

Mary Johnston: The Private Life of the Romans

Chpt.1

head of the household - sui iuris - his own master
all others - alieno iuri subiecti - dependents

stirps - branch of gens whose members had the same cognomen
patria potestas = patria maiestas, patrium ius, imperium paternum
Custom obligated the paterfamilias to call a council of relatives and friends (iudicium domesticum) when he contemplated inflicting severe punishment upon his children.
emancipatio - process by which father made his sons heads of new household; extinguished his patria potestas
tutor - guardian
ius osculi - "right to kiss" designated cognates within the fourth degree
Feb. 22 common blood ties recognized "cara cognatio"
gener - son in law
nurus - daughter in law
socer - father in law
noverca - stepmother
privignus - na stepson, daughter
vitricus - stepfather
ianitricis - two women who married brothers

Chpt. 2

f. - filius; pr. - pronepos = great grandson; n. - nepos = grandson
acus - a name of Gallic origin
na - a name of Etruscan origin
enus, ienus = Umbrian or Picene origin
agnomen - Agnes threw off a "stirps" which threw off "another branch"
cognomen ex virtute - Africanus
slave's name - his individual name; his nomen consisted on the praenomen of his master + servus. e.g. When Anna, the slave of Maecenas became property of Livia, she was called Anna Liviae serva Maecenatiana.
freedmen kept their individual name, received the nomen of their master and any praenomen assigned to him, the individual name coming last, e.g. Marcus Tullius Tiro
Naturalized citizens kept their original name for a cognomen, took any praenomen they wanted, and the nomen of the person to whom they owed citizenship

Chpt. 3

Usus: a wife might retain her property by absenting herself from her husband for 3 night in succession (trinoctium) each year.
iustae nuptiae - regular marriage
iusti liberi - the children of such a marriage
cives optimo iure - possessed of all civil rights
peregrini - foreigners

Sponsalia: "Spondesne Gaiam, tuam filiam mihi uxorem dari?"
"Di bene vortanti Spondeo"

anulus - ring

divorce - "Tuas res tibi habeto"

For a marriage to be valid there had to be a public act such as dextrarum iunctio

At a wedding, prayers also to Tellus, Picumnus, Pilumnus, deities of the country

The utensils for the sacrifice were carried in a covered basket (cumera) by a boy called camillus whose parents must be living (patrimus and matrimus)

Coemptio - scales, scale holder, coin, witnesses necessary; groom asked, "an sibi mater

familias vellet.”

Distaff and spindle carried behind bride

3 coins given: 1 to groom, 1 to Lares of his houses, 1 to gods of crossroads (lares Compitales)

Bride wound door posts with wool and anointed the door with oil and fat. She kindled a fire with the marriage torch and threw it to the guests

reposita - second wedding feast given the next day

Chpt. 4

Romulus forbade the murder of infants

primordia - first 8 days - child called pupus, pupa

dies lustricus = dies nominum, dies nominalia

Marcus Aurelius was the first to require birth registration.

bullae - from Etruria, girl gave it up on the eve of her wedding; boy wore it until he assumed the toga virilis and dedicated it to Lares

Education started at 7

School of Rhetoric - our colleges

pedisequi - slaves to carry boy's satchel, tablets

paedagogus - comes, custos, monitor, rector

Liberalia March 17: boy wore tunica recta

tirocinium fori - apprenticeship

Chpt. 5

hasta - sign of a slave sale

mangones - slave dealers - aediles in charge

At sale the feet of slave were whitened; Orientals had ears bored; titulus hung around neck

anteambulones - slaves who preceded master

adversitores - slaves who took master home

A slave receive a tunic every year and a pair of wooden shoes every 2 years

A beating was usually given with an ulmus; lash - scutica or lorum : flagrum or flagellum gave a more severe whipping

Runaway - branded with F, brought in chains, sometimes had a metal collar

carnifex, lorarius - slaves who administered punishments

executions of slaves were outside city walls

The former owner of a libertus became his patronus.

