Preparing to Teach Authentic Texts in the Ancient Cities: 
A Selection of Inscriptions in Rome and Ostia

An Honors Thesis (HONR 499)

by

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Abstract

This guide is for Latin teachers either taking student to Rome or simply teaching about Latin inscriptions in the classroom. It describes and translates ten different Latin inscriptions from the Roman Forum, the Protestant Cemetery, and ancient Ostia. It also gives examples of grammar topics found in each inscription that teachers can use to teach students at every level. The grammar for each level is based off the National Latin Exam standards as updated in 2014.

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Introduction

In this guide, I have included inscriptions from three areas where teachers might take students on a trip to Rome: the Roman Forum, the Protestant Cemetery, and the ancient ruins of Ostia. I chose these places for their abundance of Latin inscriptions, and then selected a few to work with in each location. I chose the Roman Forum because it has many ancient inscriptions and it was the heart of ancient Roman life. The Protestant Cemetery, while not a part of ancient Rome, demonstrates the importance of Latin after the fall of the Roman Empire. People were still having their tombstones inscribed in the Latin language with which they had fallen in love. The ruins of Ostia provide a scenic and experiential learning backdrop for students to study a Roman city and its inscriptions. Students can explore the ruins of the ancient city and read the extant inscriptions to learn about it.

Each inscription includes a list of grammatical topics for each level that teachers may want to point out to students. I have aligned these topics by using the National Latin Exam standards and Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar. Although the National Latin Exam standards are not meant to represent an entire year's worth of Latin, I believe that it is a wonderfully comprehensive list of grammatical knowledge that students around the nations should know at each level. I have also included the section number from Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar. These grammatical topics are not complete and topics may be found at each level.
I hope that this project to be used by teachers who are taking students to Rome as well as students in their own classroom. I believe that a resource such as this could benefit many Latin teachers who want to make the language accessible and useful to their students. By using authentic inscriptions, students will be passionate about learning the language and history of each inscription and encountering texts crafted by natural speakers. I also believe that teachers could use the guide to make worksheets, puzzles, and games that can be used in Rome or an everyday classroom. For example, a teacher could give first year students a copy of the inscription with words missing that they must provide, then define. Third year students could actually translate the inscription, with help from provided vocabulary. This would make the guide a versatile tool for Latin teachers in their classrooms and abroad.

This sampling of inscriptions is in no way exhaustive or complete. There still remains thousands of inscriptions that could be broken down in this way for teachers and students; however, I have chosen a variety of inscriptions with illustrative grammar for this project.
The American Classical League Standards for Classical Language Learning

COMMUNICATION: Communicate in a Classical Language
Standard 1.1 Students read, understand, and interpret Latin or Greek.
Standard 1.2 Students use orally, listen to, and write Latin or Greek as part of the language learning process.

CULTURE: Gain Knowledge and Understanding of Greco-Roman Culture
Standard 2.1 Students demonstrate an understanding of the perspectives of Greek or Roman culture as revealed in the practices of the Greeks or Romans.
Standard 2.2 Students demonstrate an understanding of the perspectives of Greek or Roman culture as revealed in the products of the Greeks or Romans.

CONNECTIONS: Connect with Other Disciplines and Expand Knowledge
Standard 3.1 Students reinforce and further their knowledge of other disciplines through their study of classical languages.
Standard 3.2 Students expand their knowledge through the reading of Latin or Greek and the study of ancient culture.

COMPARISONS: Develop Insight into Own Language and Culture
Standard 4.1 Students recognize and use elements of the Latin or Greek language to increase knowledge of their own language.
Standard 4.2 Students compare and contrast their own culture with that of the Greco-Roman world.

COMMUNITIES: Participate in Wider Communities of Language and Culture
Standard 5.1 Students use their knowledge of Latin or Greek in a multilingual world.
Standard 5.2 Students use their knowledge of Greco-Roman culture in a world of diverse cultures.
The National Latin Exam Syllabus

[Taken from Keith, p. 3-5]

Below are the language portions of the syllabus for levels I, II, & III. I have used these standards, which were based off the American Classical League’s Standards for Classical Language Learning, in order to pick grammar points for each level of Latin.

