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I. Gladiatorii

- ~retiarius-fought with a net and trident
- ~andabata-fought blindfolded
- ~mirmillo-had a helmet adorned with a fish crest
- ~essedarius-fought in a war chariot
- ~Samnite(hoplomachi or secutores)-heavily armed gladiator; carried a long shield and short sword; had a visored helmet
- ~Thracian-light armed gladiator; carried a short shield and curved sword
- ~bestiarius-fought beasts
- ~tiro-gladiator on his first appearance
- ~dimachaerus-fought with two daggers
- ~loqueator-fought with a lasso
- ~auctorati-volunteer gladiators
- ~doctores-trainers of gladiators
- ~missus-spared gladiator
- ~palus primus-"first sword"; top ranked gladiator
- ~palus secundus-"second sword"; second ranked gladiator

II. Rooms in the baths

- ~apodyterium-dressing room
- ~tepidarium-warm plunge
- ~caldarium-hot plunge
- ~frigidarium-cold plunge
- ~unctorium-rub down and oil room
- ~laconicum-sweat room
- ~dstrictarium-strigil(body scraper) room
- ~palaestra-exercise yard(technically for boxers and wrestlers)
- ~gymnasium-training yard(technically for athletes in general)
- ~hypocaust-furnace
- ~sudatorium-hot room to induce sweating
- ~natatio-swimming pool
- ~alveus-tank in which a hot bath was taken

III. Rooms in the house

- ~domus-house
- ~insula-apartment house or island
- ~atrium¹-main room of the house
- ~tablinum-master's study
- ~alae-rooms off the atrium used to hold the imagines²
- ~cubiculum-bedroom
- ~triclinium-dinning room

¹Also see IX: "Atria"

²see "imagines" in IV.

- ~oeci-reception rooms
- ~diaetae-outdoor rooms for relaxation
- ~culina-kitchen
- ~vestibulum-space between the door and inner edge of the sidewalk
- ~peristylum-columned court yard
- ~bibliotheca-library
- ~sacrarium-room with a shrine to the gods
- ~exedrae-rooms furnished with permanent seats for lectures etc.
- ~solarium-sun deck
- ~dormitoria-sleeping quarters
- ~latrina-bathroom
- ~hortus-garden
- ~xystus-formal garden

IV. Other house related terms

- ~impluvium-basin in the floor of the atrium
- ~compluvium-opening in the roof of the atrium
- ~imagines-wax busts of ancestors
- ~ostium-doorway; the inner door
- ~fores-double doors
- ~janua-outer door
- ~posticum-back or side door
- ~opus sectile-floor surfacing(patterned)
- ~caementicium-cement work
- ~opus signinum-waterproof lining for cisterns
- ~opus incertum-irregular wall
- ~opus reticulatum-brickwork resembling netting
- ~opus testaceum-concrete core wall with brick or tile facing
- ~bipedales-bonding course of large bricks
- ~opus quadratum-large square stones laid in horizontal courses
- ~opus africanum-massive horizontal and vertical dressed blocks of smaller blocks
- ~opus vittatum-use of long and short masonry blocks
- ~pavimentum-floor
- ~tegulae-flat, slightly tapering subrectangular tiles with a flange along both long sides; used in roofing
- ~imbrices-slightly tapering tubes that had been cut in half lengthways; used in roofing
- ~cave canem-"beware of the dog"; usually on a mosaic in the vestibulum
- ~lares et penates-the household gods(lar:cupboard god, penates-gods of ancestors)
- ~nihil intret mali-"may no evil enter"; often found in the vestibulum

V. Furniture

- ~lectus-bed and sofa
- ~polinaria-pillows

- ~solium-still, straight, high backed chair with solid arms
- ~sella-stool or chair
- ~cathedra-armless chair with a curved back
- ~mensa-table³
- ~arca-strongbox kept in the tablinum⁴
- ~horologium-clock⁵
- ~candelabrum-tall stand for lamps
- ~sigma-semicircular dining couch

VI. Interior Decoration

- ~opus vermiculatum-mosaic
- ~tesserae-cut pieces of glass used in a mosaic

VII. Mensae

- ~monopodium-table with one leg
- ~abacus-rectangular table with a raised rim
- ~mensa delphica-table with three legs

