but that's pretty much the natural way for it anyways.

Turn shoes with a plain sole can be slippery on wet grass and carpet, especially when not broken in, if this is a concern for you, consider buying a pair with hobnails (*a pair on this list has them*). If you need to quickly break in a pair you can take some low grit sandpaper and run them along the soles to create traction.

If you have particularly long legs and wear hosen that don't cover the feet, there can sometimes be a gap between the top of your shoe and the bottom of your hosen. If this is the case consider wearing taller boots, and/or getting hosen that go down farther/have integrated feet.

If shoe comfort is of great import to you, try putting insoles inside your medieval shoes.

If I still have you after that great amble, here are the **examples** I've found of good shoes.



[Black Medieval Peasant Boots - HW-701485BK](#)

These are the quintessential turn shoes, and due to their simple construction and cheap materials, they are relatively affordable for medieval shoes, at **\$88.00**.

Some things to note are that I've found rocks find their way into the shoes quite easily (*this is true for most medieval shoes, but some are better against pebbles than others*), and that as these are basically the default shoe for reenactors so if you're afraid of having to go home and change due to someone else pulling up with the same outfit you might want to pass these up.

Medieval Collectibles offers them up to size Men's US 12.



[13th Century Low Boots](#)

These shoes from Marshal Historical are quite nice looking and have a more “handcrafted” look than other shoes on this list. I have not used them nor do I know of anyone who has used them but they appear to be quite comfortable (*for a medieval shoe*).

Note that since the leather appears to be very supple, the shoes themselves may be less durable than one of thicker and more rigid leather. These shoes also have hobnails, which are essentially soccer cleats, providing better traction on grasses and soft terrain, at the cost of rigid terrain such as rocks or hardwood (*or breastplates*) being possibly more slippery. They are **\$109.00** and have options all the way up to size Men’s US 14.



[12th Century Leather Shoes - MH-SH0954 - Medieval Collectibles](#)

This pair of shoes, also from Marshal Historical, is quite different from shoes you typically see reenactors wear as they are quite low, meaning you will likely need hosen with attached feet or a pair that goes down to the heel in order to not have socks showing. Most shoes will have buckles or laces along the front or sides in order to get the shoe on or off, but these appear to be more like “slip ons”.

They are **\$102.00** and come in sizes US men's 14 and under.



[Shoes with 2 sets of laces and one buckle from Allbeststuff](#)

These are the shoes I personally use, and I do love them. They are very secure, I've never had them slip off while fighting or anything, and rocks hardly ever find their ways in. As much as I appreciate them there are some problems with them, firstly they have 2 sets of very long laces in addition to the single buckle, meaning taking them on and off takes way too long, and due to the laces being so long they tend to come undone pretty frequently. and secondly they do have a heel, which isn't really what you want for complete accuracy but it doesn't change much in practice.

They are **\$93.10** and go up to size 15 (*sizes 12-15 cost a little more with each size*).



[Raimund Boots - MY100330 - Medieval Collectibles](#)

This pair is likely as secure as the previous one but it has all straps instead of a few sets of laces and some buckles, so they are faster and easier to put on and they don't come undone on their own. I've not used them but they look decent so that's why they're here.

As of writing this they are on sale on medieval collectibles for **\$91.00**, and go up to size 14.



[European poulaines XIV-XV cc dark – Wargear](#)

[European poulaines XIV-XV cc light – Wargear](#)

These shoes, known as poulaines, are some of the strangest here; they were worn in courts throughout Europe in the 15th century. This is a pair I have been meaning to buy for some time now, and I am unsure of the overall quality of the shoe, (*particularly the soles as the website does not show them in the listing*) but they do appear to be quite nice for the price. Note that these shoes go down very low and even have holes in the top, meaning that hosen with integrated feet are more or less necessary for them to look right. They are **€85.00**, and come in the listed design or a more plain variant with light brown leather. The website does not list what sizes they come in which is strange.



[Medieval long boots, riding boots 14th - 15th century, brown | Outfit4events](#)

This pair of riding boots is the perhaps biggest outlier on this list, first and foremost they go up very high, making traveling by foot or on horse easier by reducing moisture, brambles, or pebbles from reaching your feet and legs. This type of boots were (*or so I've been told*) primarily used for long journeys and taken off when the destination was reached (*think modern day coat-you probably wouldn't wear it inside, let alone to court*). I am pushing the definition of "budget" by putting these here but I think they're worth mentioning as they seem like a good pair of boots. They are **€198.00** and come in sizes up to 13.

Accessories

Leather was a very important material in medieval Europe, used for many things from saddles, to shoes, to armor (used primarily to affix metal in places), to sword sheaths, to the straps to hold them all together. What is important to this discussion though is the use of leather as a belt, which was used to mount a pouch, a sword, or a dagger, the pouch hung from that belt, As well as leather garters, which help to hold up hosen.

