

CONTENTS

Preface *page xv*

PART I. LATIN

Chapter I. LATIN AND LEARNING 1

Why learn Latin?—why learn anything?—its connection with other subjects—and with other languages—its family tree—Indo-European and Aryan—a common vocabulary—ancestors, relations and descendants—tests of relationship—Latin and English—Latin words in English—how they got there—Latin and ‘Modern Languages’—Latin and Modern English—the Romans and ourselves—the value of learning Latin grammar—syntax—composition—translation—‘Latin pays’.

PART II. ROME

Chapter II. THE SETTING 13

The lie of the land—sea and mountains—rivers and harbours—plains and tablelands—the climate—the soil and its produce—fruit, flowers and vegetables—diet in early days—the importance of agriculture—Roman family names—decline of agriculture—geography and history—the invasions—aborigines from Africa—Indo-Europeans from the North—the settlement of Italy—the Etruscans—their civilization—its strength and weakness—Greek colonists—a Mediterranean civilization—the Celts—their constant invasions—the Italian nation.

Chapter III. THE CITY 25

The site of Rome—the earliest settlers—‘Rome foursquare’—the League of the Seven Hills—the Four Regions—the Servian city—the Seven Hills complete—the familiar traditions—the kings of Alba Longa—the kings of Rome—the Etruscan domination—Rome’s debt to the Etruscans—emergence of Rome as a Latin city—development of the city—Rome burnt by the Celts—rebuilt in a year—improvements after the Punic Wars—the problem of overcrowding—reforms of Augustus—the Great Fire—building by successive Emperors—Rome’s water-supply—modern Rome—the old Forum—inconveniences of the streets—dirt and smells—traffic congestion—the dangers of darkness—effect of city life on the Romans—Rome a fatal burden.

Chapter IV. THE CONSTITUTION 38

The Roman and the British constitutions—the kings—their nature and duties—the change to ‘democracy’—the Roman People—patricians and plebeians—patrician privileges—the struggle of the Orders—victory of the *plebs*—rise of the new nobility—the Tribunes of the People—their rise to power—the Popular Assemblies—how laws were passed—and plebiscites—the Senate—reason for its supremacy—the senators—an aristocracy of office—how it worked—collapse of the Republic—Augustus—the Principate.

Chapter V. THE MAGISTRATES page 48

Executive power transferred to the magistrates—checks on the magistrates—the dictator—influence of tradition—the consuls—division of the kings' duties—the consuls' duties—symbols of their office—the consuls in war—their dependence on the Senate—the praetors—*urbanus* and *peregrinus*—the aediles—their duties and opportunities—the quaestors—their duties—the *cursus honorum*—the censors—their duties financial and social—Cato as censor of morals—subordinate officials—how the constitution worked—why it failed.

PART III. THE ROMANS ABROAD

Chapter VI. THE CONQUEST OF ITALY 57

The 'dullness' of Livy—jealous neighbours—the Latin League—the battle of Lake Regillus—its sequel—a triple alliance—the Æqui and the Volsci—a hundred years war—rivalry of Veii—the struggle for Fidenae—the siege of Veii—the settlement—the Gauls—invasion of the Po valley—capture and sack of Rome—Rome at bay—the Volsci again—revolt of the Latin League—'envelopment' of the Samnites—the Caudine Forks—the Samnites joined by the Gauls—peace at last—contact with the Greeks—their quarrels—Rome at war with Pyrrhus—his withdrawal—retrospect—the lessons of war—the final settlement—Roman clemency—citizens, allies and foreigners—the four 'rights' of citizenship—*municipia*—*civitates foederatae*—a constructive policy—its lasting qualities.

Chapter VII. THE CONQUEST OF THE WORLD 69

The struggle with Carthage—issues at stake—consequences of the Punic Wars—Sicily the first province—Rome and the East—Philip of Macedon—the freedom of Greece—Antiochus of Syria—Perseus of Macedon—the end of Greek freedom—the destruction of Carthage—a century of annexation—the will of King Attalus—the province of Asia—Mithridates of Pontus—the Mithridatic Wars—Pompey's opportunity—Caesar and the problem of Gaul—Augustus on the Danube frontier—the conquest of Britain—finishing touches—the permanence of the Roman Empire.

Chapter VIII. THE PROVINCES 80

The word *provincia*—the *lex provincialis*—the governor and his staff—his edict—his duties—his powers—his previous training—taxation in theory and practice—tax-farming—'publicans and sinners'—lack of supervision—Cicero and Verres as types of governor—causes of provincial misgovernment—limited opportunities for the aristocracy—expenses of a political career—how to pay one's debts—opportunities offered by a governorship—the Roman attitude towards them—risk of prosecution—chances of conviction—provision for bribery—survival and recovery of the provinces—advantages of the Roman attitude—Time's revenges.

