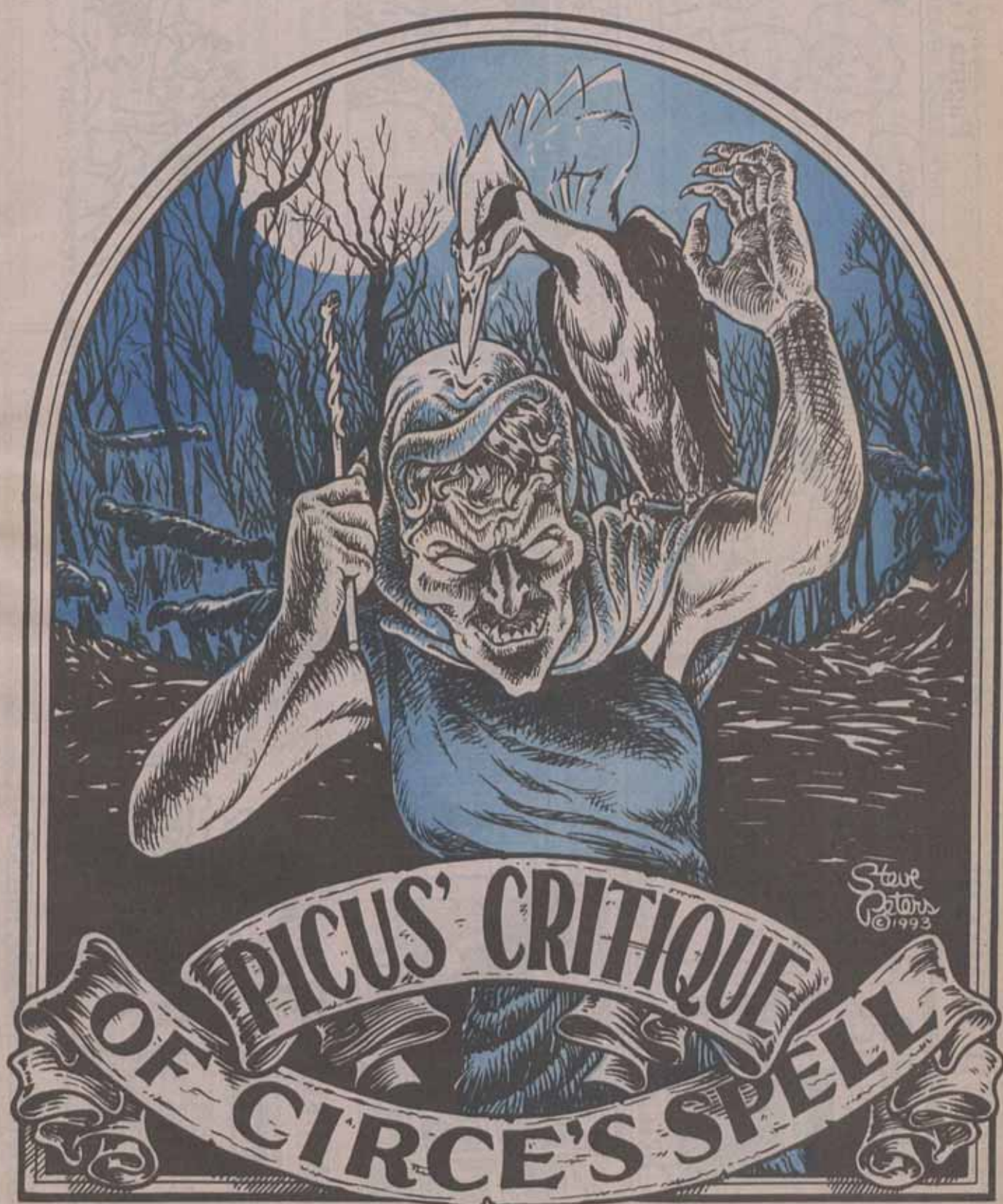


POMPEIANA

NEWSLETTER

VOL. XX, NO. 2

OCT. A. D. MCMXCIII



Melvinus Gibides

Complures annos Melvinum Gibidem in picturis moventibus vidi, vel fortasse debeo dicere "in pictura movente"—pictura cui titulus est *Bellator Viarius*. Mihi videtur hanc picturam moventem omni hebdomade in televisione acriaria posse spectari.

Mihi placebat persona quam Melvinus agebat, sed numquam de Melvino multum cogitabam. Tum hac aestate proxima coepi auscultare fabulas in audiocassetis dum in machina mea itinera facio.

Una fabula quae me maxime placuit erat *Sobrina Mea Rachuela*. Fabula erat fascinans, sed celeriter comprehendi hanc fabulam mihi placere quia Melvinus Gibides eam recitabat.

Melvinus est recitator optimus. Multis vocibus utendis multas personas varias agere potest.

Tunc nomen eius plus sentire coepi. Ubique id animadvertere coepi. Non solum erat stella in pictura movente cui titulus erat *Telum Mortiferum*, verum etiam erat stella in pictura movente cui titulus erat *Hamletus*.

Quoque erat in picturis moventibus quibus tituli erant *Annus Periculose Vivendi* et *Iuvenis Sempiternum*.

Nunc Melvinus Gibides personam primam agit in pictura movente cui titulus est *Vir Sine Facie*. Hacc quoque est pictura prima quam Melvinus direxit. Quando actorem qui personam primam agat invenire temptabat, nullus amicus volens erat; ergo Melvinus

personam primam agere et simul picturam moventem dirigere constituit.

Quando in picturis moventibus non laborat, Melvinus vitam ordinariam agere temptat. Quia ditissimus est, praedia in quibus sunt boves possidet in Australia et in Montana. Nomen uxori eius est Robina.

Quando iuvenis erat, Melvinus adolescebat cum X fratribus sororibusque. Ludere his omnibus placebat, et saepe in rebus adversis erant. Melvinus pugnare cum fratribus memoria tenet. Semel in sororis caput—horribile dictu—etiam filum ferreum coegit.

Melvinus est actor optimus et opere suo fruitur. Quando actor est notissimus, amittit libertatem privatam—hoc Melvino non placet. Quando in via ambulare vel in taberna aliquid emere temptat, admiratores eum semper adloquuntur et eum vexant. Recenter necesse erat unum ex amicis eius repellere photographicum qui sine Melvini permissione photographiam temptabat.

Abhinc V vel VI annos, quando Melvinus propter famam suam se amittere libertatem privatam comprehendere incepit, acerbus esse incepit. Cogitabat, "Quid mihi prodest multam pecuniam merere si vita mea non iam privata est?" Tunc comprehendit se circumscdere et esse famae captivum non posse. Ergo constituit exire domo et facere aliquid quod ei placeret; etiam ad macellum ut cibum emat solus vadit. Vitra fusca autem ante oculos suos gerit ne



quis eum recognoscere possit.

Melvinus apud eos qui eum interrogat timidissimus et trepidus est. Semper timet renuntiatorem capturum esse aliquid quod dicat et id torturum esse in verba pessima quae in omnibus actis diurnis vilibus appareant. Melvinus hoc timet quia hoc ei iam dudum aliquot accidit. Ergo privatissime vitam agere mavult quando non in pictura movente laborat.