Latin I

"LANGUAGE (in addition to items on previous level)

NOUNS: Declensions I-III

Nominative: subject
   predicate nominative
Genitive: possession
Dative: indirect object
Accusative: direct object
   object of the prepositions ad, ante, circum, contra, in, inter, per,
   post, prope, & trans
Ablative: object of the prepositions ab, cum, de, ex, in, pro, sine, sub
   means/instrument
   manner
Vocative: direct address

PRONOUNS:

Personal:  ego, tu, nos, vos (nominative, dative, accusative, ablative)
Relative: qui, quae, quod (nominative for reading purposes only)
Interrogative: quis (nominative only),
   quid (nominative and accusative only)

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I and II

noun/adjective agreement
possessive
interrogative quot
numbers:   cardinal numbers unus-decem, centum, mille
   Roman numerals I-M

ADVERBS:

e.g., cras, heri, ibi, mox, numquam, saepe, statim, subito, tum, ubi
   positive forms from first and second declension adjectives
interrogative cur, ubi, quomodo
   quam with adjectives and adverbs

CONJUNCTIONS: aut, et, neque, quod, sed, ubi, et...et, neque...neque

ENCLITICS: -ne, -que
VERBS: Conjugations I-IV
four tenses of the indicative mood, active voice:
present, imperfect, future (I & II only), perfect
present active imperative singular and plural;
negative imperative with noli, nolite
irregular verbs sum and possum: present, imperfect, future; perfect
present active infinitive

IDIOMS: e.g., gratias agere, memoria tenere, prima luce”
Latin II

"LANGUAGE (in addition to items on previous levels)

NOUNS: Declensions I-V

- Nominative: subject
- predicate nominative
- Genitive: possession
- Dative: indirect object, with compound verbs, with impersonal verbs
- Accusative: direct object,
  extent of time and space,
  object of the prepositions ob, propter
- Ablative: time,
  agent,
  comparison,
  -cum with pronouns
- Vocative: direct address,
  apposition with all cases,
  Comparison with quam

PRONOUNS: relative, interrogative, personal, reflexive, and demonstratives hic, ille, is

ADJECTIVES: Declensions I-III;
- noun/adjective agreement
- substantive
- reflexive
- positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of
  regular adjectives and magnus, parvus, bonus, malus, multus, multi
- interrogative adjectives qui, quae, quod
- numbers: cardinals unus-viginti,
  ordinals primus-decimus
  Roman numerals

ADVERBS: positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of
  all regular adverbs and bene and male
  interrogatives quando, cur, ubi, quomodo

CONJUNCTIONS: e.g., atque, postquam, quamquam, aut...aut, neque...neque
(nec...nec)

ENCLITICS: -ne, -que

INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES: num, nonne

VERBS: Conjugations I-IV
  six tenses of indicative mood, active and passive voice
irregular imperatives, e.g., *dic, duc, fac, fer* and their compounds
infinitives present and perfect, active and passive, future active
participles (all except gerundives)
irregular verbs sum, possum, *volo, eo, fero*
impersonal verbs *licet, placet, videtur*

IDIOMS: e.g., *in animo habere, iter facere, brevi tempore*"
Latin III

"LANGUAGE (in addition to items on previous levels)

NOUNS:
- **Nominative:** predicate nominative with passive verbs, e.g., *appello, fio*
- **Genitive:** partitive with *causa* or *gratia*
- **Dative:** possession
- **Ablative:** place from which (without prepositions)
- **Locative:** place where with the names of cities, small islands, *domus, rus, humus*

PRONOUNS: *ipse, idem*; indefinite, e.g., *aliquis, quidam, quisque*

ADJECTIVES: irregular, e.g., *alius, alter, solus*
- positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of irregular adjectives, e.g., *bonus, facilis, liber, idoneus*

ADVERBS: positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of irregular adverbs, e.g., *bene, diu, magnopere quam* with superlative adverb

CONJUNCTIONS: e.g., *si, nam, enim, igitur, autem, tamen, neque, ut*
- correlatives, e.g., *sive...sive, vel...vel, nec...nec*

