

Yeltsinus: Estne Pater Patriae Suae?

Aliquis qui studet historiae Romanae potest videre multos eventus in Sodalitate Sovietia qui similes sunt eventibus in Roma antiqua.

Sicut Cicero potuerat, Yeltsinus poterat superare res novas. Poterat remanere in potestate post milites conati sunt capere potestatem in Sodalitate Sovietia. Hi milites, autem, desistere de hoc conatu coacti sunt, et multi in custodiam dati sunt.

Sicut Julius Caesar cupivit, Yeltsinus cupit dare potestatem cuique rei publicae in sua patria. Quando Caesar habebat potestatem Romae, Lex Iulia Municipalis permittebat municipiis ut se gubernarent. Hodie in Sodalitate Sovietia variae res publicae cupiunt se gubernare, et Yeltsinus cupit eis dare hanc potestatem.

Sicut Augustus Caesar cupivit, Yeltsinus cupit habere patriam in qua multae variae partes una agunt ut optima rebus fruantur. Tamquam Augustus Caesar habebat potestatem totam, semper cupivit reddere hanc potestatem senatui populi.

Sicut Diocletianus cupivit, Yeltsinus cupit habere varios duces qui partientur potestatem in Sodalitate Sovietia variis rebus publicis. Diocletianus habuit tres alios viros qui secum gubernabant Imperium

Romanum. Yeltsinus cupit una agere cum Gorbachev et aliis ducibus in variis rebus publicis. Sicut Diocletianus debuit, Yeltsinus debet resolvere quaestiones graves de cibo, de rebus familiaribus, et de Sodalitate Sovietiae administratione. Sicut Diocletianus cupivit, Yeltsinus sine dubio cupit se vivum aliquando removere ex vita publica et habere vitam privatam et quietam.

Sicut Theodosius vidit, Yeltsinus videt patriam suam trahi in diversas partes. Non cupit patriam suam scindi in diversas partes quia alia res publica ex alia multis modis pendet.

Aliquis autem qui studet historiae Romanae quoque cognoscit Imperium Romanum non potuisse superare illas multas quaestiones quae ducebant ad ruinam. Imperium Romanum non poterat ab toto imperio desistere. Non poterat dare libertatem civibus in variis provinciis ut se gubernarent dum coniungebat has provincias in civitates foederatas quae una agerent.

Yeltsinus debet habere Romanorum sapientiam, sed quoque debet habere plus calliditatis quam illi habebant. Debet coniungere multas res publicas (quae libertatem cupiunt) in civitates foederatas quae una agent. Bona Fortuna tibi, Yeltsine!

Tantaene Animis Caelestibus Irae
(Aeneid, I, II)

By Renee Balmert, Latin IV Student of Mrs. Denise Davis, Bishop Watterson High School, Columbus, Ohio

Troy is falling,
Her lofty citadels crumble to the earth,
Her warriors lay carelessly strewn about her fields,
Her soul is consumed by the unrelenting flames,
Troy is dying
— And why? Because a single apple fell to the wrong hand?
Are Olympians so arrogant?
Is divinity so moved by vanity?
Can immortal hearts be so cold?
O Ilium! There is no hope now!
Even Poseidon's hands which once raised these walls,
now tear them asunder.
Gentle Hecuba, why do you shriek?
Your sons are dead, your daughters slaves,
Your aged husband dies on Pyrrhus's sword,
but the gods do not heed your pleas!
And Andromache, why so many tears?
Your Hector is dragged through the dust,
You witness your little son's horrid death,
but tears cannot soften divine vengeance!
Even you, Cassandra, why cry out?
You knew this was to come.
You above all, know the calloused cruelty of the gods!
Sweet Pergamum, innocent pawn,
the gods have finished their game —
they move on to other sport,
leaving your ashes to smolder;
But perhaps all is not lost,
For we mortals will always remember you.

Pliny's Account of the Existence of
Ghosts in Ancient Rome Challenged

In the 27th letter preserved in Pliny's seventh book of letters to his friends, Pliny gives a careful description of a *bona fide* appearance of a ghost as told to him by his friend Athenodorus to whom the specter appeared. Although the ghost appeared at night, it definitely communicated to Athenodorus who, following the ghost's suggestion in the clear light of the following day, had a spot in his garden dug up where he found the remains of the murdered person whose ghost had appeared. After Athenodorus gave the bones a proper public burial, the ghost never appeared again.

What follows, however, is a previously unpublished response to Pliny's letter written by Licinius Sura and reported by Whitney Long, a Latin II student of Ms. Carr-Lonlan, Holland Hall School, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"My Dear Friend Pliny,

"I have received your letter and in response will state my personal opinion on the matter of 'ghosts.' I believe that after a person's death there is a spirit left behind on earth. One might say this is in the form of a specter, and to them maybe it is so. In my mind, I think of it as a person's memory rather than an actual ghost.

"For example, a person may be 'haunted' by the memory of a late relative whom he had wronged. Until it is resolved, this person may believe that he is being haunted by a spirit. Spirits are within the limits of one's own mind. The soul of a human is left on earth — in the hearts and minds of everyone who knew him/her.

(Continued in Pagina Sexta)

The Sword of Damocles

By Billy Rush, Latin V Student of Mr. Jerome Mayer, Joel Barlow High School, West Redding, Conn.

Wealth and power have always been two highly sought after achievements. To many it seems, the attainment of these goals should result in everlasting happiness, a happiness that flourishes in opulence. But reality demonstrates that this supposition is not entirely truthful. We've seen multi-million dollar celebrities commit suicide as often as we've seen world leaders die of stress-related illnesses. Psychologists tell us this everyday, yet it still fails to sink in. This truth, however, has been known for two thousand years.

In Greek legend, Damocles was a courtier of Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse, who ruled this Sicilian region from 405 to 367 BC. Damocles observed and admired the luxuriousness of the tyrant's existence, and constantly extolled his happy life. Because of this, Dionysius invited the ignorant Damocles to an extravagant banquet and overwhelmed the courtier with wealth. Damocles was having the time of his life until he discovered a sword being dangled by a single horse hair above his head. Damocles quickly realized the true nature of Dionysius's position. All Dionysius' wealth could not relieve the pressures and burdens of the tyranny. Since that fateful, mythological day, any threatening disaster is properly referred to as a "Sword of Damocles."

Two thousand years after his death, Damocles is still alive and strong in America. The average American citizen seems obsessed with making money, and views a large salary as the symbol of success. S/he is incurably jealous of his neighbor and of the BMW parked in the neighbor's three-car garage. Some Americans have come to view wealth as a necessity for a happy life, while overlooking and ignoring the true factors of happiness. If a lesson is to be learned from the Sword of Damocles, these Americans must disregard money when

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

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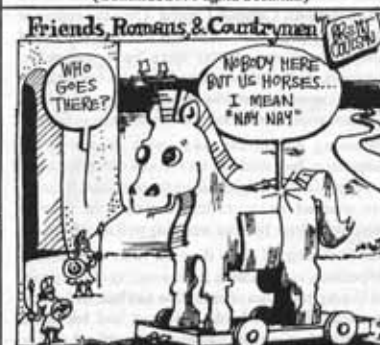
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THE GREEKS RELIED ON SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE TO DEFEAT THE TROJANS.

The Most Significant Roman Battles: A.D. 70 — 106

Legionnaire Score Board

Romans in power: VI — Challengers and Barbarians: 0



A Fungal message arrives for Trajan from the Dacians

Bingen, Gallic Revolt

A.D. 70

Four Roman legions under Petilius Cerialis crossed the Alps from Switzerland and made a surprise attack against the camp of the revolting Gauls under Tutor at Bingen. The Gallic legionaries deserted to the Roman side and Tutor was completely defeated.

Jerusalem, Jewish War, March — September 8, A.D. 70

60,000 Romans led by Titus laid siege to Jerusalem which was being defended under the leadership of the Zealots. Noticing that their Jewish faith kept the enemy idle on the Sabbath, Vespasian encouraged that Roman attacks be made especially on those days. The Romans eventually won, leaving behind 1,100,000 dead and selling 97,000 captives into slavery.