Certissime Melvinus est actor optimus quem plurimum videre optamus.

The Thrills of Dancing Come Full Cycle

Dancing is once again becoming a spectator sport—just as it was when it was invented centuries ago.

Dancing hand-in-hand with a gender opposite is still possible in many settings, but more and more people are simply watching dancing or participating in group dancing, just like the old Greeks who claimed to have invented (or borrowed) the original forms of dancing.

The ancient forms of dance do resemble the kinds of dance routines that people now watch on Star Search, on MTV or in country-western bars where line dancing has become a popular form of social exercise.

In many cities even-church goers have the opportunity to see interpretive dances being performed to help parishioners relate to various Bible passages.

In other parts of these same cities bar patrons are frequently entertained by cage or platform dancers who manage, somehow, to lose most of their clothing in the course of their performances.

In tourist centers throughout the United States visitors often welcome the chance to attend performances of ceremonial Native American dances in which the dancers don a variety of animal costumes and re-enact ceremonial hunting rituals.



Believe it or not, all these forms of dancing enjoyed by modern day folks can be traced back directly to the ancient world.

The ancient Greeks believed that the art of dance had actually been developed by the wife of the Titan Cronus. Her name was Rhea. Rhea taught the art to the men on Crete who were called *Civetes* and to people called the *Corybantes* who lived in Phrygia in Asia Minor. Later, when Rhea hid baby Zeus in a cave

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

Latin School Tradition Alive and Well in America



Since 1635 students have been attending public schools in America whose curricula were soundly based on the benefits of studying Latin.

These schools were called Latin Schools.

The oldest public school in the United States, located on School Street in Boston, Massachusetts, was a Latin School. It was founded in 1635.

Some of the more famous alumni of this Latin School include Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Charles Bulfinch and Ralph Waldo Emerson.

In addition to practicing his famous penmanship, John Hancock also memorized such famous Latin sayings as *Labor Omnia Vincit* and *Omnibus Opportunitas*.

Today Latin Schools are making a comeback. These are usually elementary or junior high schools whose curricula are founded on the benefits of studying Latin. Several of these schools have been established in Ohio.

Most recently Fort Wayne, Indiana, has established an elementary Latin School which opened its doors this fall. Mrs. Ellen Waite has been hired as a consultant to advise the faculty on how Latin can be worked into all aspects of the curriculum.

Who knows, these schools may be training the Ben Franklins and the Ralph Waldo Emersons of tomorrow—*Ad Astra Per Aspera*.

Latin Limerick

By Amy Pasqual, Grade 8 Latin student of Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

On his way home,
a man passed through Rome.
There he saw an arbor
nearby the harbor,
by the sea filled with foam.

PATT CALVIN'S O TEMPORA, O MORES!

C. 85 AD... A POOR MARKET FOR RUBBER, VULCANIZED OR NOT.



Dancing (Continued a Pagina Prima)

on Crete, the *Curetes* danced a noisy dance to keep Cronus from hearing the cries of his child that he had wanted to eat.

Just like traditional Greek dancing today, the kinds of dances that developed in Greece were mostly those that lent themselves to group participation or spectator enjoyment.

As amazing as it may seem, even the early custom of bobbing for apples at Halloween parties can be traced back to early Greek dances in which the dancers would keep their hands behind their back and bite different parts of special trees as part of a good luck ritual.

Country western line dancing can be traced back to an ancient Greek dance called *γερνός* in which young men and women alternated in a line and held hands while dancing.

Even the poses of modern day body builders can be traced back to a type of Greek dance called *ανταλα*. In this dance muscular boys struck poses and made the gestures that are associated with wrestling and boxing.

The precedent for modern day ballet flourished both in Greece and in Rome. In fact, this is one form of dancing that Romans tried to take full credit for inventing. The specific honors are usually given to two freedmen: one, named Bathyllus, was a freedman of Maecenas (the patron of Vergil), and the other, named Pylades, was a freedman of the Emperor Augustus. By the time of the Emperor Nero, this form of dancing, called *παντομιμος* by the Greeks, was widely appreciated by the public. One famous *pantomimus* named Paris is said to have acted out the whole story of Ares and Aphrodite so convincingly (with no musical accompaniment or dialog of any sort) that Demetrius the Cynic exclaimed, "Man! I hear what you are doing! Not only do I see you, but you seem to me to be speaking with your very hands!"

When the Christians came into political power, they strenuously opposed dancing as a spectator sport—especially because many of the dancers had become very lewd and suggestive in their movements (cf. Madonna). Dancers were forced to migrate to the East where they could count on more liberal audiences. One such dancer was named Theodora. She perfected the art of what would now be called striptease dancing, and she became so famous that she caught the eye—and the heart—of a young man named Justinian. When Justinian became emperor in A.D. 527, he immediately made Theodora empress and co-ruler. We can only assume that Theodora's public appearances ended when she later converted to orthodox Christianity.

It is religiously ironic that many churches are now allowing dancers to perform scriptural interpretive dances in their sanctuaries. The irony lies in the fact that nearly all early forms of dance were developed as part of the worship services of the gods, especially Apollo and Dionysus.

Finally, even the dances of Native Americans which involve the use of animal head dresses and costumes can be traced back to an ancient Greek dance form called *μυρμηγκισμός*. Greek dancers dressed up as wild birds, bulls, chickens, horses, foxes, bears, goats, wild boars, lizards, fawns, frogs, pigs, fish and even snakes. The rituals of some modern churches which involve the handling of poisonous snakes can thus also be traced back to wild mountain dances in honor of Dionysus. And so, even in the world of dancing, the maxim rings true: *Nil novi sub sole!*



5th century B.C. snake dancer

From My Side of the Desk



Can anyone out there tell me (after all these years in the classroom) why it is still necessary to defend the age-old question: "Why take Latin?" Don't radio commentators, lawyers and fellow teachers all say that Latin should be studied if there is a real desire for an excellent education? Oh well, another year has begun, and I'll keep defending my position.

Even when the students arrive already convinced of the value of studying Latin, there is still a problem—the school system needs to be convinced to make the proper courses available to these students. My school system has enrolled several children with two or three full years of Latin study before the ninth grade. Unfortunately, there is no way to place these children properly; they have to be put into Latin I again. When will there be a grand-awakening to offer full year courses in Latin in all the middle school grades?

This year's good news is that my first year Latin class has twenty-one students, up from that worrisome twelve or thirteen. My teaching position seems to be safe for another year. It's also good news that I finally have a computer in my classroom, and I won't have to use a grade book for the first time in many, many years. Oh, the wonders of modern technology! What a change from the days before calculators when we did all the grades and report cards by hand.

Still in the good news column, Exploratory Latin meets first hour this year, and the class is full of enthusiastic seventh and eighth graders! One *puer* whose schedule had been changed by the guidance office, came to school with his *pater* and demanded that he be scheduled back into Latin class.

The usual problems still exist, of course. Most students are weak in geography. Some don't know Rome's location. Some, influenced perhaps by Dan Quayle, actually said that Rome was in Latin America.

