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Mr. Grilli

Religion 10 – 3

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Notes

Romans usually wore sandals with the sole attached by ribbons over the instep

Put one layer of clothing on first and then another kind that was put on afterwards

Nobles and laborers wore a loin cloth made of linen that they tied around their waist

Manual workers wore togas

Tunics were held with a belt and made of linen or wool

Tunics draped so the back was longer than the front (Carcopino 153)

Men's tunics were shorter than women's

Civilian's tunics longer than military tunics

Togas had a circular shape (Carcopino 154)

Needed skill to drape a toga

Togas hard to adjust and very heavy

Togas needed to be washed often to keep them white (Carcopino 155)

Women used combs, pins and brooches (Carcopino 166)

Women put jewels on their bodies (Carcopino 167)

The poor and rich wore different types of clothing

Woolen/goat's hair clothes for the poor and many materials for different purposes were worn by the rich

Clothes made from sheep's wool, camel hair, and goat's hair

Plants, minerals, and animal substances used for dye

Cloth and braided wool to hold it worn on the head in summer

Some went barefoot while others used sandals made of leather

Veils only worn by women who were married

Some wore perfume because rarely bathed (Senker 38)

Makeup such as mascara and black eyeliner often worn

Women - Braided or curled hair

Men – Clean-shaven

Mulberry juice or red ochre used to make rouge for rich women

Much jewelry worn by all classes made from gold, silver, and other metals such as bracelets, necklaces, anklets, and rings for the ears, nose, and fingers (Senker 39)

The “golden garments” that are worn by the high priest are ceremonial clothes that are sacred garments

Believed that Moses was given instructions by God to make these golden garments

Book of Exodus in the Old Testament is where you find these instructions

Eight different items used to make up the golden garments (Bingham 18)

Day of Atonement only day the golden garments are not worn

The high priest dresses as if one of the other priests on the Day of Atonement to show humility instead of wearing his golden garments

Golden garments produced from gold, sky-blue wool, dark red wool, crimson wool and “twisted linen” (Bingham 19)

Linen received from Egypt or Galilee and Judea provided wool

A standing loom used for the family’s clothes and blankets

Different kinds of clothing stood for different things such as, citizenship shown through an undyed toga while mourning shown through a dark toga

Farm work called for short tunics

Two layers of clothing

Only undergarments worn indoors while both layers worn outside

Head coverings sometimes worn by men but headdresses worn by women

Piece of cloth called a mantle worn in various ways such as held in place with a brooch behind the neck (Vamosh 52)

Status shown through what clothing you wore

Wool main product for Roman clothing

Cloth and fleece made by the women

Human urine and sulfur used to clean garments

Rome's main garment was the toga which could only be worn by men

Toga placed over the tunic but was not sewn or pinned

For religious ceremonies, part of the toga was worn on the head

Slaves had to assist in helping put the toga on

Men were honored to wear the toga while for the women it was a disgrace

Only one piece of jewelry could be worn by the adult men which was a signet ring for authorizing documents

First iron and then gold used to make signet rings that, because used for stamping, had the owner's name written backwards

Sometimes many rings were worn by men despite the propriety

A neck chain and round pouch called a bulla worn by boys until they became a man

Emperors first to wear different hairstyles like sideburns and curls

Beards more popular after the reign of Hadrian

Hairstyles and jewelry were what set women apart (McManus)

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