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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-glider 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
~destricarium-strigil(body scraper) room
~palaestra-exercise yard(technically for boxers and wrestlers)
~gymnasion-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
~atrium-main room of the house
~tablinum-master’s study
~alae-rooms off the atrium used to hold the imagines
~cubiculum-bedroom
~triclinium-dinning room

¹Also see IX: “Atria”
²see “imagines” in IV.
~oei-reception rooms
~diaetae-outdoor rooms for relaxation
~culina-kitchen
~vestibulum-space between the door and inner edge of the sidewalk
~peristylium-columnned 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
~imaginates-wax busts of ancestors
~ostium-doorway; the inner door
~fossae-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-table
~arcad-Strongbox kept in the tablinum
~horologium-clock
~candelabrum-tall stand for lamps
~sigma-semesteral 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
~tetrastylum-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
~praenomen-first name
~nomen-name or middle name
~cognomen-last name
~agnomen-nick name
~nomen genticulum (nomen gentile)-name of the gens

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1 Also see VII: “Mensae”
2 See “tablinum” in III
3 Also see VIII: “Horologia”
4 Also see XI.: “Praenomina”
5 Also 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)
~bullia-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-free man’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
~tonstor-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-wholesale 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
~confraratio-patrician form of marriage
~usus-plebeian form of marriage; common-law marriage
~coemptio-mock sale marriage
XXIII. Marriage terms
~jus conubii-right of intermarriage
~justae nuptiae-legal marriages
~sponsalia-formal betrothal
~dos-dowry
~flameum-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
~factions-racing companies
~metac-turning posts
~spina-dividing wall
~delphini et ova-dolphins and eggs; lap markers
~caraceras-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

\(^{5}\text{Contubernium was not a legal form of marriage, but was a marriage in everything but name.}\)
~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
~Caelian

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

XXVII. Panes
~panis plebeius-common bread
~panis castrensis-army bread

*Also see XXVII: “Panes”*
~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 euch
~ientaculum-breakfast
~prandium-lunch
~cena-dinner
~vesperna-supper
~gustatio, promulcis, 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. Writing
~calamus-pen
~atramentum-ink
~stylus-tool for writing on wax
~tabellae-wax tablets
~palimpsest-reused parchment
~codex-stitched book
~volumen-scroll
~umbilicus-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
~proppraetor-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 laticlavius-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-comittee 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-keeps 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
~tursma-a squad of about 30 men
~decuria-a squad of 10 men

XXXVII. Auxiliaries
~levi 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
imperator-commander-in-chief; a name a general could be called after winning his 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
decuriones 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)
hosta-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
pium agmen-vanguard consisting of scouts, cavalry, etc.
agmen-main column of legionary troops
novissimum agmen-the rear guard

\textsuperscript{10}See "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
~praetorium'-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
~turris 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 malum-“from the egg all the way to the apples”; for appetizer(egg) to the dessert; a complete dinner
~acetum-vinegar

\(^{1}\)Also see XXXXI.: “vexillum”
~oleum olivum—olive oil
~olla-jar

XLIX. Family ties
~ad fines—relatives by marriage
~ad finitas—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
~janitricies—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
LI. 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

LII. Drinking parties
- commisatio-drinking party
- compoto-drinking party
- arbiter(magister, rex) bibendi-toastmaster
- leges insanae-"insane laws"; rules for drinking
  - Liber-god of wine; Bacchus

LIII. 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 arvales-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

LIV. 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
~proscaenium-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—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
~Carmetalia—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
~Maternalia—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
~Megalessia—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 deity 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 Dies Fidius-June 5; to honor Dies 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
~Popilia-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
~Voluturnalia-August 27; observance of Voluturnus
~Festival of Sol et Luna-August 28; festival of the son 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
~Armilustrium-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”
~furlcifer-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
~dupodius-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(Ides)-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 Troiae-cavalry maneuvers
~trigon-four cornered ball game
~tali-knucklebones
~frittillus-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
~periit-“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
Bibliography


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