

## THOMAS NAVIGATIO

In picturis moventibus Thomas Navigatio sine dubio varias personas optime agere potest. Unam autem facultatem propriam habet quae omnes spectatores capere potest: Navigatio amoenius subridere potest quam Eduardus Murpheus. Quando Navigatio subridet, vultus eius spectatores "necare" potest sicut Iacobus Nicholides vel Robertus Redfordus subridentes facere possunt. Ergo in picturis moventibus Navigatio multum subridet; e.g. in pictura movente cui titulus erat *PECUNIAE COLOR* Navigatio viciens et bis subridit!

Navigatio Syracusis in Novo Eboraco a.d. V Non. Iul. A.D. MCMLXII natus est. Non autem semper subridebat neque semper lactus erat a prima adolescentia. Navigationi puero dyslexia fuit. In ludis variis studebat quia parentes semper migraverunt ad varias urbes. Dum Cincinapoli habitabat, Navigatio etiam in seminario Franciscano studebat.

Tunc pater eius divorcium fecit cum uxore, et Navigatio migravit cum matre vitricoque ad Novam Caesaream. Ibi, postquam in luctationis certamine lactus est, in scholae altae scenam prodire incepit. Non autem scholae altae suae diploma praescens accepit, sed ante diplomatum caeremoniam discessit ut laborem inveniret in Urbe Novo Eboraco.

Navigatio in Urbe Novo Eboraco mensas cauponias purgavit priusquam A.D. MCMLXXXI electus est ut personam ageret in pictura movente cui titulus erat *AMOR INFINITUS*. Huius picturae moventis magister, Francus Zeffirelli, dixit "Optime!" postquam Navigationem personam agentem vidit.

A.D. MCMLXXXII Navigatio partem in *SONO TYMPANI VESPERTINO* habebat. Tunc A.D. MCMLXXXIII partes habebat in IV picturis moventibus: *IDAMITTERE*, *EXTERNI*, *NEGOTIUM PERICULOSUM*, et *OMNES MOTUS RECTI*. Ut personam in *NEGOTIO PERICULOSO* ageret XV libras pondo ex corpore suo amisit; tunc ne compluribus libris pondo gravavit ut personam in proxima pictura movente ageret.

A.D. MCMLXXXV Navigatio partem in *FABULA* habuit. Ut personam in *STLOPETO SUMMO* ageret Navigatio volavit cum aviatoribus navalibus.

In *PECUNIAE COLORE*, quae pictura A.D. MCMLXXXVI una cum *STLOPETO SUMMO* faciebatur, Navigatio laborabat cum Paulo Novohomine et Martino Scorsese. A.D. MCMLXXXVIII (eodem anno in quo *GALLI CAUDA* facta est) Navigatio erat in *HOMINE PLUVIO* una cum Dustino Hoffhomine. A.D. MCLXXXIX erat in a.d. IV *NONAS IULIAS NATUS* una cum Olivaro Saxo.

Navigationis pictura movens recentissima est *VIA CUM TONITRIBUS* quae erat in theatris aestate proxima.

Navigatio nondum habet XXX annos, et iam est famosus, admiratus et amatus, non solum ab eius uxore recenti sed etiam a spectatores qui adeunt visum picturas eius.

Certissime Navigatio usque ad mensas argentarias permultos annos subridebit!



## POLITICS: Modern vs. Ancient

By Andrew "Cicero" Mulcomb, Latin III student of Mrs. K. A. Sullivan, Oakmont Regional H.S., Ashburnham, Mass.

There have been monumental and drastic changes over the centuries from the time of the Romans to the present-day. Technology, lifestyles, architecture, relationships and attitudes in cities, countries, and, for that matter, in the entire world have evolved with the times. And this pattern likewise has applied to politics. Over the cons of time, much has changed. And yet, much has also remained the same.

It has been said that in Cicero's day, candidates for the consulship, the highest office in Rome, made themselves as visible as possible, making promises and statements to outdo their competitors and be kind and warm to potential voters. Does this sound at all familiar? It certainly should. Today, in the United States, candidates for all varieties of governmental positions prance around their respective neighborhoods, cities, states, and country calling attention to their names, baiting people with their promises and accomplishments.

And then comes appearance. In Rome, a candidate traveled around properly dressed in his shiny white toga, the equivalent of a modern day three-piece suit. Is this not how we always seem to glimpse each and

every politician of today? Immaculate, polished, stunning—all intended to grasp the attention of the populace.

Yet another parallel in politics might be found in a candidate's followers. Hired *sectatores*, followers, accompanied the candidate in order to increase his visibility. This is similar to a television camera today. But it is even more similar to a nominee's entourage of guards, luxurious vehicles, and staff members.

The ancient candidates not only communicated by traveling and speaking and acquainting themselves with the public, but they also advertised—on walls, on columns, on aqueducts, on almost anything.

Today we have not only posters, pamphlets, billboards, and front-lawn signs, but also radio and television ads. Everywhere one looks, one can't help but see a campaign notice around election time.

According to a reliable source, Roman politics was not a game that the un-wealthy had the luxury of playing. The expenses ran high, and the more one wanted recognition, the more one paid. Today, we find the

(Continued in Pagina Tertia)

## Europeans "Get Away" For The Weekend—To Speak Latin

(Based on an article written in French by Francis Martin, shared with Pompeiana, Inc. by Dr. Charles Starr, Nice, France, and translated into English by Kathleen Harlow, Latin V student, Carmel H.S., Ind.)

As the concept of a United State of Europe grows in popularity and moves closer to reality, many people in Europe sincerely miss the unifiability that Latin once provided for the countries of Western Europe. They miss it so much, in fact, that an International Conference of Latinists was recently held in Nice, France, during which participants could converse in the "language of Roman Consuls."

"Latin is a living language," explains the organizer (in French) of this study-oriented vacation, Monsieur Clement Desessard. "And for those who have the desire it is within their reach; the proof being that after forgetting the little I had learned at school, I took it up again at the age of 37."

"Without a doubt, but try to understand this at the level of the members of the *vulgar pecus* who imagine that *fiat lux* designates an association among automobile factories and a soap company. Let there be light!"

The author of the article, not wanting "to die an idiot" decided to attend the conference to see how modern day Latinists spend their days. He found that most participants were quite fluent in Latin, most without an accent. At dinner, the *vinum* flowed as in ancient *triclinia*, but the cuisine was more French than ancient Roman.

(Continued in Pagina Tertia)

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The Most Significant Roman Battles: 260 B.C. — 218 B.C.

## Legionnaire Score Board

Romans in power: VII — Challengers and Barbarians: V



"Hey, I thought you said he'd stop once he chased me across the river?"

### Myiae, 1st Punic War

260 B.C.

A Roman fleet under Gaius Duilius sank 50 Carthaginian ships led by Hannibal, killed 3,000 of Hannibal's fighters and captured 7,000. During this battle Duilius perfected the use of boarding planks with spikes on the end of them (corvi) to hold the Carthaginian ships firm while Roman legionaries boarded to engage the Carthaginians in hand-to-hand combat.

### Liparae Islands, 1st Punic War

257 B.C.

A Roman fleet led by the consul C. Attilius completely defeated a Carthaginian fleet.

### Encomus, 1st Punic War

256 B.C.

100,000 Romans manning 330 galleys under L. Manlius Valso and M. Attilius Regulus, attacked and defeated 350 Carthaginian ships led by Hanno. While losing 24 of their own galleys, the Romans sunk 30 of Hanno's ships, captured 64 more and forced the remainder of the Carthaginian fleet to retreat to Carthage.

