

PENALTIES OF DISHONOR IN ROMAN LAW

ABSTRACT: Honour was of great importance in Roman society, because it was one of the determinants of the legal status of a citizen. There were several forms of diminishing the honour, as a result of *intestabilitas*, *infamia* and *turpitude* penalties. Also, the punishment of dishonour could be sentenced as a consequence of the abuse of good trust (*fiducia*, *societas*, *tutela*, *mandatum*, *depositum*), private delict (*furtum*, *iniuria*, *calumnia*, *rapina*, *dolus malus*), moral delict, and in the field of inheritance, it appeared in the form of limiting the passive and hereditary testamentary capacity. In Roman society, special significance was attributed to the purity of the Vestals, so insulting their honour would result in the punishment of dishonour.

KEY WORDS: Roman law, honour, punishment, *infamia*, the Vestals