VIII. Horologia

- ~solaria-sundials
- ~gnomon-staff on sundial
- ~Horologium-solar clock of Augustus(Egyptian obelisk for its gnomon)
- ~clepsydra-water clock

IX. Atria

- ~Tuscan-supported by two pairs of beams that crossed at right angles
- ~tetrastylon-four pillared atrium
- ~displuvinatum-atrium where the roof sloped to the outer walls
- ~testudinatum-atrium with no compluvium
- ~Corinthian-held up by many columns

X. Nomina

- ~praenomen⁶-first name
- ~nomen-name or middle name
- ~cognomen⁷-last name
- ~agnomen-nick name
- ~nomen gentilium(nomen gentile)-name of the gens

³Also see VII: "Mensae"

⁴See "tablinum" in III

⁵Also see VIII: "Horologia"

⁶Also see XI.: "Praenomina"

⁷Also see XII: "Nomen suffixes"

~dies lustricus-naming day

XI. Praenomina

- ~App.-Appius
- ~A.(Au.)-Aulus
- ~D.-Decimus
- ~C-Gaius
- ~Cn.-Gnaeus
- ~K.-Kaeso
- ~L.-Lucius
- ~M'-Manius
- ~M-Marcus
- ~Mam.-Mamercus
- ~N.-Numerius
- ~P.-Publius
- ~Q.-Quintus
- ~Ser.-Servius
- ~Sex.(Sext. or S.)-Sextus
- ~S.-Spurius
- ~T.-Titus
- ~Ti.-Tiberius
- ~V.-Vibius or Vopiscus

XII. Nomen Suffixes

- ~“-acus” -Gallic
- ~“-na” -Etruscan
- ~“-enus or -ienus” -Umbrian or Picenian in origin

XIII. Togae

- ~toga praetexta-bordered toga(purple border) worn by boys and curule magistrates
- ~toga virilis(toga pura or toga libera)-man's toga
- ~toga candida-chalked white toga worn by candidates for office
- ~toga pulla-black wool toga worn at funerals
- ~toga picta-worn by triumphant generals
- ~toga exigua-short, simple toga

XIV. Togae terms

- ~sinus-fold in a toga used as a pocket
- ~umbo-folds that could be used as a hood
- ~amictus-clothing that was wrapped around(e.g. a toga)
- ~indutus-clothing that was put on over the head(e.g. tunic)
- ~cinctus Gabinus-way of wearing a toga in which the umbo was placed over the head as a hood; used for religious sacrifices

~bracae-breeches(considered uncivilized to wear)
~bulla-amulet worn by a child to ward off the evil eye; taken off when a child put on the toga virilis

XV. Tunicae

~tunica recta-bride's tunic
~tunica angusti clavi-knight's tunic
~tunica lati clavi-senatorial tunic
~tunica dalmatica-short-sleeved or sleeveless tunic

XVI. Cloaks

~lacerna-common type of cloak
~trabea-first name for a military cape; cloak worn by augurs
~sagum-later, more common name for the military cape
~paludamentum-a general's cloak
~paenula-cloak worn like a raincoat against the weather
~abolla-heavy woolen cloak
~laena-heavy woolen cloak
~synthesis -dinner costume
~endromis*-bathrobe

XVII. Shoes

~calceus-tied shoe
~solea-sandal
~caliga-boot worn by soldiers
~carbatina-sandal made from one piece of leather
~soccus-shoe with a hobnailed sole and separate leather upper
~mulleus-patrician's shoe

XVIII. Head coverings

~pilleus-freedman's hat
~petasus(causia)-traveling hat(much like a sombrero)

XIX. Women's clothes

~stola-full dress
~palla-shawl
~fibula-brooch

XX. Roman Occupations

~vigiles-fireman, watchmen
~pistor-baker

*Put in the cloak category for lack of better classification. The synthesis and endromis were not considered cloaks.