### Tunis, 1st Punic War

255 B.C.

15,000 Romans under Regulus were defeated by 16,000 Carthaginians under Xanthippus the Spartan. (Prior to the battle, Regulus had received word that the only slave on his small family farm had died. Because his wife and children would not be able to maintain the farm by themselves, and they couldn't afford a new slave, Regulus requested that he be relieved from his command to go home and work his farm. His request was denied.) Xanthippus was a mercenary that was hired by Carthage for the occasion. He noticed that the Carthaginians kept mostly to the hills with their elephants, while the Romans preferred to stay on the low, level ground. Xanthippus convinced the Carthaginians to leave the security of the hills, and attack the Roman forces on the 'open plain with a charge of elephants. The Roman ranks broke. The Romans were next attacked by a force of light-armed spear throwers who hurled their spears and then retreated within the ranks of heavily armed troops stationed behind them. While the pursuing Romans were met by the heavily armed troops, the light-armed spear throwers ran from behind and to the sides where they began to harass and completely surround the Romans. Only 2,500 Romans survived. Regulus himself was taken prisoner and held for five years before being sent with a delegation to Rome to negotiate peace with Carthage. After refusing to enter Rome as a Carthaginian slave, and then refusing to address the senate since he had lost his stature by being captured, he finally dissuaded the senate from agreeing to a peace (even though peace would mean that he would be set free) by convincing them that he had been given a slow poison by the Carthaginians and was going to die anyway. When Regulus was returned to Carthage, he was tortured to death by being put in a nail-lined box and by having his eyelids removed and being alternately subjected to complete darkness and bright, burning sunlight. When the senate heard of his death, they handed over two Carthaginian prisoners, Hamilcar and Bostar, to members of Regulus' family to be tortured to death as they chose.

### Panormus, 1st Punic War

250 B.C.

L. Caecilius Metellus was held up in Panormus with his force of 25,000 Romans. Hasdrubal led his Carthaginians up to the front of the city along with his entire force of elephants. Metellus sent out some light troops to entice the elephants to chase them back to the city where most of the elephants fell into a fossa that had been dug around the town and were killed by the

Romans. Metellus then led out his entire army and totally routed Hasdrubal, killing or capturing the balance of the Carthaginian elephants in Sicily. When Metellus was attempting to move the captured elephants across the Sicilian Straits, he fastened together a large number of sealed clay jars, spread planking across them and thus made a pontoon bridge for the elephants to cross.

### Drepanum, 1st Punic War

249 B.C.

A fleet of 123 Roman galleys under Publius Claudius was defeated by the Carthaginian fleet led by Adherbal. While Adherbal did not lose a single ship in the attack, he managed to destroy 93 Roman galleys, kill 8,000 Romans and take 20,000 prisoners.

### Lilybaeum, 1st Punic War

241 B.C.

A Carthaginian garrison, 10,000 strong led by Himilcon, managed to hold out against Roman naval and land attacks under the commands first of C. Attilius and L. Manlius and later of P. Claudius. When Carthaginian forces lost the naval battle at Aegusae, Himilcon surrendered Lilybaeum to the Roman forces.

### Aegusae, 1st Punic War

March 10, 241 B.C.

200 quinqueremes under C. Lutatius Catulus defeated the Carthaginian fleet under Hanno, capturing 70 and sinking 50 ships.

### Battle of Telamon, The War for Cisalpine Gaul

225 B.C.

Gauls marching on Rome were entrapped between two consular armies and literally cut to pieces.

### Clusium, The War for Cisalpine Gaul

225 B.C.

50,000 Romans were completely destroyed by the defending Gauls.

### Ticinus, 2nd Punic War

218 B.C.

26,000 Carthaginians under Hannibal inflicted heavy losses on 25,000 Romans under P. Cornelius Scipio. The Roman army was defeated and Scipio himself was wounded in the battle.

### The Trebia River, 2nd Punic War

218 B.C.

With 26,000 men Hannibal defeated a Roman force of 40,000 led by Consul Sempronius Longus. Prior to this battle, Hannibal was having trouble getting his elephants to cross a river and he didn't want to take time to construct a bridge. He therefore had the most savage of his elephants led to the river bank and wounded behind the ear. The soldier that wounded the elephant immediately began to swim across the river and the angered elephant chased him, setting an example for the rest of the elephants which followed their leader across the river. On the day of the battle, Hannibal fed his men early, rubbed them down with oil and warmed them with large fires. He then sent them across the icy river via fords that only they knew about. They enticed the Romans to chase them back across the River. Since the Romans didn't know where the fords were, they were forced to plunge into the icy water unprotected against the cold. As they became numbed and ill, they were unable to protect themselves and were cut down by Mago who had also positioned men to their rear.

### Anser Materna

By J. Lichtenstein & J. Waters, Latin IV students of M. J. Rudalsavage, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Penn.

Erat femina senecta  
Quae in calceco habitabat.  
Tam multos liberos habebat  
ut non sciret quid faceret.

## Antiquitas

The Ancients. The Romans and Greeks of antiquity are the building blocks of today's society. From our languages to our road signs, the Roman tradition lives on. This column will focus on the architecture, superstition, mythology and daily life of the Romans.

## Arcana Mundi

By Rodney Cottrell

### The Secrets of the Universe:

Seneca (5 B.C. — A.D. 65) first wrote the phrase *arcana mundi* in his epic *Hercules Furens*. He was referring to the realm of magic and the gods. The Roman people are generally thought of as being hard and practical. This was not truly the case. In contrast, they were a very superstitious culture. This was especially true in the Eastern Roman Empire.

Egypt was the melting pot of the empire. Peoples of all cultures found their way, one way or another, to Egypt. It was no mistake that Alexandria became the knowledge capitol of the world. The congregation of so many cultures bringing varied religions to Egypt created a confusion of myths and rituals.

The effects of having so many minds in one place led to the scientification and classification of magic. The three classes of magic were astrology, demonology, and alchemy. Astrology studied how the lives of humans and non-humans were affected by the position of the stars and planets, demonology concentrated on the control of daemons, and alchemy focused on the use of chemicals.

Plato leaves evidence of his belief in astrology and daemons. In his *Laws*, Plato admits that the users of magic had to be reckoned with and controlled. Their powers were real, but they represented a rather low form of life. Aristotle believed in astrology. Pythagoras, the philosophical scholar, is recorded to have had the gift of prophecy. And, as before mentioned, Seneca wrote about the magics and secrets. Even if he himself did not believe, at least his contemporaries did.

The actual creation of magic was due to the cultural differences in religion and the prejudices of the Greeks. The word itself comes from "Magoi," a Median tribe in Persia. They were known for their expertise in ritual and religion, much like the Levite tribe of the Jews.

A prime example of cultural change as peoples were conquered is the Oracle at Delphi. In the beginning, it was an old Earth Oracle tended by a priestess specializing in interpreting visions. The priestess, called *Pythia*, sat near a tripod over a crack in the earth, receiving her visions from the Great Mother, who knew all things. When Greece overtook the region (also called *Pythia*) in which the Earth Oracle was located, Apollo also defeated the Great Python, a fearsome serpent in the area. With Apollo's introduction into *Pythia*, the Earth Oracle fell under the close supervision of his priests. The Oracle was then renamed the Delphic Oracle, and it became the most powerful religious, political, and economic center of the ancient world. The name had been changed, the god had been replaced, but *Pythia* remained, and the site stayed the same. The people accepted the change in face, if not at heart.

(If there are any special subjects or suggestions readers would like to see addressed in future issues, they are invited to communicate directly with the author, Rodney Cottrell, 4107 Rolling Springs Dr., Carmel, IN 46032.)