ENCLITICS: *-ne, -que, -ve*

VERBS: deponents and semi-deponents
- irregular, e.g., *fio, malo, volo, nolo*
- impersonal, e.g., *oporet, deceset*
- indirect statement with present and past tense main verbs
- subjunctive mood
  - hortatory, jussive
indirect command, purpose clause, result clause, indirect question
cum clauses
gerunds and gerundives, including expressions of purpose (ad, causa,
gratia)
active and passive periphrastic

IDIOMS: e.g., vita excedere, in matrimonium ducere, consilium capere"
The Forum Romanum

The History of the Forum

Originally, the area that would be the Forum Romanum was a marsh. The Cloaca Maxima was built to drain the marsh and it was first used as a burial ground (Aicher, p. 73). The space was soon transformed into a marketplace, and later the heart of the city. In his work “On the Latin Language”, Varro gives the etymology behind the word Forum as “it is the place where people take issues to court and where people bring their merchandise to sell it” (Varro, 5.145). Both of the Latin words for taking things to court and bringing come from the word *fero* to bring, just as the word Forum. The Forum was “a space that is intensely public and open to view, dominated by action that is in each case some species of spectacle, whether involving political oratory, public trails, aristocratic funerals, gladiatorial shows, or actual performances of plays” (Aicher, p. 74). Thus, the Forum Romanum was an open and public space, which became the heart of city life for the Romans.
Inscription to Arcadius
[CIL VI 3791b]

History of Arcadius' Inscription
This inscription dates to 389 CE, after the capitol of Rome was moved to Byzantium in 324 CE. Most likely in preparation for a visit from the Emperors, the urban prefect, Ceionius Rufius Albinus set up this monument for the rulers. As a whole, the monument honored the Theodosian Dynasty of Thermantia, Valentinian II, Theodosius I, and Arcadius. The original monument contained one inscription for each person and a large statue of each on top of their inscription. (Kalas, p. 87-89).

This inscription is the one for Arcadius.

Text:
exinctori tyrannorum
ac publicae securita[tis]
auctori
domino nostro Arca[dio]
perpetuo ac felic[i]
semper Augusto
Ceionius Rufius Albi[nus]
praef[ectus] urbi
vice sacra iudicants d[ominus] n[oster]

Translation:
To the destroyer of the tyrants
to the guarantor
of public safety
to our master Arcadius
everlasting and always fortunate
Augustus,
Ceionius Rufius Albinus
Prefect of the City and
our master, judging sacred rites in his
turn [made this monument].
Grammar Topics:

Level I: Dative Indirect Object (Allen & Greenough 361)

Examples of nouns in inscription: extinctori, auctori, domino, nostro, Arca[dio], perpetuo, felic[i], Augusto.

Level II: Present Active Participle (Allen & Greenough 489)

Examples in the inscription: iudicans

Level III: Objective Genitives (Allen & Greenough 348)

Examples in the inscription: tyrannorum, securitatis

A digital reconstruction of the Theodosian Dynasty Monument (UCLA).
Commemorations of a Statue’s Restoration
[CIL VI 3864a]

History of the Inscription
The inscription dates to the early 5th century (about 416 CE), when Gabinius Vettius Probianus was a Roman senator and a prefect of the city. Originally, this statue may have been in another location in the city and been destroyed in Alaric’s sack of Rome in 410 CE (Landsford, p. 63). Probianus restored the statue in the Basilica Julia, the “prominent place” mentioned in the inscription. At this time, there were no laws against moving statues from place to place, as long as they stayed in the same city (Kalas, p. 120).

Text:
Gabinius Vettius
Probianus v[ir] c[larissimus]
statuam fatali
necessitate con-
labsam celeberri-
mo urbis loco adhi-
bita diligentia reparavit

Translation:
Gabinius Vettius
Probianus, man of high rank,
Prefect of the City
restored the statue
[which] had fallen by fateful urgency
in a prominent place in the city
because of his diligent attention

(With help from Landsford, p. 62)
Grammar Topics:

**Level I:** Accusative Direct Object (Allen & Greenough 387)

  Example in the inscription: statuam

Ablative of Manner (Allen & Greenough 408)

  Example in the inscription: fatali

**Level II:** Ablative of Place Where (Allen & Greenough 421)

  Example in the inscription: loco

**Level III:** Ablative Absolute (Allen & Greenough 419)

  Example in the inscription: adhibita diligentia
**Arch of Septimius Severus**

*History:*
The Arch of Septimius Severus was built in 203 CE on the triumphal route to the Capitoline Hill. The Senate built it in honor of Emperor Lucius Septimius Severus' defeat of the Parthians (Aicher, p. 118). It also commemorated Severus' tenth year as emperor; he reigned from 193 CE to 211 CE. Severus' son, Lucius Septimius Geta had his name removed by his brother Caracalla, who imposed *damnatio memoriae* on Geta (Landsford, p. 59).