Gramplains, Roman Invasion of Scotland A.D. 84

Roman forces led by Agricola were attacked by 30,000 Caledonians led by Galgacus. The Romans killed 10,000 Caledonians and won the battle, but they also suffered very heavy losses.

Marosch, Conquest of Dacia

A.D. 101

The Roman legions of Trajan totally routed the Dacian forces led by Decebalus and drove them across the Marosch River.

Tapes, Conquest of Dacia

A.D. 103

As Trajan approached the Dacian troops led by

Decebalus near Tapes, a message written on a large mushroom was brought to him encouraging him to make peace and leave the area. Trajan initiated a battle which was so bloody that he even gave up his clothing to be torn up into bandages. As Trajan advanced over hill after hill, he occupied the residence of the Dacian kings while his officer Lucius led a crushing attack from the opposite front. Decebalus agreed to terms of peace which included turning over all machines of war, returning all Roman deserters, demolishing all Dacian fortifications, evacuating all gained territories and accepting all Roman allies into friendship. When Decebalus was brought into camp, he fell to the ground before Trajan and worshipped him. To commemorate this victory, Trajan adopted the agnomen *Dacicus*.

Romania, 2nd Dacian War

A.D. 106

When Decebalus broke the treaty of 103, Trajan led his troops back to the Danube, over which he built a bridge close to the modern town of Czernetz, and began to harass the troops of Decebalus with an endless series of small encounters. Trajan built roads, diverted rivers, and flushed Decebalus' troops out of forests and swamps. Finally, in desperation, Decebalus committed suicide. His body was found by Roman troops who cut off his head and hands and presented them to Trajan on a board in front of the Praetorium in the Roman camp.

England Should Stick to its "Space Circles" and Leave Catapulting to American Latin Students

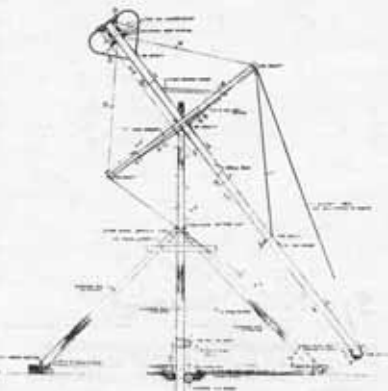
Over twenty-five years ago (the Ides of March, 1966, to be precise), Latin students at Park School in Indiana introduced nationwide viewers of the Huntley-Brinkley News Hour to the thrilling challenge of designing, building and firing an almost-working reproduction of an Ancient Roman *ballista*. The goal of Park School's Latin II class was to build a Roman *ballista* that would hurl a 100 lb. rock 100 yards, a modest distance by Roman standards—just beyond Roman bow range. True to the spirit of the Ides, that first attempt was a total disaster, the projectile cleared the top of the machine and travelled about six inches forward.

What was successfully launched on that Ides, however, was a determination that the goal would be met. Schools across Indiana were invited to compete with Park's Latin II class and soon, with repeated major media coverage (i.e. NBC's *Chronolog* and *First Tuesday*, *New York Times*, *Sports Illustrated*, etc.) schools across the nation were involved in what became known as The National Catapult Contest. Over the course of some ten years, more than 100 working models of Roman machines of war were built: *catapultae*, *scorpionae*, *ballistae*, *onagri* and even trebuchets. All machines were powered by the ancient power sources of twisted rope, bent wood and the counter weight.

Following guidelines and rules drawn up by Pompeiana, Inc., students set records with arrows and a barrage of rocks weighing from ten to 100 lbs. Records were even set by successfully throwing the heaviest projectile (a huge boulder weighing well over 500 lbs.). Over the course of more than ten years of successful competition, records were set in a variety of categories and hundreds of tales of exaltation and heartache were recorded. Machines broke, misfired, and backfired: One Latin class in Ohio successfully backfired a 40 lb. rock through three floors of its own school building with no loss of life.

Students, and the adults, engineers, photographers and Army Reservists (yes, the Pentagon quickly involved themselves in the project to see if any applicable military information might be gained from the efforts), who worked with the machines quickly realized just how advanced Roman and Greek engineers had been who designed, constructed and successfully operated these monstrous engines of terror.

When Latin student Mary Hood had finally built an eight-story high trebuchet named Zepherus and successfully fired a 100 lb. rock just under 200 yards, a religious hush descended over the catapult field as all involved realized that they had just witnessed the successful unlocking of one of the most intriguing



Partial blueprint of Zepherus

(Continued in Pagina Quarta)

Damocles (Continued a Pagina Prima)

considering the requirements of success, and must individually pursue what makes them happy. They must force themselves to accept the fact that the wealthy are no happier than the poor, that the business tycoon is no happier than the carpenter, and that a person with individual tastes is far happier than a member of the majority. Many Americans are the 1990's version of Damocles when they fail to realize what is important. The Ancients' perspective of the world was remarkably accurate, applicable for any era. They had an insight which many seem to lack and to need desperately today. The fact that the modern world's technological achievements have been overshadowed by an ancient culture's beliefs demonstrates how immortal the Greeks and Romans really are. Times have changed, and as the bronze-studded chariot has evolved into the chrome-plated Mercedes, the wise men's words still hold true.

The Perfect Senior Portrait

By Jenny Butterlick, 8th Grade Latin student of LeaAnn Osburn, Barrington Middle School, Ill.



Decisions, decisions! Mother wants me to get a portrait made of myself. She says everyone else is doing it. My father is a senator, and very wealthy, but still I am supposed to watch the price. I have no idea what I want! There are so many things to choose from.

I could have a bronze sculpture made by that famous Gaul. I hear he is very good with bronze—even though it is very expensive and hard to work with. But to do this I would have to travel to *Gallia*, and then the statue would have to be imported into Rome and import tax would have to be paid.

I could have a statue made from plain stone or, better yet, terra cotta. That would be a lot cheaper. It would be very detailed, and it would be like having another me standing right there. Marble would also be nice. It's very "in" right now in Rome since our emperor Augustus is covering all the brick buildings in town with marble.

There is always the possibility of having a mosaic made. It would take a long time, but the finished product would be neat—all those tiny pieces of colored stone put together so carefully. I could have it displayed on a floor in our house or on a wall. Maybe I could get a small one made and have it put on a table top.

I could have a painted portrait made of me by one of the Greeks in town. Actually, no matter what I decide to do will probably involve a Greek. Romans may put their names on the finished product, but Greeks do all the sculpting, carving, painting, etc. Paintings are colorful and cheerful, and the variety of colors available these days is extraordinary. The problem is that artists sometimes overdo it. I would want the picture to be realistic but pleasant so that I could look back at it when I'm older and know that this is what I used to look like.

A friend of mine recently had a fresco made of herself. It was really pretty. It took up the whole wall of her bedroom. She happens to be pretty vain. These large wall paintings usually represent mythological messages or special scenery or views that have significance in a person's life; but in her case, the fresco was just a big picture of herself. Come to think of it, maybe a fresco wouldn't be such a bad idea after all!

Julia et Antonius

By Laura Jacob, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Julia et Antonius in Britannia habitant. Julia Antonium amat. Antonius Iuliam amat. Iulia misera est. Antonius nauta nobilis est.

"O tempora! O mores!" clamavit Iulia.

"Quos amor verus tenuit, tenebit," respondit Antonius.

"Non est ad astra mollis e terris via. Credula vitam spes fovet et melius cras fore semper dicit," Iulia exclamavit.

"Amabo sub rosa," respondit Antonius.

Aquae Sulis

Submitted by Leslie DesMariseau, Latin Student of Mr. Finnegan, Fairport High School, New York.

"Aquae Sulis" translates as the "waters of Sulis." Sulis Minerva is a compound of the Celtic goddess Sulis and the Roman goddess of war and wisdom, Minerva. The waters are those coming from the boiling hot mineral spring in modern-day Bath, England.