## Urbs Aeterna

By Frank J. Korn

I am always at home in enchanting old Rome,  
The city that Romulus founded;  
Where the green Tiber flows and the tall cypress  
grows  
And history and art are unbounded.  
How I long to be there in the soft summer air,  
In the long golden days of late June;  
Where the church bells still ring and the people all  
sing,  
And the fountains all play a sweet tune.

## POLITICS (Continued a Pagina Prima)

same to be true. Campaign expenses can dash into the millions with advertising and traveling. If you are not economically prepared, whether it be by personal wealth or sponsorship, your ambitions could very well be cut short.

Apparently, in the days of the Romans, politicians not only made promises to voters, but they actually bribed and begged their ways into office. What is this, you say? Shame, shame, shame! This would never happen today! Oh, really? Sounds rather commonplace to me. Have you heard of all the corruption involved with the politics of our day? Candidates blackmail competitors and bribe voters with promises of future community benefits. And the list continues.

And do not the greed and passionate desire for power of Rome's politicians remind you even remotely of today's? This greed for centuries has led good and bad politicians over the edge to such extremes as cheating and murder. The riches are there, waiting to be snatched by the most ambitious and ruthless of them all.

It is apparent that even though around 2,000 years have passed since the time of Cicero and his contemporaries, and a multiple of things have changed, for better or for worse, one aspect of the human race has remained very much the same. Government will always be present in some form in our culture, and with government, politics go hand in hand. And the basic methods of politicians may never change, no matter what happens.

## Europeans (Continued a Pagina Prima)

A number of nationalities were represented at the conference: "A majority of French and Italians, but also ten Finnish, seven Americans, three Germans, an Irishman, and a Bulgarian. And all had only one language in common: Latin, of course, their own Esperanto."

Formal discussions during the conference included pronunciation, vestiges of the Roman Empire, classical authors, Latin prefixes borrowed by modern spoken languages and the *Latinitas Radiophonicae Finnicae* to which the group listened.

Some purists in the group lamented the degeneration of modern spoken Latin as such new vocabulary items as *antoraeda* and *videocasseta* were being coined rather freely. But the general feeling was that, "Deo gratias, several thousand people in the world continue to practice this language, less dead than it appears, notably those participating in this *feriae Latinae Nicenses* sponsored under the auspices of the *Latinitas* of the Vatican."

Lest you believe that the participants were all dusty scholars, Martin noted that there were "a majority of students and teachers, but also two engineers, some mothers, and, above all, lovers of a language that they don't want to see sink into oblivion. *Fluctuat nec mergitur.*"

## LATIN

By Julia Su, Latin III student of Mary Jane Riddalavage, Upper Dublin H.S., Ft. Washington, Penn.

Lingua e l. assica est.  
Or A tones imitantur.  
Uti T ur multis diurnis.  
Antiquam h i storiam narrat.  
Fons Aliarum li N guarum est.

## Magna Cum Laude

## Dear Pompeiiana,

"I would like to take this opportunity to tell you just how wonderful the *Pompeiiana Newsletter* is. I'm a new teacher and am very open to any enrichment sources that make Latin interesting to students. One of my Latin professors showed me the *Newsletter* last spring that featured *Paula Abdala*. I was hooked before I even read through it. The cultural articles are WONDERFUL. Please don't change your format, it is well-balanced and very interesting."

Cheri Mcier  
Teacher of Latin  
East Lyme H.S., Conn.

## Roga Me Aliquid



Cara Matrona,

I am a young woman living in Rome, and I'm ashamed to say that I am more than a little confused about what I see going on around me. I am married to a successful patrician, and we have all the luxuries of life. We have no children, but our lovely home does require a *decuria* of slaves which I manage quite easily.

Here is my problem. Although I was raised for the role of a traditional *matrona*—you know the type: quiet, soft spoken, subservient to my *vir*—this is not the type of woman with whom I am forced to associate as we develop friendships in Rome and entertain people that my *vir* needs to impress.

The women of Rome these days are very outspoken. They don't do embroidery, they don't quietly practice the lyre, read or softly sing while they spin wool. All the women I know are very openly competitive, not only with their own *vir* but with every other man who happens to be at a dinner party or reception with them. One of our acquaintances has such a passion for lawsuits that they are all she studies. She spends hours at the *Basilica Julia* and has an opinion on every case presented in the last month. Another has become an expert on foreign affairs and is obnoxiously outspoken every time the topic arises. Many a man has had to leave the room rather than risk losing his Roman temper with a lady of "class." Another friend of mine ruined a whole dinner party by going on a tirade about how Dido was justified in her hatred for Aeneas, and then dragged the evening out pitting the talents of

Vergilius against Homerus.

Matrona, I do want to fit in and help my *vir* be successful in Patrician circles, but none of this seems proper to me. Do you have any advice?

Modesta, Romae

Cara Modesta,

I agree with you. What women are doing in Rome these days is terrible. They seem to have no sense of decency. In some ways, however, you are actually lucky. I have run into women who pride themselves on knowing more grammar than a *grammaticus*—talk about the obscure examples they draw from memory to impress men they have never even met before. Others openly criticize *Livius* and rewrite the history of Rome for anyone who is drunk enough to listen.

Have you met the hunters yet? I have met women who actually strip to the waste and join male hunting parties. In fact, I was at a dinner party just the other evening which concluded with a pair of handsome young Greek wrestlers. When the match was over, the wife of an *eques* leaped to her feet and proclaimed that the winner was an amateur. She immediately stripped down to her *tunica* and proceeded to demonstrate that she was a much better wrestler by throwing the astonished Greek victor to the floor. The men, of course, loved it. I and the other *Matronae Nobiles* were totally scandalized and excused ourselves as soon as we could without offending our host.

I agree with you. These women are not the *Matronae Romanae* that we grew up admiring. These are women who want to live their own lives and be their own persons. In my opinion it won't be long before we will see the looseness and license of these women threatening the sacredness of Roman wedlock.

To answer your question, I'm not sure what you can do. You must entertain those people that your *vir* decides to invite to your home, and you must accept politically important invitations. You don't, however, have to become like these women who *vivunt tamquam vicinae maritorum*, who live with their husbands as though they were only neighbors. Try to be the example of the proper *Matrona Romana* that you grew up admiring without being openly critical of these liberated women.

Remember, there are many of us out here who are also repulsed by what we see, but if you want your *vir* to succeed in Roman politics, you must learn to bend with the wind and never openly criticize or alienate those with whom your *vir* must socialize.

## Echo and Narcissus

By Kim Nesmith, Latin II student of Donna Gerard, Richardson H.S., Texas

Narcissus, a handsome lad of which this story is told,  
Was aloof to the maidens both beautiful and bold.

He would not look; just passed them by,  
Not once did he heed their heartbroken cry,

There was Echo, a nymph that was gay and fair,  
Who followed him like the others—in despair.

Echo's plight became even sadder,  
When jealous Hera unjustly punished her.

For when Hera thought that Zeus loved Echo,  
She delivered her a terrible blow.

Condemned never to use her tongue to speak;  
Only what was said to her could Echo repeat.

This was very hard on Echo, even when she tried to  
be brave,

So she went to hide her grief and shame in a cave.

From sorrow all but her voice wasted away,  
But she still lives in such places to repeat what you say.

Still a scorner of love, Narcissus went on his way,  
But the goddess Nemesis made sure for his deeds he would pay.

As Narcissus bent to drink in a clear pool,  
He saw his reflection and fell in love like a fool.

He pined away, leaning perpetually over the pond.  
Locked in a gaze in which only death could break the bond.