*Text:*


ob rem publicam restitutam imperiumque Populi Romani propagatum insignibus virtutibus eorum domi forisque SPQR.

*Translation:*
To the Imperator Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus, son of Marcus, Pius Pertinax Augustus, Father of his Country, Parthicus Arabicus and Parthicus Adiabenus, Pontifex Maximus, in the 11th year of Tribunician power, the 11th year as Imperator, Consul for 3rd time, Proconsul and to the Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, son of Lucius, Augustus Pius Felix,
in the 6th year of tribunician power, Consul, Proconsul, father of his country, the most excellent and most powerful princes, 
(to Publius Septimius Geta, son of Lucius, most noble Caesar,) for having restored the state and having expanded the power of the Roman people by their outstanding virtues at home and abroad, [given by] the Senate and the Roman People.

N.B. The words in {} were removed by Caracalla and replaced with the line above them. N.B. In the words consuli and proconsuli, I have added the “n” back into the Latin, where the Romans would not have. In antiquity, the word was cosol, but changed in spelling to reflect how it sounded. (With help from Landsford, p. 58)

Grammar Topics:

Level I: Abbreviation for Senatus Populusque Romanus

Example in the inscription: SPQR

N.B. Here, I am assuming that Senatus Populusque Romanus is nominative in the inscription. It is a pervasive symbol in Rome and can be found on everything from government buildings to sewer caps.

Level II: Nouns in Apposition (Allen & Greenough 282)

Examples in the inscription:

In apposition to Lucio Septimio Severo: Imperatori, Caesari, filio, Pio, Pertinaci, Augusto, patri, Parthico, Arabico, Parthico Adiabenico, pontifici, Imperatori, Consuli, Proconsuli, principibus

In apposition to Marco Aurelio Antonino: Imperatori, Caesari, filio, Augusto, Pio, felici, Consuli, Proconsuli, patri, principibus

Level III: Locative Case (Allen & Greenough 421)

Examples in the inscription: domi forisque
The Non-Catholic Cemetery in Rome

History of the Non-Catholic Cemetery

The first burial at the site occurred in 1716 when Dr. Arthur, a Protestant medical doctor from Edinburgh, died in Rome. Dr. Arthur was part of the Stuart Court that had been exiled from England and Scotland. The court took refuge in Rome and Pope Clement XI gave them permission to be buried outside the city boundaries. (Stanley-Price, p. 22) Because Christian laws stated that Protestants could not be buried in consecrated grounds, the Pope had to give Arthur and the rest of the court permission to be buried near the Pyramid of Caius Cestius. No one else was buried on the site until seven years later; three more people were buried there and the site officially became the Non-Catholic Cemetery. (Corp, p.1-2) The cemetery was expanded three times between 1822 and 1894 and there are about 5000 people buried there. (Stanley-Price, p.70) Notable people who have been buried here include the English poets John Keats and Percy Bysshe Shelley (Notable Graves).

Many of the inscriptions on the tombs in the Non-Catholic Cemetery are in Latin. I have chosen a few in order to show students that the Latin language was still taught and used after the fall of the Roman Empire.
About Carl Bildt:
Carl Bildt was a Swedish diplomat, writer, and historian, who lived in Rome for 40 years before his death in 1931. He served as a Swedish envoy to Rome and published several historical works connecting Sweden and Rome (Jacobson). Bildt's friend, Johan Bergman wrote the inscription on the tomb. (Beck-Friis, p.32) Instead of being buried in the oldest part of the cemetery, he choose the quiet place where his tombstone currently stands (Stanley-Price, p. 97).