Once, Bath was a small Celtic hill-fort, a cluster of huts and a round "dun" or hall. The Celtic goddess of the mineral spring, Sulis, was revered as a healer, for the hot, mineral-rich water had strong curative properties. When the Romans conquered Britain, they characteristically assumed the local deities. Thus, Sulis became Sulis Minerva, and the Romans built great baths above the spring.

That the Romans esteemed the healing powers of the spring as much as had their Celtic forebears is obvious from the number of artifacts in the Bath museum. Specimens range from earrings, combs and tweezers for plucking unfashionable body hair to wine jars of red Samian ware and a heap of coins issued by a wide range of emperors. Of course, the main attraction of *Aquae Sulis* is the baths themselves. The Great Bath, waist to chest deep, lukewarm and the site of a swimming pool now lies open to the sun. In Roman times, a roof would have covered the complex, and an authentic arch is on display. In order to cut down on weight, the roof tiles are hollow. Another marvel of engineering is the lead pipe connecting the spring and the Great Bath, which still carries water today. Underground is a view of the *caldarium* and *frigidarium*, or hot and cold baths, and the steam baths. Also on display is the hypocaust for heating the floor. This system involves a floor built over small tile pillars. Hot air from a furnace is funnelled beneath the floor.

On either side of the Great Bath is an identical complex containing waters of various temperatures. A bather would probably start off in the *tepidarium*, move to the hot *calidarium* or the steam baths, and then plunge into the *frigidarium*. Along with the baths themselves, there are massages, manicures and a chance to socialize. In Roman times, men and women bathed together. Though Emperor Hadrian enacted a measure to segregate bathing, which probably accounts for the attempt to create two identical complexes for the two sexes, separated by the Great Bath, the law had to be re-enacted approximately 40 times during the duration of the Empire, and was usually ignored by the citizenry. During Victorian times, Bath became a favored resort of the wealthy, who came to "take the waters" and benefit from the curative mineral spring, as well as the southern location. The Roman baths once located at street level have sunk due to swampy ground and the pile-up of rubble. However, the museum has a huge collection of Roman artifacts and the Great Bath's untreated water, algae-grown due to sun, is still clear in the early morning. A trip to *Aqua Sulis* is a worthwhile experience.

"Neither Snow Nor Rain Nor Heat Nor Gloom of Night..."

...says these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

Although this quotation was inscribed on the General Post Office in New York by the building's architects, it was not composed in honor of New York's trusty postmen. The quotation comes from Herodotus, Book VIII, *Uranica*, Chap. 98. The context for the quotation, as translated from the Greek by G. Rawlinson, follows: "Nothing mortal travels so fast as these Persian messengers. The entire plan is a Persian invention; and this is the method of it. Along the whole line of road there are men (they say) stationed with horses, in number equal to the number of days which the journey takes, allowing a man and horse to each day; and these men will not be hindered from accomplishing at their best speed the distance which they have to go, either by snow, or rain, or heat or by the darkness of night. The first rider delivers his dispatch to the second, and the second passes it to the third; and so it is borne from hand to hand along the whole line, like the light of the torch-race, which the Greeks celebrate to Hephaestus. The Persians give the riding post in this manner, the name of *angareion*." (The Persian Wars, ca. 500 B.C.)

Hospitium Hic Locatur

Triclinium Cum Tribus Lectis

Cena Specialis At The Hospitium Pompeianum Located Near The Thermae Stabianae

GUSTATIO

Parvis Hospitiis et Vinum (vel nectus)

Patena de Pullo Caepisque

Boil 3 chicken breasts and 1/2 cup each of sliced pork and chicken livers until done. Saving the water, remove the livers and chicken, slicing the chicken into small pieces. Then into a deep pot pour 1 cup of the water saved, 1/2 cup white wine and 2 tbs. olive oil and in this mixture poach 3 medium onions that have been cleaned but not cut up. When the onions are poached, combine this mixture with the sliced chicken and livers into a casserole and bake at 375° for 1 hour.

When the casserole is almost done, in a sauce pan combine a pinch of black pepper, 1/2 tsp. celery seed, 1 cup of the water saved from boiling the chicken and livers and 1/4 cup white wine. To this add a little of the liquid from the casserole. Bring this to a boil. When the casserole is done, pour this sauce over it and serve.

PRIMA MENSA

Curcubita in Fabarum Iure

Boil 1 lb. of beans until they are tender. Saving the water, remove the beans and keep warm to be served separately. Use the bean water to steam a medium size squash until it is done. Once again saving the water, remove the squash and cut it open. Clean out the seeds and discard them. Then scoop out the flesh and place it on a clean cloth to drain.

Grind together 1/2 tsp. black pepper, 1/4 tsp. cumin, a touch of rosemary. Mix this with 1 tsp. vinegar and 1 cup



of the water used to steam the squash. Simmer for 10 minutes and then serve over the drained squash, seasoning with black pepper.

Locusta Asina

Place a 3 lb. lobster into boiling water for 3 minutes. Remove but save the water.

To make the sauce which will be put on the lobster before it is baked, grind together 1 tsp. coriander, a dash of aniseed, 1/2 tsp. oregano, 1/2 tsp. black pepper. Mix this with 1 tsp. honey, 1/4 cup white wine, 3/4 cup of the water used to boil the lobster, 2 tps. olive oil and 1 tsp. vinegar. Bring this mixture to a boil and then simmer for five minutes.

Preheat the oven to 325°, split the lobster in two along its length. Season the lobster with the sauce and bake it for 25 minutes. Baste the lobster with sauce mixture every 5 minutes to keep it from drying out.

SECUNDA MENSA

Pira Elicia

Wash, peel and steam 1 lb. of pears until they are soft. Remove the pears from the steamer and save the water. Core the pears and cut them into 4 equal pieces each. Place the cut up pears into a pot and add 1 tsp. cinnamon, a little cumin, 2 tbs. honey, 1/2 cup sweet white wine, 1 tbs. olive oil and 1 cup of the pear water saved from the steaming. Heat gently for just 2 or 3 minutes, watching so the pears don't burn. In a separate dish beat 2 egg yolks and then add these to the pot and stir in with the pears. Serve hot with nutmeg sprinkles.

Pyramus and Thisbe

By Craig Moore, Latin 1 student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Loves fortune smiled to few
And it ignores the hopes of others
This is a story of a love bold and new
About two forbidden lovers
Who found themselves alone and lost
Who found themselves apart
But sought to see each other no matter the cost
Little did they know they were doomed from the start
They grew up together
And to each other gave their vow
To love forever
But this could not be allowed
The parents were discontent
Their love could never be
And this they truly meant
As you soon will see
Their parents finally won
They managed to separate them both
But they were not undone
For they had given their solemn oath
The parents built a wall
Strong and sturdy was it
At least ten feet tall
And every day that's where they'd sit
Till one day they saw
A little tiny crack
A smidgen of a flaw
But just enough to get their hopes back
They arranged a secret meeting
About which the parents didn't know
And there at a tomb she would be sitting
Amongst the new white snow
With her white best
She happened to the tomb
When suddenly she saw a lion come abreast
Which would eventually seal their doom
She hid trembling in fear
And saw the lion come to the river
In it's jaws a helpless baby deer
She began to shake and shiver
The lion dropped the deer and came for a closer look
He saw a Pristine veil
And that was what he took
Smearing it with blood the lace that once was pale
Arriving late was her love
Who then slew the mighty beast

But fell on his knee and prayed to the gods above
But it was he who knew the least
He killed himself then and there
In an act of dismay
He only wanted the one for which he cared
By this he was led astray
Alarmed by the sound
She came to her feet
And there she found
The one she was to meet
She knew he was mistaken
How he thought she was the kill
And how he had to be shaken
And it all was by divine will
She wept
And cried
And the memories she kept
But within an instant she pried
The sword from his chest
Threw it down on hers
And I guess you know the rest
With their blood the mulberry bush turned red
To honor the newly dead
And to recognize their loyalty
That's the way it will always be





Cara Matrona.