Chpt. 6

Fores, ianua - door

ostium includes doorway and door, was hall from the vestibulum to atrium

curtain - velum

Salve; intret nihil mali; cave canem (near entrance)

atrium Tuscanium - two pairs of beams crossing at right angles; enclosed space left uncovered and formed compluvium

atrium tetrastylon - four columns

atrium Corinthium - more than four columns

atrium displuviatum - water carried off by gutters; roof sloped toward outer wall

marriage couch stood opposite ostium - lectus adversus

arca in tablinum

dubicula diurna - used for naps, siesta, others nocturna or dormitoria

tufa - volcanic stone

lateres crudi - stone and unburned brick

opus quadratum - walls of dressed stone

opus caementicium - concrete

opus incertum - smooth stone set in concrete

opus reticulatum - net shaped pattern

lintel - limen superum
roof - tectum
tiles - regulae
floor - pavimentum
double doors - fores; outer door - ianua; inner door - ostium (they became synonymous)
slide bolts - pessuli
bars - serae
shutters - valae, foriculae; closed - iunctae
soliumus stili - high back chair with arms
ex cathedra - authoritative utterance
monopodium - table with one support
abacus - table with a rectangular top and having a raised rim
delphica mensa - 3 legs
candelae - wax or tallow candles
Augustus limited the height of the insulae to 70', Nero to 60'
maenianum - balcony

Chpt. 7

tunica manicatae - had sleeves to wrists
tunica talares - came to ankles
tunics - white wool
tunica interior or subucula - More than one could be worn in cold weather
tunica exterior
For feeble or ill people
fasciae - strips of woolen cloth bound around legs
feminalia or tibialia - strips of cloth, upper and lower legs
ventralia - similar wrappings for body
focalia - wrappings for throat
toga - emblem of peace
sinus - folded toga, drawn over head for ceremonial observances

Only lower classes wore toga pulla, they were said "vestum mutare"
Upper classes exchanged toga praetexta for plain toga for similar situations.

The hood of the lacerna was cucullus.
paenula - made of wool, leather or fur, like a poncho
synthesis - was some bright color
perones - shoes of the poorer class
anulus - usually of iron; the only jewelry worn by citizens
sudaria - handkerchiefs
linen from Egypt; silk from China
fullones - cleaners

Chpt. 8

tyrotarichus - salt fish, eggs, and cheese
Under Trajan bread was distributed daily instead of grain once a month
dolia - huge vat-like jars to hold wine during fermentation
spoiled wine - vinegar - acetum
vappa - tasteless cheap wine, vinegar
vesperna - supper in the country
sigma - new type of couch used with round table (for dining)
Arretine - the usual red glazed pottery
gustus - promulsis; antecena
last menu by Macrobius fifth century A.D.

At symposium, wine mixed in large bowl (crater) and ladled into goblets (pocula); ladle - cyathus held 1/12 pint

Chpt. 9

balls - falles

Vulture - lowest throw of dice; Venus the highest

Actors all were slaves

The lowest seats in the theater reserved for senatora; next 14 rows to knights

vela - awnings

circus - ring

second circus - Flaminium in Campus Martius

third - Gaius at foot of Vatican, was smallest

Circus of Maxentius - 309 A.D. best preserved - 3 miles out on Appian Way

Circus of Arval Brethren - 5 miles out on Via Portuensis

On Appian Way 12 miles out there was another circus at Bovillae

1 lap - spatium or curriculum

missus - fixed number of laps, last lap had only one turn

After Domitian 12, not 8, most number of chariots to race at once

linea abla - starting line

dator ludorum - chief state officials of games, gave signal to start with mappa (white cloth)

Augustus was the first to erect an obelisk in Circus Maximus; its now in Piazza del Populo.

Constgatus erected another which is now before the Laterna Church. The obelisk of Circus Maxientius is now in the Piazza Navona.

Seats in the Circus Maximus were originally of wood; marble under the Empire

a row - gradus; wedge - cuneus; section - maenianum

racing syndicates - factions: russata, albata, veneta, prasina

race horses were usually stallions - at least 5 years old

centenarius - horse that had figured in 100 victories

desultores - men who leaped from one horse to another

pompa circensis - started from Capitoline

Gladiatorial combats came from the Etruria (custom of human sacrifice at burial of distinguished men; gradually were given a chance to fight for their lives) and from Campania where the wealthy nobles made slaves fight to the death at banquets.

264 B.C. exhibition a funeral games of Brutus Pera; Marcus Aemilius in 216

munera - private games

ludi - public games

the givers of games honored the death of a relative or friend.