CONTENTS

vii

Chapter IX. THE EMPIRE *page 92*

The Empire more significant to-day than the Republic—general despair at the murder of Julius Caesar—rejoicing at the restoration of peace by Augustus—disadvantages to Rome—advantages to the provinces—i.e. to the civilized world—gratitude shown to Augustus—his world-wide census—reorganization of provincial government—imperial and senatorial provinces—misgovernment of Judaea an exception—the new spirit of loyalty—provincial independence—the growth of towns—the reward of Roman citizenship—Roman civilization judged on its merits—loss of liberty not felt by the provincials—the Roman idea of liberty—the Empire as seen by St Paul—his treatment by Roman officials—their attitude to Christianity—commerce in Asia Minor—Tarsus then and now—the ruin of the Levant and its causes—imperial frontiers fixed by Augustus—extended by the Antonines—the golden age of the Empire—Hadrian in Britain—the Roman Wall—Scotland and Ireland never conquered—Roman-British civilization—why did it not last?—the achievement of the Empire—absence of national and other barriers—The Eternal City—St Augustine's 'City of God'—the Decline and Fall—its causes chiefly moral—nature of the barbarian invasions—survival of the Christian Church.

Chapter X. THE ARMY 108

Quality of the Roman soldier—his training on the farm—the early citizen-militia—first introduction of pay—reforms of Camillus—the *phalanx*—new weapons and formations—reforms of Scipio—of Marius—of Julius Caesar—dangers of professionalism—the recruit and his training—the army of the Punic Wars—universal service—the line of battle—the organization of the legion—its officers—seniority among centurions—and among privates—the maniple—the cohort—the total strength of the legion—allied contingents—auxiliaries—changes since the Punic Wars—equipment of the *velites*—of the legionary—of the cavalry—Roman weakness in this arm—the army on the march—the order of march—battle tactics—assaults and sieges—siege-engines and their rustic names.

Chapter XI. THE ARMY (*continued*) 123

The nightly camp—its site and plan—construction and lay-out—camp routine—discipline and punishment—rewards and decorations—necessary conditions for a triumph—a triumphal procession—standing camps and fortifications—Hadrian's Wall—Roman roads—their construction and alignment—bridge-building and field-works—a 'Jack of all trades'—his rations—his pay—encouragements to thrift—variety in army life—the 'donative' and its effects—the army a danger to the empire—the Roman navy—Romans not natural sailors—the beginnings of a fleet—the Punic Wars—recruiting for an unpopular service—growth of piracy—lack of naval enterprise—ships and tactics—Sextus Pompeius and Octavian—revival of the navy under the Emperors.

PART IV. THE ROMANS AT HOME

Chapter XII. MEN AND WOMEN *page* 137

What a Roman looked like—his portrait—how he shaved—how he dressed—his physique—his character—his idea of ‘virtue’—*gravitas*, *pietas* and *simplicitas*—the ‘good old days’—defects in the Roman character—the Roman and British character—the Roman idea of home—and of the family—the *paterfamilias*—Roman marriage—the betrothal—the wedding ceremony—the married woman—her position—woman’s emancipation—divorce—happy marriages—the perfect wife—Augustus’ attempts at reform—their failure—good wives and bad—improvements in the position of women—and in their legal rights—their clothes—simplicity and extravagance.

Chapter XIII. CHILDREN AND SLAVES 152

Roman survivals in the Christian marriage-service—children the object of marriage—the birth of a child—ceremony of purification—nursery days—education at home—the first schools—the influence of Greece—character and methods of Greek schoolmasters—‘primary’ education—‘secondary’ education—the *grammaticus*—a literary curriculum—physical training—arithmetic—‘rhetoric’—holidays—coming-of-age—foreign universities—weakness of the educational system.

Slavery taken for granted—the slave’s position—his prospects—sources of supply—numbers and prices of slaves—their treatment—slave revolts—town slaves—manumission—improvements in their lot—effect of slavery on Rome—and on the slaves—the slave wins in the end.

Chapter XIV. THE GODS 166

The Roman idea of religion—connection with morality—animism—the religion of the farm—the religion of the home—Lares and Penates—family prayers—the State as a super-family—public worship—the priesthood—the augurs—taking the auspices—from birds—from the sacred chickens—from sacrificial animals—the Sibylline books—use and abuse of auspices—inclusion of foreign deities—Greek gods identified with Roman—religion a department of State—hopes of immortality—decay of religion—growth of superstition—Lucretius—religion revived by Augustus—identified with the Julian line—emperor-worship—spiritual needs unsatisfied—the cult of Cybele—other ‘mystery religions’—their characteristics—Stoic philosophy—‘individual’ and ‘State’ religion—spiritual bankruptcy—‘a greater than Caesar’.

