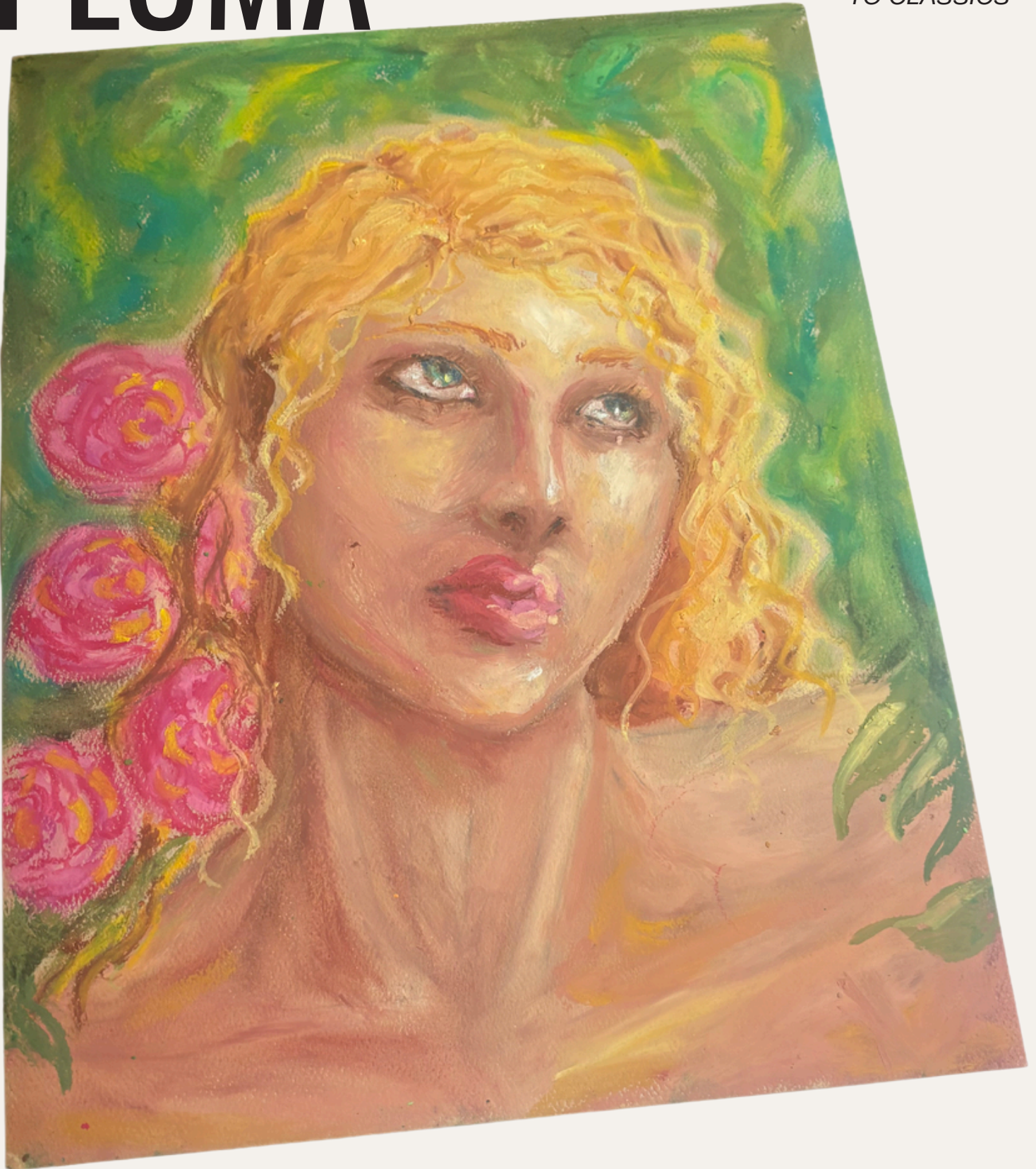


The **PLUMA**

FALL 2025

CONNECTING
STUDENTS
TO CLASSICS



ISSUE NO.04

PLUMA

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FROM THE MANAGING EDITOR

Dear Readers,

Please enjoy our Fall 2025 edition of the PLUMA!

The PLUMA takes its readers on a journey through the world of Ancient Rome, putting them in the shoes of the Romans through articles and games written by the Latin students of Upper Dublin High School.

Take a step into the world of Roman humor, history, business, and much more. Learn about Romans use of flowers, their myths, markets, astrology, cities and even fashion! You'll find Roman themed art and games. Read stories written by our very own Latin students like a story about gladiators in an arena

This issue also includes information about the Upper Dublin High School and it's officers. As about our past meetings, make sure you come to the next!

As you flip through the Pluma, I hope you enjoy the history, mythology, and games packed into this issue. I also hope this issue of the Pluma encourages you to pursue your interest in Latin and continue learning about the Ancient World!

MANAGING EDITOR



Cover image: Officer Tree, Upper Dublin High School, photo by Aiden Bray

Contributors image: Club Toy Drive, Upper Dublin High School, photo by Arlo Dalgarno-Platt.

Editor's Letter image: Club December Meeting, Upper Dublin High School, photo by Arlo Dalgarno-Platt.

Back cover: Saturnalia Club Event Setup and Feasting, Upper Dublin High School, photos by Arlo Dalgarno-Platt.



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FROM THE CLUB SPONSOR

Spring Greetings from the Upper Dublin Latin Club!

The Upper Dublin High School Latin Club is excited to continue our momentum into the Spring months, building on a highly successful fall semester.