The fun of working with Exploratory Latin students is that they do respond well to oral commands; they quickly learn the names of many parts of the body, they can learn to point out many items in the classroom, and they can usually tell you how they feel. It is such fun to watch them, even with all the confusion they cause.

Later in the day I get to meet with my first year Latin students. They already know how to pronounce and spell all the commands in Latin. Now it is time for the real test—learn the whole first declension in one day, according to Jenny.

Some things, of course, never change. After three days of school, students were asking to have a day off because of the heat—even though our school is air-conditioned. School, of course, wasn't cancelled, but classes were—the administration scheduled two convocations which, of course, always pre-empt instructional time.

Students, of course, did learn a very valuable piece of information during one of the convocations: from now on, when students are expelled or suspended in this state, the school must inform the Bureau of Motor Vehicles. Licenses or learning permits will also be suspended for equal amounts of time. If every state does not have such a law, teachers should write their congressmen immediately. Maybe there is hope for education becoming a primary focus once again.

Cum Amicitia,
Magistra



Hercules to Leave Thebes

By Doug Bartels, Latin IV student of Mrs. Adrienne Preteroti-Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, N.J.

Thebes—Local hero, Hercules, who recently led Theban forces to victory, announced this morning that he would soon be leaving Thebes for an undetermined period of time. All Thebans remember Hercules' festive marriage to the daughter of Creon and took pride in the birth of each of his children.

While most readers may be aware that Hercules did lose his temper about a month ago and murder his children, they may not be aware of the events that followed that tragedy.

It seems that Hercules could not take the social pressure of being ignored and shunned by most residents of Thebes, including this writer. Hercules felt very depressed and guilty and, at that time, took a short retreat into the wilderness where he began to reflect on what he had done. Feeling as though he was under the thumb of guilt, he journeyed to the Great Delphic Oracle, and it is this trip that led up to his upcoming departure.

During an exclusive interview with this reporter Hercules announced that he had been instructed by the Oracle of Apollo that he should report to King Eurystheus to perform ten labors in order to atone for his atrocity.

I'm sure all Thebans join this reporter in wishing Hercules good luck with his labors of atonement and wishing him a speedy return to Thebes.

Hello Mother, Hello Father

By Dan Kwon, Latin 7 student of Patricia Geraci, Pittsford Middle School, Pittsford, N.Y.

Salvete Mater Paterque,

I'm sorry I have taken so long to get in touch with you, but it has taken me quite a while to figure out what happened. I guess I'm not really sure if you'll ever get this letter, but somehow I feel I must make an effort to contact you.

As I recall, it was Friday, January 8, 1993, when I was apparently captured by Time Bandits who transported me back to where I am now, Ancient Rome. I have tried to determine exactly what year it is, but all people will tell me is that it is *DCLXXXIII A.V.C.*, whatever that means. The only other thing people talk about a lot is the slave revolt that was recently put down by the Roman army. The revolt seems to have been led by a gladiator named *Spartacus* who had been trained at *Capua*. I was apparently kidnapped by the Time Bandits because there was a shortage of slaves in Rome following the massive executions that followed the capture of *Spartacus*.

The first thing I was aware of when I awoke on my first day here was the ancient tongue being spoken. In the background was always the sound of marching soldiers and the clinking of swords. I then became aware that the streets were filled with shouting and a great variety of noises. When I finally began to look around the colossal hut in which I was lying, I saw that I was surrounded by a huge crowd of other people all huddled together on the floor along with me. I soon learned that we were all to be sold as slaves. Suddenly, a man came in and led us into a huge open area. As soon as I looked around at the buildings surrounding the area, I realized that I was actually standing in the *Forum Romanum* in Rome.

Soon it was my turn to mount the sales platform to be sold. The platform was rotating so that I had a good look at the crowd who was bidding for me. I felt really dumb, however, when I looked down at the placard that they had hung around my neck. I couldn't read it

(Continued in Pagina Tertia)

It's A Little Known Fact

Rat Race Got You Down?

Although modern day Wage-Slaves like to think that they are the world's original devotees of the Rat Race, it's a little known fact that the Ancient Romans actually popularized the event as an actual race involving contestants that they could most easily get their hands on—rats! Because of the Romans' penchant for betting, rat racing was a popular, albeit low class, street corner event.

The Use of "Who" and "Whom"

By Leigh Ann Lackey, Latin student of Ellen Correll,
Hickory H.S., Hickory, N.C.

One day in April "Who" met "Whom" walking down a sentence. "Whom" tried to push "Who" out of the nominative case. "Who" tried to be nice and explain to "Whom" that he could only go in the accusative, ablative or dative case, but "Whom" did not take "Who"'s advice. "Whom" still tried to push "Who" out of her place so "Who" got mad at "Whom" and pushed him off the sentence. "Who," having gained control of the sentence, won the right to be the subject.

Who's More Important,
The Living or the Dead?

For the most part, professors of classical studies are not an obnoxious lot. They tend to spend their time in their offices preparing for their next classes or in rare book rooms of libraries researching their next scholarly articles that may, if they're lucky, get published in quarterlies that have world-wide circulations of slightly over 500.

Classical studies professors do not usually go out and accost people or flaunt their personal interests or, in general, force the world to notice what they are doing. Once in a while, however, these mild-mannered scholars do threaten to interfere with the lives of families who may care nothing about classical studies or with the businesses of professionals who would much rather be left alone to make money the best way they know how.

These classics professors who dare to leave their ivory towers and their classrooms to harass the outside world are archaeologists. To do their work, they must be able to manage digs to recover the remnants of ancient civilizations.

Problems arise when the artifacts left behind by the dead lie buried beneath the homes and businesses of the living. This is when the question gets asked: "Are the rights of the living (who, after all, own the property on which they live and work) more important than the rights of the dead to be studied, appreciated and understood by scholars?"

This is exactly the problem that is still being confronted in a little sea-side Italian town called Herculaneum. In an article called "The City Where Time Stood Still" by Ronald Schiller (*Readers Digest*, Dec., '86, pp. 33-40), Herculaneum was referred to as "archaeology's most flagrant unfinished business." The reason why it remains unfinished is that the interests of those wanting to study the dead clash directly with the interests of the living who do not intend to abandon their modern city (which thrives directly on top of the ancient one buried by Mt. Vesuvius in A.D. 79) to the spades of classical archaeologists.

Only four square blocks of this fairly large and prosperous ancient seaport have been excavated since the 1700's. Recent archaeological digs have even begun to discover where all the inhabitants of the city went when they finally realized that the 16 mile high mushroom cloud that they had watched tower over their city for twelve hours was coming down, fast—scholars estimate it hit the city travelling 60 mph. As has been recently discovered, most inhabitants seem to have fled to the sea shore and to have hidden in alcoves in the sea wall while waiting to see if escape by sea might be possible.

While some people might suggest that classical archaeologists should be content with excavating the rest of Pompeii (where only a few Italian farmers would need to be displaced to access the ruins), those who know the area realize that Herculaneum was a much finer city than Pompeii, and that its total excavation would give the world an unparalleled glimpse of the past.