The only fixed dates for gladiatorial games were in December

auctorati - volunteers for the arena

lanistae - training masters for gladiators

Porta Libitinensis - bodies of the dead dragged out

Gladiators usually fought in pairs but sometimes in masses (gregatam, catervatim)

essedarii - chariot fighters

andabatae - men who fought blindfolded

dimachaeri - men who fought with two swords

laqueatores - men who fought with a lasso

V - vicit

P - periit

M - beaten but spared (missus)

edipes munerae - Gladiator greeted him with "Nos Morituriti te Salutamus"

sham combats - prolusis - used blunt weapons
gladiator was viro before making his first public appearance
primus or secundus palus - best or second best in his class
A gladiator received his rudis when he won his freedom.
Caesar built the first artificial lake (naumachia) in 46.
Hot air from furnace circulated under floors and through spaces around the walls there were two floors - the second was the suspensura.
The caldarium was a rectangle with one end rounded off like an apse.
fee at the baths - balneasaticum - quadrans
baths regularly taken between meridiatio and cena

Chpt. 10

Brundisium - Dyrrachium - 100 miles - 24 hours
pilentum, carpentum - state carriages used by Vestals and priests
According to Livy, T. Priscus came to Rome in carpentum
petoritum - lived in triumphal procession for the spoils of war
carruca - luxurious traveling van with bed
essedum, corvinus - vehicles of cart type

15 gates of Aurelian Wall - 19 roads
amanuenses - librarii, sevi ab epistulis, servi a manu
stilus - graphium
first public library by C. Asinius Pollio, housed in Atrium Libertatis
cursus publicus - public mail delivery
acta diurna - tablets in the forum that served as daily newspapers

Chpt. 11

grape and olives main crops
lawyers not allowed fees until Claudius fixed them
Brutus lent money at 48% interest to Cilicia
iron factory in Puteoli; copper and bronze in Capua
Vespasian first endowed professorships in the liberal arts
Marius reorganized the army
Horace was a scriba. Collegia begun by Nero.

Chpt. 12

coloni - tenant farmers
aratra - plows
erastulum - slaves' quarters
Baiae - famous seaside resort
Gardens were architectural in character.
Systus - trim flowerbeds in geometrical design
arbustum - "orchard" or regular rows of trees for training of vines
land measured in iugera

Chpt. 13

municipia - country towns
grave pits - puticuli
Criminals not buried, bodies left at place of execution near Esquiline gate
town council - curia - had 100 members (decuriones); members had to be 25, own property and
be free-born
primipilarii - men who had attained chief centurionship of legion (these men were often
leaders of country towns)
Seviri - Augustales (selected by decuriones) wore bordered toga and gold ring

Chpt. 14

ceremonial burial - three handfuls of earth

More elaborate tombs had a room (sepulcrum).

ustrinae - places for burning of bodies

Res Gestae were engraved on bronze tablets on each side of the entrance to Augustus' tomb.

Funeral urns - olla; ollae ossuriae; each had a "titulus." A small opening was left for offering of milk and wine

Very small children were simply buried (funus acerbum). No ceremonies for slaves

funus plebeium - no public parade

Burials took place at night except during the last century of the Republic and the first to centuries of the empire.

After the conclamatio, the relatives said, "Conclamatum est." The dead person's eyes were closed, his body washed and anointed, his limbs straightened, a wax impression taken if his position merited it, he was dressing in a toga, placed on lectus funebris in the atrium with his feet toward the door. The couch was surrounded by flowers; incense burned. Pine or cypress was put on the door.

Funeral Procession: first came a band of musicians, then persons singing dirges, bands of buffoons and jesters, actors wearing the wax masks of the ancestors, the memorials of great deeds of the deceased, the dead man himself with his face uncovered, then his family and friends in mourning garb and torchbearers

laudatio (funeris) given in the Forum for important people.

During the Republic only the women to be honored belonged to the gens Julia

If the body was to be burned, the ashes were collected to be dried, the ceremonial bone (os resectum) was buried, a pig was sacrificed; food was eaten together by the mourners. At home an offering was made to the Lares. Nine days of sorrow followed.