We've enjoyed impactful community outreach through food and toy drives, strong participation in new national contests, and the launch of our new website and social media accounts.

This Spring, we've been focusing on academic challenges with the Philadelphia Classical Society Art and Academic Contests, the National Latin Exam and a regional Certamen scrimmage. We also took time to celebrate Roman traditions with a fun and educational Saturnalia event.

What's New? Here are some of our biggest achievements from the past semester:

- Organized a toy drive supporting those in need
- Created a LIT window display to showcase our Saturnalia event
- Achieved 4 Best of Show Awards in the Philadelphia Classical Society Art Contest
- Earned 2nd Place for Club of the Month in November (NJCL)
- Received Honorable Mention for Photo of the Month in December (see cover of the issue)



Students prepare the corsus, race track, at Sandy Run Middle School for Saturnalia

Interested in Joining?

Here's how you can get involved:

- Schoology Group: Use the code 2XPW-9BC7-77NQ9 to stay informed.
- Remind Group: Sign up for reminders with @udhslatin.
- Membership Form: Don't forget to complete the [form to officially join!](#)

Looking ahead, we're excited for the spring field trips, including visits to the city of brotherly love, Philadelphia. We will continue to explore the rich cultural heritage of the ancient world in our local museums.

Let's continue to foster a community of learning and camaraderie as we look to a bright spring. We look forward to seeing you at our upcoming events!

CLUB SPONSOR



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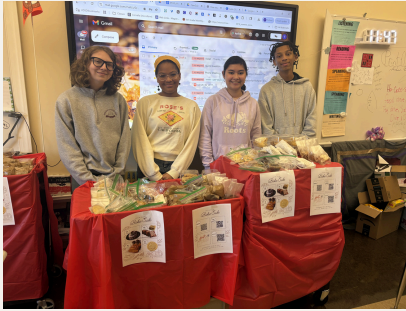
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Examine how clothing reflected status, festivals, and daily life in Roman society.

SEASON HIGHLIGHTS



Upper Dublin Latin Club: A Stellar Fall Semester

Dates: September–November 2024 Location: Upper Dublin High School

The Upper Dublin Latin Club enjoyed an engaging and successful fall semester, full of events that celebrated classical studies and supported the community.

September: A Creative Start

The year kicked off with the Club Fair at Upper Dublin High School. This year's fair was extra special, featuring a new student art display and a recognition board celebrating student achievements. The enthusiasm from new and returning students set a positive tone for the year. All of the year's events were posted, getting everyone excited for what was to come. Later in the month, an Ice Cream Social brought high school and middle school students together to connect and share their plans.



October: Fun, Food, and Funds

October was a month of creativity and fundraising. At our Pumpkin Painting Party, members showcased their artistic talents with unique designs. We also held a T-shirt fundraiser and a Dine and Donate event to raise money for the club. The month concluded with the highly anticipated Fall Fest, which brought together multiple Latin clubs from the region for exciting Certamen matches, pizza, and a chance to bond with fellow Latin enthusiasts.



November: Giving Back

November was dedicated to community and giving. The club celebrated Cerealia, a fun event where members mixed cereals and toppings to create delicious snacks. We also held a Bake Sale and a second Dine and Donate fundraiser to support the club's activities. Additionally, students organized a Food Drive to help local families in need, ensuring our fun events had a meaningful impact. As the semester wraps up, the Latin Club is already looking forward to its December celebrations to end the year on a high note.



ELECTION RESULTS

A New Leader for the PAJCL: Olivia Moriconi Elected Secretary

The 2025 PAJCL convention proved to be a weekend of not only spirited contests and camaraderie but also of significant leadership decisions. While most officer positions were filled by acclamation, the role of secretary was a fiercely contested appointment.

Following a rigorous application process, five highly qualified candidates remained for the position. At the convention's opening ceremony, each candidate delivered a compelling two-minute speech, outlining their vision and commitment to the PAJCL. Among them, Olivia Moriconi stood out, earning her the distinguished appointment as the state board's new secretary.

This is a testament to Olivia's dedication, leadership, and the support of her peers. She joins a talented team of newly elected officers for the 2025-2026 academic year:

- Christopher Chang from Harriton as President
- Aleena Martino from Conrad Weiser as VP of Membership
- Olivia Lee from Harriton as VP of Public Relations
- Sohum Bandyopadhyay from Owen J. Roberts as Parliamentarian
- Silvia Kang from Northwest Pennsylvania Collegiate Academy as Keystone Editor

The PAJCL is confident that this new team, including Olivia as secretary, will continue to serve with distinction.

We extend our sincerest gratitude to the outgoing officers, Roha, Emmanuelle, and Sabrina, for their tireless work in ensuring the smooth operation of the PAJCL this past year.

We congratulate Olivia on her well-deserved victory and wish her and the entire new board a successful and productive year.