When he called farewell to his image as he was  
almost dead,

Echo could only repeat the farewell as was said.

When crossing the river that encircles the Lower  
Place,

Narcissus leaned over the boat to catch a glimpse of  
his face.

The nymphs he had scorned were kind to him in  
death.

They searched in vain for his body to bury it in wealth.  
A new and lovely flower was blooming where he had  
lain.

So they called it the Narcissus, after the dead lad's  
name.

## EYE OF THE GRAIAE



THE MOON: IF HECATE AND ARTEMIS  
DON'T STOP FIGHTING OVER ME, I'LL  
BE ALL CRATERS!!



### Julius Caesar: Forever and Always

By Billy Nesmith, Latin student of Donna Gerard,  
Richardson H.S., Richardson, Texas

It was just getting light as the sun began to rise,  
People were awakening to sounds of baby's cries.  
Yet the nation slept.

Peace had overcome this war-torn country,  
Though fine young men had died to be free.  
And many wept.

Total blame was put on one man alone.  
It was because of him, they said, that they had no home.

He had conquered all.  
Many had ruled before him and many after would succeed.

But none would surpass his complete domination,  
quite great indeed.  
For some mountains are too tall.

Gaius Julius Caesar was, of course, this mastermind's name.

Brilliant strategies and numerous victories propelled him to endless fame.  
And by all was he feared.

Never before had so much power been held  
By a single man, whom none excelled.  
Yet his fate was sealed.

All men have enemies and there was no exception here,  
For it was his complete control and power that they did fear.

Soon it must end.  
And so a conspiracy was formed (Brutus, Cassius and the like.)

Made of men one would normally trust with their own tyke.

A message they were to send.  
A session had been called for the Senate that day.  
What a shame for such a magnificent life to end this way.

For Caesar was killed.  
Not just strangled or poisoned, no not he,  
Twenty-three times was he stabbed, a brutal sight.

Yet done mercilessly.  
"A necessity" as it was billed.  
Although Caesar now was no longer alive,

His influence and power continued to thrive  
So great was he.

It was for power he had lived, and because of power he died,  
For his leadership the people had shouted, and for the lack of which they now cried.

Yet his presence would always be;  
For ever

Everlasting  
Eternally.

### Hold the Course, Ride out the Storm

(Based upon "Durenberger Saga Brings Echo of Drama From Ancient Rome," by Joe Grant, Minneapolis Star Tribune, July 25, 1990. Thanks to Bernard Szymczak for bringing the article to our attention.)

He didn't intend to break the law. He was only doing his duty as he saw it. His advisers had misled him. When he accepted responsibility, his friends urged him to resign. He didn't. He went about his political business as usual. He intended to ride out the storm hoping that the vast majority of the people wouldn't notice anything was wrong.

Does it sound familiar? Do the names of several public officials come to mind? Do the names of local, state or national politicians—names so current, so hot, that we wouldn't dare print them here—come to mind?

Joe Grant, who writes for the Minneapolis Star Tribune (and who also studied Latin for ten years before becoming a journalist), noticed the great similarities between such modern political maneuvers and that great con-artist of antiquity, Catiline. For Grant, the lead paragraph of this article refers both to modern and ancient politicians.

"It happened in Rome, 2,000 years ago.

"In 66 B.C., Sen. Lucius Sergius Catiline lined his toga-pockets with state funds. He did this while serving as Roman governor of the colony of Africa. Already a wealthy patrician, he would use the funds to campaign for the achievement of his dream, to be a consul in Rome, the highest elective office in the republic.

### The Aventine...Rome's Best Kept Secret

By Frank J. Korn

"What did you see in Rome?" I always inquire of Americans recently returned from a sojourn in Italy.

"Oh, I saw everything—the Vatican, the Sistine Chapel, the Colosseum, Trevi Fountain, the Spanish Steps, Piazza Navona. Everything!"

My next question: "Did you get to the Aventine?" No response.

Just a quizzical look that says, "What's the Aventine?"

One of Rome's fabled hills, the Aventine has an abundance of charms to offer both the eager wide-eyed tourist and the pious pilgrim, and yet somehow is almost always overlooked, even by most guidebooks. *Monte Aventinus*, as the ancients knew it, is rich in folklore, deep in history, splendid in architecture, exquisite in natural beauty. Remus favored this mount for the site of a new village planned by him and his twin brother Romulus. The latter's choice was the nearby Palatine. When omens seemed to indicate that the gods endorsed Romulus' preference, the people proclaimed him King and named the settlement for him—"Roma." This, legend informs us, took place in 753 B.C.

It was not long, however, before Rome expanded to include the Aventine and soon after that five more hills within its mighty walls. By the reign of Caesar, one hundred years before the Christian era, the Aventine had developed into a dignified district of fashionable private homes, majestic temples, and elegant public gardens. Romans were attracted to the area by its rich vegetation and pleasing fragrances, by its soft air and gentle winds. (*Aventinus* probably derives from the Latin *ventus*, wind.) The affluent residents of this quarter also delighted in the sweeping vistas afforded by the elevation. From the northern summit, which drops precipitously to the Tiber, they could study the graceful bend of the river and look over the newly developing *Transiberim* precinct. From the eastern eminence they could watch the chariot races down in the Valley Murcia, in the immense arena called *Circus Maximus*. The architectural importance of the Aventine stemmed largely from three strikingly beautiful temples—one to Diana, another to Juno, the third to Jupiter. Not far from these were the lavish yet stately Baths of Diocletian.

Today the Aventine is still distinguished by its fashionable private villas and its awe-inspiring religious shrines. But whereas pagan temples long ago accounted for the grandeur of the neighborhood, now seven Christian churches fill that role.

The most ancient and venerable of the seven is undoubtedly the Church of *Santa Prisca*, for this has been the site of Christian worship for nearly two thousand years. Here, in Apostolic times, was the home of the pious Jewish couple, Aquila and Prisca. Friends of—and often hosts to—both Peter and Paul, and eventually converts to the new religion, they allowed their residence to be used as a *titulus* or house church. From here a five minute walk will bring you to the fourth century structure of *Santa Sabina*. This too is built over a first century house church, home of the noblewoman Sabina who was converted to Christianity by the influence of her pious maid Serapis. In the persecution of Hadrian both women paid with their lives.

"His opponent for that office, Marcus Tullius Cicero, a man of humble origin, charged him with misgovernment in Africa and asked the Senate to forbid him to run for public office. The senate asked for more evidence and, in the meantime, both rivals appeared before the people who daily thronged the Forum. They addressed the crowd from a place where all could see the four-letter acronym on the Senate building: *SPQR*, symbolizing the bicameral democracy of the republic: *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (the Senate and the Roman People.)

"Catiline promised, if elected, the forgiveness of all debts. He'd see to it. He promised the veterans generous bonuses.

"Cicero, on the other hand, asked for austerity: The budget was out of balance; loopholes had to be plugged; debts had to be paid, public and private; the veterans' bonus would have to wait.

"The crowd approved Cicero's Spartan program and



5th Century Church of Santa Sabina

Also worth visiting just a few hundred meters distant are the churches of *Sant Alessio* and *Sant Anselmo*, each situated at the end of a pleasing courtyard. Within the shadow of *Sant Anselmo*'s is one of the smallest yet most appealing of the Eternal City's squares, the *Piazza dei Cavalieri di Malta*. Designed and monumentalized by Piranesi, it looks like one of his famous engravings come to life or an outdoor stage set for some opera. On the left is the attractive, pink stucco palace of the Egyptian Embassy. Across the square is the walled-in Territory of the Knights of Malta within which is the church of *Santa Maria del Priorato*. By treaty with the government of Italy this parcel of land enjoys true sovereignty. Thus by looking through the large keyhole of its massive gate, one can see three countries simultaneously—the gardens of the Knights of Malta Territory, the rooftops of Rome, Italy, and the dome of St. Peter's in the Vatican.

