



T. FLAVIUS S. VESPASIANUS
IMP. A.D. 59-69

L'Anfiteatro Flavio

The Colosseum, the Medieval name of the Amphitheater of the Flavians, is located on the site of Nero's man-made lake next to the colossal Golden Statue of Nero, hence its designation as the Colosseum.

Construction on the Amphitheater was begun in A.D. 69 under the direction of the new Emperor Vespasian using captive labor brought back from the sack of Jerusalem. The seating area was completed and the building dedicated by Vespasian's emperor-son, Titus, in June of A.D. 80. The dedication games lasted 100 days!

Basically, the structure consisted of tiered seats and galleries for approximately 45,000, surrounding an arena that measures 287' by 180'.

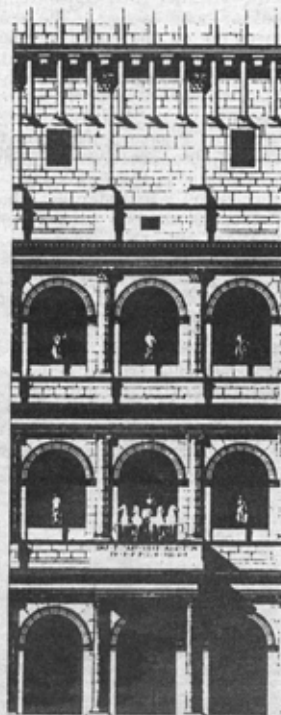
The exterior an arena that measures 287' by 180'. The exterior of the structure was concrete faced with Italian limestone called travertine. The blocks of travertine were held in place by iron clamps--clamps which were subsequently removed by vandals during the early Middle Ages (this accounts for the ugly crevices that still scar the building's frontage.)

The outside wall consisted of three arched stories featuring engaged Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd tiers respectively. These were surmounted by a podium and a masonry wall with pilasters; there are windows in the podium and in the spaces between the pilasters. Above the windows were displayed hundreds of bronze clipei (round shields). Above this came the mast-corbels for an extensive awning which was drawn over the crowd on hot, sunny days. The Italian archaeologist Luigi Canina concluded that there were two distinct seating areas in the Colosseum: an exposed double-tier of seats for magistrates and male spectators (who comprised the bulk of 45,000 in attendance), and a series of enclosed galleries above these seats for women, slaves and foreigners. These galleries were high enough above the arena to muffle the sounds and blur the unpleasant realities of gladiatorial combats.

The arena itself was floored with removable timber, covering dens for animals, cells for prisoners, mechanical elevators and drains.

Tickets were issued for the various sections of the amphitheater and were collected outside of the building in an area that could be roped off for crowd control. Special seating was built on the first tier for magistrates and guests of honor. There was also an imperial box which the gladiators would address prior to beginning their combats. The bulk of the seated crowd had to push their way up an elaborate system of staircases to find their assigned section. There seems to be no evidence that the seats themselves were numbered.

(CONTINUED ON PAGINA SEQUENA)



Lucius Iterum Est Una Cum Laura sed non diu



Post duos annos in absentia, Genie Francis (Laura) se rettulit ad spectaculum quod multis placet in televisione, PUBLICUM VALETUDINARIUM. Reliqui erat hunc spectaculum ut extenderet suum cursum personarum agendarum in scaena. In his annis Genie breviter erat stella in alio spectaculo cui titulus NUDA ESSENTIA erat--fabula de familiis gloriosis quae producebant unguentum. Hoc spectaculum, autem, non longum remansit.

Reditus eius ad PUBLICUM VALETUDINARIUM erat beatus, sed Laura erat in spectaculo solum XXXV dies. In reditu suo Laura fugit ab insula Graeca ubi in captivitate tenebatur a viro suo, Starro Cassidine.

In Portu Carolo, Laura tandem suo legitimo viro (Lucio Spencero) obviam it, et cum eo iterum coniungitur. Starrus Cassidinis, autem, quoque venit ad Portum Carolum, et consilium capit ut recipiat Lauram quocumque modo possit.

In palatio urbis praefecti Lucius cum Cassidine pugnat et eum interficit. Sic Lucius et Laura liberantur ab huius viri potestate.