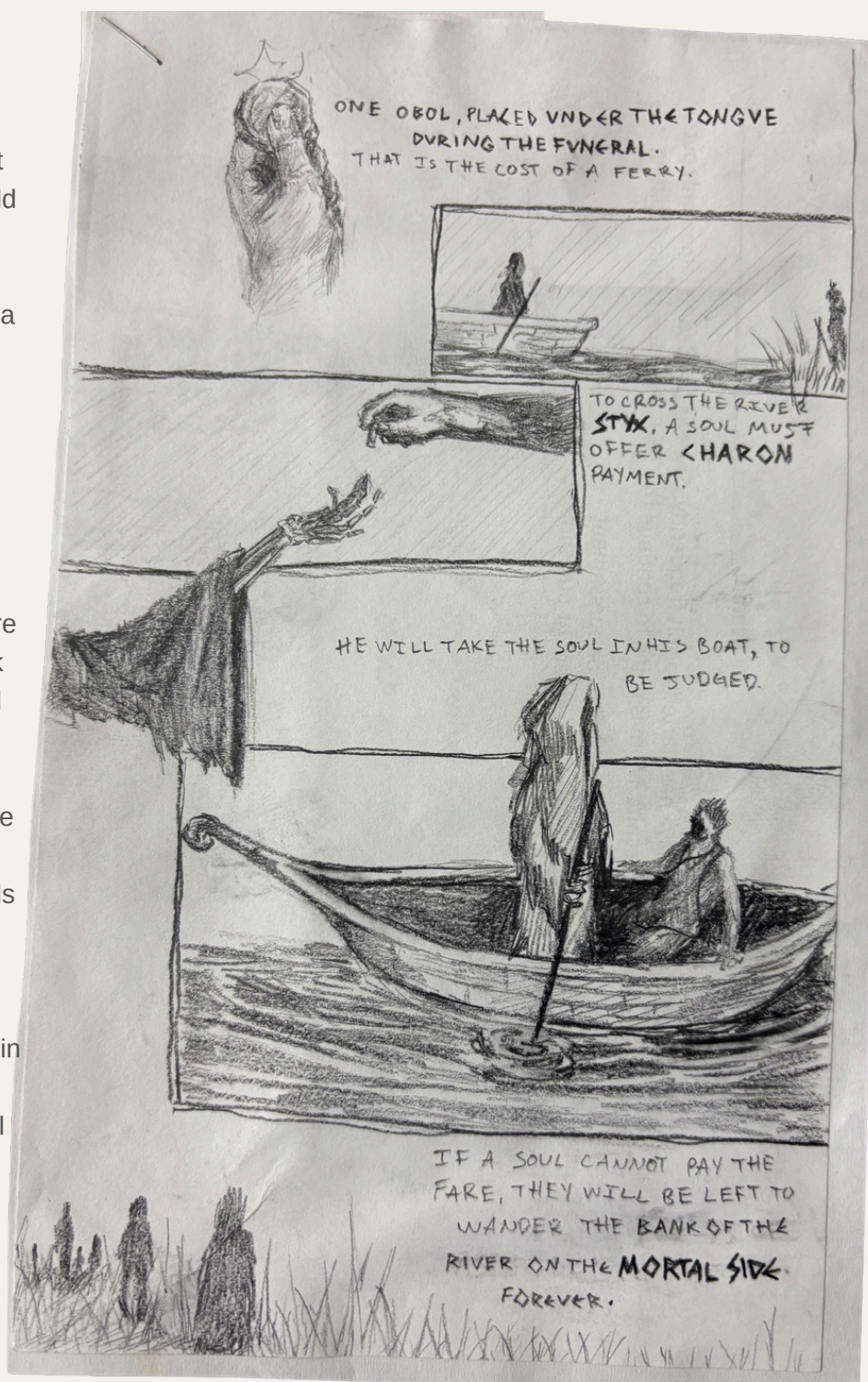
CONGRATS!

HUMOR & GAMES

COMIC: CHIRONS TRIP

Not every soul in the ancient world entered the Underworld the same way. According to Greek belief, the dead first had to cross the River Styx, a journey made possible only by paying the ferryman, Charon. To ensure safe passage, families placed an obol—a small coin—under the tongue of the deceased during burial rites.

Those who could pay the fare were carried across the dark waters to face judgment and their final resting place. But those without payment were said to remain trapped on the riverbank, wandering endlessly between the worlds of the living and the dead. This comic illustrates one of the most enduring beliefs of Greek mythology: that even in death, every journey came with a price. The simple obol represented more than money—it symbolized preparation, respect for tradition, and the hope of finding peace beyond the mortal world.

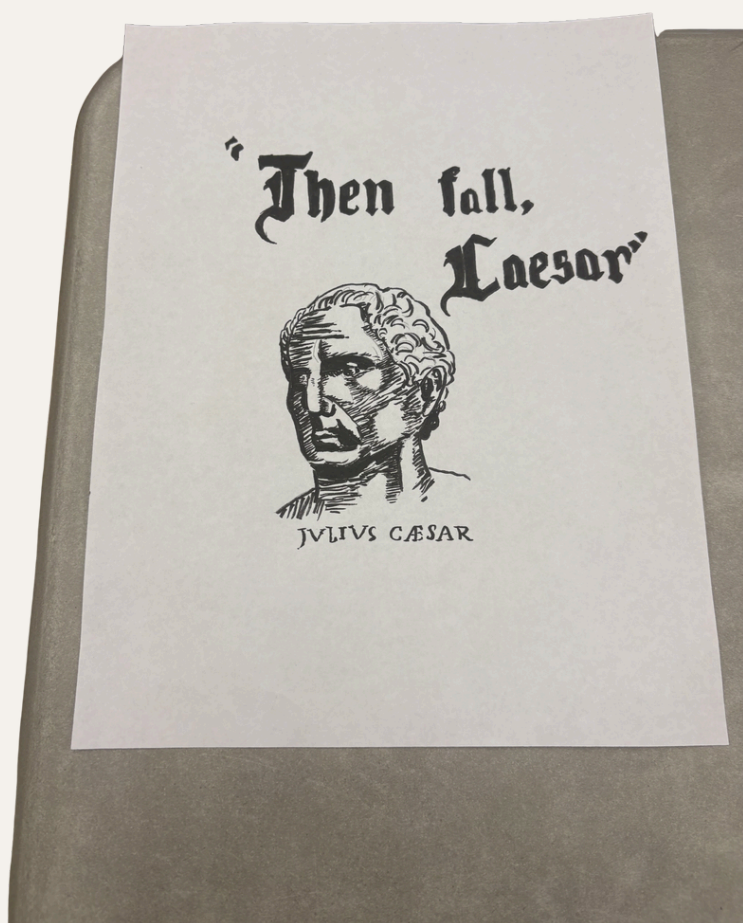


Laya Submaranian is an 11th grade student in Upper Dublin High School in Latin IV honors. She is artistic and serves as an officer and Editor for Latin club. She does Scouts outside of school and hopes to earn the rank of Eagle.