There are a couple people in the Company of the Lynx Argent who do leatherwork, those being Caelyn Hamilton, and Kevin Franklin; Caelyn mostly makes to order, while Kevin runs shops at most events around the OKC-Dallas-Kansas City area.

[Leather Maiden: Caelyn's Etsy shop](#)

(While the items I am going to talk about may not be listed in her shop, she does make them and is quite good at it, so if you were to message her through Etsy she would be glad to get them to you)

[Link to kevin's shop]

Belts

Belts are an article of clothing whose purpose has shifted in the past few centuries. Belts have been used for millennia, and in medieval europe they were primarily used as an anchor point to suspend things from the body, be that a weapon, a pouch, a waterskin, or anything else that you wanted to keep on your person without holding it in your hands.

They are also of course a fashion accessory, and really help to tie outfits together by bringing looser garments to your natural waist and helping to achieve that hourglass silhouette that was all the rage in the 15th century. Belts could also be decorated, be that with dyed leather, tooling the leather, fancier buckles, or decorated "studs" called plaques, which are usually made of brass, depicting animals, flowers, or geometric shapes.

The plaques were sometimes so big that it eliminated the need for leather entirely, and they would be attached directly to each other. Plaque belts were especially fashionable in the early 15th century, and worn at the hips rather than the waist, both in and out of armor.

Many modern reenactment belts will be upwards of 6 feet long and just leave the rest to just droop (*maybe as a reference to other articles of clothing being bigger than need be*). Whether or not this was done in this period is a subject of debate in the reenactment sphere, as long belts supposedly do not appear in art. From anecdotal experience, I can say that a long belt (*especially one that has a chape, which is a piece of decorated metal at the end of a belt.*) can be really uncomfortable to walk with and overall i find shorter belts (*even 4 foot ones*) to be much more enjoyable to wear). In general, you want your belt to be your waist circumference plus about a foot.



[Medieval Leather Belt - Brown](#)

This is pretty much the plainest belt you can get so there isn't too much to say about it, it has a pretty nice brass buckle but there is no chape or other decorations to report. The lack of things going on with this belt is reflected in the price, at **\$11.90** at the 55 inch option, with the longer options being more pricey. (as I mentioned in an earlier footnote, super long belts are not the greatest)



[Blue belt](#)

[Green belt](#)

These belts are a good bet if you want to add a little color to your outfits, they are a little on the thin side in terms of belt width, at about three quarters of an inch thick, while most other belts you find will be around one inch thick.

The listing for these guys is kinda unclear but they are both at most **\$15.00**, the blue belt has the same sizing options as the previous belt on the list, while the green one appears to be about 5 feet long.



[Adalbert Belt - MY100244 - Medieval Collectibles](#)

[Mattis Belt - MY100322 - Medieval Collectibles](#)

These two belts share quite a few similarities, they are both quite decorated, with large brass buckles, belt chapes, and sparse studs on the body of the belts themselves. They both vary in length and price, with the “Adalbert” belt (*pictured left*) at **\$43.00** and about 50 inches long. And the “Mattis” (*right*) at **\$36.00** and 60 inches.

Pouches

Pockets as we know them today did not really exist in the medieval period, but people of course still had things they needed to carry around (*you need somewhere to put your phone, wallet, and keys*), the way they did this was using pouches, which were essentially bags that were attached to their belt around the waist (*kind of like modern day fanny packs*). They had much variance in shape, size, and decoration but broadly speaking they had an opening at the top that were fastened shut somehow and were fairly large (*much bigger than pockets*).

Pouches were very useful for holding a bunch of random stuff comfortably. And from an experimental archaeological standpoint, I have found that, as the belt the pouch is attached to fits quite snug around the waist and on the hips, it helps to make a comparably heavy satchel easier to wear for a long period of time.

Generally when looking for a pouch, you want something that is wider than it is tall (Although tall pouches did exist, I've simply found that it's easier to get at all of your items with a wider pouch),

is made of medium thickness leather; thick leather backings on pouches make them difficult to wear on the side, and make the overall things less comfortable. The fastening on your pouch should be a buckle or a button; toggles did exist, but seem to be more indicative of the earlier centuries of the middle ages (*think viking times*).

Leather satchels are one of the most common pieces of renaissance fair garbage out there so when you are looking for a good pouch there is a lot of junk to sort through, try to avoid pouches that have:

A bunch of anachronistic leather tooling

Low quality leather

Overly complicated closure methods, medieval pouches had basically only buttons and buckles

Weird designs, like templar crosses, dragons, etc. medieval decorations were usually quite abstract in comparison to fantasy decorations

A lot of rivets, usually pouches were stitched together, although the buckles could be either stitched or riveted together

Metal eyelets for the strap, there is some evidence for doing this, but I've never seen it done on leather straps.