Cum autem Antonius Gearus, qui agit personam Lucium Spencero, cupiat mox relinquere PUBLICUM VALETUDINARIUM, quoque necesse est Laurae abire. Ergo scriptores fabulae efficiunt ut Lucius et Laura proficiscantur in longo itinere per orbem terrarum. Fortasse non iterum spectabuntur in hoc spectaculo.

In sua ultima scaena, Lucius et Laura abscedunt ab palatio urbis praefecti.

Sed una quaestio permanet: Iterumne videbuntur in hoc spectaculo? Solum tempus hoc patefaciet.

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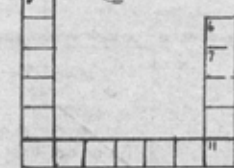
L'ANFITEATRO FLAVIO (concluded)

Although the designer of the Colosseum remains anonymous and slave labor was used to construct it, it was built amazingly well. It was shaken by earthquakes in the 5th, 6th, 9th and 13th centuries and did suffer some damage. The real destruction of the building, however, was not caused by nature but by the short-sightedness and greed of two 15th century Popes, Nicholas V and Alexander VI. During a single year Nicholas V gave permission for more than 2,000 cartloads of stone to be removed from the Colosseum. His successor, Alexander VI, leased the Colosseum as well as the Forum Romanum and other monuments to contractors to be used as commercial quarries. Alexander VI, of course, received one-third of the profits.

Today the Colosseum faces two new threats: constant vibrations from auto and bus traffic, and acid rain. Whether or not the Colosseum survives for another 2,000, depends on how much we appreciate its splendor and apply our own technology in preserving it.

WILL THE REAL HILL PLEASE STAND UP

The following map sent by Nancy Ratliff (Hattiesburg, MS) shows the Domus Aureus on the Colle Oppio.



ACROSS

1. Chief of gods, god of sky, storms, lightning and thunder.
3. Lame smith and craftsman for the gods.
5. God of offensive war.
7. God of wild nature, fertility, ecstasy, wine.
9. God of love.
11. Home of the gods (backwards).
13. Goddess of the hearth and fire.
15. Goddess of youth.
17. Goddess of the rainbow.
19. God of light, reason, inspiration, the arts, prophesy and oracles, healing and inner beauty.

DOWN

1. Wife of Jupiter, goddess of marriage.
2. Goddess of love and beauty.
4. Goddess of agriculture, crops and produce of the earth.
5. Messenger of the gods, god of peaceful trade and commerce.
6. God of death and the underworld.
8. God of woodlands.
10. Goddess of wild beasts, the hunt, the moon and purity.
12. God of wine.
14. God of the sea and earthquakes.
16. God of doorways, journeys, and beginnings.

LATIN CONUNDRUMS BY TERRY (Anoka High School, MN)

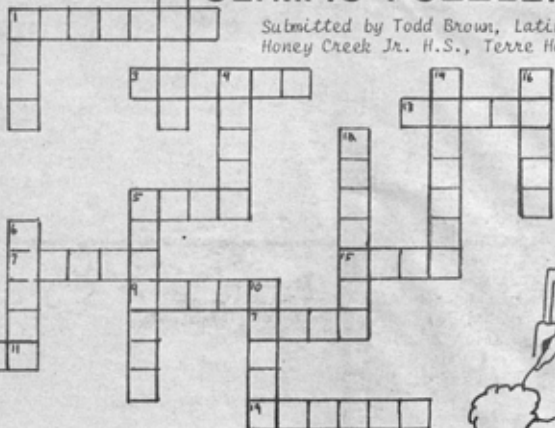
1. Where did we want our marks to go instead of to our parents? _____
2. What did the girls say to their boyfriends? _____
3. What did the cook say as she handed the little boy the doughnuts? _____
4. What does a man often do when extremely agitated? _____
5. To what does the unprepared student hate to go? _____
6. What do we find by addition? _____
7. What does the pretty girl pride herself on? _____
8. Whom does the landlord look for when the rent is due? _____
9. What should one try to do with a difficult problem? _____
10. What is one way to find the answer to a conundrum? _____
11. What do we call a speed contest? _____
12. What do we call a vertical section of a newspaper? _____
13. What does a disgruntled boy say when he does not know the answer? _____
14. What do some scholars do to show how much poetry they know? _____
15. What did the truck driver do when he bumped into our car? _____

RES GESSIT DONO TUUS OCCISSUS
PES CLASSIS TENENT SUM SOLVIT
ITEM COLLUM QUOT LUX RECTUS

SUBMIT YOUR OWN CREATIVE CONUNDRUMS,
CROSSWORD PUZZLES, POETRY AND GAMES!