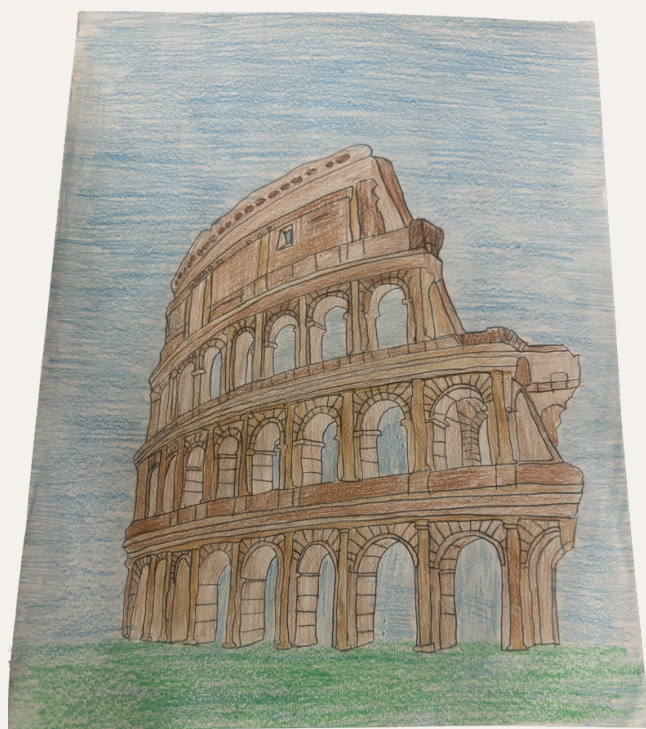
Upcoming Events



ART & ARCHAEOLOGY



Elise Brasch is a 10th grade student at Upper Dublin High School. She is proud marching band member and Latin club participant.



Hazel Chaballa is a proud 10th grade Latin II student at Upper Dublin High School. In her free time she participates in Swimming and Water polo.



Charlotte Marlowe is a senior at Upper Dublin High School. She is a track star and Treasurer of the Latin Club.



Kris Watkins is a 10th grade student at Upper Dublin High School. He is a member of the Latin Club and the UDHS Choir. In his free time, Kris enjoys 2D art, and writing media analysis and film reviews.

SUBMISSION DATES:

AUTUMN - OCT 6

WINTER - DEC 8

SPRING - MAR 9

CONVENTION - JUN 2

KEYSTONE

SCHOOLS IN LATEST ISSUE:

**BISHOP MCDEVITT
HIGH SCHOOL**

**BLACK ROCK
MIDDLE SCHOOL**

**CONRAD WEISER HIGH
SCHOOL**

**HARRITON
HIGH SCHOOL**

**OWEN J. ROBERTS HIGH
SCHOOL**

**NORTHWEST
PENNSYLVANIA
COLLEGIATE ACADEMY**

**PHOENIXVILLE
HIGH SCHOOL**

**UPPER DUBLIN
HIGH SCHOOL**



CONTENT IDEAS:

- **ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- **CHAPTER NEWS**
- **RESOURCES**
- **ARTWORK**
- **GAMES**
- **EVENT RECAPS**

BLOSSOMING BEAUTY IN THE ANCIENT AGES

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that Ancient Romans would have a small garden in their private home where they would grow plants for cooking, decorative, and medicinal purposes?

Nowadays, flowers serve as just a small decoration. You put them in a vase to add a small touch of color to your home, or you plant them in your garden as an accent to your house. We use flowers for not much other than for decoration, but flowers had a much larger importance in ancient times. There were many uses for flowers in ancient history, but they can be narrowed down to:

1. Decoration
2. Religious and Ceremonial Means
3. Market

“Flowers went from being a huge part of our cultures to being a small and forgettable garnish on our food.”

Decoration

Way back in Ancient Rome, just like today, flowers were loved for their decorative uses. The uses for decoration differ, however. In Ancient Rome, they would use flowers and plants for all types of decorative purposes, such as clothing, bouquets, and festivals. They would sometimes create wreaths out of flowers and leaves to put upon their heads like laurel wreaths, or they could use them for decoration on a wall or a grave. Much like what we do today, Ancient Romans would create bouquets of flowers, but they would mostly make them for big events and festivals. Flowers were a huge part of these festivals. The Ancient Romans would drop tons of petals on the floor for more vibrance and nice scents.





Religious and Ceremonial Means

In ancient eras, such as Ancient Rome and Ancient Egypt, flowers served as symbols for their religions and ceremonies. Certain flowers were connected to certain deities and were used during burials or weddings. Although many of these flowers were for decoration, many others symbolized related gods and goddesses. So, they may put water lilies by graves for representation of life or roses around weddings to symbolize love. These deities being Isis and Aphrodite.

