

## 1. SENATOR

in Latin means “elder” or “old guy.”

## 2. SIGN ON A DOORWAY: CAVE CANEM

Can you guess what it means? “Beware of Dog!”

## 3. ROMAN CLOTHING

Everyone, male or female wore a tunic: long ones for women, teenage girls and men; short ones for men and children. The toga was a cloak that went over the tunic. The clothes came in various colors, but purple was reserved for emperors and senators. Purple dye came from the murex shell and was very expensive. One emperor even made it against the law for anyone but him to wear purple.

## 4. ROMAN BOYS NAMES

Every Roman citizen (*remember only men were citizens*) had at least two names, not unlike people today. The first name, or praenomen, was a personal name. The second name or nomen, was a family name. Many Roman men added a third name, or cognomen, which signified their clan or perhaps a nickname. So, the great writer Marcus Tullius Cicero was called Marcus by his family; Tullius or Cicero by everyone else. One reason for this was that there were only about twenty personal names.

## 5. ROMAN GIRL NAMES

Roman girls had only one name throughout their lives. They used their father’s nomen with the feminine ending -a. For instance, Gaius Julius Caesar’s daughter was called Julia, and Marcus Tullius Cicero’s daughter was called Tullia. If a father had more than one daughter, then an extra word was added. The eldest daughter would have been Julia Maior (*Julia the Elder*) or Julia Prima (*Julia the first*). The second daughter would have been Julia Minor (*Julia the Younger*) or Julia Secunda (*Julia the Second*).



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## 6. THE PATERFAMILIAS

The head of the family, the oldest man, was called the paterfamilias. He made all the decisions for the family. When his wife gave birth, he inspected the children and decided whether they would be left to die or would be raised in the family. He had control over his wife, too. She had no legal rights, not even over her own children.

## 7. THE ENGINEERS OF ANCIENT ROME

The Romans invented concrete and built the first apartment houses. They also made sure that, as they conquered the western world, there were roads for the armies to march on. Today those roads are still in use in some parts of the world. It is true, that at one time, *"all roads led to Rome."*

## 8. WOMEN'S FASHIONS

Roman women had style. The wealthier women weren't that different from today's wealthy women. They loved jewelry — earrings, rings, necklaces and bracelets. They wore makeup; some of it was made from lead because it whitened their skin. (*Today we know that lead is a poison.*) They used rouge or blush and often wore wigs. And fashions changed, just like today. Archeologists used the hairstyles in the art in the exhibit to help identify the time period in which they were created. Look for the bottles and applicators that women used for their cosmetics in the exhibit.

## 9. ROMAN MONEY

Augustus Caesar standardized the value of coins in an effort to simplify trade. Some are called as (*pronounced ahss — a as in caught and s as in hiss*). Here's some help with value:

- 1 egg cost 1 denarius
- 1 live chicken cost 30 denarii (*plural of denarius*)
- 1 pair of shoes would cost 100 denarii

## 10. COINS

Listed from small to large:

**Semi** = half an as

**Dupondius** = 2 asses

**Sesterius** = 4 asses

**Double Sesterius** = 8 asses

**Half a Denarius** = 8 asses

**Denarius** = 16 asses

**Antoninianus** = 2 denarii

Look for the coins in the exhibit.



## 11. THE USE OF THE STRIGILIS

The Roman bath was not unlike a modern spa — a great place for fun and relaxation. The plumbing was quite advanced. There were hot bathes, saunas and cold bathes. Most bathes had a workout room or gymnasium. You could get a massage and rub down. The Romans even invented a human squeegee: the stringilis. Men and women would cover their bodies in scented oil (*no soap*) and then scraped it (*and the dirt*) off with the stringilis. Look for it in the exhibit.