I hope you won't think me too bold to write to you and question the marriage arrangements that have been arranged for me by my family. I'm not a disobedient girl. I know my place in my family and I also know that now that I am 14 years old and during the next *mensis Iunius* I shall be given in matrimony to my betrothed *vir*. My *vir*'s name is *Gaius Valerius Caburus*. He comes from *Gallia* where my *pater* arranged our marriage several years ago. Although I have never met *Caburus*, I was perfectly resigned to marrying him because this is something my *pater* decided for me. Let me say that I was perfectly resigned to marrying him until I told a girlfriend of mine what his name was, and my girlfriend said that my *pater* must not have a lot of love for me since he is giving me in marriage to an ex-slave, a *libertus*. My friend has never met *Caburus* and knows nothing about his family. Why would she try and ruin my peace of mind by claiming to know that *Caburus* is a *libertus*? Do you think she is just jealous of me because I will be given in matrimony before she is, or do you think there could be some truth to what she is saying? By any chance would there be some way you could put my mind at ease about *Caburus*? Do you have any contacts in *Gallia*, or by some chance are you familiar with *Caburus*'s family?

Of course, I shall obediently agree to be given in marriage to whomever my *pater* has chosen for me, but if you can help in some way, I would be very grateful.

Sponsa in Monte Esquilino, Romae.

Cara Sponsa,

I am happy for you that you will soon be given in matrimony. Nothing should spoil that day for you, especially not doubts about the quality of your *sponsus*. Let me say, first of all, that I do not question your *pater*'s love for you. After all, he did accept you *in genu* when you were born—something that doesn't always happen to infant girls these days. He has also made sure that your *mater* taught you to read and write—a privilege not enjoyed by every young lady. Your *pater* has also arranged a formal marriage ceremony for you, no doubt at some expense. Does this not show his love? Consider that he could just as easily have sent you to live with your *vir* with no ceremony at all. *Usus*, as you know, is still a very popular form of marriage union. You don't say so in your letter, but I assume your *pater* has arranged for your ceremony to be *coemptio*.

Having assured you of your *pater*'s love, I must now tell you that your friend is, no doubt, correct. *Gaius Valerius Caburus* is most probably a *libertus*. Let me hasten to add, however, that he must be a very special and promising young man if your *pater* has chosen to invite him into his family. And besides, judging from your address on *Monte Esquilino, Romae*, it's not like your

family is beneath mixing with *libertini*. If you had said that you lived on *Monte Palatino* or perhaps on *Monte Caelio*, I might have questioned your *pater*'s decision to invite a *libertus* into a fine patrician family. I trust that your home is not too near the common burial grounds for slaves that is on *Monte Esquilino*.

In case you are wondering, I do not have contacts in *Gallia*, nor do I know *Caburus*'s family. I know he is a *libertus* simply from his name, which you said was *Gaius Valerius Caburus*. So much can be learned from a person's name, if the clues are understood.

First of all "Caburus" is not a pure-blooded Roman *cognomen*. It is so Gallic, in fact, that you might say it has the map of *Gallia* written all over it. That *Caburus* is, in fact, your *vir*'s given name and not a true *cognomen* is indicated by the fact that it is this name by which you have been taught to refer to him. (By the way, after you are married and comfortable with *Caburus*, you might want to try and convince him to drop his *cognomen* to help erase this obvious sign of foreign birth.) Also, everyone knows that *Gaius Valerius Flaccus* was one of the greatest governors of *Gallia*. Almost every slave that was given his freedom during *Flaccus*'s governorship was given this great man's *nomen* and *praenomen*. Haven't you also noticed how so many of the *libertini* from *Hispania* seem to be named *Pompeius*, and how so many from *Sicilia* share the name *Comelius*? It is a very common practice for ex-slaves receiving their citizenship in one of the provinces to take the names of a prominent governor or general who happens to be serving in the province at that time. So, as you see, your *vir*-to-be's name is a dead giveaway—he's a *libertus* who received his citizenship in *Gallia* during the governorship of *Gaius Valerius Flaccus*.

As I said at the beginning of this *epistula*, however, he must be a very special young man, and your *pater*, who loves you very much, picked him for a good reason.

Do not be surprised, however, if your *pater* does not present you *cum conventionem in manum*; that is, you and your dowry will not become the total property of your *vir*. I also expect that your *pater* will insist that you spend a *trinoctium* back home with him and your *mater* each year away from your *vir*. This will also insure that you technically remain a member of his family and that you can retain total rights to your dowry and any other property that may be given you by your *pater*. As I say, this is a usual safeguard that many *patres* take who select *libertini* for their *filii*. It may be that after several years have passed, your *pater* will come to trust *Caburus* totally, and he may allow you to skip the *trinoctium* and quietly pass in *manum* of your *vir*.

Bona fortuna on your wedding day, and may no evil spirits enter your head after your hair has been parted by the *hastula caelibaris* and your sex *crines* have been bound with your marriage ribbons.

One episode too many

Beam Us Up, Scotty.

Submitted by Jeremy Todd, Latin II Student of Dr. Frances Newman, University High School, Urbana, Ill.

Nulla luna in caelo erat, tamen nox erat clara, quod plurimae stellae in caelo erant. Senex in horto sedebat et stellas spectabat cui una pulcherrima stella apparuit.

"Quam pulchra! Stella nova!" inquit senex. Subito stella trans caelum emicuit. Stella visa est maior. "Quid est? Stella per auras evolavit? Estne deus? Estne umbra maxima?"

Subito duo viri apparuerunt. "Salve! Nomen meum est Kirkus. Hic est Spockus. E caelo venimus. Ad navem meam ire vis?"

Senex ad terram exanimatus decidit.

Rursus, O Rursus!

By Deborah Rudolph, Latin III student of Marianne Colakis, Berkeley Preparatory School, Tampa, Florida

(Based on the elder Seneca, Controversiae 1.2: A woman condemned for unchastity appealed to Vesta before being thrown from the rock. She was thrown down, and survived. She is sought to pay the penalty again.)

A tale is told of long ago
In the sea-side town of Megado
Where the custom was, according to law,
A punishment was issued to all
Who by their deeds and chosen ways
Might choose to live in unchaste ways.
Women there knew of their fate
If caught messing with another's mate.
An unchaste woman would surely know
That thrown from the Tarpeian Rock she would go
To fall to her death down below.
And so it happened
That the beautiful Rursus
Was known throughout the land
As one who had no fear of curses
And trusted a certain man
With whom she secretly gave her love
While her husband waited hours above,
Until one day he scorned her name
And all the affair came undone.
Tried as an unchaste woman
Guilty of her crime
She is led to the edge of the Tarpeian Rock
To stand for the very last time.
As the husband betrayed fulfilled the law
And pushed to make his dear wife fall,
The crowd looked on in amazement and awe
As she rose from the ground and survived the fall.
She cautiously glanced up above
At the crowd and at her love,
Then turned and ran from the scene
To escape along the sea.
But fate is fate
And she was caught
To trial again then she was brought.
The punishment then doubly given
Succeeded in ending her life so driven.
For law is law.
It must be obeyed.
Hence that is
The moral of the day!

Catapults (Continued a Pagina Secunda)

mysteries of ancient warfare.

Pompeiana, Inc. still maintains official catapult records. It has published a book which contains the blueprints of the most successfully built machines and the most touching stories of students who, for a brief period of their lives, had the privilege of working on the cutting edge of knowledge—students who helped rediscover technical details that had been lost to the world for centuries, details that are recorded nowhere but only alluded to by such authors as Vitruvius.

The Tuesday, July 30, 1991, issue of *The Wall Street Journal*, pp. A1 & A10, contained an article by Glynn Mapes entitled "A Scud It's Not, But the Trebuchet Hurls a Mean Piano." The article details the adventures of Hew Kennedy, a wealthy English landowner who has constructed a trebuchet with which he hurls pianos and a variety of dead livestock. His machine uses a 5 1/2 ton counterweight and a 30' long sling and yet can only throw a 112 lb. iron weight 235 yards. Mary Hood's trebuchet also used a 30' long sling, but was restricted by contest rules to a one-ton counterweight. Her machine worked much more efficiently—100 lbs. just under 200 yards.