Market

The flower market in Ancient Rome was huge. Rich Romans would often buy fascinating flowers from Egypt and Greece because Romans really loved flowers. In the flower market, Ancient Romans would sell normal flowers, but also garments and wreaths. Perfumes were also very popular among them. Some florists would even help deliver flowers for big occasions.

Conclusion

Plants and flowers are very frequently overlooked and underestimated. Flowers went from being a huge part of our cultures to being a small and forgettable garnish on our food. But we can look back in history and learn from the ancient civilizations. We may be able to bring the importance of flowers back to what it once was, but this can only happen if we all make it happen.

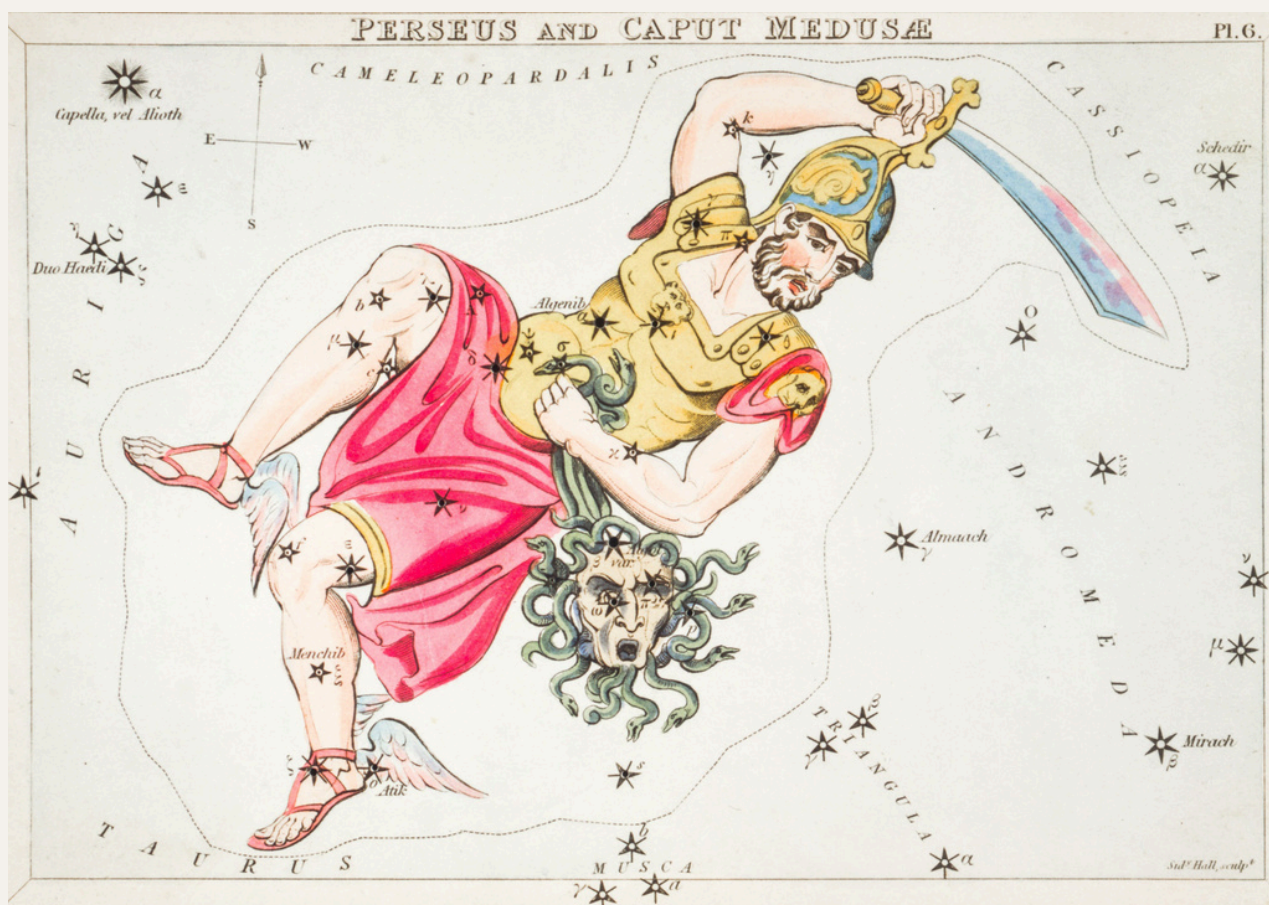
Meriah Wilson is a 10th grade student at Upper Dublin High School and a member of Latin Club, where she serves as Co-Webmaster. Meriah has earned Thespian status in Drama Club and enjoys creative projects.

PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA: A HEROIC RESCUE IN THE STARS

Have you ever considered how ancient myths continue to shape modern stories and art? The myth of Perseus and Andromeda has been very influential on modern culture. It has impacted works of art and literature such as, the book series Percy Jackson and the Olympians, the painting Persues and Andromeda, and the book Shadow of Perseus. This myth also had an impact on the ancient world, as it showed the power of fate, love, and heroism. The myth of Perseus and Andromeda tells the story of a young boy prophesied to bring about the end of his grandfather's life. Perseus travels the world and accomplishes many heroic feats, such as the destruction of Medusa, by using the reflection of his sword to see her and cut off her head.

One of his most important moments, saving the young maiden Andromeda from being sacrificed to a sea monster. She was to be sacrificed because her mother offended the gods by claiming that Andromeda was more beautiful than the nereids, sea nymphs. This led to Poseiden becoming angry and sending a sea monster to destroy the land of Ethiopia. To prevent the monster from destroying the land, Andromeda's parents, the king and queen, chained her to a rock to be sacrificed to the monster. While she was there Perseus saw and rescued her, and the two of them fell in love. This myth inspired ancient audiences to believe in their own potential for heroism and greatness.