Even though fascinating discoveries that are coming from the ongoing small-scale excavations in the alcoves along the sea wall at Herculaneum continue to make headlines, the local inhabitants of modern day Herculaneum do not seem to be convinced that they should give up their rights to live on the site in favor of the world's right to study those who lived there before them.

So, in the end, it does not appear that the question will be easily or quickly answered.

ROGA ME
ALIQUID

Cara Matrona.

I am an *orbis* currently living in Rome. I am 15 years old and have been told by the *Magister Orbis* that I can leave his home as soon as I have decided on a way to take care of myself.

Matrona, I have a good singing voice and can play several instruments. I would like to take care of myself by singing and entertaining people, but my *Magister* says that he will not just turn me out onto the streets to be another street corner beggar.

Do you have any advice about how I might be able to begin leading my own life by simply depending on my musical abilities?

Orbis, Romae

Care Orbe,

My heart goes out to you. You definitely have a rough road ahead of you as you begin your life with no help from any family members. It sounds like your *Magister Orbis* is anxious to have you on your own although he is being careful not to throw you out on the street to become a burden on Roman society.

My advice to you is to have your *Magister* arrange for you to be introduced to the *Magister Chori* at the *theatrum* nearest your home. If you are lucky, you will be given a short audition so that your talents can be judged. Don't be disappointed if the *Magister Chori* does not seem impressed. If he thinks you have promise, he'll probably tell you that it will be all right for you to hang around the *theatrum* and run errands for him and the other members of the chorus. These are dues you'll have to pay before you are accepted and allowed to become an actual *choreuta*. He will probably let you stay in the quarters of the other *choreutae*, many of whom will, no doubt, be *servi*. You will have no choice but to go along with his decision. After all, he is the *Magister Chori*, and he holds the keys to your future in *scena*.

After a while you will, no doubt, be given opportunities to fill in for sick *choreutae* now and then. During your free time, practice playing the *tibia dextra et sinistra* and be sure that you have an audience of people you wish to impress. When you get good at this, also learn to play the *tibiae pares*, the *tibiae impares*, the *tibiae duae dextrae*, and finally the *tibiae pares dextrae et sinistrae*. Once your skill is recognized you will probably be hired out as a *tibicen* to perform at private sacrifices and funerals before you will be given a chance to provide the musical accompaniment as the *choraulae* in a production put on by your *caterva*.

It will be many years before you will be considered to be an *artifex*, but in the meantime you will have a place to sleep and food to eat; moreover, you will be doing what you have written to me that you want to do.

Who knows, someday you might find yourself standing center stage as a *mesochorus*. Then you will be the *Magister Chori* of your own *caterva*. You may even be able to return the favor and help out another *orbis* who shows up at your *theatrum* some day in the distant future.

Rainbow

By Colleen Higgins, Latin III student of Margaret M.
Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, N.Y.

Pluvius arcus,
Pulcher, coloratus
Luccas, curvans, micans.
Formatur post pluvium,
Pluvius arcus.

It's A Little Known Fact

Bravo! Brava!

While many people know that Italians like to shout *Bravo* when a male tenor has just sung his heart out on stage, or *Brava* when a *Prima Donna* has just wowed the audience with an excellently performed aria, many do not suspect that the origin of these words is sometimes traced to the ancient Greeks who shouted similar expressions during athletic contests.

In Classical Greek *βραβεῖον* means a prize awarded during the games. The Greek word *βραβεύς* meant the judge who awarded the prize; therefore, it was perfectly natural for ancient Greek spectators to shout either *βραβεῖον*, *βραβεῖον* (award him the prize!) [award him the prize!] or to shout out the vocative of judge, judge (*βραβεῦ*, *βραβεῦ*) to call the attention of the judge to an outstanding performance.

Hello Mother (Continued a Pagina Secunda)

all, but a few of the Latin words were familiar to me. They weren't very flattering, which probably explained why no one was too anxious to bid on me. After all, who would want a slave that was labelled as *fatuus* (stupid), *ignavus* (lazy) and *parvus* (small). I guess they thought I was stupid because I couldn't understand everything they were saying to me. Because I was suffering from severe time-travel-lag, I slept most of the time, which is probably why they thought I was lazy.

I was finally purchased by *Synus Publius Sirlus*, a craftsman who carves wooden figurines. He has named me *Decimus*. At first I dreaded all the horrid jobs I was given, but as soon as *Dominus* saw how I smart I really was, he made me the *paedagogus* of his two sons.

I now enjoy walking little *Brutus* and *Attius* to their tutor's home each day. There are about one hundred other slaves in my *familia*, and many of them do not have the easy schedule that I enjoy. As soon as I have delivered the boys to their tutor, I really don't have a lot to do until it is time to return home. It's really not a bad life. In fact, my life seems very similar to the slave called *Duvus* that I used to read about in my *Eccle Romanus* book when I was living at home with you.

Please don't feel too sorry for me. I am finding Ancient Rome to be really interesting, although I do sort of miss playing my Super Nintendo.

Vale,
Decimus, alias Dan.

Cerberus

By Tony Rosati, Latin I student of Margaret M.
Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, N.Y.

Canis cum tribus capitibus.
Echidne erat mater Cerberi.
Rabiosus personis intransibit Tartarum.
Bellatorius pugnator.
Errabat per Tartarum et litora.
Redhalabat fumum.
Utilis ad intrantes Tartarum spectandos.
Saporem habebat pro certis placitis.



Caesar Accepts Title of "Rex"

By Greg Banacki, Latin III student of Mrs. Adrienne Preteroti-Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, N.J.

Lavicum— The following is the text of an address delivered by C. Julius Caesar at his estate in the Alban Mountains. It is intended to be read by all citizens of Rome.

"Fellow Romans, I am addressing you this evening from my estate at *Lavicum* where I have retired for a brief vacation following the conclusion of my recent campaign in Spain. Despite my mental and physical exhaustion after performing what can be called superhuman tasks in order to bring Rome her recent great victories, I feel I must address a topic that has been on the minds of many Roman citizens of late. Fellow Romans, it is time the Republic listens to the cries of the people to make me their king.

"By your wishes, I have already accepted your appointments as Dictator for Life and Consul-elect for the next ten years. I willingly wear the triumphal dress on a daily basis that is normally reserved for occasions of triumph. I also don the golden laurel wreath each morning.

"To show my gratitude for these honors I have had the temple built to the new Concord that I have restored to the people. In addition to my recent construction of a palace for myself on the Quirinal, I have also constructed another temple to Liberty.

"I am honored that the people of Rome recently erected a statue in my honor in the temple of Quirinus with the inscription, 'To the Invincible God.' This statue is an appreciated addition to the other statues already set up in my honor on the Capitoline next to those of the ancient kings, the two in the *Forum Romanum* and those that stand in every temple by decree of the Senate.

"I am especially honored that all the anniversaries of my victories will be celebrated every year, and that every five years a special celebration is to be held in my honor as Hero and Demigod. Fellow Romans, it moves me deeply that an ivory statue of me is to be carried on its special carriage along with those of the other gods during the formal processions that herald the opening of the games in the Circus.

"Because you have also bestowed upon me the honor of having my face appear on coins during my lifetime—an honor never before bestowed on a living man—I have come to realize how important my acceptance of the title of *Rex* must be to all of you.