To visit the two remaining churches one must cross over the trolley tracks of *Viale Aventino* and climb the lesser of the hill's two summits. The brownstone *Sant Sabina* presents an architectural aspect which is, for the most part, tenth century. The sixth century church of *Santa Sabina* enjoys a tranquil setting overlooking the jagged outline of the second century country club known as the Baths of Caracalla.

This, friends, is the Aventine. Here, in the midst of Rome, you will find a world apart. While across the other six hills the city seethes and bubbles and gasps for air, up here all is serene. Up here the peace and graciousness of the 1800's lingers. One almost expects to see bustled ladies on the arms of their elegantly attired gentlemen promenading in the quiet streets. How pleasant it is to stroll here even now in the twilight of the Twentieth Century, among all the garden walls, their stucco surfaces baked to a pastel orange by the sunshine of countless summers, their upper edges adorned in the lacework of rampant wisteria. How edenic to sit with picnic lunch on a stone bench, in the languor of a balmy afternoon, beneath the orange trees in the *Parco di Savello*. How refreshing to slake one's thirst in the Apennine waters of the Mask Fountain embedded in the wall that encloses the park. How romantic to listen to a passing Romeo whistling an Italian love song to his Juliet. How thrilling to gaze out across the rooftops of the Pope's city at the dome of St. Peter's floating in the distant heavens like a colossal white balloon. A visitor to Rome ought never to pass up all these treats.

voted Catiline's defeat. So, too, did the Senate.

"Some decades later Cicero had agreed to the assassination of Julius Caesar who had acquired a scepter and a crown, so sure was he that he would become king-emperor-dictator. This was intolerable to Cicero, the author of *The Republic*, a handbook, a constitution detailing the functioning of democracy: legislative, judicial, executive, balance of power, free speech, the works. One year after Caesar's assassination by his own friends, a backlash occurred. That close friend of Caesar's, Marc Antony, became one of the three men to rule Rome. One of the first acts of the Triumvirate was to proscribe Cicero."

So remember, when it comes to politics, the Romans wrote the book. If you're shocked by modern goings-on, just check the historical precedents. They might even give you a clue as to how things will work out. After all, *Nihil sub sole novum!*

## COOKING WITH KYNΘIA



*Xenpe vel Salve!* It's been a long day and I am really tired tonight, but I do want to share the *prima mensa* with you that I spent so many hours preparing for my *Dominus*. It's made with pressed peas, and it's another of his favorite meals. It's called *PISA FARSILIS*. It takes quite a while to make because it involves two separate sauces that need to turn out just right if the *mensa* is going to be a success.

Well, I'm tired, and my *notarius* doesn't look much better, so I think I'll just get to it.

*Recipe:*

2 1/2 cups fresh, shelled peas  
have some olive oil handy  
1 lb. of diced pork belly  
1/2 cup of soup stock  
2 heads of leeks, chopped  
1 t. coriander  
1/2 cup of finely chopped dark chicken meat mixed with a little ground pepper, celery seed, cumin, fennel, some bread crumbs and a raw egg  
1/2 cup of pre-cooked chicken breast, sliced  
1/4 lb. of calf brains  
2 cups of chicken stock  
1/2 lb. of pork sausage seasoned with fennel, salt, ground black pepper and ground hot pepper  
1 cup of pine nuts

Now, take the peas, cook and drain them, and then moisten them with a little olive oil. Set them aside. Put the diced pork belly in a pan, cover with 1/2 cup of soup stock, and add the leeks and the coriander to them. Cook this slowly for 30 minutes and then set it aside.

Take the 1/2 cup of chopped dark chicken meat mixed with its seasonings and add the sliced chicken breast and the calf brains. Put all this in a pan, cover it with soup stock and cook until the chicken is tender. Set this aside for a while.

Next fry the pork sausage in a little olive oil until it is cooked through. Set this aside.

Roast the pine nuts in the oven or in a covered pan over gentle heat for a few minutes. Set these aside.

It's now time to go to work on the first sauce. *Bona fortuna!*

*Recipe:*

1 t. ground pepper  
1 T. celery seed  
1 t. oregano  
1/2 t. ginger

a couple of handfuls of empty sausage casings.

Grind the pepper, celery seed, oregano and ginger. Moisten this with 1/4 cup liquid from the pork pan, bring it to a boil and then set it aside.

Next rub some olive oil on the inside of a deep casserole dish and line the bottom with some of the sausage casings. Rub some more olive oil over the sausage casings in the bottom of the casserole, and then sprinkle the casings with the pine nuts taken from the first sauce and with a little of the sauce. Cover this with a layer using only half of the drained peas that you set aside at the very beginning. Make another layer using the pork belly, the chicken and calf brains and the pork sausage mixtures that you set aside earlier. Sprinkle some more of the sauce over the casserole, and then add the rest of the peas you set aside at the beginning. Pour the rest of the sauce over the casserole and cook, uncovered, for 40 minutes at 325°.

Then, before you sit down to take a rest, get right to work on the final sauce you will need.

*Recipe:*

two hard boiled egg whites, finely minced  
a dash of white pepper  
1/4 cup of finely chopped almonds  
1 T. honey  
1 cup *vinum album*  
2 1/2 cups chicken stock

Blend all these ingredients together and bring to a boil. Then simmer for 25 minutes to thicken the sauce.

When the casserole is finished baking, carefully turn it upside down onto a platter. Remove the casings that were on the bottom and discard them. Pour the second sauce over the layer of peas that is exposed and serve.

Now do you see why I'm so tired tonight? But it was well worth all the work. *PISA FARSILIS* makes a delicious *prima mensa*.

*Bona fortuna!*

## Modern Immigrants In The Tradition Of Aeneas

(Special thanks to Padma Tunmuri, Carmel, Indiana, for making this information available to Pompeiana.)

Like Americans, most Italians themselves are descended from immigrants — some who came of their own free will, like the *Aeneades* and the *Etrusci*, and some who, like Spartacus, were forced to resettle in *Hesperia*.

Today, although native-born Italians continue to emigrate to Northern Europe, and Canada, as well as to North and South America, sharing their culture wherever they go, many other people are leaving their native lands to live in Italy and to share their cultures with modern day Italians.

One Italian scholar, Professor Gian Giuseppe Filippi, has spent his life identifying the cultural links between Italy and one of those countries which supplies increasing numbers of immigrants — India. Prof. Filippi

teaches at the University of Venice, home of the largest Indology department in Europe, and he has been the vice-president of the Italy-India Association since 1987. Professor Filippi enjoys walking through the streets of Venice (yes, it is possible without getting your feet wet) and pointing out the traces of Indo-Venetian trade that date back to the 14th century when Venetian merchants made fortunes importing spices and *objects de art* from India.

In 1991 Professor Filippi will be coordinating one of the largest-ever exhibits of Indian art outside of India. The exhibit will feature the best of 1,000 years of Indian history and art, and more than 800,000 visitors are expected to view the exhibit to be displayed in the 14th century Doge's palace.

*Canemus Latine!*

## Rhythmus Te Occupabis

A Latin rendition of Gloria Estefan and Enrique Garcia's "Rhythm Is Gonna Get You" by Ariel Hoard and Sharyn Peoples, Latin I students of S. Marini, Taravella H.S., Coral Springs, Florida.

