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Fez (hairstyle)

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The **fez** (rear RTL فأس or *fās*) or **tarbouche of Fès** (rear RTL طربوشفاسي or *ṭarbūš fāsī*), is a [Cover-chief](#) rigid masculine in Feutre, often Rouge, in the shape of truncated cone, decorated of a black nipple fixed on the top. Fez is originating in Greece, and was adopted by many ethnicities and monk in the Ottoman Empire of the XIX^e century. Nowadays, it is increasingly rare to see it carried.

History

Fez is originating in the Greece Antique, and was very largely carried by the Byzantine with the Middle Ages. The Othoman adopted fez it Greek at the time of the conquest of Anatolia. During the reign of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan II (1808-1839), the European fashion gradually replaced the traditional clothing worn by the members of the Othoman court. The change was quickly followed by the population and the servants oldest, followed by the members of the leading class and the classes émancipées through all the Empire. However, whereas the Mode of the pants and the European jackets was gradually adopted, it did not extend to the cover-chiefs. Indeed, the hats with visor or broad board such as the hats Haut-de-forme are incompatible with the regulation of Islam made to the men of touching the ground of the face during the prayer. The sultan thus emitted a Firman (a royal decree) which indicated that fez it in its modified form would form integral part of the costume of the Turkish Empire, some is the religion of its subjects.

Forms

Fez has several names and several forms. With [Istanbul](#) one calls it fez, fezzi, or " phecy" , while in [Egypt](#) one speaks about tarbouche, term derived from the Persan words " sar" , meaning the head and " pouch" meaning the hairstyle. It is about a felt cap without edges, in the shape of cone with the flat top. The oldest model has the shape of bonnet, surrounded by a length [Turban](#) which can be white, red or black. When it is adopted in Istanbul, its form changes. It becomes rounder and smaller. At one time, the turban disappears, and the red becomes the color most employed. Fez holds its red nuance characteristic of the bays brilliant red of the *kızılcık* (kizziljek, *Cornus farmhouse*), a variety close to the American dogwood (*Cornus Florida*).

The military use of fez

An alternative of fez was used by the Turkish army between XV^e and the XVIII^e century. It then consisted of a cap in Métal around which was fixed a [Coat of mail](#) intended to protect the neck and the top from the shoulders. Fez, probably stuffed, exceeded cap from 2,5 to 5 cm, and was used as protection against the projectiles. It could also be surrounded by a turban.

Fez red with a blue nipple was the hairstyle of the Turkish army since the years 1840 until the introduction in

1910 of the Uniforme Kaki and of the Casque without visor. Only the notable exceptions were the cavalry and the artillery, which wore hats in skin of lamb decorated with coloured fabric and the Albanian regiments which raised one fez white. During the [First World War](#), fez it is carried by the units of reserve of the marine and sometimes by the soldiers in permission.

The regiments of the Greek army said [Evzones](#) (light infantry) had their own version of fez, of 1837 with the [Second world war](#). Nowadays, it belongs to the uniform of parade of the presidential guard with [Athens](#).

At the end of the XIX^e century, fez it is largely employed like uniform of the soldiers recruited locally in the colonies. The French regiments of Africa (the [Zouaves](#), the [Senegalese Riflemen](#), the [Spahis](#)) carry the broad ones fez red with detachable nipples of various colors. The Zouaves affected to carry fez it in permission, tilted according to an angle which depended on their regiment. The French officers of the units of [North Africa](#) often had the same one fez as their men, decorated of a badge indicating their row. The lybian battalions and the squadrons of the Italian colonial army carried fez red smaller on white caps. The regiments of Somalia and Erythrée to the service of Italy had tops fez red decorated with pompoms matched with the color of the unit. Askaris German in East Africa carried their fez Kaki on all occasions. The [Police force](#) Belgian in Congo had the broad ones fez similar to those of the Senegalese riflemen or Companhias Indigenas Portugueses. King' S African Rifles English (recruited in East Africa) had fez striped red and black, whereas West African Frontier Force in had smaller, red. The Egyptian army had the Turkish traditional model until 1950. The regiment of the the Caribbean of the British army carried fez it as an integral element of its uniform similar to that of the zouaves until the unit is dissolved in 1928. The tradition was maintained in the regiment of Barbados, with a white turban rolled up around the base.