CONTENTS

ix

Chapter XV. HOUSES, PALACES AND SLUMS page 179

Primitive dwellings—a revolution in house-building—from the ridiculous to the sublime—the *atrium* the centre of the house—its associations—the farm-house—the rich man's *villa*—its nature and purposes—the town house—the private *domus*—the *atrium* and its extensions—the peristyle and its extensions—the upper storeys—luxury-building—the palace—some famous houses—the slums—the *insula*—its appearance from outside—its accommodation inside—rents—heat, light and water-supply—risk of fire and collapse—furniture and decoration—windows—the hypocaust—beds and couches—tables—chairs—plate and linen—'survival of the fittest'.

Chapter XVI. THE DAILY ROUND 194

Telling the time by the sun—the first sundial—water-clocks—hours of varying length—the day starts early—getting up—client and patron—the *sportula*—lunch—the siesta—exercise—baths public and private—the ritual of bathing—the great public Baths—their equipment—their use and abuse—dinner the one square meal—the old-fashioned mid-day meal—the *triclinium*—the number of guests—table manners—the courses—food and drink—the *comissatio*—a lengthy meal—feasting and folly—the diner replete—'and so to bed'.

Chapter XVII. THE DAY'S WORK 206

Idlers, rich and poor—workers—the aristocracy largely unemployed—Law their one profession—a criminal court—its procedure—verdict and penalty—other alternatives to idleness—the Equestrian Order—in 'big business'—in imperial government—freedmen in business—the 'lesser fry'—slave labour—free artisans—the *collegia*—their purposes, social and political—reasons for their increase—women in trade—the tradesman's risks—'trade follows the flag'—Augustus' trade policy—sea travel—the merchant navy—passengers and cargoes—trade with the East—a voyage to India—and the far East—its value—river traffic—what the roads brought to the provinces—international trade—then and now.

Chapter XVIII. THE DAY'S PLAY 220

Hours of labour—holidays—their religious background—*feriae* and *ludi*—their cost—'bread and circuses'—employment of leisure—the *Ludi Romani*—chariot-racing—the Circus Maximus—description of the racing—*venationes*—the Roman appetite for slaughter—criminals and Christians *ad bestias*—the Roman theatre—its best days soon over—its degradation—why the Romans liked cruelty—gladiatorial shows—their origin—their results—reasons for their popularity—their part in imperial policy.

PART V. ROMAN REMAINS

Chapter XIX. PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE page 229

A depressing title?—dead ruins and living influences—false impressions of Roman history—how much of Rome still lives?—Roman architecture—Roman art—statues and busts—the portrait bust—Roman lettering—its influence on printing—Roman literature—creative imagination—the influence of Greece—literary portraits—Livy, Caesar and Cicero—Vergil and Horace—Greek metres and Roman inspiration—influence of Latin literature—in France—in the Middle Ages—after the Reformation—in the twentieth century—Lucretius and the Rule of Law—the Roman conception of Law—the Twelve Tables—the old *ius civile*—its drawbacks—the praetor's edict—at Rome and in the Provinces—the *ius gentium*—influence of the Stoics—Roman Law in modern Europe—in England—in international affairs—the hope of to-morrow.

'Classical' civilization—attacked by Germans from without—and by 'technicians' from within—the need of the future.

Index of People and Places 247

Index of Latin Nouns 255

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES

Frontispiece. A Roman

This superb portrait-bust in bronze of an unknown Roman dates from the third century B.C. (when the Romans still wore beards). He may well have been the man of whom the poet Ennius was thinking when he wrote the line *Moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque*.