Sacrificum novendiale and cena novendialis. Originally funeral games were then celebrated

Husband and wives mourned for 10 months; other adults 8 months. Children between 3 and 10 mourned 1 month for each year of age.

Chpt. 15

Numina - spirits, powers (numen, numinis, n.)

Numa originated the first Flamines. Flamen Dialis was the priest of Jupiter. The Flamines of Mars and Quirinus were also important.

When the kingship was abolished, the rex sacrorum was created to perform certain rites.

Salii Collini - in charge of the worship of Quirinus

Pontifices - in charge of calendar

If the sacred fire went out, it had to be rekindled by friction (wood from a "felix arbor")

The usual time for family devotions was at the cena before the secunda mensa.

Mithras was worshiped with the sacrifice of a bull. Promised immortality and individual happiness beyond the grave.

Chpt. 16

Water from the aqueducts was first carried into reservoirs (castella).

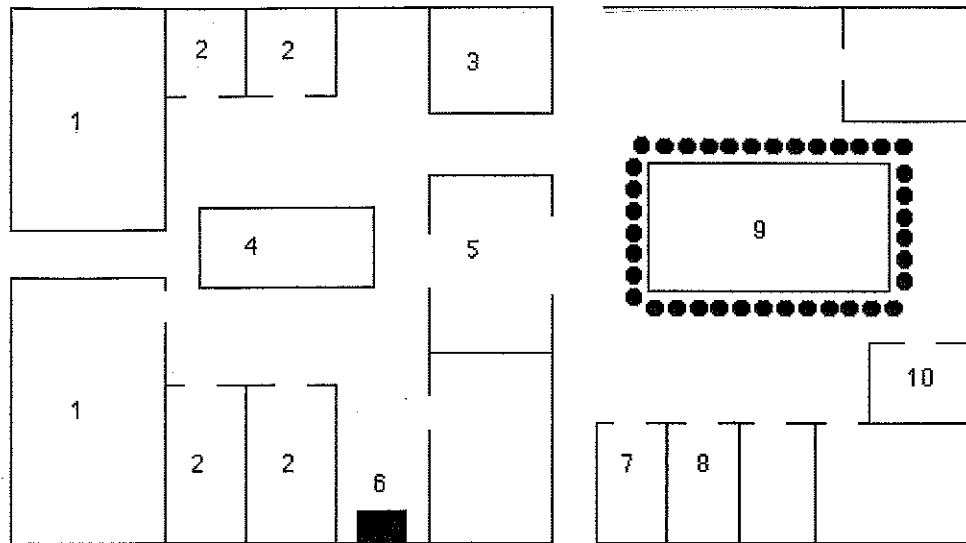
Lead pipes (fistulae) carried water to houses.

ROMAN HOUSE-TERMS

1. **Ianua** – The main entrance to the house was facing the street and consisted of a double door.
2. **Vestibulum and Fauces** – after entering the door, this is a narrow passageway you walk through before entering the atrium.
3. **Atrium** – is the reception hall. This is the most important part of the house where guests were often greeted.
4. **Impluvium** – rectangular pool in the atrium used to gather rain water. It was usually lined with marble.
5. **Compluvium** – it was a large square opening in the center ceiling which allowed rainwater could come into the impluvium.
6. **Cubiculum** – small rectangular bedrooms that surrounded the atrium.
7. **Tablinum** – was the study where the master would receive his clients carry out his daily work.
8. **Triclinium** – was the dining room where the household dined.
9. **Lararium** – the was a shrine to the household gods (the Lares).
10. **Peristylum** –was a small garden often surrounded by columns.
11. **Latrina** – toilets.
12. **Culina** – the kitchen.
13. **Taberna** – Shops at the front of the house.
14. **Summer Triclinium** – During hot weather meals were taken here because it was cool.

The latrina, culina, and the summer triclinium surrounded the peristylum.