Text:
Hic sibi locum quietis elegit
Carolus de Bildt
liber baro, doctor philosophiae, academiae suecanae et academiae lynceorum Romanae aliarumque academiarum socius rerum gestarum scriptor, urbis aeterne cultor ardentissimus atque peritissimus, regni Sueciae olim Orator et Nuntius.
praestantem luget genetrix sua Suecia civem cum desiderio Roma vetusta dolet.
pientissima coniunx
Alexandra Keiller
eodem in tumulo requiescere voluit
nata Gothoburgi die XXX mens. Aug. anno MDCCCLXIV
vita decessit die XXXI mens. Mai. Anno MCMXLVIII.

Translation:
Here he chose a place of quiet for himself
Carl Bildt,
Free Baron, teacher of philosophy, member of the Swiss Academy
a writer of history, and the most avid and the most skilled admirer of the eternal city,
former Emissary of the Swedish kingdom.
He was born in Stockholm, Sweden on the 15th day of March, in the year 1850. After as a
Royal Ambassador of his own fatherland he came to Rome in the year 1889,
by using his own resources, he remained in the city through many decades
and there he was held in the highest honor. He met his final day
on the 26th day of January in the year 1931.
His mother Sweden mourns an excellent citizen,
and old Rome grieves with longing.
His most faithful wife,
Alexandra Keiller,
asked to rest in the same tomb,
born in Gothenburg on the 30th day of the month of August in the year 1864,
she departed from life on the 31st of May in the year 1948.

Grammar Topics:

Level I: Verbs in the Active Indicative (Allen & Greenough 464)

   Examples in the inscription: Present tense: dolet
   Perfect tense: elegit, venit, manebat, obiit, voluit, decessit

Level II: Superlative Adjectives (Allen & Greenough 291)

   Examples in the inscription: ardentissimus, peritissimus, pientissima

   N.B. Pientissima is cited by the Lewis and Short only in inscriptions. Cicero
   objected to the “correct” form, piisimus, but did use it and it occurred throughout
   antiquity (OLD, 1384, s.v. pius)

Level III: Idioms of Dying (Allen & Greenough 388)

   Examples in the inscription: vita decessit, diem obiit supremum
About Squire Thomas Dalton:

The only information that can be found on Squire Thomas Dalton is what remains on his tombstone in the Non-Catholic Cemetery. Dalton was from Kent in England and served in the army of West Kent. For unknown reasons, he left England and went to Rome, where he died on February 24th, 1827.

Text:

de Parrocks in agro Cantiano
apud Anglos.
legionis cantii occidentalis
tribuni
obit Feb. die XXIV
anno salutis MDCCCXXVII
aetat[e] LXVII

Translation:

Dedicated to the shade of Squire Thomas Dalton from Parrocks in Kent among the English. Lieutenant of the legion of West Kent. He died on February 24th in the year of salvation, 1827 at the age of 67.
Grammar Topics:

**Level I:** Ablative of Place (Allen & Greenough 421)

Example in the inscription: in agro

**Level II:** Ablative of Time When (Allen & Greenough 423)

Examples in the inscription: anno, aetate

**Level III:** *Apud* with Reference to Persons or Communities (Allen & Greenough 221.4b)

Example in the inscription: apud Anglos
About Karl Bryullov:
Karl Bryullov (1799-1852) was the first famous Western painter from Russia. Bryullov studied art in both Russia and Italy. He is crucial in the transition from Russian neoclassicism to romanticism. Bryullov painted on a variety of subjects, including Roman history. His most famous work is “The Last Day at Pompeii” (Noteable Graves). Near the end of his life, Bryullov began painting monumental works, including frescos in St. Peterburg. He returned to Rome in 1849 due to health problems, but lost his battle with tuberculous in June of 1852 (Ekshtut).

Text:
Carolus Bruloff
pictor qui Petropolis
in imperio Russiarum
natus anno MDCCXCIX
decessit MDCCCLII

Translation:
Karl Bryullov,
a painter of St. Petersburg who
in the empire of the Russians
was born in the year 1799,
died 1852.
Grammar Topics:

**Level I:** Roman Numerals (Allen & Greenough 133)

Examples in the inscription: MDCCXCIX, MDCCCLII

**Level II:** The Relative Pronoun (Allen & Greenough 303)

Examples in the inscription: qui

**Level III:** Hellenism (Allen & Greenough 640)

Example in the inscription: Petropolis (using the Greek word “polis” as a Latin noun. Here it appears to be genitive singular (-is) because the Greek ending would have been (-eos).)