Hcu, Hcu, Hcu, Aha  
Hcu, Hcu, Hcu, Aha  
Ia, Iei-go  
Noctie, ubi tu lucas extinguis  
Nullus locus te celare potest  
Nullus, rhythmus te occupabis

In lecto inice lodices in capite  
Et simula te mortuum esse  
Sed id scio: rhythmus te occupabis  
Rhythmus te occupabis  
Rhythmus te occupabis  
Rhythmus te occupabis

Rhythmus te occupabis, hac nocte

Nulla modo, pugnare cotidie potes  
Sed quicquid dicis,  
Id scio:  
Rhythmus te occupabit

Nulla notio, de ea quae tibi accidit  
Et ante finem huius noctis  
Hcu, pupilla,  
Rhythmus te occupabis

Hcu, Hcu, Hcu, Aha  
Hcu, Hcu, Hcu, Aha  
Ia, Iei-go  
Rhythmus te occupabis  
Rhythmus te occupabis  
Rhythmus te occupabis  
Rhythmus te occupabis, hac nocte

Nana, Nana, Nana, Nana, Nana, Na  
Nana, Nana, Nana, Nana, Nana,  
Hcu, Hcu, Hcu, Aha  
Hcu, Hcu, Hcu, Aha  
Ia, Iei-go

Nana, Nana, Nana, Nana, Nana, Na  
Nana, Nana, Nana, Nana, Nana.

## Rome Fever

By Frank J. Korn

I must get out on the road again  
On the road that leads to Rome.  
For across the years that city has been  
To me a surrogate home.

I need to see and hear anew  
The pigeons in the park,  
The murmuring pines in the morning dew  
And the fountains after dark.

I have to get back to that fine cuisine  
To the churches and their bells,  
To the frescoes of the awesome Sistine,  
And the fruit the vendor sells.

I must return to the Seven Hills  
To that place suspended in time,  
With its magical Trevi that always fulfills  
Each wish however sublime.





## ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES





**Holy Smoke, Archimedes, It Works!**

(Based on "Archimedes as Arsonist" Science Feature in NEWSWEEK, November 26, 1973, p.64.)

One of the greatest losses to come out of the siege of Syracuse, Sicily, in 212 B.C. was the careless murder of Archimedes by an over-zealous, over-bearing and impatient Roman soldier.

Granted, the Roman troops were tired of conducting the siege—it had dragged on for three years. They just wanted it to be over. Besides, they had been made to look like total jerks by the clever machines and contrivances that the Syracusan forces were constantly coming up with, thanks to the clever ideas and working plans of their genius-in-residence, Archimedes.

When the Roman fleet had moved in too closely to the shore, they had been immediately attacked by grappling hooks and hit by projectiles from new and cleverly designed *ballistae* and *catapultae*. So the commanders ordered the ships—constructed from cedar and coated with pitch to help keep them waterproof—to stay at least 100 yards off shore. So there they sat, one sunny day, the Romans on board their ships watching Syracusans sitting shore-side casually polishing their shields for most of the morning. Then when the sun was its hottest, the Syracusans all stood up, caught the sun's reflection in their now-brightly-polished shields, and began to concentrate the sun's reflection on one ship at a time. Within minutes, each ship targeted by the shields burst into flames. Romans were abandoning ship like chestnuts popping out of a hot bed of coals.

It was frustration and embarrassment that drained all mercy from the sword arm of the Roman soldier who killed Archimedes. Tradition has it that Archimedes antagonized the Roman soldier because he was in the middle of an experiment and wanted to finish his work first. This cost him his life.

2,185 years later, Ioannis Sakas, a mechanical and electrical engineer working in Greece, decided to find out if there was any truth to this old history-class story (recorded by the Roman historian Lucian two centuries after it had supposedly taken place) about the concentrated sun beams of Archimedes. Aided by a grant from the Technical Chamber of Greece, Sakas had 200 flat shields constructed, each measuring five feet high by two feet wide. A wooden row boat, its sides covered with pitch, was moored approximately 100 yards off the shore of Sounion. At Sakas' command, a troop of Greek sailors picked up their highly polished shields and aimed their reflected sun beams at the little row boat. It began to smolder in seconds, and within minutes it burst into flames.

As it turns out, Lucian the historian was right, Archimedes was an innovative and brilliant scientist, and the Romans really did get pretty burned up during their three-year siege of Syracuse.

**The Role of Nymphs in Greek Mythology****Pars III**

By Sister Michael Louise, Oldenberg, Indiana

The story of Dryope is another tale that shows how strongly the ancient Greeks disapproved of destroying or injuring a tree. Dryope was a maiden who lost her human form because she injured a nymph. Carrying her little son, she went with her sister Iole to gather flowers near a pool to adorn the altars of the nymphs. There she plucked some of the purple blossoms of a lotus tree to fascinate the little boy. To her horror, Iole saw drops of blood dripping from the stem. Indeed, the tree was really the nymph, Lotis, who, to escape her pursuer, Priapus, was metamorphosed into a tree called the Lotus after her. The terrified Dryope tried to hurry away, but she could not move, her feet seemed rooted in the ground.

As Iole watched, bark began growing upward covering her body. Her husband and her father arrived on the scene too late. Iole explained what had happened; they could only embrace the still warm trunk and weep bitterly. The unfortunate Dryope had time only to protest her innocence to beg them to bring her child often to this spot to play in the shade of the tree where he would be reminded of his mother's last words, "Here in this tree trunk your mother lies hidden," and that he should never pick flowers, for every flower or bush might be a goddess in disguise.

Daphne, a beautiful nymph, whose father was the river god Peneus, loved woodland sports, especially hunting the wild stag in Diana's train. In answer to her father's tender entreaties, she protested that she wished to remain unmarried just like Diana. To fall in love was not her destiny, but eventually she was changed into a laurel tree to escape the amorous advances of Apollo. This story is narrated not by a Greek writer but only by the Roman poet Ovid. At one time as Apollo watched the small son of Venus, Cupid by name, playing with his bow and arrows, he tauntingly advised him to leave war-like weapons alone and to be content with the torch of love. To which the undaunted Cupid replied, "Thine arrows may strike all things else, Apollo, but mine shall strike at thee."

Quickly Cupid flew away and landed on Mount Parnassus, where the mischievous god of love took from his quiver two arrows of different workmanship. With the blunt arrow tipped with lead he struck Daphne to be repelled by love more than ever, but with the gold sharp-pointed arrow he struck Apollo through the heart and he was seized with a greater infatuation for the huntress maiden. He had seen the face of Daphne, and now nothing could stop him from following her, but she fled swifter than the wind, irresponsive to his passionate yearnings. In desperation he identified himself as the son of Jupiter, not an enemy, and he

insisted that he was pursuing her out of love. "I know all things, present and future. I am the god of song and the lyre. My arrows fly true to the mark, but alas, an arrow more fatal than mine has pierced my heart. I am the god of medicine and know the virtue of all healing plants. Alas! I suffer a malady that no balm can cure."



**Apollo and Daphne**

Nothing could stop her, but even as she raced she charmed him. The wind caught her garments and her hair streamed loose behind her. The god, because of Cupid's fateful arrow, gained upon her in the race. She felt his panting breath upon her hair. She had reached her father's river and, in her distress, she called upon her father and pleaded for help. A stiffness seized her limbs and Apollo beheld her transforming into a laurel tree. Bark was encircling her figure, her arms were becoming graceful branches, and foliage was appearing where just a moment before he had been enraptured by her beautiful hair. All Apollo could do now was embrace the tree and lavish kisses on the wood, but the branches shrank from his lips. "Since you cannot be my wife, you shall be my laurel tree! Victorious Roman generals in future triumphal processions will wear a garland of laurel. The laurel leaves will always be green and not subject to decay. I shall wear your leaves as a sign of victory. Laurel will decorate my quiver and my lyre."