- ~pictor-painter
- ~piscator-fisherman
- ~tonsor-barber and dentist
- ~caupo-innkeeper
- ~ornatrix-hair dresser
- ~mangones-wholesale dealers of slaves
- ~fullones-laundry men
- ~amanuenses(librarii)-secretaries
- ~chirurgus-surgeon
- ~publicani-tax collectors
- ~tabellarius-mailman(a carrier of letters)
- ~litterator-teacher of reading, writing, and simple arithmetic
- ~grammaticus-teacher of literature
- ~rhetor-teacher of oratory
- ~carnifex-butcher
- ~cliens-client; free dependent
- ~discobolus-discus-thrower
- ~sutor-shoe maker
- ~metator-surveyor
- ~mangones-whole-sale dealers of slaves
- ~hospes-host or guest
- ~insularius-custodian of an apartment house
- ~nuntius-messenger
- ~nutrix-nurse
- ~prima rudis-fencing master
- ~topiarius-hedge trimer

XXI. Slaves

- ~nomenclator-prompted his master with names
- ~paedagogus-accompanied a young boy to school
- ~janitor-doorman
- ~vernae-slaves who were born and remained in the same household
- ~vilicus-overseer of slaves(on latifundia)
- ~carnifex-slave appointed to punish
- ~fugitivus-runaway slave
- ~atriensis-butler
- ~vicarius-slave's slave

XXII. Marriage ceremonies

- ~confarreatio-patrician form of marriage
- ~usus-plebeian form of marriage; common-law marriage
- ~coemptio-mock sale marriage

~contubernium-slave marriage⁸

XXIII. Marriage terms

- ~jus conubii-right of intermarriage
- ~justae nuptiae-legal marriages
- ~sponsalia-formal betrothal
- ~dos-dowry
- ~flammeum-flame colored veil
- ~pronuba-matron
- ~mustacium-wedding cake
- ~camillus-boy attendant that carried the covered basket in which utensils necessary for the religious offering were
- ~dextrarum iunctio-joining of hands in marriage
- ~manus-the power of a husband over his wife
- ~dominica potestas- master's power over his property
- ~feliciter-good luck; what was yelled during deductio
- ~deductio-the walk of the bride by the groom to the groom's house
- ~Fescennini versus-rude versus sung during deductio
- ~in manum viri-under a husband's authority
- ~nubere-to marry(said of women)
- ~Quando tu Gaius, ego Gaia-"When-and where-you are Gaius, I-then and there-am Gaia"; a bride said this to her groom
- ~renuntiare(repudium renuntiare)-to break an engagement
- ~sponsa-engaged

XXIV. Terms involving the Circus Maximus

- ~factiones-racing companies
- ~metae-turning posts
- ~spina-dividing wall
- ~delphini et ova-dolphins and eggs; lap markers
- ~caraceres-starting gates
- ~quadriga-four horse chariot
- ~biga-two horse chariot
- ~auriga- charioteer
- ~agitatores-chariot drivers
- ~mappa-handkerchief dropped to start a race
- ~arena-sand or racecourse
- ~calx-chalkline marking the finish of a race
- ~cenenarius-horse that had won one hundred races
- ~ducenarius-horse that had won two hundred races
- ~curator-giver of the games

⁸Contubernium was not a legal form of marriage, but was a marriage in everything but name.

- ~dator ludorum-giver of the games
- ~curriculum-lap in a race
- ~desultores-horse leapers during a race
- ~missus-seven laps of race
- ~oppidum-row of stalls for chariots with towers at each end; town
- ~podium-platform for box seats
- ~pompa circensis-circus procession
- ~spatium-lap in a race

XXV. The seven hills of Rome

- ~Capitoline-*arx*
- ~Palatine-home of wealthy
- ~Esquiline-mass graves
- ~Aventine-where Remus wanted to found his city
- ~Quirinal
- ~Viminal
- ~Caelean

XXVI. Food

- ~puls-porridge
- ~panis⁹-bread
- ~garum-fish sauce
- ~malum-apple
- ~ovum-egg
- ~perna-ham
- ~pira-pear
- ~fabae-beans
- ~caepe-onion
- ~caseus-cheese
- ~mel-honey
- ~uvae-grapes
- ~malum Persicum-peach
- ~malum Punicum- pomegranate
- ~malum Armeniacum-apricot
- ~malum Corinthum-currant
- ~cicer-chickpea
- ~far-spelt, a hardy kind of wheat
- ~rhombus-turbot

XXVII. Panes

- ~panis plebeius-common bread
- ~panis castrensis-army bread

⁹Also see XXVII: "Panis"

- ~panis sodidus-dark bread
- ~panis rusticus-country bread

XXVIII. Drinks

- ~mustum-grape juice
- ~vinum-wine
- ~aqua-water
- ~mulsum-honeyed wine
- ~mulsa-honeyed water
- ~posca-watered down vinegar
- ~lac-milk
- ~merenda-refreshment