“The Last Day at Pompeii” by Karl Bryullov
Ostia

History of Ostia:

The early history of Ostia is obscure and no history was ever written. According to legend, the Roman King Ancus Marcus established the town after destroying the nearby city of Ficana (Ashby). However, the buildings at the site date back to the 4th century BCE. It was established for two reasons: for its salt marshes and as a port for the city of Rome. Ostia was used to defend Rome from the Mediterranean Sea. The city was abandoned around the 9th century after being invaded several times (Meiggs, p. 102). In its place, the ancient city's ruins include the shells of buildings, inscriptions, and mosaics. Today, more than 4,000 inscriptions have survived and were found at Ostia (Meiggs, p. 4). I have chosen four from various parts of the city with various uses.
Inscription on the Theatre
[CIL XIV 00114]

History:
According to an inscription near it, the original theatre was built in the time of Augustus by Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa (Redler). The lower magistrates of Ostia would be required by custom to hold and finance the *ludi scaenici* for the citizens of the city. Later additions and restorations to the theatre included increasing the seating of the theatre from three thousand to four thousand seats. Commodus began this process and it was finished by Septimius Severus and Caracalla. In the fourth century, Ragonius Vincentius Celsus renovated the theatre so that it could be used for aquatic displays.

(Redler)

Text:
Imp[erator] Caes[ar] divi Marci Antonini Pii Filius
Divi Commo[d]i frater divi Anton[i] Pii
nepos divi Hadriani Pronep[os] divi Traian[i]
Parthici abnepos divi Nervae adnepos
L[ucius] Septimius Severus Pius pertinax aug
Tr[ib]unic[i]a potest[ate] IIII Imp[erator] VIII Co[n][s]ul II
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar
dedicaverunt.
Translation:
The Imperator Caesar, son of the divine Marcus Antoninus Pius [=Marcus Aurelius],
brother of the divine Commodus, and grandson of the divine Antonius Pius,
great grandson of the divine Hadrian, great-great grandson of the divine Trajan,
conqueror of Parthia, the great-great-great-grandson of the divine Nerva,
Lucius Septimius Severus, the pious, Pertinax Augustus and
conqueror of Arabia, conqueror of Adiabene, father of the fatherland, Pontifex Maximus
with the power of the Tribune [for] the 4th [time.] Imperator [for] the 8th [time], Consul
[for] the 2nd [time] and
Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caesar [=Caracalla],
they dedicated.

(With help from Redler)

Grammar Topics:

Level I: Nominative Subjects (Allen & Greenough 339)

Examples in the inscription: Lucius Septimius Severus Pius, Marcus Aurelius
Antoninus Caesar

Level II: Nouns in Apposition (Allen & Greenough 282)

Examples in the inscription:

In apposition with Lucius Septimius Severus Pius: Imperator, Caesar, filius,
frater, nepos, pronepos, abnepos, adnepos, Pertinax, Augustus, Arabicus, Adiabenicus,
pater, Pontifex, Imperator, Consul

Level III: Vocabulary about Family Relationships

Examples in the inscription: filius, frater, nepos, pronepos, abnepos, adnepos
A reconstructive drawing of the theatre by F.P.P. Andre.
Inscription by Quintus Aeronius
[CIL XIV 4140]

History:
This inscription describes a monument that was put up for Quintus Aeronius by his wife
and a Quinquennalis of the Grain Guild. The Quinquennalis was the chief officer of the
guild who served for five year terms. The inscription can be found in the Piazzale delle
Corporazion, the square of business which is adjacent to the theatre, where it seems that
the guild had an office (Bakker, Regio-II). However, the guild also had a temple with a
hall which also gives the guild religious links with the Goddess Ceres. (Meiggs, p. 327)

Text:
Q[uinto] Aeronio
Antiocho
Sevir August[alis]
et Q[uin]q[uennalis] eiusdem
ordinis idem
Frum[entariorum] adiutorum
Ostiensium
Aninia Anthis
coniunx
[aedificaverunt.]

Translation:
To Quintus Aeronius
Antiochus,
Not only the Augustan priest
But also the chief officer of the same
order
along with the
chief officer of Measurers of the Grain
Guilds Assistants
of the people of Ostia
and Aninia Anthis, his wife
[built this].