America's Latin students got into catapulting because it was an academic challenge and a challenge of applied science to rediscover a lost art.

The National Catapult Contest was discontinued when the original goals were exceeded with no loss of life or serious injury. The most expensive machine built during the National Catapult Contest did not cost much more than \$1,000. Kennedy has spent over \$17,000 on his trebuchet. When asked why, he replies, "Well, why not? It's bloody good fun!"

Catapulting is fun, and challenging, and dangerous, unless done under the most controlled conditions.

It's good to know that, for once, American students were there first.

Julius Caesar

By Dan Ganyon, Latin I Student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

Julius Caesar was his name,
Conquering land was his game.
He had conquered so much land,
When he was near no one lifted a hand.
Everybody tried to flee elsewhere,
But Julius Caesar, he didn't care.
He would conquer them anywhere.

Julius Caesar was like a king,
On March 15, 44 B.C., people decided
They had to end this monarchist thing.
So people revolted against his will,
And in this battle, Caesar was the kill.

Loyola Academy Recognized For Its Outstanding Latin Program

It is no secret that Latin has not fared well in the curricula of many Catholic secondary schools since vernacular liturgies were mandated by The Vatican. In large metropolitan areas around the United States Latin is generally only being taught in one out of four or five Catholic secondary schools that may be operating, if at all. Even Jesuit schools such as Brebeuf in Indianapolis have let Latin slip out of their curricula in favor of "easier" modern foreign languages.

Loyola Academy in Wilmette, Illinois, however, has not dropped the Torch of Classical Culture. In fact, it has made its Latin program one of the best in its state. Over 20 per cent of its student body studies either Latin or Classical Greek.

Students of Classical languages at Loyola have an opportunity to earn credit during a month-long study tour of Italy and Greece on which they are required to keep a journal, do back-ground reading, make formal on-site presentations and take tests.

The Latin program at Loyola is supported by a nurturing *esprit de corps* among the faculty and a sense of pride among the students who raise their heads just a little higher when they say, "I take Latin!"

Loyola's classical program insures that its students understand the cultures that have influenced our own.

What the Heart of the Stoic Said to the Pianist

By Lori B. Harrison, Latin II Student of Dr. Charles Myers, G.W. Hewlett High School, Hewlett, N.Y.

"Play me a song," said the stoic,
"As it is your duty to play."

But the pianist with head bent and wineglass in hand
Just sobbed the wee hours away.

"It need not be a masterpiece.

For symphonies are for men of some fame."

The pianist groaned a somber melody.

Bemoaning a life of sweet shame.

"Perhaps," suggested the stoic,

"Your stool lacks the comfort you crave."

The pianist shifted weight to the left,

His wooden legs digging his grave.

Then the stoic turned didactic,

And preached to the man at the keys,

"Neither hard stone nor cushion soft

Will faze the man of tranquillity."

"Regard!" cried loudly the stoic,

"The will is the character of man.

Suspend judgement! Cancel opinion!

Grasp wisely your will in your hand."

The stoic with clenched irons,

Shook them near the pianist's face.

"All which lies outside my fists

Deserves neither your glare nor your grace."

"Concern yourself," urged the stoic.

"With that within your own power,

If life deprives you of comfort,

It's a life by opinion's been soured."

The pianist raised a dark eyebrow,

From boredom, not interest, I'm sure.

He loosened his yellow-stained collar,

And glanced quite hazily at the score.

The stoic made accusations,

Validity remaining unknown,

"Malcontent," said the stoic.

"For a man, it's a fault of his own."

The pianist's eyes shine phosphorescent,

He points to the lone dime in his glass.

The stoic likened a soldier

To one who observes his own caste.

The war had begun and the stoic

Chose placidity to further his cause.

But to call the pianist a beast?

For that, he has lost his applause.

The men on the barstools had prided

Themselves on adherence to order.

The stoic obstructed their view of the bane

And left the pianist's wine watered.

The man at the ivories saw victory,

A win of emotion and more.

For he who plays tunes to further his cause

Drives men to raise feet from the floor.

The stoic, empty, no passion,

Stole quietly from the scene of the fight.

His final words fell on pleased ears

That drank the warm sounds of upright.

Cloudy Myth

Angie Ritchie and Mike McKee, Latin IV students of Nancy Tigert, Anderson High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

When days are dreary,
When someone's feeling ill,
She's hovering above us,
Making all feel the kill.
For her dear love Camillus,
Who was always there to see,
Her doings and embarrassments,
Sought long and hard a plea,
Which none could run or hide from,
All had to bear the strain,
So she stays up in the sky,
Higher than a crane,
Now she makes our days darker,
In memory of her love,
Those days of her mourning,
She's the clouds up above.

"Est nullus locus domui similis!
Est nullus locus domui similis!"



One of the funnier T-shirts on the market today reads,
"Dear Aunt Em, I hate you, I hate Kansas. I've taken the dog and split!"

The T-shirt works because almost all of us are familiar with the wonderful Wizard of Oz. We've seen it repeatedly on T.V., we've probably rented the video or may even own it, and some of us may even have read the story. As children we may have shed a few tears over the story line or even been sincerely frightened by the witches. When we get older, we pretend not to be watching as younger viewers get their first introductions to Dorothy's perils—but watch we must. The story is part of our childhood, part of our culture. It provides a comfortable retreat from life's real troubles.

Now, those who have learned the joys of reading Latin can return to the plains of Kansas and the poppy field of Oz with guilt-free consciences. They can get their warm-fuzzies while feeling proud that they are actually improving their minds by reading a long prose story rendered into excellent Latin by Canadian Latinists C. J. Hinke and George Van Buren.

Although Dorothy doesn't actually say "Est nullus locus domui similis" in *The Classical Wizard* entitled *Magus Mirabilis in Oz*, she does proclaim "*Perte me domum ad Anitum Em.*"

The Latin is good, but not impossibly challenging. Because the reader is familiar with the basic story line, it's possible to read page after page without even thinking of looking anything up in a Latin/English dictionary. *Exempli gratia*, try the following passage. Mr. Lion has just approached the Wizard, and the Wizard is speaking to him:

"Ego sum Oz, Magnus et Terribilis. Quis es tu, et cur me petis?" Et Leo respondit,

"Ego sum Leo Ignavis, qui omnia timeo. Ad te veni ut orarem ut mihi virtutem des, ut possim fieri revera Rex Bestiarum, ut homines me vocant."

If you can't find a copy of *Magus Mirabilis in Oz* in your local library or bookstore (by the way, the ISBN number is 0-85967-723-0), write to C. J. Hinke, THE CLASSICAL WIZARD, Box 1660, Victoria, B.C., V8W 2Y1, CANADA. It sells for just under \$20.

Because It Was There!

Besides being a great military leader, a competent administrator and an architectural wizard, the Emperor Hadrian was also an avid hiker and mountain climber. It is recorded that in A.D. 121 he climbed Mt. Etna with a few friends just for the fun of it.

I Believe in Werewolves

Based on an eyewitness account recorded by Petronius in *The Satyricon*

"I was on my way to visit Melissa, and I had talked a guest of ours into walking with me as far as the fifth milestone. He was a brave soldier as it happened. About dusk we started off, and the moon was shining like one o'clock. We got to where the tombs were and my friend started making for the gravestones, while I, singing away, sat down and started counting them. Then, just as I looked in my friend's direction, he stripped and laid all his clothes by the side of the road. My heart was in my mouth. I stood there like a corpse. Anyway, he drew a ring round his clothes and suddenly turned into a wolf. Don't think I'm joking. I wouldn't lie about this. After he turned into a wolf, he started howling and rushed off into the woods.

"At first I didn't know where I was. Then I went up to collect his clothes—but they'd turned to stone. I was dead with fright. But I pulled out my sword, and chopped at shadows until I arrived at Melissa's.

"I was just like a ghost. My eyes were blank and staring. I could hardly talk. Melissa was surprised to see me.

"If you'd come a bit earlier," she said, "at least you could've helped us. A wolf got into the grounds and went for all the livestock. It was a shambles. But he didn't have the last laugh, even though he got away. One of the slaves put a spear right through his neck."