"It is true that I have refused this title three times in the past, feeling that the people of Rome were not yet ready to accept the leadership of a king. I assumed this from that fact that two Tribunes ordered a white fillet—the traditional symbol of monarchy—to be removed from my gold statue on the Rostrum where it had been placed by one of my admirers. But now the time has come.

It's A Little Known Fact

Diamonds Weren't a Girl's Best Friend

While wealthy Romans bedazzled their womenfolk with gold and emeralds and jade and distressed pearls, they had no inclination to purchase diamonds. Romans were aware that diamonds existed, and they even adopted the Greek word *adamas* for the stone. The fact remains, however, that although Vergil, Pliny, Martial, Propertius and Ovid all used the Latin word *adamas*, *adamantis* in their writings, there is no evidence that these now-precious stones ever made it to any girl's *Saturnalia* List. There is a statue of a Greek goddess on display in a museum in England which sports diamonds for eyes, but this is believed to be one of the rare decorative ancient uses of the stones.

"The senate has allowed me to wear the royal purple toga and possess all of the powers of a king, but without the title. I feel so confident of the desires of the people at this time that I have dismissed my Spanish bodyguard because I do not require any other protection save that of my fellow Romans.

"When I was entering Rome on horseback in January, I wore the purple toga and red boots that are symbolic of the ancient kings. I heard people hail me as *Rex*, but I still sensed that it was not the time; therefore I called out, 'I am Caesar, not *Rex*.'

"On the occasion of the festival of Lupericalia the whole city was in celebration. As president of the ceremonies, I was seated on a golden throne in the Forum surrounded by all the notables of Rome. Mark Antony, one the leading *Luperci*, bounded into the Forum and hailed me as if I were *Lupercus* himself. He then ran forward and, climbing up on the rostrum, placed a crown on my head. At that dramatic moment, many of my supporters throughout the Forum shouted and urged me to accept it. Although I made a gesture of protest, for a brief moment I kept the crown on my head where the gods knew it belonged. As I took the crown off, the crowd burst into cheers at my greatness. On that occasion I gave orders that the crown should be placed on the head of the statue of Jupiter on the Capitoline. I then ordered that an entry be made in public records that read: 'On this day, acting on the wishes of people, Mark Antony offered Caesar the royal crown, but the Dictator refused to accept it.'

"I come now to the reason I am addressing you today. The time has come for the wishes of the Roman people to be fulfilled, and for me to take my rightful position as king. I have already accepted all the power and glory of Rome, and as king I shall further use this power to bring you this glory. It is your duty as citizens of Rome and the Republic to make me your king and help yourselves down the path of victory. Now, fellow citizens, it is time for you to acknowledge my acceptance of this title. May the goddess *Fortuna* be with us all!"

Publius Vergilius Maro

How Can a Man So Great Be So Little Honored in His Own Country?

When students learn that Vergil's *Aeneid* was once considered to be the textbook of the ancient world, that it was once revered almost as highly as the Bible, and that during the Middle Ages people made life decisions by conducting *Sortes Vergilianae* (predictions made by blindly picking lines from the book), they might assume that great and wonderful monuments exist in Italy commemorating this great author of Rome's mightiest epic—Not!

Granted there is a *Villa Vergiliana* located outside of Naples, but it seems to have little if anything to do with Vergil himself. It is simply an Italianate villa that is situated next to a partially excavated and mostly ignored ruin of a Roman theater. The villa is used as a *pensione* by classical scholars who happen to be spending time studying or vacationing in the Naples area.



Of course, in Naples itself, there is a barely discernible ruin on the south side of *Via Piedigrotta*, near the entrance of the *Galleria 4 Giornate*. Local tradition maintains that this overgrown mound is the site of the Roman columbarium in which Vergil's ashes were once deposited. The ruins under the mound were studied by Italian archaeologist Amedeo Maiuri who wrote (*Phlegrean Fields*, p.13) that the Roman columbarium on the site does date to the time of the Emperor Augustus. It is, however, a type of mausoleum very common to the area of *Campania* and *Latium*. The inside walls contain ten pockets or *loculi* intended for cinerary urns, all alike. The structure originally had an entrance on the side of the ancient *Via Puteolana*. As this photo above shows, however, the spot is so poorly maintained that it is hard to believe it was ever a spot revered by hundreds of Vergilian pilgrims during the Middle Ages.

Even if students were to travel to Mantua in northern Italy (near which city Vergil was born on a small farm that was later confiscated and given to one of Octavian's veterans), they would find no impressive monument to this master of the dactylic hexameter. Tour books of Mantua do list an *Accademia Virgiliana* (note the *V*-spelling). Closer investigation reveals, however, that although the building was named after the great poet, it does not really have anything to do with the man or his works. The *Accademia* houses the restored *Teatro Scientifico* where the 13-year-old Mozart gave the opening concert on his first trip to Italy in 1770.

So little honor for so great an author!

Hera had led him to believe that these boys were in fact the evil children of Eurystheus who were a threat to him and his family.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, if Hera had not put this evil spell on Alcides, he would never have killed his own children, none of us would be in this court room today, and a man by the name of Heracles would never have existed because he would still go by the name of Alcides.

Anyone who has ever befriended my client knows what a patriotic man he is. They also know that he loved his family and would have done anything to protect them. This is not a vengeful man. He has not even tried to get even with Hera, because this is not his style. Alcides believes in justice, and that is what we are hoping for here today.

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)

In Defense of Heracles

By Susan Migliacccio, Latin III student of Adrienne Preteroti-Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, N.J.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, we are here today to discuss the events that led up to the deaths of Thermachus, Creontades and Deicoon. I intend to demonstrate, beyond a reasonable doubt, that my client Heracles, formerly known as Alcides, is not guilty of murdering his own children, but is, instead, himself a tragic victim of his stepmother's jealousy and a deadly combination of social factors.

Before you is seated the hero Alcides, known now as Heracles, the son of Zeus and Alcmena, the stepson of Amphitryon, and the father of the late Thermachus, Creontades and Deicoon.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, Alcides was doomed from birth. His biological father Zeus had tricked his mother, Alcmena, into believing that he was her husband Amphitryon when he took advantage of her.

After an infancy and youth filled with violence and danger, Alcides grew up to be a strong young man. He had been taught to use his strength in such activities as archery and sword fighting so that he could someday defend his family and nation from the evils of the world. It wasn't long before he was able to save his home town of Thebes from the Minyans. As a reward for his bravery, Creon, the king of Thebes, gave

Alcides his eldest daughter, Megara, in marriage. It was she who, in the course of time, bore him his three ill-fated sons.

Although the prosecution would have you believe that my client is a cold-blooded killer, this is not the case. Yes, Thermachus, Creontades and Deicoon did die at the hands of their father—one by the sword, one by fire and one by the bow, but Alcides did not know that these were his children at the time of the slayings. His evil stepmother Hera had put him under a spell.

When Alcides realized what had happened, he lapsed into a state of deep depression. Because he had always destroyed that which was evil earlier in his life, he now decided that, since he himself appeared to be evil, he must now commit suicide. It was the philosopher Theseus that persuaded Alcides not to kill himself.