OLYMPIC PUZZLER

Submitted by Todd Brown, Latin I student,
Honey Creek Jr. H.S., Terre Haute, IN



ROMAN LEGIONARIES INTERPRETATION OF ARMOR

by Mary Minshall

One of the questions which arises among Roman army and frontier specialists deals with the type of armor worn by Roman legionaries. Many authorities believe that the men in the Republican legions wore mail shirts made of joined rings of steel (loricae hamatae). Later, because these mail shirts are very expensive and tedious to make, it is believed that the familiar plate armor (lorica segmentata) was issued to the men in the Roman legions. What was the earliest date for the introduction of plate armor? We do know for certain that loricae segmentatae were worn by the men in the army that invaded Britain in A.D. 43, but was this plated armor, which has become the symbol of the Roman legionary, used prior to that time, and if so, what did it look like?

It has been suggested that there are two possible beginnings for the lorica segmentata, and these men illustrate my interpretation of the earliest forms of that type of armor. The man on the left is a miles of Legio VI Ferrata, the "ironclad" legion. He wears a lorica hamata reinforced by shoulder, breast and back (not shown in drawing) plates. As this legion was stationed in Syria, the Hellenistic influence can be seen in the soldier's helmet, shape of shoulder pieces, oval shield, and tunic skirt.

On the other hand, the man on the right is a soldier in one of the legions commanded by Tiberius, who may have introduced plate armor as a cost-cutting measure. This miles gregarius wears the first, primitive form of a lorica segmentata made of pieces held together by leather ties with the plates riveted to a single strip of leather (see the bolts on the chest plates) in front and back. The man wears a Coolus-type "backwards jockey cap" helmet, complete with plumes and crest. He may be waiting for a full-dress parade, or perhaps battle, as the plumes and crests may still have been worn in combat at that time.



I want to emphasize that these drawings are my interpretations and are subject to revision as research on Roman legionary armor continues.

LATINIZING CARTOONS

Third year Latin students at Holland High School in Michigan took to translating cartoons into Latin as a fun project.

Their teacher, Jane Osman, has submitted the following example of their work for your enjoyment.

Other members are also invited to submit examples of original or modified cartoons with Latin balloons for possible reprinting in future newsletters. Pompeiana requests only that all art work be done in black felt marker for the best quality reproduction.

MILES TO GO



CARMINA PRAESENTIA

Latin II students in Manheim Township High School, Lancaster, PA, recently completed a project that involved translating current song titles into Latin. The following examples, followed by their respective performers, were submitted by their teacher Mrs. Caroline E. Huber.

SALUS SALTATIO--Viri Sine Pileis
PUELLA EX CHINA--Davidus Arculnus
AMOR PRAESENS--Davidus Arculnus
REX DOLORIS--Custodes
SALTANS MECUM--Rostrulnum Idolum
UNDEVIGINTI UNDECENTUM--Principes
PARVUS RUBER CARRULUNUS LUDO--ibid.
AEQUALITAS--TEMPORUM--Custodes
SOLUM TEMPUS NARRABIT--Asia
CONJUNCTIO SERPENTIS--Duranus Duranus
ID EST BONUM--Devonus
PERCUTITE ID--Devonus
EXCEDITE--Michaelus Jacobifilius
AVIA AB RENO INCURREBATUR--
Elmonus et Patricia
SACCHARUM CRYSTALLINUM CUPIO--
Bau-Bau-Bau
HORRENDITOR--Michaelus Jacobifilius
DIC, DIC--Michaelus Jacobifilius et Paulus McCartneus
DEORSUM SUB--Viri in Opere

MADISON AVENUE BLENDS
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What could be more modern than word processing? All the words you write are electronically stored in a computer and kept in a fluid state so that the writer can change, add, delete, revise, and generally fiddle around until the display screen shows exactly what he intended to write.

What better way to drive home the convenience of this ability than to use a classical example?

Thus VISICORP chose to advertise its new VISIWORD COMPUTER with the cartoon shown above in the December issue of *AMERICAN WAY* (pp. 94-5).