"I couldn't close my eyes again after I heard this. But when it was broad daylight, I rushed off home like the innkeeper after the robbery. And when I came to the spot where his clothes had turned to stone, I found nothing but bloodstains. However, when I got home, my soldier friend was lying in bed like a great ox with the doctor seeing to his neck. I realized he was a werewolf and afterwards I couldn't have taken a bite of bread in his company—not if you killed me for it. If other people think differently about this, that's up to them. But me—if I'm telling a lie, may all your guardian spirits strike me down!"

Rome's Wonder

By Stacy Clark and Bridgett Kopp, Latin I Students of Nancy Tigert, Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

This oval shaped theater

A definite sight to see

Was dedicated in the year of 80 A.D.

Made of brick and concrete

With stone covering

With large poles that supported awnings hovering

Marble and wooden benches

Where spectators were seated

Watching as men, by animals were defeated.

Across the seas, into downtown Rome

Is where it can be found

Four magnificent stories high, but not all the way

around.

For time and natural reasons

Have worn these walls away

But for the avid tourists the other walls will stay

With its once beautiful arches

That in time came tumbling down

It's called the Colosseum, and all it does astound.

CLASSIC CACHINNATIO





ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



Latin Learning



Joe Yadis



MYTH MIRTH



He fell in love with his own reflection and left his girlfriend. NARCISSUS and Echo; echoing for his love.

Roman Writing Materials

By Molly McLaughlin, 8th Grade Latin student of LeaAnn Osburn, Barrington Middle School, Ill.

Ancient Romans used to write on papyrus with reed pens. Papyrus was adopted from the Greeks who had adopted it from the Egyptians. Because papyrus was expensive, only long letters were written on it. Short letters were written on wax tablets.

School boys wrote on papyrus when they learned to write letters. As inconvenient as papyrus was, it was still used during the period when the great Latin classics were being written and published.

Papyrus was made from the stalks of a plant that originally grew along the Nile River. The stalks are triangular in shape and grow up to fourteen feet high and five inches thick. The papyrus was made from the pith of the stalks. The bark was removed from the stalk, and the pith was cut into lengthwise strips which were laid out side by side. A second layer of strips was laid down at right angles to the first. Sometimes a glue-like substance was added between the layers. The layers were then soaked in water and pressed into papyrus. The sheets were dried in the sun and trimmed. About 20 sheets of papyrus could be made from the pith of one stalk. The process of making papyrus is called *charta*; the papyrus sheets are called *schedae*.

To write with a reed pen on papyrus, a thick ink was made of soot mixed with resinous gums. Usually only the top side of the papyrus (the side on which the strips were laid vertically) was used for writing, and the horizontal strips which showed through from the back side served as a guide for straight writing.

Red ink was generally used for headings, and ink stands generally had compartments for both red and black ink. Roman ink was much thicker than ours and more closely resembled what we would call paint.

When the ink was fresh, it could be wiped from the papyrus easily with a wet sponge. Although the ink could also be removed after it had dried so the papyrus could be reused, to do so was a sign of poverty or stinginess.

Many Romans had private libraries (*bibliothecae*) and there was a brisk trade in rare scrolls, called *libri*. The scrolls [marked with red identification tags on their ends] were stored on shelves or grouped into *scrinia* (hatbox-shaped containers) if they were all part of larger work such as the *Aeneid*. Since a man was considered cultured if he had a collection of books, many men who did not care much about books had great collections.

Towards the end of the Republic, every town had a library and a reading room, often connected with the public baths, and by the 4th Century A.D. there were at least 29 public libraries in Rome.

Roman writing materials eventually changed from papyrus to books made of parchment (cured sheep skin) or vellum (unsplit lamb skin). These leather writing materials lasted longer than papyrus and allowed the use of a finer pen, permitting more letters to a line. Writing could also be done on both sides of parchment or vellum with no writing showing through.

Indiana Latin Teacher Honored

Nancy Mack, teacher of Latin at Wayne High School, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has been named Creative Latin Teacher of the Year by the Indiana Classical Conference. Mack has done everything from building catapults to conducting a mock Roman funeral. According to her students, "she always seems to find different ways to teach Latin class." Mack's Students comment that Latin class is anything but boring. Mack puts a lot of effort into creative ideas for new activities (some of which are a little "off the wall") that keep the course fun and help ease the strain of the more demanding book work.

Mack tries to follow the Roman calendar by celebrating Roman festivals, a tradition which recently found her reclining with her students on the roof of her school as she celebrated *Anna Perenna* on the Ides of March.

Mack also portrays an historical persona named *Annuntiata Claudia Trapeza* which takes her to state conventions and workshops throughout the United States. She serves as Resource Center Chairperson for the Indiana Classical Conference and coordinates an annual day of academic competition for students from neighboring school districts. She is also active in IJCL.

Mack will be sharing her creative teaching techniques at a special meeting of Latin teachers to be held in Indianapolis during October and will be honored with a travelling plaque during the Indiana Classical Conference convention to be held at Hanover College.



Existence of Ghosts Challenged

(continued a Pagina Prima)

"In the case of Athenodorus, I cannot rightly explain his experience. Perhaps he, in fact, did witness a ghost. Or perhaps he recalled the story of a man who had not been buried in the proper manner and his subconscious mind was playing tricks on him at that late hour. I do not doubt that he believes he saw a specter, but I feel it was his imagination; however, people are entitled to their own beliefs, my friend, and I am simply stating mine.

"A man/woman can live eternally within his/her family and friends. My theory of the spirit world is simply that a person may come back as a ghost in the minds of others. This in fact may be a power of the gods; however, I do not believe a deceased person is capable of being manifested in any tangible form.

"I am so glad to have had this opportunity to discuss this with you. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon, and I hope that you are in the best of health. I hope I have given you some idea of my opinion versus that of Athenodorus. Please consider it thoughtfully. Stay well."

Your friend,
Licinius Sura

Precursor of Chicago's Sears Tower

Because of Augustus' edict that buildings more than six stories high were considered unsafe, it is generally assumed that ancient world travellers would be shocked by the sky-scraper height of modern day buildings.

In 200 B.C., however, Ptolemy II's architect, Sostratus of Cnidus, built a 60-story high lighthouse/military barracks at Pharos near Alexandria. The tiered building was made entirely of white marble and was still standing, nearly intact, as late as the 13th century A.D.

The Sphinx

By Amanda Wojcik, Latin Student of Nancy Tigert,
Turpin High School, Cincinnati, Ohio

On the main road leading into the city of Thebes,
Camped a monster who did terrible deeds.

She asked travelers a riddle,
Which they never could figure,
And then threw them into the sea.

Yet one day a traveler who needed to pass
Triumphantly answered the riddle he was asked.
This creature's sly smile turned into a frown
And with a great sob dropped dead to the ground.
That is how this traveler became king of the town.

De Equorum Lineis

By Erin Ray and Brandi Brannan, Latin students of Bo
Laurence, St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas.

Once upon a time there was a little nymph named Prism; she controlled all the colors of the world. She made the grass green, the sky blue, and the roses red. Prism was a nice little nymph, and she lived in a colorful forest, in a colorful cottage that always had a rainbow over it. She was well-liked by all people and animals.

One day, Prism was coloring a flower near a pond when she slipped on a lily pad and fell in! There was no one around that knew how to swim, and Prism was drowning! Then two horses ran to the bank of the pond and pulled Prism from the water, saving her life.

Prism was so thankful for their good deed that she wanted to reward them. She thought and thought and finally decided to give them something that no other horses had. To make them unique, she gave them white hide with black stripes. Forever afterwards, the descendants of those two horses would have black stripes and be known as Zebras, the unique name thought up by Prism to tell the whole world that their ancestors had saved her life.

INDICIA PER ACTA DIURNA PALAM FACTA
(Classified Ads)

Da Praemia Studentibus Tuis

Reward your students with motivational prizes. They don't cost much and there is a great variety available on the market. The 1991 Fall Catalog of Products of World Press, 135 W. 29th St., N.Y., N.Y. 10001, features buttons, stickers, realia, stationary and learning aids in several languages, including Latin.