XXIX. Meals and the such

- ~ientaculum-breakfast
- ~prandium-lunch
- ~cena-dinner
- ~vesperna-supper
- ~gustatio, promulsis, gustus, or antecena-appetizer
- ~prima mensa-main course
- ~secunda mensa-dessert
- ~convivia-dinners
- ~convivia tempestiva-early dinners(long-lasting parties)
- ~merenda-supper
- ~umbrae-uninvited guests

XXX. Writting

- ~calamus-pen
- ~atramentum-ink
- ~stylus-tool for writing on wax
- ~tabellae-wax tablets
- ~palimpsest-reused parchment
- ~codex-stitched book
- ~volumen-scroll
- ~umbillicus-rod around which a scroll was wound
- ~cera-wax
- ~charta-sheet of paper
- ~graphium-tool for writing on waxed surface
- ~schedae-sheets of papyrus

XXXI. Places of interest

- ~basilica-law courts
- ~curia-senate house
- ~regia-residence of the Pontifex Maximus(also the king's palace)

- ~thermae-baths
- ~balneae-simple(primitive) thermae
- ~aerarium-treasury
- ~Aedes Vestae-temple of Vesta(unique in that it was round and had an eternal fire)
- ~Atrium Vestae-House of the Vestals
- ~Atrium Libertatis-hall of Liberty; first public library in Rome
- ~Ager Falernus-Falernian region famous for wine
- ~Amphitheatrum Flavium-the Colosseum
- ~Cloaca Maxima-the great sewer in Rome
- ~Oenotria-"land of the vine"; Greek name for Italy
- ~forum-marketplace
- ~agora-Greek name for a forum
- ~rostra-speaker's platform

XXXII. Magistrates

- ~quaestor -financial officer
- ~praetor*-judge
- ~consul*-head of Rome under the republic
- ~proconsul-governor of a province
- ~propraetor-extended praetorship
- ~apparitores-public servants(i.e. scribes and lictors)
- ~aediles-in charge of public buildings and archives
- ~praetor urbanus- "city praetor"; sheriff
- ~praetor peregrinus-dealt with legal cases in which a part was foreign
- ~tribune-representative of the plebs
- ~censor-in charge of morality
- ~magister populi(dictator)-officer brought in for a period of time to relieve a specific problem
- ~tribunus laticlavus-senator designate

XXXIII. Magisterial terms

- ~cursus honorum-course of offices: questor, praetor, consul
- ~suo anno-term that describes a person who completed the cursus honorum in their first year of eligibility
- ~sella curulis-chair used by curule magistrates
- ~imperium-power held by a magistrate
- ~potestas-another name for imperium
- ~fasces-double-headed ax enclosed in a bundle of rods to symbolize a magistrate's authority
- ~lictor-carriers of the fasces
- ~comitia tributa-committee that elected the major offices

see "cursus honorum" in XXXIII

- ~comitia centuriata-committee that elected the minor offices
- ~consules ordinarii-consuls who entered the office at the beginning of the year
- ~consules suffecti-consuls appointed later in the year(for those unable to complete)
- ~concilium plebis-plebean assembly that was called by the tribunes
- ~intercessio-the right to veto held by the tribunes
- ~magister equitum-dictator's assistant
- ~novus homo-"a new man"; the first member of a family to become consul

XXXIV. Civil servants

- ~scribae-scribes
- ~praefectus annonae-equestrian in charge of the grain supply
- ~curatores viarum-keepers of roads
- ~curatores operum publicorum-keepers of public works(e.g. public buildings)
- ~curatores aquarum-keepers of the water supply
- ~magister officiorum-in charge of the administrative departments and cursus publicus
- ~comes sacrarum largitionum-responsible for gold and silver mines, mines and taxes of gold and silver
- ~comes rei privatae-responsible for the administration of the emperor's extensive estates and property
- ~decuriones-members of a town council

XXXV. Infantry groupings

- ~legio(legion)-largest unit, originally of 6000 men, but in Caesar's time, 3600
- ~cohors(cohort)-tenth of a legion, or 360 men
- ~manipulus(maniple)-a third of a cohort, or 120 men
- ~centuria(century)-smallest unit, it consisted of 60 men, or one half of a maniple

