Elements of Etruscan dress were similar to those of the ancient Greeks. Undermost, a loincloth or *perizoma*.

Both men and women wore tunics. Some Etruscan tunics closely resemble Greek chitons in cut and fit.

Others wore more closely fitted tunics with flared sleeves and skirts.
Etruscans wrapped different types of cloaks over the tunic.

- Woman’s wrap with long hanging tabs.
- Man’s wrap draped to the front.
- A tebenna wrapped like the Himation.
- A tebenna draped to the front.

Certain other garments were distinctively Etruscan

- Pointed-toed shoes.
- A woman’s hat called a tutulus.

The tebenna is thought to be the forerunner of an important Roman garment, the toga.
Between 509 BC to AD 395 Rome grew from a small kingdom to an enormous empire.

Roman Civilization c. 7th Century BC - 4th Century AD

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The toga probably evolved from the Etruscan tebenna. Only men who were Roman citizens could wear togas.
Men wore a loincloth, called a subligar, under a tunic. When it was cold men wore several tunics. On tunics of the emperor and senators broad purple bands, called clavi, showed their status.

Male citizens arranged their white, wool togas carefully over their tunics.

Togas evolved gradually from the simple early toga to the complex imperial toga with its sinus and umbo.
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Togas gradually simplified.

- Balteus (2nd Century AD).
- Toga with the folded bands (after the 2nd Century AD).
- By the end of the empire the toga was largely replaced by the pallium, a broad rectangle of ornamental fabric that draped around the shoulders and crossed in front.

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Woman wore a loincloth (called subligaria) and a breast band (called a strophium).

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Roman women wore two tunics, an under tunic, not seen in public, and an outer tunic.
Chapter Four: Etruria and Rome

C. 800 BC – AD 400

Over the tunics, women draped a shawl or scarf, called a *palla*.

Only free married women could wear the *stolla*, a type of outer tunic. The distinctive feature was that it had sewn on straps over the shoulders.

Different types of cloaks were worn outdoors.
Men’s hairstyles, as compared to women’s, were relatively simple.

Bearded Roman of the Republican period

Clean-shaven Roman man with carefully arranged hair, depicted on the Trajan’s column, 1st Century AD

Depiction of the Emperor Constantine, 4th Century AD

Roman women’s hairstyles before 1st Century AD

Laborate hair arrangements of Roman women from after 1st Century AD

Simpler hairstyles from after 2nd Century AD

Freeborn children wore a version of the toga, called a toga praetexta, until age 14-16, after which boys wore adult togas and girls under and outer tunics. Boys received a locket, called a bulla, that was to protect them against the evil eye.

Power shifted to the east as the western empire was overrun by tribes of barbarians.
For Further Study

Etruscan History
http://www.mysteriousetruscans.com/history.html

For Further Study
Museum And Web Sites With Useful Material On Romans And/Or Roman Dress
http://www.roman-empire.net/society/soc-dress.html
www.costumes.org/pages/fashiondress/ancientrome.htm
www.villaivlilla.com/vestis.htm
www.costumes.org/pages/romanlnx.htm
http://etext.lib.virginia.edu/users/morford/augimage.html
Slides Of Reproduction Dress Fashion Show
http://www.uky.edu/ArtsSciences/Classics/slides/selectshow.html
Abstract Of Paper On The Toga
http://www.open.ac.uk/Arts/classtud/cbaw/davies.htm
How To Make A Toga
http://www.csulb.edu/~dhood/togalink.htm

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