The myth of Perseus and Andromeda has also influenced many works of art and literature. The main character of the Hampshire Book Award winning series, *Percy Jackson and the Olympians*, is named Perseus, and has many similar adventures, such as cutting off Medusa's head. The story's protagonist uses knowledge of the myths of Perseus to aid him in his quests. Another book which draws inspiration from this myth is entitled *The Shadow of Perseus*. In this book, the story of the myth of Perseus and Andromeda is told, but from the perspective of the female characters: Andromeda, Medusa, and Danaë. This casts a different light onto the story and focuses on traditionally unheard viewpoints. A piece of art which has been based off of this myth is the 1556 painting by Tiziano Vecellio, entitled *Perseus and Andromeda*. The painting is designed to be a representation of Perseus's great rescue of Andromeda, from her sacrificial doom.

The myth of Perseus and Andromeda was very influential in ancient times and continues to be in modern life. It reflects both ancient and modern viewpoints on love, heroism, and the belief in fate. The myth of Perseus and Andromeda shows that humans truly believe in the fact that true love is possible; and that there are real heroes out there, and you could be one too. There are many Greek myths which exist and have very important concepts and themes, but the myth of Perseus and Andromeda has a very special ending? Think about it, how many Greek myths end in true love and happiness?

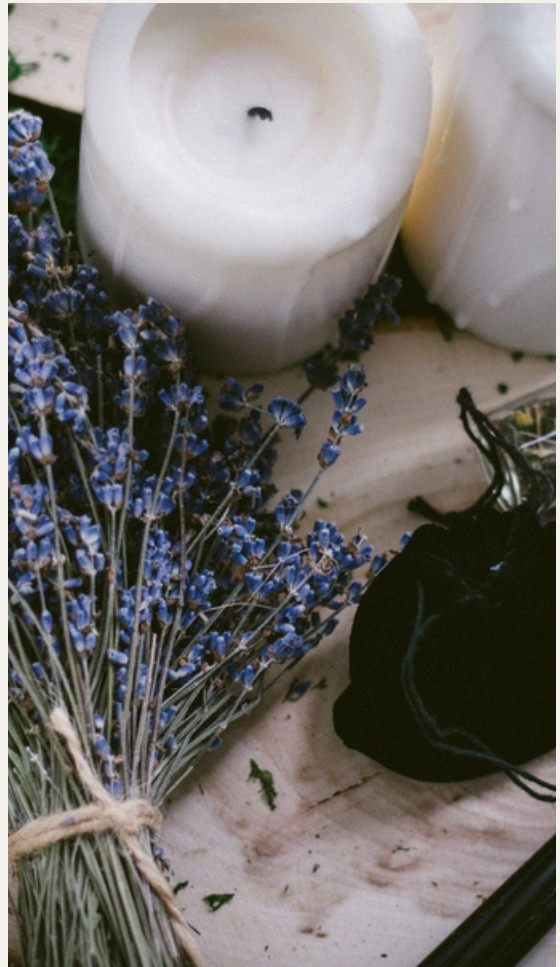
Jacen Glassmen is an 11th grade student at Upper Dublin High School and a member of Latin Club, serving as Co-Vice President.

HESTIA'S GUIDE : TO A COZY HOME

The bustling markets of Ancient Rome were more than just places of trade; they were the heart of economic and social life, laying the groundwork for modern commerce. By tracing the evolution of Roman trade practices, we gain insight into the lasting foundations of our modern economy. This topic is not only historically intriguing but also relevant for understanding the foundations of our current global economy.

Roman trade practices, currency, and banking were advanced for their time period. Romans established networks that spanned the Mediterranean and beyond. The Roman Empire's vast infrastructure facilitated the movement of resources such as grain, spices, wine, olive oil, glass, and luxury items like silk. The use of sophisticated banking systems and standardized currency opened the door for efficient and widespread economic activity. The Roman's innovations laid the foundation for the complex trade systems we see today.

While Romans didn't invent money, their system of standardized currency played a crucial role in shaping modern economies. They can claim the word origin, however, as the English word derives from the location of Rome's first mint: the temple of *Juno Moneta*" (Deahl). This name is a reflection of the local devotion to a goddess named *Moneta*, who ultimately transformed into the god *Juno*, *Jupiter's* wife. After the Roman era, what had once been a remnant of religious worship came to represent a mint and, eventually, money in society.



DID YOU KNOW?

The ancient Romans were pioneers in creating "banknotes" long before modern paper currency! While we usually think of coins when we imagine Roman currency, the Romans used a form of promissory notes, called "*accepti*", which were used by merchants to guarantee payments across long distances.

THE PLUMA



Ariana Fields is an 11th grade student at Upper Dublin High School. She is involved in the Latin Honors Society and in all aspects of the Theater Club.

The use of a common currency was a key aspect of Roman trade, which simplified transactions and reduced the threats and risks associated with barter. This is similar to the modern use of standardized currencies like the US dollar or the euro, which facilitate international trade. Additionally, Roman banking practices—such as the creation of banking houses and the use of promissory notes—served as precursors to modern banking organizations and financial systems.

For instance, the Roman Empire's trade networks can be likened to today's global supply chains. Goods from distant regions were transported to Rome, much like how products are shipped globally today. The Roman practice of using contracts and legal agreements to ensure fair trade and protect investments is mirrored in modern business practices and international trade laws. Furthermore, the concept of a centralized market, such as the Roman Forum, has evolved into today's stock exchanges and financial hubs.