It is interesting that the artist chose the Prima Porta Augustus statue to use in the sketch.



ONLY TWENTY COPIES LEFT

Add a touch of majesty to your room with this beautiful 38" by 24" color poster of the Prima Porta Augustus. Send \$10 (plus \$1.00 for handling) to Pompeiana today. We can also invoice orders made by schools. These posters were produced especially for the Vatican Art Exhibit currently touring the U.S.A.



classified ads



INN FOR SALE

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ROOMMATE WANTED

Share a small villa near Ostia. Must be neat, clean and gainfully employed. VIII Denarii per month includes rent and share of slave upkeep. No Greeks. Antonia Fabia.

STUDY IN NEW YORK THIS SUMMER

Total immersion in Latin or Greek for 10 weeks covers 2/3 years of course work. Write: Latin/Greek Institute, Dept. AK City University Graduate Center 33 West 42nd Street New York, New York 10036

DESIGNER FASHIONS

Get quality syntheses at sale prices. Why be caught in your old suit at your next convivium? See whole wagon loads of new togae and stolaes. I make the clothing deals others only talk about. All sizes. Ask for Magnus Marcus at Trajan's Forum.

Submit your serious or fun ads to the Newsletter today.

POMPEIANA was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in June 1974 as a National not-for-profit Center for the Promotion of Classical Studies at the secondary school level.

THE POMPEIANA NEWSLETTER is published monthly during the school year by Pompeiana, Inc., 6026 Indianapolis Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46226. Articles for publication should be submitted to Pette Owens, Editor. Art should be submitted in black felt pen on white paper.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are \$2.50 per year for students. The NEWSLETTER is a free membership benefit for Adult or Contributing members.

A JOB WITH A FUTURE

Full time position for oracular assistant now open. If you knew this opening was coming and can perform the Pythian rituals (including working the crowd prior to the personal visits), please appear with references and current prediction portfolio at the Delphian Employment Agency. An equal opportunity employer.

BE READY FOR FEBRUARY

Bring your personal amulets to any of the three temples of Febris in Rome for special blessings and prayers. Why spend another February with the sniffles and sneezes--Let the goddess Febris clear your sinuses once and for all.

BIDDING GENIUS: 1-Janus; 2-Germanicus + Agrippina; 3-PERVADERE "to go through"; 4-literary passages; 5-F; 6-MARCH, JULI; 7-264-241 B.C.; 8-Aristophanes; 9-Alexander the Great; 10-F; 11-Buccephalus; 12-"to eternity" or "endlessly."

Roga Me Aliquid ab Annia Maia

Dear Annia,

I am a Roman boy of XX. My Pater Familias wants me to marry this puella foeda who was born with no hair and one eye. I know if I marry this girl, I will not be happy. What should I do? Can you help?

Maritalis Molestia

Dear Molestia,

As you already know, your Pater Familias selected a wife for you, and his word is *lex*. Accept this and understand that this is the *via Romana*. Concerning your bride-to-be's appearance, perhaps you could suggest to her some cosmetic improvements. You would be surprised at how many *feminae Romanae* wear wigs! Most importantly, if your pater has picked her out for you, trust that he has done so for a good reason--a reason which will ultimately benefit your whole family--so you must abide by his decision.

Dear Annia,

I need help! My mater et pater are going to send me to a private *ludus*, and I've heard that they beat students to a pulp down there. Is this true? Will I ever live to marry? Please help!

Terreo

Dear Terreo,

Contrary to what you have heard, a Roman private *ludus* is nothing to be afraid of, that is if you study hard, keep your *stylus* sharp and can recite Homer's *ILIAD* in your sleep. But then aren't these same things expected from you by any good *magister*? Some *ludi* do specialize in trips to the cypress grove where the twig of education is literally applied. After a few such trips, however, you will catch on and your work will improve rapidly. Don't worry about your *dies nuptiarum* at this point--there won't be any *puellae* there to distract you. Try to enjoy your new school and make *new amici* as fast as you can.