Theseus was not, however, able to keep Alcides from changing his name to "Heracles," or "Hera's Glory," acknowledging the fact that he had become the plaything of his evil stepmother.

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, Alcides is not a murderer, but is himself a victim. He had been taught as a youth that all evil must be destroyed to protect those dear to him. He killed his three sons because



There is no better way to become familiar with Roman tastes and the food they enjoyed than to prepare and serve some of the recipes that were recorded in the only authentic cookbook to have survived from ancient times. The recipes were either recorded by or for a gastronophile whose *cognomen* was definitely *Apicius*—there are conflicting opinions about his *praenomen* and his *nomen* and even about the century in which he lived. Most people, however, even ancient authors, believe that the *Apicius* of *De Re Coquinaria* lived in the 1st century A.D.

The majority of the recipes recorded by or for *Apicius* deal with nine major categories of foods. Each issue of the 1993-1994 Pompeiana NEWSLETTER features two different Apician recipes for the food category highlighted each month.

Readers are encouraged to try at least one of the recipes each month in order to get an authentic taste of Roman living.

Nine Major Categories of Roman Foods

- I. Eggs (*ova*)
- II. Vegetables (*holera*)
- III. Legumes (*legumina*)
- IV. Inland Water Fish (*piscis*)
- V. Seafood Dishes (*fercula marina*)
- VI. Quadrupeds (*quadrupedes*)
- VII. Domestic and Wild Fowl (*aves feræ et domesticæ*)
- VIII. Cheese (*caseus*)
- IX. Fruit (*fructus arborum*)

ROMAN BEETS AND LEEKS

Take a small sauce pan and pour in two and 1/2 cups of water. Bring to a low boil. While the water is heating, clean one carrot and one stalk of celery. Shave these and add them to the water that is heating. Cook this

mixture down until only two cups of liquid remain in the pan. Pour this mixture through a strainer and save the liquid. Discard the vegetable shavings.

Pour the two cups of vegetable stock back into the pot and add one teaspoon of coriander, 1/4 teaspoon of cumin and 1/4 cup of raisins. Return the pan to the heat and begin to bring it to a low boil again. While the mixture is coming to a boil again, slice up 1/2 pound of young whole beets and three leeks. Add these to the stock when it comes to a boil. Let the mixture simmer for 25 minutes or until the beets are soft. Then add two tablespoons of flour and stir to thicken the mixture. Pour into a serving bowl and sprinkle with a little olive oil and a little wine vinegar.

ROMAN BROCCOLI, CABBAGE AND BRUSSEL SPROUTS

Into a pan of water add a very small head of cabbage that has been chopped into wedges, one bunch of cleaned broccoli heads, and 1/2 pound of brussel sprouts. Bring the pan of water with these vegetables in it to a slight boil for a couple of minutes, and then drain the vegetables, saving the water in which they were boiling. Return these vegetables to the pan and add 1/4 cup of the water that saved when draining them, two tablespoons of olive oil, two tablespoons of white wine, and some cumin.

Cook the vegetables in this new mixture over low heat until they are tender.

Place in a serving dish and over the top sprinkle 1/2 teaspoon of black pepper, 1 tablespoon of chives and one teaspoon of roasted coriander seeds.

Remember: Roman food tastes better when shared with friends.



Submitted by Andrew Hartzell, Latin II student of Judy Campbell, Central Jr. H.S., Findlay, Ohio.

Heracles (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, you can not condemn a man because of all of life's hardships that have been bestowed upon him. Blame does need to be placed for these three murders, but it needs to be placed on Hera and on the pressures of society not on the victim of his social environment and of the jealousy of an evil stepmother.

Alcides is a hero, not a murderer. He is innocent and deserves to be acquitted today.

The defense rests.

Neith Goddess of the City of Sais



By students of Adrienne Preteroti-Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, N.J.

She who wove the world on her loom
Had the power, when angered, to bring you doom.
A mother goddess, a nourisher and sustainer of life,
Both protector of the dead and thrower of the knife,
The first birthgiver, both gentle and wild,
Her life has been said to be anything but mild.

Indianapolis Honors Mausolus, Ancient King of Asia Minor

Like most American cities that were flourishing in the early 1900's, Indianapolis, Indiana, has many buildings that imitate Greco-Roman architecture. Sometimes this influence can be seen on porches of modest homes, sometimes on the elaborate façades of state buildings.

Some buildings, such as the Federal Building in downtown Indianapolis, even boast of mosaic or lacunate ceilings. The interior of the Federal Building, just as the interior of the State Capitol Building in Indianapolis does, also imitates the way the Romans liked to use Doric architecture on the first tier of a building, Ionic on the second and Corinthian on the third.

As was suggested above, such examples of Neo-classical architecture can be seen in hundreds of American cities.

What is unusual, however, is to find a building that was designed to imitate the tomb of a little known king—and a mean one, at that—who ruled in a small part of modern-day Turkey that was known during the 4th century B.C. as Caria.

The king's name was Mausolus. His tomb, now referred to as the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, was commissioned by his wife, Artemisia—a woman who loved her husband so much that she is said to have drunk his ashes after his cremation, leaving, of course, nothing to deposit in the tomb that was destined to become one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

The Roman author Pliny visited the tomb during the



Indiana War Memorial modelled after the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus

first century A.D., and he described the building as being topped by "a pyramid equal in height to the lower part and tapering in 24 stages to the top of its peak."

Pliny's total description is less than precise, and it has been difficult for artists to come up with detailed sketches of exactly what this Fifth Wonder of the Ancient World looked like.

Many attempts have, however, been made, several of which have been reproduced in an article entitled "A

Tomb to Wonder At" by Chris Scarre which appears on pp. 32-39 of the Sept./Oct. 1993 issue of *Archaeology*.

Scarre's article features a picture of another attempt to construct a full-scale imitation of Mausolus' tomb; the Scottish Rite Supreme Council building in Washington D.C.

(If your home town features a building that appears to have been influenced by the tomb of Mausolus, Pompeiana, Inc. would be very interested in publishing a photo of it. Address correspondence to the editor of the Pompeiana Newsletter, 6026 Indianola Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014.)





- 15.
- I. RESONATUM! QUATE CAMERAM!
D. I. Iazzeus Gafridus et Regulus Recens
 - II. SOMNIORUM AMATOR, Maria Curiosa
 - III. CIRCUMEO, Hiscarnae
 - IV. NON COMPOS MENTIS, Collis Cupressifer
 - V. ID, Ioannella Iacobides
 - VI. SOMNIORUM FLUMEN, Guiliemulus Ioel
 - VII. ORDO VEHICULORUM EFFRENATA, Animo Asylum
 - VIII. UNUS FLORATUS ULTIMUS, Brianus Equitides
 - IX. PRAECIPUISSIMUS, Magna Papa Canus
 - X. ERISNE ILLIC? Michael Iacobides

16. Imperial Greetings

by Ron Gentry, Latin II student of Larry Steele, West Mid High, Norman, Oklahoma

Give the Latin for the following, then use the letters in the boxes to form a message.