The continuity of economic principles and the innovations that have been built upon them throughout centuries are highlighted by an analysis of these historical activities. The efficiency and magnitude of Roman trade demonstrate how crucial infrastructure, established procedures, and legal frameworks are to trade facilitation. We can appreciate the lasting legacy of Roman innovations and their influence on current global trade by grasping how ancient commerce affected the economy today. This viewpoint not only enhances our comprehension of economic history but also offers insightful knowledge regarding how today's trade practices have evolved.

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PICNICS OF THE PAST

Ancient Romans welcomed ver (spring) with grand outdoor feasts, embracing the warmer weather and the beauty of nature. For the wealthy, retreating to their villa urbana allowed them to indulge in seasonal pleasures, surrounded by gardens, shimmering fountains, and shaded walkways designed for relaxation and social gatherings.

During elaborate convivium (banquets), guests reclined on lecti (couches), savoring dishes that reflected the freshness of spring—roasted meats, honey-glazed fruits, and fine vinum (wine). These feasts were as much about entertainment as they were about dining; they often had musicians, poets, and philosophical discussions. The Romans believed that food, conversation, and leisure were deeply intertwined, reinforcing the importance of social life.

Spring also provided the perfect opportunity for leisure, where Romans would lounge in peristyle gardens, admire blooming flowers, and engage in intellectual reflection. Even outside private estates, communal outdoor meals took place near aqueducts or in public squares, where people gathered to celebrate festivals honoring the gods and the changing of seasons. These gatherings strengthened community bonds while allowing Romans to appreciate the beauty of the natural world. The arrival of warm weather symbolized renovatio (renewal), encouraging people to embrace joy, relaxation, and the pleasures of life. Whether reclining in a shaded courtyard, feasting beneath the open sky, or exchanging ideas over wine, Romans found countless ways to make the most of spring's delights.



Katherine Nazarenko is a hardworking highschool student in Latin III at Upper Dublin High School. She is a part of chemistry and minithon club and she looks forward to becoming a pharmacometrician in the future. Outside of school, she is passionate about ballroom dance and has been national finalist for 4 years in a row.

LUMOS MAXIMA: A GUIDE SPELL NAMES IN HARRY POTTER

J.K.Rowling's beloved seven-book saga, Harry Potter, is an iconic view into a magical world of witches, wizards, wands, and creatures beyond the reader's imagination. However, J.K. Rowling didn't just scribble some words onto a page and call them spells. So, where did she come up with the spell names? There is, of course, only one answer: The Latin Language!

Latin, along with Greek, is responsible for almost sixty percent of the English language. Most of the words you know have been derived from Latin. The meanings of the words Rowling used in her spells are often the purpose of the spells. For example, in the very beginning of Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban, the first words spoken are "Lumos Maxima", and we see a light at the tip of our protagonist's wand. Lumos, of course, means light, and maxima means the greatest. The word maxima is added to the end of a spell to maximize the effect of said spell. In Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix, when Professor Umbridge discovers Dumbledore's Army, she recites Bombarda Maxima to gain access to the Room of Requirement, exploding the hell out of the room and gaining entry. Bombarda means "to attack."

Multiple defensive spells in Harry Potter are also Latin. They include Expecto Patronum, meaning "I await a guardian". The spell is used when a character needs protection. Petrificus Totalus, used by Hermione in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's/Philosopher's Stone, means "to fully petrify." Harry Potter's signature spell, Expelliarmus, means "to drive out the weapon". A classic defense spell, Protego, is used to create a force field around the spell caster. The phrase means "I protect." There are also a number of spells used in daily life in the Wizarding World, such as Accio, meaning "I summon." The charm is used to call an object in your direction. As the name suggests, Reparo, the repairing charm, means "I fix" or "I repair." Of course, you can't write an article about Harry Potter spells without mentioning the (debatably) most iconic spell of them all: Wingardium Leviosa (not levioSAR). The incantation's English meaning is "to lift something up high."

Finally, the Unforgivable Curses. Most commonly used by Death Eaters, these spells are the trinity of evil. Using them can land you a hefty Azkaban sentence (Life in Azkaban). These spells, in order from least to most severe, include Imperio, meaning "I control." The spell causes the victim to fall under complete control of the spellcaster. Avada Kedavra, the killing curse, results in the victim's immediate death. However, the word does not actually derive from Latin, and is instead a variation of the phrase Abracadabra, which is just gibberish. Finally, the worst of them all, Crucio.

LIFESTYLE AND HUMOR

Also known as the cruciatus curse, the meaning of the spell is "I torture." It causes the victim to fall under the most severe, immense pain imaginable. Beloved character Neville Longbottom's parents were tortured into insanity under the curse. The reason Crucio is worse than Avada Kedavra is that, while the latter causes death, the death is instant. Meanwhile, the cruciatus curse causes the victim as much pain as the spell caster wishes, for as long as the spell caster wishes.

It's a very serious form of torture.

In conclusion, Harry Potter would not quite be the way it is without Latin. The language provided Rowling with some extra building blocks to make the series extra special, giving us the iconic books and movies that have been adored and will be adored for generations to come.



Morgan Keaton is an enthusiastic freshman with a passion for humanities and a desire to pursue Early Elementary Education and Musical Theatre. Active in extracurricular activities, including serving as a Latin Club officer. Committed to academic excellence and community involvement.