## C l a s s i f i e d   A d s

### Potes Itinera Facere Cum Lixis.

Have you ever dreamed of being a sutler or perhaps of managing your own sutlerish? Yes, it is possible for you to join other *lixae* who travel the world and cater to our *caligati*. There are fortunes to be made and worlds to be seen. Act on your dream. Professional *lixae* will be setting up their *canabae* along the *Vica Tiburtina* near the *Castra Praetoria, Romae*, on the Ides of November.

### Villa Rustica Venalis

Estate sale: beautiful country home, 17 miles from Rome. Large doors and windows facing the sea on three sides, seaside triclinium, formal ball court, luxurious hypocaustic bath and swimming pool, D-shaped covered walkway, and formal library. Offered by the heirs of C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus, *Romae*.

### Si Romam Vadis

Planning a trip to Rome soon? There is a new travelogue available entitled *The Eternal City: 1988-1989*. It is by Terry J. Tekippe (Notre Dame Sem., New Orleans,) and it sells for \$19.25 from University Press of America. ISBN Paper, 0-8191-7848-9. Call (301) 459-3366.

### Libris de Mythis Romanis Graecisque

If you are teaching mythology or are just personally interested, here are some of the many new or recently republished books on mythology available:

DELTA SYSTEMS INC., (800) 323-8270	
Mythology And You, Rosenberg and Baker,	
Cat. # 0-8442-5561-0	\$15.95
World Mythology, Rosenberg	
Cat. # 0-8442-5548-3	\$19.95
NTC's Classical Dictionary, Room	
Cat. # 0-8442-5473-8	\$29.95
LONGMAN PUBLISHING GROUP (914) 993-5000	
Mini Myths and Maxi Words, English Vocabulary from	
Classical Mythology, Weiler, Ord. # 76156	\$12.32
Ye Gods, Britt, Ord. # 76161	\$13.76
Mythology Greek and Roman, Carpenter & Gula	
Ord. # 76073	\$14.36
Classical Mythology, Morford & Lenardon	
Ord. # 71569	\$26.95

### Aestate Postera Stude Philosophiae Classicae

Enjoy an intensive review of Latin or Classical Greek while receiving elementary philological instruction through a direct reading of selected ancient authors with lectures in the history of philosophy. June 24 thru August 17, 1991. For information on tuition costs and fellowships available, call the Institute for Classical Philosophy, Northwestern University: (800) FINDS-NU.

### Oculis Vestris Non Credetis

You've heard about it. You may even have met soldiers who fought it in Africa. Now, you can see it—the one, the only, the gigantic snake that it took a whole army, attacking with *ballistae* and *catapultae*, to kill.

The beautifully preserved skin of this 120-foot long monster will be displayed *Nonis Nov.* in the courtyard of the Temple of Aesculapius on the Tiber Island between the *Pons Fabricius* and the *Pons Cestius*.

Some are cured by the sight of it, others swoon when they touch it. This is the authentic hide sent to Rome by Atilius Regulus and carefully preserved over the years.

## Carmina Optima



## 14. Et Eorum Auctores

- I. IUXTA TE, Maximus Flamen
- II. ORARE TEMPUS, Georgius Michael
- III. ALIQUID ACCIDIT IN ITINERE AD CAELUM, Philippus Collini
- IV. FURES IN TEMPLO, Regulus
- V. O PUELLA, Paulus Iuvenis
- VI. MI, MI, MI, Iohannes Gillus
- VII. COR NON HABEO, Iacobus Ingramus
- VIII. COR SAXEUM, Textor Danus
- IX. DESINERE NON POSSUM, Post VII
- X. OMNES, OMNES, OMNES, Cista Atræ

## 15. The Seven Hills of Rome

Submitted by Teri Van Dyke, Latin I student of Mr. Huiskens, Covenant Christian School, Grand Rapids, Mich.



Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

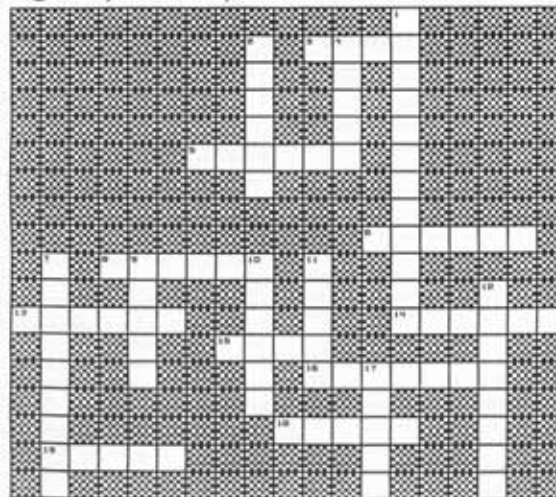
\*Hint: In puzzle—first two answers are where the first Roman town was located. The rest are listed counter-clockwise.

## 16. How Well Did You Read?

1. What went on at the recently held *feriae Latinae Nicenses*?
2. What other sovereign Territory is located within the city of Rome besides Vatican City?
3. What three classes of magic did ancient Egyptian scholars identify?
4. Who was tortured to death by having his eyelids removed and being alternately subjected to darkness and bright sunlight?
5. In a modern experiment, how long did it take to ignite a boat with reflected sunlight?
6. What special school did Tom Cruise attend while he lived in Cincinnati?
7. Who had his army kill a 120-foot long snake and then sent its hide to Rome?
8. Who was metamorphosed into a lotus tree to escape Priapus?
9. How did *sectatores* aid a Roman candidate?
10. On which hill did Remus stand to watch for an omen when Rome was being named?

## Of Gods and Men

By Andrew Kennedy, Latin III student, Carmel H.S., Ind.



## ACROSS

- 3 In 202 B.C., the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_ took place.
- 5 Roman god of the winds
- 6 Elected Consul in A.D. 70 along with Crassus
- 8 Sun god whose cattle were killed by Ulysses' men
- 13 Chubby male attendants of Bacchus
- 14 Which Triumvirate was formed in 43 B.C.?
- 15 Emperor who supposedly torched Rome
- 16 Roman Poseidon
- 18 Abductor of Helen
- 19 A young hunter who was changed into a constellation

## DOWN

- 1 Cannibals who destroyed Ulysses' ships and ate his men.
- 2 Son of Priam and bravest of the Trojan warriors.
- 4 Hundred-eyed monster who guarded IO
- 7 Prince who led the Greek forces against Troy
- 9 East wind
- 10 Goddess of the moon
- 11 Cruel king who was bound to a wheel in Hades
- 12 Greek ruler of the waters
- 17 Last king of Troy

## 18. Dative Disaster

Submitted by Michelle Miller and Angela Sausser, Latin II students of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. H.S., Findlay, Ohio

Find the dative plural form of each word in the puzzle.

imperator, imperatoris	frigor, fragoris
soror, sororis	vox, vocis
frater, fratris	labor, laboris
dux, ducis	scriptor, scriptoris
honor, honoris	odor, odoris



## Latin Word Search

Submitted by Brian Mulligan, 8th grade Latin student of Lea Anne Osburn, Barrington Middle School, Barrington, IL

Words to find:

FARMER	LIFE
FOREST	COUNTRY
TO, TOWARDS	EARTH, LAND
FIELD, TERRITORY	MAN
BOY	FRIEND
GAME, SCHOOL	I FIGHT

## Roman History

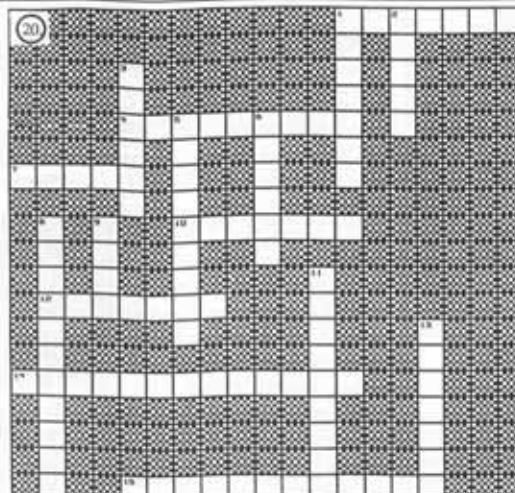
By Kathy Pipe, Latin student of D. Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Kentwood, Mich.