XXXVI. Cavalry groupings

- ~ala-a squad of about 300 men
- ~turma-a squad of about 30 men
- ~decuria-a squad of 10 men

XXXVII. Auxiliaries

- ~levis armaturae pedites-light-armed foot soldiers
- ~funditores-slingers
- ~sagittarii-archers

XXXVIII. Noncombatants

- ~calones-slaves who performed menial tasks
- ~mercatores-traders
- ~muliones-took care of pack animals and heavy baggage
- ~fabri-engineers

- ~exploratores-scouts
- ~speculatores-spies

XXXIX. Officers

- ~dux-general
- his ~imperator-commander-in-chief; a name a general could be called after winning first important victory
- ~legati-staff officers
- ~tribuni militum-military tribunes in charge of a legion during drills etc.
- ~centuriones-captains
- ~praefeti-in command of auxiliaries of cavalry
- ~decuriones¹⁰-in command of the decuriae

XL. Weapons, armor, and the such

- ~lorica-breastplate of leather
- ~galea-helmet of leather or metal
- ~scutum-curved, rectangular shield of wood
- ~pilum-javelin(throwing spear)
- ~hasta-spear(thrusting spear)
- ~gladius-heavy, pointed, two-edged sword
- ~sarcina-personal pack
- ~impeditus- "encumbered"; a soldier with his sarcina
- ~expeditus- "unencumbered"; a soldier without his sarcina
- ~impedimenta-heavy baggage
- ~tuba-trumpet
- ~cornu-horn
- ~arma-defensive weapon
- ~telum-offensive weapon

XLI. Military standards

- ~aquila-eagle; the standard of the legio
- ~aquilifer-eagle bearer; standard bearer
- ~signum-standard of the cohort or maniple
- ~signifer-signum bearer
- ~vexillum-flag, attached to a staff, for standards for the auxiliaries; a red vexillum over the general's tent was the signal to prepare for battle

XLII. Formations

- ~pimum agmen-vanguard consisting of scouts, cavalry, etc.
- ~agmen-main column of legionary troops
- ~novissimum agmen-the rear guard

¹⁰See "decuria" in XXXVI.

XLIII. Camp

- ~castra-camp
- ~fossa-ditch dug around the camp
- ~agger-embankment
- ~vallum-rampart composed of the agger and a row of palisades
- ~praetorium¹¹-general's tent
- ~tabernacula-tents of soldiers
- ~decumanus maximus-starting road in a camp
- ~cardo maximus-starting road in a camp

XLIV. Military operations

- ~oppugnatio-attack upon a fortified place
- ~obsidio-siege
- ~aries-battering ram
- ~pluteus-small, movable, wooden scree used for protection for a group of soldiers
- ~scala-ladder for scaling walls
- ~testudo- "tortoise"; formation where the soldiers used overlapping shield for protection
- ~turre ambulatoria-movable, wooden siege tower
- ~vinea-heavy, movable shed

XLV. Artillery

- ~tormenta-artillery
- ~ballista-used for hurling heavy stones and blocks of wood
- ~catapulta-used for hurling large arrows and javelins
- ~scorpio-light catapult for hurling stones and darts

XLVI. Roman Ships

- ~navis longa-battleship
- ~trireme-battleship with three banks of oars
- ~navis oneraria-transport

XLVII. Things of use

- ~abacus-counting board(similar to modern calculator)
- ~catillus-upper millstone
- ~meta-lower millstone
- ~crepundia-rattle

XLVIII. Culinary terms and phrases

- ~ab ovo usque ad mala-"from the egg all the way to the apples"; for appetizer(egg)to the dessert; a complete dinner
- ~acetum-vinegar

¹¹ Also see XXXXI.: "vexillum"

~oleum olivum-olive oil

~olla-jar

XLIX. Family ties

~adfines-relatives by marriage

~adfinitas-relationship by marriage

~adoptio-adoption

~adrogatio-adoption of head of a family

~adrogatus-man adopted as head of a family

~agnati-relatives by descent through male line

~agnatio-relationship by descent through male line

~cara cognatio-close relationship

~cognati-blood relations

~cognatio-relationship by blood

~janitricae-two women who married brothers

L. Family members

~paterfamilias-head of a household

~materfamilias-female head of a household

~frater-brother

~soror-sister

~pater-father

~mater-mother

~amita-aunt(father's sister)