Only one belt loop, you want multiple points of contact so 1, the pouch doesn't move around, and 2, you can wear a dagger in the space between the loops

Caelyn and Kevin sell these

[Leather Maiden: Caelyn's Etsy shop](#)

Can make custom pouches



[Buckled Travelers Pouch - Brown - HW-700909 - Medieval Collectibles](#)

\$29

Plain but nice looking leather



[Ornate Medieval Pouch - Black - HW-700755](#)

\$27

Fancier but lowish quality materials



[Large Kidney Bag](#)

\$32 comes in brown or black



[15th Century Fleur de Lis Pouch](#)

\$37



[Leather Pouch with Pockets - Brown - HW-700912 - Medieval Collectibles](#)

\$31 has pouches on the front

Garters

Garters are an article of medieval clothing that is more or less vestigial among many reenactors, myself included. They are basically mini belts that buckle across the top of the calf, under the knee. Like most clothing in the past, their use is multifaceted, but most of the uses are tied to the way that real woolen split hose work.

Nicer silhouette

Keeping hosen on if you undo the top, for if it is too hot to have most of your legs covered but you still need to guard your shins from foliage

Houppelandes

In medieval Europe, fabric was expensive, especially wool and silks that are brightly colored, and as such wearing as much fabric as possible was seen as fashionable for a time as it was essentially a show of how much money you were able to waste on exorbitant amounts of fabric. One type of garment that uses this methodology is the Houppelande, which is essentially a knee length gown with very big sleeves, usually made of wool, but I am sure silk and other expensive fabrics were used as well. These garments stayed in use for a few hundred years and had many different styles and configurations in that time.

It is important to note that houppelandes were used by both men and women, starting out as essentially the same garment, they diverged in later centuries, with the male version generally being shorter, more full, and having wider sleeves, while the ladies' houppelande was much longer, usually having a "train" of fabric that trailed for a couple feet on the floor behind her, they were also generally slimmer at the waist, and had smaller sleeves. (*think Maleficent, from Sleeping Beauty*)

These pieces of clothing are quite easy to make as they are very loosely fitted and flowy, which means tailoring is either not needed or not too difficult.



MYTHROJAN

[Mythrojan Late Medieval Houppelande Gown, Wool Livery Coat](#)

Nice and simple gown

\$180 made of wool

Doublets and Cotehardie

In the 14th and (*especially*) 15th centuries, the fashion of men's clothing was inextricably linked to the martial side of the lives of these men; a good deal of armor at this time was suspended from the natural waist (belly button area) and as such having an hourglass waist was very important, both martially, and fashionably. (see [Ryan Hetchler's armor guide](#) for more on how armor works)

There were two different but related articles of clothing that exemplified and accentuated the fashionably slim male figure of that time, those being the Cotehardie and the Doublet. The former was primarily worn in the 14th and early 15th centuries, with the latter worn from the 15th and through into the 16th in one form or another. Cotehardies are quite a bit longer than doublets



[Historic Enterprises - Black Swan Designs arming doublet](#)

If you are going to get a doublet and want to invest in something that will last a long time and fit you almost perfectly, the Black Swan Designs arming doublet is 100% the way to go. Sold by Historic Enterprises, this is likely the most expensive item on this list, and for good reason.

These doublets are completely custom made for the individual and as such will fit like no other, they are primarily made for wearing under and as an attachment point to armor, and because of the weight they need to support, they are very well and strongly constructed, because of these reasons, they have become the standard among high level reenactors, jousts, and fighters.

These suckers start at **\$374.95** and with additional options and shipping they can go up to \$500.

If you are just now starting to build your armor and soft kit, your body may change in the time it will take to put everything together, so it may be best to wait a bit before ordering one, but if you are serious about the hobby there isn't a better doublet out there for the price.



[Farsetto. or Italian Doublet](#)

Farsetto i have, pretty good but its made of canvas and doesnt have a collar
Comes in black \$80.00



<https://www.medievalcollectibles.com/product/tudor-canvas-armor-jerkin/>

Untested but looks kinda good **\$59.86**



<https://lordofbattles.com/15th-century-arming-doublet-red/>



<https://www.medievalcollectibles.com/product/15th-century-arming-doublet/>



<https://www.kultofathena.com/product/mythrojan-canvas-3-2-layers-jacket-red/>

[Charles De Blois Historical 14th Century Pourpoint – Mythrojan](#)
[Men's full sleeves armour jacket with hand buttons – Mythrojan](#)

Cotehardies for 14th century kits
\$130 comes in white and burgundy

Eating Ware

One thing you might not expect to see on this list is cutlery, but it's actually a really important piece of kit if you're attending a living history event or medieval feast. Historically,