POETAE ANGULVS

QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS, the man who gave the world such notable quotables as "He has half the deed done who has made a beginning," and "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" is better known simply as Horace. Born in 65 B.C., he was a man of spirit and wit--a man who got caught up in the spirit of revolution following J.C.'s assassination and ended up joining the senatorial party of ill-fated Brutus. He was saved, how-

ever, by Vergil who befriended him and introduced him to the arts' patron Maecenas. Maecenas encouraged Horace in his writing and gave him a small estate in the Sabine Hills where he could compose in peace. The *SERMONES* and *EPODES* that Horace wrote at this villa give a vivid picture of contemporary Roman society and represent the spirit of Augustan Rome.

When his patron Maecenas died in 8 B.C., Horace died a few months later and was buried beside his patron.

Horace has been called an old man's poet because so much of what he wrote boils down to how to live a calm and pleasant life. His Latin is challenging and led Byron to write, "Then farewell, Horace, whom I hated so / Not for thy faults but mine."



Cooking with Claudia

Happy New Year! Here's a recipe for GLOBI that I hope you will enjoy. It is Claudia's answer to the modern day doughnut!



- 1 cup all-purpose flour
- 1/2 cup dry ricotta cheese
- 1/2 teaspoon dry yeast
- 1/2 cup lukewarm water
- olive oil
- 1/2 cup honey
- 1/4 cup poppy seeds

- I. Put the flour & cheese into a mixing bowl. Blend well with the finger tips until it has the consistency of corn meal. Mix in the dry yeast.
- II. Pour the water into the flour and cheese mixture and blend well. Let rest 3 mins. then sprinkle with a little flour and knead until smooth and elastic. Do the kneading either on a lightly floured surface or in a bowl. Cover with a towel and let rise one hour.
- III. Remove the risen dough from the bowl and roll into a sausage shape 1 inch thick. Cut the dough into 10 pieces, roll each into a ball and sprinkle lightly with flour.
- IV. Pour enough olive oil into a deep pan so that it will float the GLOBI (about 1-1 1/2" deep). Heat the oil. Drop a few GLOBI into the hot oil and cook until golden brown. Remove the GLOBI when finished and drain on a paper towel.
- V. Pour the honey into a bowl and then roll the GLOBI in the honey until covered. Transfer to a serving plate and sprinkle with the poppy seeds.

This recipe makes 10 GLOBI. Bonum Appetitum!

Announcing...

IN CAESAR'S SHADOW

by Mary Machado

Take an author well known for her infatuation with Gaius Julius Caesar, one who has spent hundreds of hours scouring the countryside of France in search of Caesar's battlefields and camp sites, one whose wit and energy give her a unique historical vision, and you have an author capable of producing a novel that brings Julius Caesar to life in a new and exciting way.

This book comes highly recommended both for students of Caesar and for those generally interested in seeing history live through the pen of an imaginative and historically accurate author.

The book sells for \$9.95 in softcover and \$15 in hardcover and can be ordered directly from:

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BUDDING GENIUS

1. _____ was the two-faced deity of Rome.
2. The Emperor Caligula was the son of _____ + _____.
3. The English word "pervasion" comes from what Latin verb?
4. What is the plural meaning of "locus" when spelled "loci"?
5. T/F: "Time when or within which" an action takes place is expressed by the ablative with a preposition.
6. Give the vocative singular forms of MARCUS and JULIUS.
7. The First Punic War was fought _____ - _____ B.C.
8. _____ was the author of the bawdy comedy *LYSISTRATA*.
9. The Golden Colossus of Rhodes was constructed during the rule of which Greek leader?
10. T/F: The Battle of Salamis in 480 B.C. was won by the Persians.
11. Alexander the Great's horse was named _____.
12. The Latin phrase *AD INFINITUM* means _____.

How Well Did You Read?

1. What was the seating capacity of the Colosseum?
2. Quis agit personam Lauram in Publico Valetudinario?
3. What are Globi in this month's Cooking With Claudia?
4. What is the title of Mary Machado's new book?
5. What was Horace's praenomen?
6. Did Roman women wear wigs?
7. On which hill does Nancy Ratliff show Nero's Golden House to have been located?
8. Why was the Legio VI called "Ferrata"?
9. Which singing group performs the song *SALUS SALTATIO*?
10. What did Holland High School Latin students do as a fun project?
11. What does the pretty girl pride herself on?
12. Where can one go this summer to learn 2 or 3 years worth of Latin in 10 weeks?