~atavus-father of a great-great-grandparent; ancestor

~avunculus-uncle(mother's brother)

~avus-grandfather or ancestor

~consobrina-first female cousin on mother's side

~consobrinus-first male cousin on mother's side

~gener-son-in-law

~matertita-aunt(mother's sister)

~nepos-grandson or nephew

~noverca-stepmother

~nurus-daughter-in-law

~nutrix-foster mother

~patruelis-first cousin of father's side

~patruus-uncle(father's brother)

~privigna-stepdaughter

~privignus-stepson

~pronepos-great-grandson

~socer-father-in-law

~socrus-mother-in-law

~tritavus-grandfather of a great-great-grand parent; remote ancestor

~vitricus-stepfather

L.I. Agricultural lingo

- ~amphora-large, two handled jar
- ~amurca-first fluid pressed from olives
- ~aper-pig
- ~arbustum-vineyard planted with trees
- ~ovis-sheep
- ~pecu-flock
- ~porca-sow
- ~porcus-pig, hog
- ~sus-pig, swine
- ~taurus-bull
- ~vitellus-calf

L.II. Drinking parties

- ~commisatio-drinking party
- ~compotato-drinking party
- ~arbiter(magister, rex) bibendi-toastmaster
- ~leges insanae-“insane laws”; rules for drinking
- ~Liber-god of wine; Bacchus

L.III. Priests and Priestesses

- ~Pontifex Maximus-chief priest(literally the “chief bridge builder”)
- ~augur-priest who interpreted omens
- ~Augustales-priests in charge of emperor worship
- ~Flamen Dialis-priest of Jupiter
- ~flamines-priests of special gods
- ~Salii-dancing priests of Mars
- ~rex sacrorum-superior in rank and precedence to the Pontifex Maximus in rank and precedence, but inferior in religious authority
- ~haruspices-interpreted the entrails of animals
- ~fulgurator-interpreter of lightning
- ~fetiales-priests involved with foreign affairs
- ~fratres aruales-oldest college in Rome; offered sacrifices for fertility of fields
- ~epulones-feast organizers
- ~luperci-officiated at the festival of Lupercalia
- ~Vestal Virgins-watched and tended the sacred fire in the Aedes Vestae
- ~Salii Collini-priests in charge of the worship of Quirinus

L.IV. Ways of getting around

- ~basterna-litter carried by mules
- ~carpentum-type of carriage
- ~carruca-type of carriage
- ~cisium-traveling cart

- ~petoritum-open carriage; baggage wagon
- ~pilentum-carriage used in processions
- ~raeda-cart or wagon

LV. Fabrics and dye

- ~carbasus-linen
- ~lana-wool
- ~linum-flax or thread
- ~purpura-dye ranging in color from garnet to purple

LVI. The theatre

- ~cavea-banks of seats
- ~cunei-vertical sections of seats
- ~gradus-row of seats
- ~orchestra-semicircle in front of stage
- ~praecinctio-horizontal aisle
- ~proscenium-back line of a stage
- ~scaena-stage

LVII. Funerals and the like

- ~cenotaphium-empty tomb as a memorial(used for men lost at sea)
- ~columbarium-tomb holding many funeral urns(named after a dove house because of the many holes)
- ~conclamatio-the calling of a dead person by name at the moment of death
- ~designator(libitinarius)-undertaker
- ~ollae ossuariae-urns
- ~justa facere-to do the right things, especially to observe funeral rites correctly
- ~laudatio-funeral eulogy
- ~loci-sections of a large tomb
- ~manes-spirits of the dead
- ~mutare vestem-“to change the costume”; put on a mourning toga
- ~patona(us)-honorary member of a burial society
- ~podium-platform in columbaria on which sarcophagi were placed
- ~sacrificium novendiale-offering made on the ninth day after a funeral
- ~sarcophagus-stone coffin
- ~sepulcrum-grave, tomb
- ~silicernium-meal mourners shared
- ~sordidati-wearing the toga pulla
- ~ustrina-crematory

LVIII. Slavery terms

- ~emancipare-to set free
- ~vindicta-rod of manumission
- ~manumission-to set free a slave

- ~peculium-a slave's personal property
- ~flagellum-lash or whip; common punishment for slaves
- ~sub hasta venire-"to come under the spear"; to be sold