To request a copy of their catalog, you may write to them at the above address or phone (212) 695-8787.

Tibiae Ex Utre Inflatae

If you haven't heard the pleasant tones of this newest instrument to make the scene in Rome, you're missing a great treat. It's called a "bagpipe" and it was introduced recently by musicians from India. Once the musician has inflated the bag made from animal skin and placed it under his arm, he applies a uniform pressure, while his hands are free to play the *tibia* with a smooth, uninterrupted tone. Even the Emperor Nero himself enjoys playing this instrument.

There will be a special concert featuring *Tibiae ex utre inflatae* given in the *Odeum* on the Tiber on the Ides of October. Plan now to attend.

Aeneae Statuae Delphicae

Now you can own original statues that were part of the booty brought home from Delphi by the late Emperor Nero. Of the more than 500 statues that were shown in the triumphal parade, 300 will be auctioned off by order of the Emperor *Vespasianus* on the next *nundinae*. *Piscina Domus Aureae, Romae*.

Ego Claudius

One last time -- if you still don't have your own personal, legal, copy of the BBC I Claudius series, here is yet another inexpensive source:

All 13 episodes (packaged on seven two-hour videocassettes, two episodes per cassette) can be purchased for as little as \$149.95 from Films for the Humanities and Sciences, Inc., P.O. Box 2053, Princeton, N.J. 08543-2053. This bargain price does not include public performance rights, i.e. the episodes are for individual use by students, teachers or library patrons. The cost of cassettes which come with public performance rights (i.e. the rights to show the programs to groups or over closed-circuit television) is \$495. If you wish to order by phone, call (800) 257-5126.

Novi Libri Graeci

If you are looking for a new Introduction to Ancient Greek, Maurice Balme and Gilbert Lawall have a new book out entitled *ATHENAZE, An Introduction to Ancient Greek*. The text combines traditional and modern methods and allows students to read connected Greek narrative while providing a more traditional introduction to the grammar, and exercises that are missing from the Cambridge Reading Text. Request examination copies from Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10157-0913.

Romani Vivi Possunt Venire Ad Scholam Tuam

If you have ever wanted to invite a living, breathing, Roman *persona* to your school or to your convention, you should request the Pompeiiana speakers' bureau pamphlet *Plunge Your Audience Into Living History*.

Pompeiana *personae* include *Annuntiata*, a professional mourner (1st Cent. A.D.), *Diana Paulina*, a Pompeian Clothier, *Julia*, the daughter of Augustus, *Marcus*, a citizen of Pompeii, and *Fabius*, a military tribune serving under Vespasian. The pamphlet is free.

Carmina
Optima

8. Et Eorum Auctores

- I. PROMISSUM NOVI DIEI, Paula Abdula
- II. MOPPIDUMPHILLUS, Pueri II Viri
- III. RES QUAE COGUNT TE MURMURARE, C et C Musicae Fabrica/F. Guiliemi
- IV. TERTIA HORA POST MEDIAM NOCTEM AD INFINITUM, Ille K. L. F.
- V. ADORO AMOREM MEUM, Colora Me Malum
- VI. INSANUS, Signum
- VII. VICISSITUDINIS VENTUS, Scorpiones
- VIII. TEMPUS, AMOR ET INDULGENTIA, Michael Boltonensis
- IX. NON POSSUM ALIUD MOMENTUM MANERE, Quinque-Alti
- X. VIBRANTIA BONA, Marci Marcus et Circulus Simplex/Loleatta Cavavia

Roman Gods and Goddesses

Submitted by Stephanie Di Perna, Latin I student of Marcia C. Hill, Jamesville-DeWitt H.S., DeWitt, N.Y.

For each description, fill in the Latin name.

1. _____ goddess of wisdom
2. _____ god of the sea
3. _____ god of the sun
4. _____ goddess of beauty
5. _____ god of love
6. _____ messenger of the gods
7. _____ goddess of hunting
8. _____ god of war
9. _____ goddess of agriculture
10. _____ queen of the gods
11. _____ ruler of the gods and mankind

10. How Well Did You Read?

1. How much did it cost Hew Kennedy to build his huge trebuchet?
2. To which four Roman leaders was Yeltsin compared in this issue's lead Latin story?
3. Why was it important for some Roman brides to spend three nights a year away from their husbands?
4. Who said, "Ferte me domum ad Amatum Em"?
5. Where was a 60-story high lighthouse built in 200 B.C.?
6. What was written on the mushroom that Trajan received from Decebalus?
7. To which of Pliny's friends did a ghost appear?
8. What do you call a Roman picture made of tiny pieces of colored stone carefully put together?
9. Who ordered the sword to be hung over the head of Damocles?
10. In what modern city are the Roman *Aquae Sulis* located?

Animal Crossword

Submitted by Rick Stevens, Latin 7 student of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. High, Findlay, Ohio

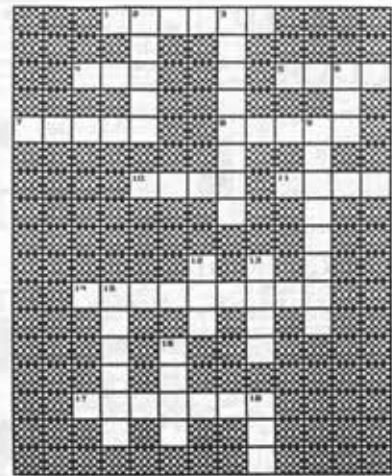
ACROSS CLUES

1. Custor
4. Canis
5. Caper (male)
7. Anguis
8. Equus
10. Leo
11. Anas
14. Crocodilus
17. Camelopardalis

DOWN CLUES

2. Aquila
3. Elephantus
6. Simia
9. Sciurus
12. Porcus
13. Piscis
15. Cuniculus
16. Ursus
18. Alces

11.



12. That's Latin For...

By Kaki Gordon And Tim McClelland, Latin II students of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Bethel, Ohio

- _____ bona fide a) to the point of sickness
- _____ i.e. b) before noon
- _____ etc. c) another name
- _____ a.m. d) nourishing mother
- _____ p.m. e) the way things were before
- _____ ad nauseam f) as a parent
- _____ quid pro quo g) before the war
- _____ alias h) individually
- _____ cum laude i) a rejected individual
- _____ Alma Mater j) genuine
- _____ ante bellum k) threat of punishment
- _____ status quo ante l) silent defense
- _____ in loco m) after noon
- _____ parentis n) forever
- _____ ad hoc o) equal exchange
- _____ e pluribus p) that is (to say)
- _____ unum q) by itself
- _____ N.B. r) absolutely necessary
- _____ rara avis s) with praise
- _____ Annuit Cooptis t) and other things
- _____ pro.tem. u) He has approved of our beginnings
- _____ persona non grata v) for a particular purpose
- _____ per capita w) Note Well
- _____ sine qua non x) unity from diversity
- _____ per se y) for the time being
- _____ sub poena z) something unusual
- _____ argumentum ex silentium
- _____ ad infinitum

14. Res Mira Mathematica

Numerus casae tuae _____ X duo = _____

+ quinque = _____ X quinquaginta = _____

+ annos quos tu habes = _____

+ trecenti sexaginta quinque = _____

= _____ minus sescenti quindecim = _____

(duo numeri ultimi sunt annos quos tu habes; alii numeri sunt numerus casae tuae!)