Fez is a coloured and picturesque element of the uniform. However, it is not very practical, and this from various points of view. It must be covered, under penalty of being used as target with the enemy shootings, and ensures a weak protection against the sun. Consequently, it was gradually relegated to the parades or with the behaviors of permission during the Second world war, although the French riflemen of West Africa continued to carry one fez khaki on the face to the neighborhoods of 1943. At the time of the ultimate period of colonization in Africa (of 1945 to approximately 1962) fez it was an element of formless complete units African French, English, Belgian, Spanish and Portuguese. It was replaced by hats on broad board or straw hats for the other occasions. However, the colonial police force continued to consider fez it like the military hat for the natives.

The armies according to colonization rather quickly got rid of fez. It however is still carried in the uniforms of ceremonies of the Red Guards in Senegal as an element of their behavior of the spahi type, and in certain cases by the Italian Bersaglieri. Those adopted fez it like abstract hairstyle through the influence of the French zouaves, at the sides of which they fought at the time of the [Crimean War](#). The Spanish Regulares (compounds of Moors) which station in the Spanish enclaves with the [Morocco](#) of [Ceuta](#) and [Melilla](#) has a uniform of parade which includes/understands fez and traditional white coat. The Filipino units briefly carried one fez black, at the beginning of the domination of the [the](#) United States. The Frontier Forces of Liberia, although not being a colonial army, carried fez it until in the years 1940. The the 13th division S of mountain Handschar, recruited among the Bosnian Moslem, had fez. In old the Empire Austro-Hungarian, the infantry of the Moslem Bosnians was also characterized by the port of fez at the time of the First World War. During the British domination, two Indian regiments, recruited in the Moslem zones carried fez (although the turban is very widespread among the Sepoys and the Sowars, as well Hindous as Moslem. One fez green was carried by the lance holder of Bahawalpur to the [Pakistan](#) at the end of the years 1960. During the [American Civil War](#) much of voluntary zouaves carried the model of fez French troops of North Africa.

Around the world

Among Moslems of [Asia](#), fez it is known under the name of Rumi Topi (the shovel hat). It was the symbol of the Moslem identity, and was the distinctive sign of the Moslem Indians, who thus showed their support for the caliphate with the head of which was the Othoman emperor. Thereafter, it was associated with the Moslem Ligue, the political party which contributed to the creation of the [Pakistan](#). The Pakistani veteran Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan was among the rare people with still carrying fez it with his death in 2003.

In Indonesia, the country which counts the largest Muslim population in the world, fez it forms integral part of the culture. It is called "Peci" in *bahasa* (indonésien). Peci is black, of elliptic form and it is sometimes decorated embroideries. It is carried at the time of various ceremonies, generally religious, and from time to time for formal occasions by official personalities.

With the creation of the [Turkey](#), after the First World War, Mustapha Kemal sees fez it (introduced by the sultan Mahmoud II into the vestimentary code in 1826) like a symbol of the Féodalisme. Fez (*fes* in Turkish) was interdict in 1925, and the men Turkish were encouraged to carry European effects: thus the Borsalino became popular.

Fez was imported in the [Balkans](#) during the Byzantine occupation, and was carried more largely for the Othoman period: various Slavic populations then adopted it, like the Serbes and today the Bosnians.

One fez black lighter was carried by the black Chemises Fascistes in [Italy](#): it was supposed to recall fez it red of Bersaglieri.

In the hotels of tourism in Egypt, Tunisia and in Morocco, the grooms carry one fez for local a color effect. Let us recall all the same that it was almost not carried to Turkey. (see above).

Fez is one of the many hats which could be carried by the young Westerners at the end of the XIX^e century. It was not the style more spread, but it nevertheless was carried.

Fez in the Occidental culture

In the Occidental culture, fez it symbolizes the relaxation. In the cartoons, the characters who rest, on vacation or after one day's work are often represented lengthened in a hammock and capped with one fez.

Books

- Robert Plate, *the tarbouche* , ED. Points, n° 117
- Abdellah Taïa, *red of Tarbouche* , ED. Segquier

Simple: Fez

Random links: [The Strongest La Paz](#) | [Flora mellifère](#) | [Toma Caragiu](#) | [Verene of Zurzach](#) | [Parrot Cay](#) | [Baptiste strict](#)

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