LIX. Factiones

- ~russata-red racing company
- ~albata-white racing company
- ~prasina-green racing company
- ~veneta-blue racing company

LX. Festivals

~Compitalia-Dec. 17-Jan. 5; festival of the lares of the crossroads, held to mark the end of the agricultural year

~Agonalia-Jan. 9, March 17, May 21, Dec. 11; Rex Sacrorum sacrificed a ram to Janus

- ~Carmentalia-Jan. 11, Jan 15; celebrated to honor Carmentis
- ~Juturnalia-Jan 11; celebrated to honor Juturna
- ~Sementivae-Jan. 24-Jan. 26; for protection of seeds
- ~Festival of Castor and Pollux-Jan. 27; to honor Castor and Pollux
- ~Amburbium-sometime in Feb.; to purify the city of Rome
- ~Festival of Juno Sospita-Feb. 1; to honor Juno Sospita
- ~Festival of Fornacalia-Feb. 5; festival to honor ovens
- ~Festival of Faunus-Feb. 13; to honor Faunus
- ~Parentalia-Feb. 13-21; festival of the dead
- ~Lupercalia-Feb. 15; fertility festival
- ~Quirinalia-Feb. 17; festival of Quirinus
- ~Feralia-Feb. 21; festival of the dead
- ~Caristia-Feb. 22; day to renew family ties and patch up quarrels
- ~Terminalia-Feb. 23; worshiped Terminus, god of boundary stones
- ~Regifugium-Feb. 24; celebrated the beginning of the Republic
- ~Equirria-Feb. 27; festival of horse racing in honor of Mars in Campus Martius
- ~Matrenalia-March 1; mothers day
- ~Festival of Mars-March 1-24; celebrated Mars as both war and agricultural
- ~Festival of Vediovis-March 7; honored Vediovis
- ~Festival of Anna Perenna-March 15; New Years Day festival
- ~Liberalia-March 17; when a young boy assumed the toga virilis
- ~Tubilstrius-March 23; sacred trumpets were purified
- ~Festival of Luna-March 31; celebrated the moon
- ~Veneralia-April 1; festival of Venus Verticordia
- ~Megalesia-April 4-10; in honor of Cybele
- ~Festival of Fortuna Publica-April 5; festival to celebrate Fortune
- ~Cerialia-April 12-19; festival in honor of Ceres
- ~Festivals of Jupiter Victor and Libertas-April 13; celebrated each
- ~Fordicidia-April 15; a pregnant cow was sacrificed to promote fertility in the

fields

- ~Parilia-April 21; festival of Pales
- ~Vinalia Priora-April 23; connected with wine production
- ~Robigalia-April 25; rust colored dog was sacrificed to Robigus, the diety of mildew and grain rust
- ~Floralia-April 28-May 3; festival of Flora
- ~Feriae Latinae-late April; honored Jupiter Latiaris as god of the Latin league
- ~Festival of the lares praestites-May 1; honored the lares praestites
- ~Lemuria-May 9; celebrated to appease the spirits of the household dead
- ~Festival of Mars Invictus-May 14; honored Mars Invictus
- ~Festivals of Jupiter and Mercury- May 15; honored each god
- ~Festival of Fortuna-May 25; honored Fortune
- ~Ambarvalia-May 29; celebrated to purify the crops
- ~Festivals of Juno Moneta and Mars- June 1; to honor both
- ~Festival of Bellona- June 3; to honor Bellona
- ~Festival of Hecules the Great Custodian-June 4; to honor Hercules
- ~Festival of Dius Fidius-June 5; to honor Dius Fidius
- ~Festival of Mens-June 8; to honor Mens
- ~Vestalia-June 9; to honor Vesta
- ~Matralia-June 11; festival of mothers
- ~Festival of Jupiter Invictus-June 13; to honor Jupiter
- ~Festival of Minerva-June 19; to honor Minerva
- ~Festival of Summanus-June 20; to honor Summanus
- ~Festival of Fors Fortuna-June 24; to honor Fortune
- ~Taurian Games-June 25; held every 5 years to honor the gods of the underworld
- ~Festival of Jupiter Stator-June 25; to honor him
- ~Festival of Juno-July 1; to honor her
- ~Poplifugia-July 5; Flight of the people
- ~Festival of Juno Caprotina-July 7; commemorated an incident in which serving women were instrumental in removing a Latin army's threat to Rome
- ~Festivals of Honos and Virtus-July 17; to honor them
- ~Lucaria-July 19; celebrated in a grove between the Via Salaria and Tiber
- ~Caesar's Victory Games-July 20; held in honor of Julius Caesar
- ~Festival of Concordia-July 22; to honor her
- ~Neptunalia-July 22; to honor Neptune
- ~Furrinalia-July 25; festival of the goddess Furrina
- ~Festival of Salus- August 5; to honor him
- ~Festival of Venus Victrix-August 12; to honor her
- ~Festival of Diana-August 13; to honor her
- ~Portunalia-August 17; festival of Protunus
- ~Vinalia Rustica-August 19; to celebrate the start of the grape harvest
- ~Consualia-August 21; festival of Consus
- ~Volcanalia-August 23; in honor of Vulcan
- ~Festival of Luna-August 24; the cover of the mundus was removed to let the