1. Note Well
2. Goddess of love
3. Horseman
4. Heel was his only vulnerable place
5. Dog
6. i.e.
7. Window
8. Person not wanted
9. Achilles killed this Trojan hero

17. Want A Date?

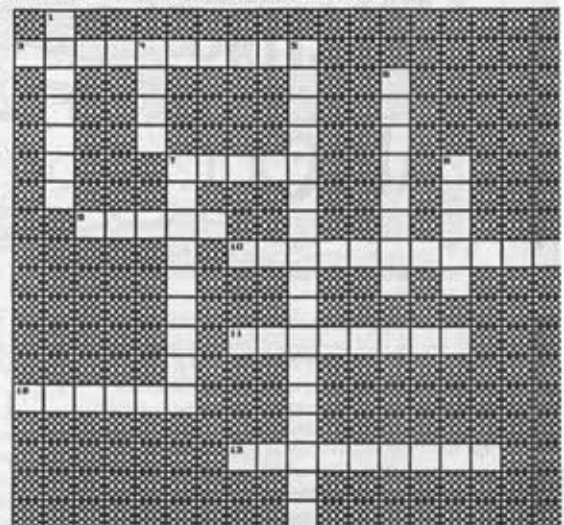
by Chris Kerscher, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| 1. a.d. IV Kal. Apr. | A. April 11 |
| 2. a.d. VIII Kal. Jan. | B. August 9 |
| 3. a.d. IV Non. Oct. | C. December 31 |
| 4. Id. Mart. | D. October 4 |
| 5. a.d. XVII Kal. Jan. | E. March 29 |
| 6. a.d. V Id. Aug. | F. January 9 |
| 7. Id. Feb. | G. May 6 |
| 8. Kal. Jan. | H. Sept. 8 |
| 9. Kal. Jul. | I. Dec. 25 |
| 10. a.d. III Id. Apr. | J. July 1 |
| 11. a.d. IV Non. Mart. | K. May 16 |
| 12. Non. Oct. | L. Dec. 5 |
| 13. Non. Dec. | M. May 29 |
| 14. a.d. VI Id. Sept. | N. March 4 |
| 15. a.d. IV Kal. Jan. | O. Jan. 1 |
| 16. Prid. Kal. Jan. | P. Jan. 23 |
| 17. Prid. Non. Mai. | Q. Feb. 13 |
| 18. a.d. V Id. Jan. | R. Sept. 7 |
| 19. a.d. X Kal. Feb. | S. Mar. 15 |
| 20. a.d. VII Id. Sept. | T. Oct. 7 |

Happy New Year

by Jason Foje, Latin 8 student of Lea-Anne Osborne, Barrington Middle School, Barrington, Illinois

18.



ACROSS

3. "of Sicilian women"
7. "and"
9. passive singular imperative of AGO
10. fut. pass. indic. 2nd plural of "to decide"
11. nom. pl. "neighboring men"
12. acc. sing. neut. "swift"
13. dat. pl. fem. "easy"

DOWN

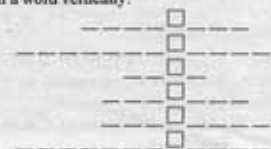
1. imperf. indic. 3rd sing. "to see"
2. nom. sing. "Happy New Year"
4. acc. pl. "place"
5. "1908" (cardinal numerals)
6. abl. pl. of "reinforcements"
7. gen. sing. "farmer"
8. brother of the founder of Rome.

Holy Subjunctive, Batman!

by Whitney Bryant, Latin II student of Mrs. Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Write the following verbs in the proper subjunctive form to spell a word vertically.

1. audio, 2nd person, singular, present, passive
2. moneo, 3rd person, singular, pluperfect, passive
3. sum, 3rd person, plural, present, active
4. capio, 1st person, singular, imperfect, passive
5. rego, 2nd person, plural, present, passive
6. voco, 1st person, plural, perfect, passive

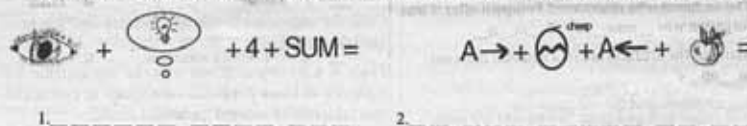


20.

Picturing Latin

by Liz Amrhein, Latin student of Miss Diggins, Tower Hill School, Wilmington, Delaware

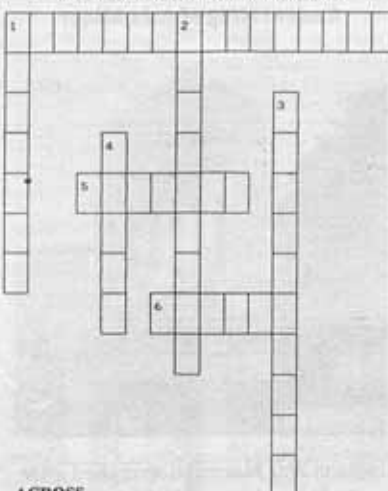
Each of the following pictograms symbolize a famous phrase. Place the Latin under each as the lines provide.



21.

Roman Slaves

by Andy Sloane, Latin I student of Joyce Capertino, Butler Middle School, Waukesha, Wisconsin



ACROSS

1. A Roman whose 400 slaves were all killed when one of them murdered him
5. Ordinary low-class Romans
6. Two rich freedmen who had a huge house with many wall paintings

DOWN

1. A cap placed on a freedman's head during Manumissio
2. The basic money used in Rome
3. The act of a master setting a slave free
4. Someone captured by pirates or taken as a prisoner of war and forced to work for a master.



22.

1. FUGITIVUS
2. VIR SINE FACIE
3. SCOPOS DIFFICILIS
4. RES NECESSARIAE
5. ARX
6. PERISTYLUM OCCULTUM
7. GUILLIEMULUS LIBER
8. SOL ORIENS
9. CUCULUS ERITHACEUS: VIRI IN FEMINALIBUS
10. ITA FEMINAM QUAE SECURIBUS CAEDIT IN MATRIMONIUM DUXI

25.

by Liz

- ACRO
4. Si
 5. He
 6. Ca
 9. Ca
 - Te
 10. Ca
 11. Ca
 12. Ca
- DOWN
1. Th
 2. An
 - an
 3. Ca
 7. It
 - a C
 8. Tr

23.

A Royal Match

by Roylee Medina, Latin II student of Nancy Mazur, Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

1. Ruled from 81 A.D. - 96 A.D.
2. Had a Census
3. Responsible for Circus Maximus
4. Started the Vestal Virgins
5. Very brutal; liked to kill
6. Invaded Britain
7. Ruled from 673 B.C. - 642 B.C.
8. Known as Quirinus
9. Marched to the Danube Frontier
10. Known for the Sibylline Books
11. First prison
12. Started the Colosseum

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Romulus | G. Tarquinius Superbus |
| B. Numa Pompilius | H. Caligula |
| C. Tullus Hostilius | I. Claudius |
| D. Ancus Marcius | J. Vespasian |
| E. Lucius Tarquinius Priscus | K. Domitian |
| F. Servius Tullius | L. Trajan |

24. Searching For Pompeii

by Kacy Moscatelli and Nicole Hernandez, Latin II students of Mrs. Lawrence, St. Joseph H.S., Victoria, Texas

Fill in the missing Latin and find and circle the complete words in the word search.