(With help from Hermansen, p. 56)
Grammar Topics:

**Level I:** Genitive of Possession (Allen & Greenough 343)

Examples in the inscription: mensorum, frumentariorum, adiutorum,

**Level II:** Substantive Adjective (Allen & Greenough 288)

Examples in the inscription: Ostiensium

**Level III:** Dative of Advantage/Reference (Allen & Greenough 376)

Examples in the inscription: Quinto Aeronio Antiocho

Mosaic found in the Hall of the Grain Measurers, which depicts the guild at work (Bakker).
Statue Restored by Publius Attius
[CIL XIV S, 4721]

History:
This inscription describes the relocation of a statue by Publius Attius Clementius, who was Prefect of the grain supply. It has been dated to the late fourth century, at which time the city was beginning to decline and fall slowly to ruin. Thus, the statue was taken from the ruins and placed into the Forum (Meiggs, p. 94).

Text:
Translatam ex sor-dentibus locis
ad ornatum fori
et ad faciem publicam
curante P(ublio) Attio
Clementino v(iro) c(larissimo)
Praef(ecto) Ann(onae)
[statuam posuit].

Translation:
Having been transported from an unworthy place for the adornment of the forum and for the public beauty with Publius Attius Clementius, a very distinguished man, Praefect of the grain supply managing.

(With help from Bakker, Regio I - Forum)
Grammar Topics:

**Level I:** Ablative Place From Which (Allen & Greenough 426.1)

Examples in the inscription: ex locis

**Level II:** Perfect Passive Participle (Allen & Greenough 489)

Example in the inscription: translatam

**Level III:** Supine of Purpose (Allen & Greenough 509)

Example in the inscription: ad ornatum
The Tomb of Cartilius Poplicola

The tomb of Publius Cartilius Poplicola can be found outside the walls of the ancient city, near the Porta Marina. The tomb was built between 25-20 BCE and portrays two bundles of rods, showing his power as duovir (Bakker, Regio IV). He was elected to several public offices, whether he was present or not, leading us to believe that he was a military man (Meiggs, p. 40) Cartilius’ cognomen, Poplicola, means “friend of the people” and was given to him by the people of Ostia (Bakker, Regio IV). The cognomen is extremely rare and only given as an honorary to one other person: Publius Valerius at the beginning of the Roman Republic (Meiggs, p. 477). Thus, Cartilius was an important and well-liked politician in Ostia.

Text:
Publice
C. Cartilio C(ai) f(ilio) Poplicolae [duomviro VIII]
[censori III et uxsori et] libereis postereis eius
decurionum decreto col]onorumque consensu
preimario viro pro eius meriteis
hoc m[on]umentum constitutum est
eique merenti gratia rellata est,
isque octiens duomvir, ter cens(or) colonorum iudicio,
apsens praesensque factus est,
ob eius amorem in universos ab
universeis [cognomen datum est]
Humaniae M(arci) f(iliae)

Translation:
At public expense,
to Gaius Cartilius, son of Gaius Poplicola, Duovir for the 8th time
his 3rd year as Censor and to his wife and children and his descendants
by a decree of the city council members and with the consent of the colonists,
a leading citizen because of his merits
this monument was built
and thanks were given to him, well-deserving,
and he, being Duovir 8 times, censor 3 times by the decision of the colonists,
he was elected both in absentia and while present,
on account of his love for all men by everyone,
the cognomen was given, [and]
to Humania, the daughter of Marcus.

(With help from Bakker, Regio IV)

Grammar Topics:

Level I: The Enclitic – Que (Allen & Greenough 324)

Examples in the inscription: postereisque, colonorumque, eique, isque,
praesensque

Level II: Personal Pronouns (Allen & Greenough 594)

Examples in the inscription: eius, eius, ei, is, eius

Level III: Perfect Passive Indicative of an Irregular Verb (Allen & Greenough 204)

Examples in the inscription: factus est, rellata est

N.B. Below is a list of Archaic Spellings found in the inscription

uxsori for uxori
libereis for liberis
postereis for posteris
priemario for primario
meriteis for meritis
apsens for absens
universeis for universis
Works Cited