A Roman House



Floor Plan of a Wealthy Roman House

1	taberna	a store
2	cubiculum	bedroom
3	triclinium	dining-room
4	impluvium	pool for rainwater
5	tablinum	study
6	lararium	shrine of the household gods
7	latrina	bathroom
8	culina	kitchen
9	peristylum	garden
10	summer triclinium	summer dining-room

The above diagram is designed after the home of **Caecilius**, a rich banker, who was buried along with his home in the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. The main entrance to the house was facing the street, and consisting of a double door, the **ianua**. On passing through the door you would walk through a short passageway, the **vestibulum** and **fauces**, and enter into the **atrium**. The atrium is the most important part in the house. This is where guests were greeted and usually consisted of a small mosaic on the floor around the **impluvium**. In the center of the ceiling was a square opening which was called the **compluvium**. The roof was slanted slightly towards the opening so that rainwater could come in. Directly below the compluvium was the impluvium. The **impluvium**, often lined with marble, was a shallow

rectangular pool to gather rain water. Surrounding the atrium were arranged the **cubiculum**s or bedrooms, the **tablinum** or study, and the **triclinium** or dining room lined the atrium. Only two objects were present in the atrium of Caecilius; a small bronze box that stored precious family items and a small shrine to their household gods. This shrine was called **lararium**. These shrines were used to pray to the gods in the privacy of a citizen's own home. In the master bedroom was a small wooden bed and couch which usually consisted of some slight padding. In each of the other bedrooms was usually just a bed. The triclinium had three couches surrounding a table. The triclinium often was similar in size to the master bedroom. The study/tablinum was used as a throughway to the second part of the house. If the master of the house was a banker or merchant often was larger because of the need for more materials.

The back part of the house was centered around the peristylum much like the front was centered around the atrium. The **peristylum** was small garden often surrounded by columns. Surrounding the peristylum were the bathroom (**latrina**), kitchen (**culina**) and summer triclinium. The kitchen was usually a very small room with a small counter and a wood burning stove. The wealthy had a slave who worked as a cook and spent nearly all their time in the kitchen. During a hot summer day the family ate their meals in the summer triclinium because it was cool. In ancient Rome there was no electricity and this is the reason for many of the features of the building. Most of the light came from the compluvium and the peristylum that had no roof.

CITY of ROME

Christoff

Founding

* -753 BC

- By Romulus (hence the name Rome)
- Romulus was raised by a she wolf with his brother Remus. They were the sons of Rhea Silvia and Mars (God of War).

Location

- on the Tiber river
- near the west central coast of Italy
- Rome was made up of 7 hills

* • Capitoline

• Quirinal

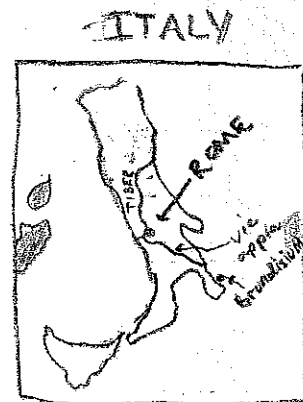
• Viminal

• Esquiline

• Caelian

• Aventine

* • Palatine



- the area on which Rome stood was called Latium (Latin)

- Rome's outlet to the sea was a seaport called Ostia

Forum (English word "forensic" is derived from this)

= market place of Rome

- contained shops, temples, law courts (basilicae),

the senate house (cūria), and the speaker's platform (rōstra)

THE HOUSE

Chap 14

Wealthy country home (villae)

- atrium - reception room (pretty much a big hall)
compluvium - opening in ceiling of atrium for light and air
because a roman house usually had no windows
impluvium - basin built right below the compluvium to catch
rainwater that fell through
tablinum - study or office of master of the house located
in full view of the atrium
peristylum - open courtyard with a garden and columns.
it was at the center of the house
triclinium - dining room with a table and 3 couches

most Romans actually lived in apartment houses
called insulae (islands). They were usually 5-6 stories
high and were unsafe, especially in a fire.

P.S.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS

- cubicula - bedroom (usually 2 in a house)
alae - waiting rooms for clients or office space
for clerks
hortus - garden (not really a room)
fauces - entry hallway leading into the atrium

fauces means throat. it is like the throat leading to the
body (atrium) of the house

STREETS/ROADS

Chir 7k

Streets

- narrow and crooked
- unpaved
- unlighted
- police (vigiles) would carry small lanterns and walk through dark alleys for protection

Roads/Highways

The Romans built a large system of highways connecting Rome to other major cities in Italy.