- I. Mother Earth from the Altar of Peace *facing p. 17*
 The original is shown, together with a (rather vulgar) modern reconstruction.
- II. The Forum of Trajan and the Victor Emmanuel Monument *facing p. 32*
 On the right of the picture stands Trajan's Column, part of the inscription on which is shown on Plate V (facing p. 81). The Monument was begun in 1885 and dedicated in 1911 to commemorate the King's part in achieving the unity of Italy. (*Photo.: Mansell.*)
- III. Roman Portrait-Busts *facing p. 49*
 (i) A young woman of the second century A.D. (ii) Augustus at about the time of the battle of Actium, when he was 33. (iii) Livia, wife of Augustus, when middle-aged. (iv) An unknown man.
- IV. Samnite and Greek Soldiers *facing p. 64*
 Both these stiff but spirited figures come from South Italy.
- V. Roman Lettering *facing p. 81*
 (a) From the inscription at the base of Trajan's Column (to be seen in Plate II facing p. 32). (*Photo.: Mansell.*) (b) Modern commercial lettering based upon it (twentieth century A.D.).
- VI. Julius Caesar: Augustus *facing p. 96*
 The marble portrait-bust of Caesar from Naples is probably the best existing likeness. The nose has not been 'restored' as in some other portraits of him. (*Photo.: Alinari.*)
- VII. 'Mulus Marianus' *facing p. 113*
 This is what the Roman soldier looked like when *impeditus*, carrying his 'mule's burden' of equipment. This method of carrying it may be the one devised by Marius and referred to on p. 120. (*From Forrestier: The Roman Soldier. Black.*)
- VIII. Hadrian's Wall *facing p. 128*
 At Horsesteads, Northumberland.

- IX. A Memorial to a Husband and Wife *-facing p. 145*
 This delightful monument was probably erected about 80 B.C. at the end of Sulla's dictatorship, or possibly a little later. The treatment of the veil shows that the wife's head has been 'restored'.
- X. A School Scene *-facing p. 160*
 From a tombstone from Neumagen in Germany: note the guilty expression on the face of the boy who is coming in late.
- XI. The Etruscan She-wolf *-facing p. 177*
 This bronze statue of the sixth century B.C. is believed to have been the one which stood on the Capitol at Rome as a national emblem. The figures of the infants Romulus and Remus, which are now attached to it, were added in 1475 and have been removed from this picture. (*Photo.: Mansell.*)
- XII. The Atrium of a Roman House *-facing p. 192*
 At Pompeii. A glimpse of the peristyle with its garden can be seen at the far end, beyond the *tablinum*. (*Photo.: Mansell.*)
- XIII. Togati *-facing p. 209*
 The man on the left is an orator addressing the Senate and holding his manuscript in his left hand; the man on the right is sacrificing, with a sacrificial plate in his right hand, and his *toga* (as always on such occasions) drawn over the back of his head.
- XIV. A Roman Chariot-horse *-facing p. 224*
 One of the famous four from St Mark's, Venice, to which it was taken from Constantinople. It came originally from Rome, where it was probably made in the time of Augustus. It is curious that the Romans never learned how to prevent a horse's collar from pressing on the wind-pipe.

TEXT-FIGURES

The Roman aqueduct near Nîmes	<i>page 33</i>
The fasces	51
The Cohort as originally organized	115
A Roman soldier, end of first century B.C. Adapted from a drawing by Paul Coussin (' <i>Les Armes romaines</i> ').	118
Scorpio: A Roman siege-engine (From <i>Everyday Life in Roman Britain</i> , by Marjorie and C. H. B. Quennell, by permission of Messrs Batsford.)	122
A Roman camp (second century B.C.)	124
The palla	151
Writing materials From a wall-painting at Pompeii (Naples Museum).	156
Floor mosaic (' <i>Cave canem</i> ') in a house at Pompeii	163

ILLUSTRATIONS

xiii

An augur	<i>page</i> 170
A sacrifice	171
From a bas-relief in the Louvre.	
Burial urns. (a) Made in the shape of an early Italian hut dwelling (British Museum). (b) Made with upper part in the shape of a somewhat later type of Italian hut dwelling	179
Plan of normal Pompeian house	183
Mau, <i>Pompeji in Leben und Kunst</i> .	
Houses in 'Via di Diana', Ostia (restored)	185
Royal Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei from their <i>Monumenti Antichi</i> .	
Diagram of a hypocaust	190
Sella Curulis	192
Adapted from a photograph in Treble and King, <i>Everyday Life in Rome</i> (Oxford), of a plaque in the Musée Calvet, Avignon.	
A Roman lamp	192
British Museum.	
A water clock	194
The Great Hall of the Baths of Caracalla	199
Reconstruction by R. Phene Spiers in Anderson and Spiers' <i>Greek and Roman Architecture</i> (Batsford).	
A merchant ship	216
From a sarcophagus in Sidon, second century A.D.	

MAPS

Italy, with Rome inset	<i>facing page</i> 68
Roman Britain, showing the main roads and towns south of Hadrian's Wall. There were some roads and forts north of this and a turf wall from <i>A</i> to <i>B</i>	<i>page</i> 103
The Roman Empire	<i>at end</i>

The Frontispiece and Plates III, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XIII are from the *Cambridge Ancient History*.