## ACROSS

1. wax tablet
4. Flavian Amphitheater
7. Rome's river
10. Founder of Rome
12. sword
14. Location of Rome's 1st theater
15. Rome's sewer

## DOWN

1. Large baths
2. child's locket
3. Rome's greatest orator
5. Baby-naming Day: Dies \_\_\_\_\_
6. writing instrument
8. coldbath
9. male formal wear
11. baby's rattle
13. Romans' greatest aqueduct: Aqvia \_\_\_\_\_





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- F. Learning Games and Puzzles. Such items must be carefully proofed by at least one other person trained in Latin, and answers/solutions must accompany each submission. Crossword puzzles that are computer generated are preferred to crossword puzzles submitted on graph paper.
- G. If you would like to be a CONTRACT CARTOONIST and have your work appear on the IOCLARE VISU page of the Newsletter during the 1991-1992 school year, watch for announced openings which will be published early in 1991. Cartoonists are paid and must contract to provide material for nine issues during the 1991-1992 school year if selected.

## General Guidelines and Information

- I. Be sure to include the name(s) of the author(s), the level of Latin study, the name of the school and its address, and the name of the teacher.
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- VII. Teachers or students who wish to submit an idea for a series of articles or regular features should correspond directly with the editor and share a general outline before developing their idea entirely.
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## AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

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# 1 CARMINA OPTIMA

1. VISION OF LOVE, Mariah Carey
2. THE POWER, Snap
3. RUB YOU THE RIGHT WAY, Johnny Gill
4. CRADLE OF LOVE, Billy Idol
5. IF WISHES CAME TRUE, Sweet Sensation
6. COME BACK TO ME, Janet Jackson
7. UNSKINNY BOP, Poison
8. KING OF WISHFUL THINKING, Go West
9. SHE AIN'T WORTH IT, Glenn Medeiros featuring Bobby Brown
10. DO ME, Bell Biv DeVoe

# 6

N J A H S I T V F N M H K A H J S C S  
S J D K N S F E A K S E A U K A K Y I  
J S I U R K A N S M E R C U R Y K C U  
S P T H E S E U S I E C N L E R T L U  
T H E S U J A S Q N T U Y Y C Y C O Y  
V E N U A G O D S E D L S S E D E P H  
H I M I N O T A U B L E O S V R E S T  
P O T A T U M U S V V S L E A A A F R  
E A B A C C H U S A L A T S N R O M E

# Dick Tracy<sup>Movie</sup>

Each summer a blockbuster motion picture comes to theaters throughout America. Many believe the trend started in 1975 when JAWS came crashing into the nation's theaters. Movie investors know that JAWS was the first picture to earn more than \$1,000,000 in home video rentals.

Then came STAR WARS, BACK TO THE FUTURE and ROGER RABBIT which earned fortunes at the summer box office.

It may be that these movies can earn fortunes during the summer because in the summer children are not in school, and their favorite pastime is going to the movies. The big picture of this summer was, without a doubt, DICK TRACY.

(THUNDER ROAD was a great movie that received a lot of press, but it was not intended for younger audiences. This was a movie for adults.)

The stars in DICK TRACY are Warren Beatty and Madonna. The script for the movie was ready in 1975, but no one was interested in making the movie. The script interested Paramount Movie Studio in 1977, but nothing came of it. Finally, Beatty bought the script in 1985 and decided that he would direct the picture himself and play the part of Tracy.

Tracy wears a yellow coat and fedora. He stops crime, harasses criminals and is flustered by women. The criminals Tracy harasses come straight from the Dick Tracy comic book: Big Boy (the crime boss), Flattop, Mumbles, and Pruneface.

It wasn't JAWS, STAR WARS, BACK TO THE FUTURE, nor ROGER RABBIT, but DICK TRACY was a good summer movie (simple, stylish, sweet, and fit for family viewing).

# 2 The World Of Julius Caesar

1. Aedile S N S S I U S A T E C Y B N A D I L P  
2. Assassination C O C C O N S U I D C O N I S O P I R  
3. battle S R B A S S A S I N A T S J U I I R A  
4. Brutus J V M E L J R B I R U T U S S Y C A E  
5. Caesar A I P O P U A B R U T L U C S S C A R  
6. Populares A P O P U L T A E O E L O E T A A R I  
7. Praetor N A U R L I A E N L P R O C O N S U I  
8. Proconsul R T A E A U E O R A P T R I U M V I R  
9. Proprietor L E E S N S E R A L U F O P C A E N  
10. Sulla P O S P A U A N J I U R O R H O C U T  
11. triumvirate R S T E A E R L R A S A P E N A R N N  
12. Julius O C O R T O D R A E T E I N E B T S  
13. Quaeator C N R O P P L I R L U T S S O T A R S  
C S R U L A S A L S L O A S I A R I A  
A S L B A E I B A E R T A A R C U S  
E D U I A L R H E T S S U N A I O M S  
B O R L A E S T R A U Q L B N V A U A  
I I T U L K R O T E A R P O R P M B E O  
N A T M U I L L E S E L U A U O R R  
C U Q T T U E L R T O T A T C I N C B  
U S P V R O P S S B R O T U Y R S P A  
A S S A S S I N A T I O N S R T R I T

# 3 How Well Did You Read?

1. Our word "dish" comes from *discus*.
2. Red
3. 1538
4. Warren Beatty
5. The Battle of Lake Regillus, 497 B.C.
6. Apricots
7. Sweeping
8. Hadrian
9. River nymphs
10. None

4 MIRABILEVISU  
U P L  
T T U S  
G L I N H  
S E R E N E S E H  
P E R E N N E S  
P E K S H A R P I E S  
E P E O S X P P  
N T S C Y L L A P I R R  
I T H A C A H U  
O  
Z E P H Y R U S  
S

# 5 Offspring of Zeus/Jupiter

Submitted by Dawn Frenz, 7th Grade Latin Student of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. High, Findlay, Ohio  
Write the Latin and Greek names of each mother's sons(x) and/or daughter(x) in the proper blanks.

1. Demeter/Ceres:  
(L) PROSERPINA (G) PERSEPHONE
2. Dionysus:  
(L) VENUS (G) APHRODITE
3. Hera/Juno:  
(L) MARS (G) ARES  
(L) VULCAN (G) HEPHAESTUS
4. Leto/Latona:  
(L) APOLLO (G) APOLLO  
(L) DIANA (G) ARTEMIS
5. Maia:  
(L) MERCURY (G) HERMES
6. Metis:  
(L) MINERVA (G) ATHENA
7. Semele:  
(L) BACCHUS (G) DIONYSUS

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