- ★★ - Via appia or regina viarum: connected Rome to Brundisium
- Via flaminia: connected Rome to Umbria
- Via aurelia: connected Rome to Gaul

DRESS

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I. Men

A. Tunica (tunic)

- a. short sleeved shirt
- b. woolen
- c. reaches knees
- b. usual indoor garment

B. Foga

- a. large cloth
- b. white
- c. woolen
- d. draped around body - running down to feet

C. Foga Candida

- a. worn by man running for office
- b. pure white

II. Women

A. Stola

- a. long, full garment
- b. extends to feet
- c. girdle fastens at waist
- d. worn indoors

B. Palla

- a. woolen
- b. shawl-like wrap
- c. worn outdoors

III. Children

A. Foga Praetexta

- a. purple border
- b. worn till about age 16

B. Toga Virilis (taken up after Praetexta)

MEALS

Chapter 11

Ientaculum - light breakfast mostly of bread and wine. Sometimes cheese and olives also

Prandium - lunch eaten around noon. Foods eaten were bread, wine, cheese, olives, fruit, cold cuts, vegetables, and nuts.

Cena - dinner eaten in the evening. It was usually a hot meal of soup, fish, fowl or meat, vegetables, and fruit

antecena - before dinner (appetizers)

Foods eaten by Romans were mostly the same as foods we eat, however there were some differences.

- instead of sugar, honey was used for sweetening
- olive oil was used instead of butter

olive oil was used for other things too

- ointment after bathing
- fuel for lamps
- ingredient in perfumes

Romans did not know what the following foods were:
oranges, potatoes, tomatoes, tea, and coffee

Instead of eating sitting down, they ate lying down. Food was eaten with fingers because they didn't have forks or knives

CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

class

Before Age 7

- I. taught at home
 - A. Parents
 - i. obedience
 - ii. reverence
 - iii. patriotism
 - iv. respect for the law

start Age 7

II. ludus (private elementary school)

- ✓ A. Litterator (teacher)
 - i. reading
 - ii. writing
 - iii. basic arithmetic
- ✗ B. Paedagogus (educated slave)
 - i. tutor
 - ii. walked him to school

After completing elementary school

III. Schola (grammar school)

- ✓ A. Grammaticus (teacher)
 - i. latin literature
 - ii. greek literature
- ✗ B. Pater (Father) (taught after school hours)
 - i. horseback riding
 - ii. swimming
 - iii. boxing/wrestling
 - iv. weapons use

THESE SPORTS WERE CONSIDERED MANLY

After grammar school

IV. school of rhetoric (college)

- A. ???
 - i. oratory
 - ii. politics

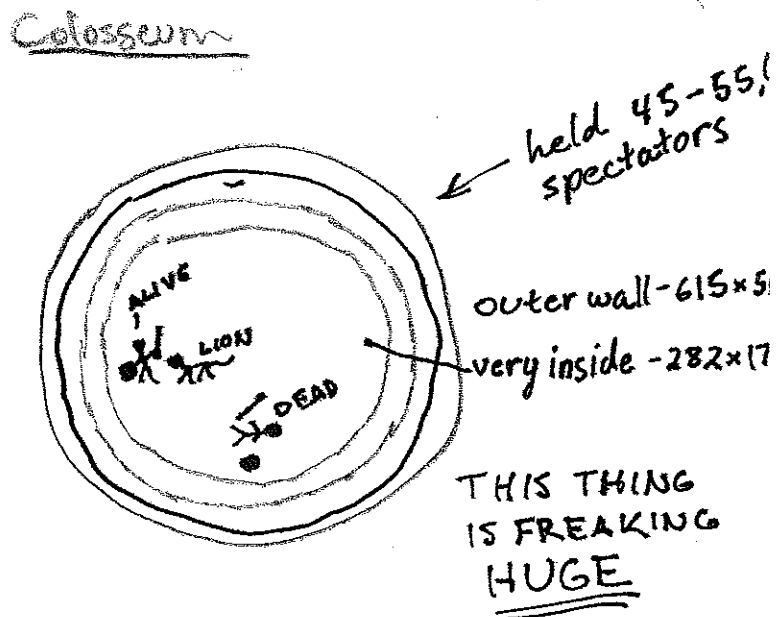
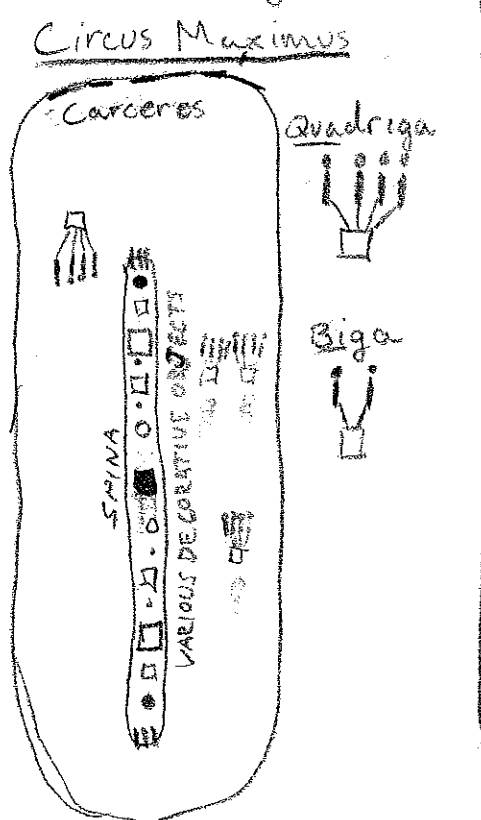
V. A youth would complete his training by traveling to Greece, Rhodes, or Asia Minor to study philosophy and law