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

Connect the Dot Mythology

Submitted by Bryce Williams and Chad Wagner, 7th grade Latin students of Mrs. Judy Campbell, Central Jr. High, Findlay, Ohio

Who is this god? Translate the numbers in each clue and connect them to form the name of the Greek god.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A
B
C
D
E

Draw a line from

B OCTO
D DUO
C QUINQUE
C TREDECIM
D TRES
D NOVEN
B SEX
B DUODECIM
D QUINQUE
D OCTO
C DUODECIM
B DECEM
B QUINQUE
D DUODECIM
D DECEM
D TREDECIM
B TREDECIM
D SEX
B QUINQUE
B DUO
C QUATTUORDECIM
B TRES
C QUINQUE
B DUODECIM

to

D OCTO
B QUATTUOR
C SEX
C QUATTUORDECIM
D QUATTUOR
D DECEM
B SEPTIM
B TREDECIM
D SEX
D NOVEN
C TREDECIM
C DECEM
C QUINQUE
D TREDECIM
D DECEM
D QUATTUORDECIM
B QUATTUORDECIM
D SEPTIM
B SEX
B TRES
D QUATTUORDECIM
D QUATTUOR
D QUINQUE
C DUODECIM

13.

Searching for Love

Submitted by Andrea Lantz, Latin 8 student of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. High, Findlay, Ohio

1. Venus was the goddess of love and _____.
2. Venus was the mother of the Roman god _____.
3. Venus' son was the god of _____.
4. Venus' Greek name was _____.
5. _____ was an ancestor to the legendary founders of Rome, and was Venus' son.
6. The Romans believed that the family of _____ descended from Venus.
7. Venus was born full-grown from the _____ of the sea.
8. Venus married _____.
9. Venus had a love affair with the god of war, _____.
10. Venus fell in love with this young man who was killed by a wild boar _____.
11. Venus was awarded the golden _____ from Paris.
12. Many portrayals of Venus show her admiring herself in a _____.

15.

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions and translations are mailed with each Bulk Classroom Order sent in care of a teacher member. Copies are also sent to all Adult and Contributing members. No copies are sent to student members.)

8.

Carmina Optima

1. THE PROMISE OF A NEW DAY, Bula Abdul
2. MOTOWNPHILLY, Boyz II Men
3. THINGS THAT MAKE YOU GO HMMM... C & C Music Factory/f. Williams
4. 3 A.M. ETERNAL, The KLF
5. I ADORE MI AMOR, Color Me Badd
6. CRAZY, Seal
7. WIND OF CHANGE, Scorpions
8. TIME, LOVE AND TENDERNESS, Michael Bolton
9. I CAN'T WAIT ANOTHER MINUTE, Hi-Five
10. GOOD VIBRATIONS, Marky, Mark & The Funky Bunch/Loleatta Holloway

9.

Roman Gods and Goddesses

Submitted by Stephanie Di Perna, Latin student of Marcia C. Hill, Jamesville-DeWitt H.S., DeWitt, N.Y.

For each description, fill in the Latin name.

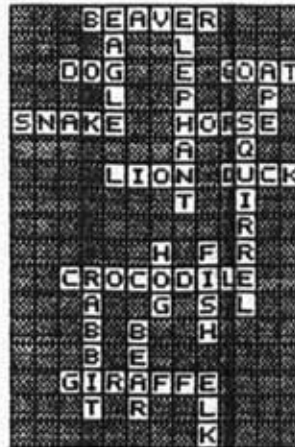
1. MINERVA goddess of wisdom
2. NEPTUNE god of the sea
3. APOLLO god of the sun
4. VENUS goddess of beauty
5. CUPID god of love
6. MERCURY messenger of the gods
7. DIANA goddess of hunting
8. MARS god of war
9. CERES goddess of agriculture
10. JUNO queen of the gods
11. JUPITER ruler of the gods and mankind

10.

How Well Did You Read?

1. \$17,000
2. Julius Caesar, Augustus Caesar, Diocletian and Theodosius.
3. In order to retain total rights to her dowry and other property given her by her father.
4. Dorothy in The Wizard of Oz
5. Pharos
6. A message encouraging him to make peace and leave the area
7. Athenodorus
8. A mosaic
9. Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse
10. Bath, England

11.



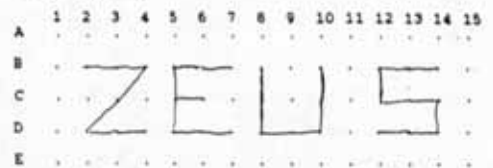
12.

That's Latin For...

By Kaki Gordon And Tim McClelland, Latin II students of Nancy Tiger, Anderson H.S., Mabel, Ohio

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <u>P</u> bona fide | a) to the point of sickness |
| <u>P</u> i.e. | b) before noon |
| <u>T</u> etc. | c) another name |
| <u>B</u> a.m. | d) nourishing mother |
| <u>M</u> p.m. | e) the way things were before |
| <u>A</u> ad nauseam | f) as a parent |
| <u>Q</u> quid pro quo | g) before the war |
| <u>C</u> alias | h) individually |
| <u>S</u> cum laude | i) a rejected individual |
| <u>D</u> Alma Mater | j) genuine |
| <u>G</u> ante bellum | k) threat of punishment |
| <u>E</u> status quo ante | l) silent defense |
| <u>F</u> in loco | m) after noon |
| <u>P</u> parentis | a) forever |
| <u>V</u> ad hoc | o) equal exchange |
| <u>X</u> e pluribus | p) that is (to say) |
| <u>U</u> unum | q) by itself |
| <u>W</u> N.B. | r) absolutely necessary |
| <u>Z</u> rara avis | s) with praise |
| <u>U</u> Annuit Coeptis | t) and other things |
| <u>Y</u> pro tem. | u) He has approval of our beginnings |
| <u>I</u> persona non grata | v) for a particular purpose |
| <u>H</u> per capita | w) Note Well |
| <u>R</u> sine qua non | x) unity from diversity |
| <u>Q</u> per se | y) for the time being |
| <u>K</u> sub poena | z) something unusual |
| <u>L</u> argumentum ex silentium | |
| <u>N</u> ad infinitum | |

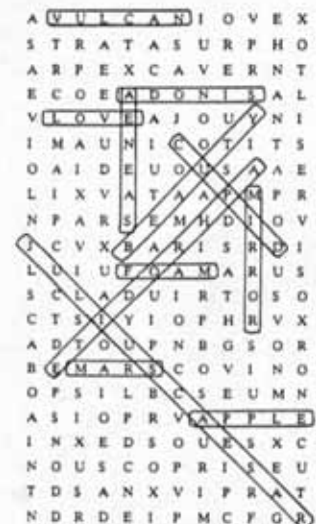
13.



14.

The answers will vary. The proof is that the last two digits correspond to the age and that the remaining digits correspond to the house number entered.

15.



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Yeltsin: Is He the Father of His Country?

Anyone who studies Roman history can see many events in the Soviet Union which are similar to events in Ancient Rome.

Just like Cicero, Yeltsin was able to suppress a revolution. He managed to stay in power after a military coup tried to seize power in the Soviet Union. These soldiers, however, were forced to abandon their attempt and many were arrested.

Just like Julius Caesar, Yeltsin wants to give power to each state in his country. When Julius Caesar held power in Rome, the Julian Municipal Law allowed municipalities to govern themselves. Today in the Soviet Union the different republics want self government, and Yeltsin wants to give them the power.

Just like Augustus Caesar, Yeltsin wants to have a fatherland in which the various parts cooperate to enjoy the most success. Although Augustus Caesar had absolute power, he always wanted to return his power to the senate and the people.

Just like Diocletian, Yeltsin wants to have various leaders who will share the power in the various republics of the Soviet Union. Diocletian had three other men who ruled the Roman Empire with him.

Yeltsin wants to cooperate with Gorbachev and other leaders in the various republics. Just like Diocletian, Yeltsin must resolve serious problems about food, private ownership, and the administration of the Soviet Union. Just like Diocletian, Yeltsin would like to retire alive someday and enjoy a peaceful private life.

Just like Theodosius, Yeltsin sees his country being pulled in different directions. He doesn't want his country to be split because the republics are interdependent in many ways.

Anyone, however, who studies Roman history also knows that the Roman Empire was not able to overcome those many problems which led to its downfall. The Roman Empire was not able to give up absolute power. It wasn't able to grant freedom to the citizens in the different provinces to govern themselves while joining them into a union of states that would work together.

Yeltsin must have the wisdom of the Romans, but he must also be more clever than they were. He must join the republics (which want their freedom) into a union of states that will work together. Good Luck, Yeltsin!