HUMANITY LOVES THE STARS



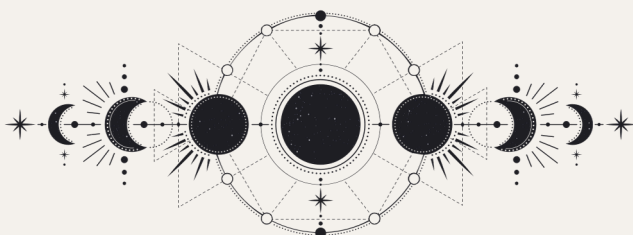
In modern day, we have complicated technology that helps us understand the cosmos and skies. We know why stars do what they do and how to track them. What did people in ancient times do, and how did they use the stars to their advantage?

The Romans and Greeks identified seven planets, and they named them after some of their gods. These names are what we know of today, such as Mars (Ares), Venus (Aphrodite), and Jupiter (Zeus), just to name a few. They chose the names because of the gods. For example Jupiter was the largest planet, so they named it after Zeus. Venus was the brightest and prettiest, so they named it after Aphrodite.



From left to right; Mars (planet), Mars (Roman god)

They originally had their months based on the moon cycles. They varied between 29 and 30 days, and had ten of them. Eventually two more months were added, and some days here and there were as well. This is how we came to have the calendar year we know now. The location of the stars in the sky would change depending on the season, so many stories were told about the many constellations.



A sundial, showing approximately 3 o'clock

When they invented things such as sun dials, this would be a way they could tell the sun's position in the sky was changing. Like now when the sun is in different spots during different seasons, that would change the angle of the sun dial's time.

Overall, using the stars and the sky, the Romans were able to do many things. They made the calendar, were able to tell time, and were even able to figure out how big the earth was!

Molly Permar is an 11th grade student at Upper Dublin High School. She is involved in theater, Latin Club, and Vox. Outside of school, Molly is quite artistic and enjoys crocheting.



VIBO VALENTIA: ITALY'S LOST CITY

A Roman ring has been discovered in Israel. But what does this mean? And why should we care? Well, the city of Rome is about 2,520 miles from the city of Jerusalem. That's a long distance. So long you might not be able to comprehend it. So long it might make you wonder: how did that ring go all that way?

Flashback To The Roman Empire

The Roman Empire, at its height, was massive. It covered much of Asia, Europe, and Africa. It stretched from Britain in the north to Egypt in the south, and from Spain in the west to Iraq in the east, covering about 3 million square miles. That's a lot. Almost 20% of the world's population lived under Roman rule. That's also a lot. Roman culture, architecture, and language shaped the world, and eventually, the empire became the center of Christianity.

DID YOU KNOW?

Bathing was important in ancient Roman culture and was a communal activity. Most Romans bathed in a bathhouse. However, those who were extremely wealthy could afford private bathing. Like modern-day spas, bathhouses fostered social interactions by including swimming, massages, yard area, sunbathing, and food vendors.



ART & ARCHAEOLOGY



A Journey Across 2,500 Miles

Speaking of Christianity, this guy showed up in Jerusalem, named Jesus. Maybe you've heard of him. During that guy's time, the Romans had conquered so much territory that they spanned that aforementioned 2,520. For context, that's about 44,000 football fields. Yeesh! Try playing on that, Tom Brady.

Why Artifacts Like These Matter

To understand your present world, you have to understand the past. The discovery of a Roman ring in Italy is more than just a cool archaeological find. It's a reminder of how connected the ancient world was. The Roman Empire wasn't just massive. It was a network of people, goods, and ideas that traveled thousands of miles. Its impacts are still felt today. Ever taken a bath? So, the next time you hear about ancient artifacts, think about how even tiny things like a ring can shine light on our world.



Charlotte Marlowe is an 11th grade student at Upper Dublin High School. She is involved in varsity soccer, concert band, Latin Club, and plays piano. Outside of school, Charlotte also volunteers at local food kitchens, service projects, and senior centers.

SPRING FASHION IN ANCIENT ROME

In Rome spring was meant to celebrate new life, blossoms, and fertility. In many religions, it celebrates the revival from the dead and a fresh start. In spring, there are three festivals: Cerealia, Parillia, and Florillia.

In ancient Rome, it was common to wear lighter colors in spring compared to winter. In Cerealia, the women wore white to represent Ceres' search for her lost daughter Proserpina. Cerealia was a nighttime celebration that lasted 7 days. Parillia was an annual festival on the 21st of April, which celebrated in honor of Pales and purified sheeps and shepherds. Romans would have dressed in their usual attire, with some adjustments for comfort and the occasion. Men might wear a tunic and, depending on their status, a toga, while women would wear a long tunic and a stola. The third festival of spring, Floralia, which celebrated the goddess Flora to invoke the protection of blossoms. It was unlike cerealia, where it was customary to wear white, in florilia it was customary to wear bright multi colored clothes. Social classes were strictly defined through clothing. A thin red stripe on your tunic indicated that you were from the equestrian class, and not of the common rabble. A broader red or purple stripe indicated the senatorial class. Except for certain special instances, togas were always white. Respectable women under the empire, however, never wore togas—to do so meant you were either a prostitute or adulteress. Hair also played a big part in fashion. Piles of curls, wigs, gold hairnets, coils of braids, finger waves, and other hairstyles were common. For men, hairstyles often changed, but curled hair became most popular in the later empires. Beards were also popular later on in the empire.

The weather and festivals dictated what the Romans wore in spring, much like us today.



A sundial, showing approximately 3 o'clock



A sundial, showing approximately 3 o'clock

Ariana Fields is a high school student at Upper Dublin High school. She is a part of the BSU club and Drama club. Outside of Latin her interests are sports including Field Hockey and Softball.

Pennsylvania Junior Classical League

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