spirits of the underworld roam abroad

- ~Opiconsivis-August 25; festival of Ops
- ~Voltornalia-August 27; observance of Voltornus
- ~Festival of Sol et Luna-August 28; festival of the sun and moon
- ~Festival of Jupiter the Thunderer-September 1; to honor Jupiter
- ~Ludi Romani-Sept. 5-19; games in honor of Jupiter Optimus Maximus
- ~Festival of Apollo-Sept. 23; in honor of Apollo
- ~Festival of Venus Genetrix-Sept. 26; to honor Venus
- ~Fast of Ceres-Oct. 4; rare fast day ordered by the Senate to appease the Sibyl
- ~Meditrinalia-Oct. 11; concerned with the new wine vintage
- ~Fontinalia-Oct. 13; festival of the god fons, garlands were thrown into springs
- ~Armillustrum-Oct. 19; festival of purification of arms
- ~Bona Dea; Dec. 3; to honor Bona Dea, often held in the Regia
- ~Agonalia-Dec. 11; to honor the 7 hills of Rome
- ~Consualia-Dec. 15; the second major festival of Consus
- ~Saturnalia-Dec. 17-23; winter solstice festival to honor Saturn as the god of seed sowing, gambling was allowed during the festival and masters served their slaves
- ~Larentalia-Dec. 23; consisted of funeral rites at the tomb of Acca Larentia

LXI. Punishments

- ~crux-cross; place of crucifixion
- ~I ad crucem-"go to the cross"; a curse translated "go to hell"
- ~furcifer-man compelled to wear a forked log as punishment

LXII. Guardian Spirits

- ~genius-guardian spirit of a boy
- ~Juno-guardian spirit of a girl

LXIII. Coins

- ~aureus-made of gold
- ~denarius-made of silver; 25 denarii for an aureus
- ~sestertius-made of brass; 100 for an aureus
- ~dupondius-made of brass; 200 for an aureus
- ~as-made of bronze; 400 for an aureus
- ~semis-made of brass; 800 for an aureus
- ~quadrans-made of bronze; 1600 for an aureus

LXIV. Special days in a month

- ~Kalendae(Kalends)-first of each month
- ~Nonae(Nones)-fifth or seventh day of the month
- ~Idus(Ids)-thirteenth or fifteenth day of the month

LXV. Ludi

- ~ludi-games; schools

- ~ludi circenses-races
- ~ludi gladiatorii-gladiatorial schools
- ~ludi scaenici-dramatic interpretations
- ~munera gladiatoria-gladiatorial shows
- ~ludus Trojae-cavalry maneuvers
- ~trigon-four cornered ball game
- ~tali-knucklebones
- ~frittilus-dice box
- ~alliae-dice
- ~tesserae-dice

LXVI. Colosseum related terms and phrases

- ~naumachiae-mock naval battles
- ~venatio-mock hunt
- ~ostium-entrance
- ~vella-covering
- ~Nos Morituri te salutamus-"we, who are about to die, salute you"; said by a gladiator at the beginning of the combat
- ~perit-"he was killed"; said of a gladiator
- ~pollice verso-"with thumb turned"; signaled the death of a gladiator
- ~rudis-wooden sword given to a gladiator to symbolize his freedom

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Special thanks to Tim Balskus and Bob Oakwood, who helped me through this long and trying process.

Castra Latina Publications
The Summit Latin Club
Cincinnati, Ohio