Colosseum / Circus Maximus

Class 11

The Colosseum was completed in 80 AD. It was the greatest amphitheater in all of Rome. Gladiatorial fights were held here. Possibly the most famous gladiator was Spartacus, who led an uprising of slaves against the Roman state. Sometimes the Colosseum was flooded with water and naval battles were fought. It was 171 ft. making it the tallest building in Rome.

The Circus Maximus was the most famous arena in Rome. It was used mainly for chariot races. It was about 2000 ft. long and 600 ft wide. In the center was the spina (spine), which the chariots raced around. There were two Metae (turning posts): one at each end of the Spina. Seven dolphins and seven eggs were used to count laps. There were also twelve Carceres (starting gates) at one end of the arena. A chariot with two horses was called a biga and one with four horses was called a quadriga.



Colosseum/Circus/Campus Martius

Alvick

The Colosseum was completed in 80 A.D. It was the greatest amphitheater in all Rome. It was where gladiatorial fights took place. One of the most famous gladiators in Roman history was Spartacus. He led an uprising of slaves against the Roman state. Sometimes the colosseum was flooded with water used for naval battles.

The Circus Maximus was the most famous arena in Rome. It was over 2,500 ft. long and a long wall ran straight down the center called a Spina. It was used for chariot races. There were usually seven laps in a race. Dolphins or eggs (bronze) were used to count laps.

The Campus Martius was a large area used for military training or athletic exercises. The people engaged in track and field ~~athletics~~ (running, discus, archery, wrestling, and boxing).

Recreation / Religion

Recreation

Children played games like hide and seek and leapfrog. They played with toys similar to those we play with today, like marbles, jacks, tops, kites, and hoops.

Adults played board games similar to chess and checkers. They also played handball, fishing, hunting, jumping, and swimming. They also practiced sports such as discus throwing, boxing, wrestling, and fencing.

Religion

Romans constantly worshipped their gods. There were many festivals, offerings, and prayers to please these deities. They had a god for almost everything. When something terrible happened, it was because a god was offended.

One of the most famous festivals was Saturnalia, dedicated to Saturn. It was celebrated at about the time of our Christmas. It was such a joyous time, even slaves were allowed their freedom.

Roman/Greek Deities

<u>Roman</u>	<u>Greek</u>	
Jupiter	Zeus	King of gods
Juno	Hera	Queen of gods
Mercury	Hermes	messenger of gods
Mars	Ares	god of war
Neptune	Poseidon	god of sea
Saturn	Cronus	god of harvest
Apollo	Apollo	god of sun, song, and prophesy.
Vulcan	Hephaestus	god of Fire
Bacchus	Dionysus	god of wine
Cupid	Eros	god of love
Venus	Aphrodite	goddess of love and beauty
Minerva	Athena	goddess of wisdom
Diana	Artemis	goddess of the chase and moon
Ceres	Demeter	goddess of agriculture
Vesta	Hestia	goddess of hearth
Janus	X	god of beginning and door ways (2 faces)
Larēs and Penā	X	gods of household