1. P__mp__i__ is an ancient city in Italy.
2. Mt. Vesuvius erupted in S__ve__t__-i__e__.
3. The volcano covered the city in s__c__.
4. Archaeologists uncovered many r__t__fa__t__.
5. The volcano buried Pompeii beneath a layer of w__e__t__ feet or more.
6. Most of the victims died because of inhaling o__i__o__n__us__a__.
7. The nearby seaside resort town of e__r__u__l__n__u__ likewise was destroyed and buried.
8. The architect who discovered Pompeii after it was forgotten was o__m__e__i__c__F__r__u__n__.
9. Many of the artifacts are in a national museum in a__p__e__.
10. The eruption split the volcano into w__s__c__t__o__s__.

HTUYYDDWIEELXKLUTQVTZ
ERRGCCSIKLRXXVIYFIVJ
HEWNOJEKOYINJZXMFCZA
FGSIDPVOMZMIQNUVWSXJI
XCBYMBEVOBBOBZHYAVMFR
GWZOVANTEWXXJPLGCGUYV
NAPLESTWKVQGEISVEHNYI
AUSWZZYOWDVGVSUNPPLPJ
MESHLPNSTTTPSOQABTDCCP
DIUIEGIEBQZKNKLHWUMOHK
GZVDVSNCAIOZURPUEMYTE
JGTKVDETOCCYFHHMBQLBV
GWOJSSAIARTIFACTSUOO
MASZLGDOMENICOFONTANA
HSGAYJPNHEOCNZQKEUOXV
LUQXFXXSXWNUQBWDUOXGQY
EXKRQJQTDOZQDDALEBYHF

26.

In Search Of Latin

by Victor P. Kuiper, Latin II student of Darrel Huiskens, Covenant Christian H.S., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Find the Latin words in the puzzle for:

- | | | |
|---------|------------|----------|
| ally | sailor | life |
| bank | school | language |
| book | soldier | day |
| chief | trumpet | city |
| country | voice | apple |
| earth | way (road) | body |
| horse | wing | house |
| I love | supply | part |
| I plow | rose | tribe |
| | king | |

DOMUSTGUMUOPL
RTYXKOCORPUSZ
DAOXERLINGUAS
LVSOICIUSFATIV
AIRTA PRINCEPS
NARMOAROSAROE
BAOLIBERYSRCL
EQUUSNEGTYAMI
TPITALUDUSALM
ASASABUTPIMPA
DOORNSBRUDONG
IDIESCLOAKERY

27.

That's Entertainment!

by Heather McKinney, Corey Reider and Tessa Jacoboni, Latin III students of Mrs. Nancy Benn, Hollidaysburg Area Sr. High, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania

After translating them into English, match the T.V. shows and movies with one of their characters.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Crescendi Dolores | A. Jill |
| 2. Salutes | B. Frank |
| 3. Summum Tormentum | C. Catty |
| 4. Qui Corpus Custodit | D. Peg |
| 5. Domus Correctio | E. Homey |
| 6. Pauci Viri Boni | F. Norm |
| 7. Inducium Nocturnum | G. Kevin |
| 8. In Colore Vivente | H. Mike |
| 9. In Matrimoniam Ducti Cum Liberis | I. Maverick |
| 10. Domi Solus II | J. Harry |



28.

1. IMMISERICORS, Thomas Clancius
2. E CONSPPECTU ABLATUS EST, Daniella Chalybs
3. CLIENS, Iohannes Grishamus
4. MEDIOCRITAS AUREA, Nicolaus Bantocus
5. SUES IN CAELO, Barbara Regium Solutrix
6. SEINLINGUA, Hieronymus Seinfeldus
7. CANIUM VITA ARCANIA, Elisabeth Martialis Thomas
8. VIA AD SALUTAPOLIM, T. C. Boylus
9. CUM AMICIS SIMILIBUS HIS, Gillianus Roberti
10. LUX RE NON VERBO, Guilielmus Gibides

29.

Silly Substitution

by Valerie Deming, Latin IV student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

In this puzzle, each letter used stands for another. If you decide Z equals A, then it will equal A throughout the puzzle. In order to figure out the puzzle, you must try different letters until the solution makes sense. (Solution is in Latin.)

Clue: T equals A
Z equals N

OTMWZT BCYTZHWM
MRRS TZWSRS.

25.

Caligula

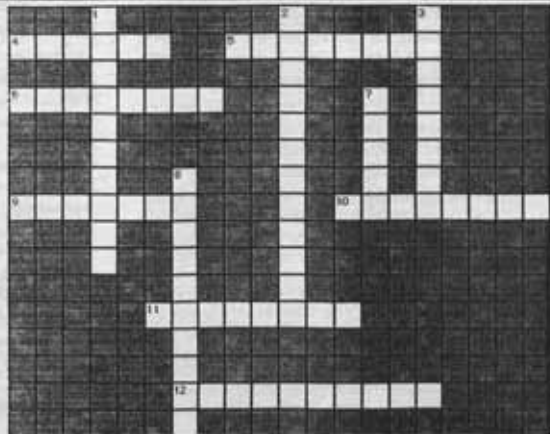
Latin II student of Nancy Mazur, Marion L. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

ROSS

Six months into his rule, Caligula went _____.
He had this sister declared a god after her death.
Caligula had some of his relatives _____.
Caligula built a bridge from his palace to the Temple of _____.
Caligula adopted him and then had him murdered.
Caligula _____ most of his relatives.
Caligula means _____ in Latin.

IWN

The Temple of Jupiter was located on this hill.
Ancestor who was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius.
Caligula's palace was located on the _____ Hill.
It was rumored that Caligula made his _____ a Consul.
Tiberius was Caligula's _____.



30.

"Neutral" Colors Word Find

by Jacqueline Leis, 6th grade student of Sally Bear, Westfield Friends School, Cinnaminson, New Jersey

Circle the neuter singular Latin form for the following colors:

purple green blue red black
L B R A N T M U Y L T
D H A U L B D E F S M
U K J A B W V S R Q F
F O P L T I W X Y S N
G N V S I V D T U V I
M Q I I N M P U R O G
P U R P U R E U M V R
S Q I A M N P S O S U
F D D B N W T V O L M
M N E D F L U B E U V
W Y M U E L U R E A C

Rome's Capitoline Hill . . . Enchanted Ground

By Frank J. Korn



Staircase (right) leading to Michelangelo's Campidoglio on the Capitoline

I was weary from a frantic schedule of sight seeing. The fragrant spring day had also grown tired, with its shadows now yawning and stretching at twilight. But when I reached the top of the *Cordonata*, a graceful Renaissance ramp/staircase, I was more than amply rewarded.

Before me in the muted light stretched the delicate watercolor beauty of the Capitoline Hill. At the far end of the marvelously symmetrical *Piazza Campidoglio* (Italian version of the Latin *Capitolinus*) rose the peach-hued *Palazzo Senatorio*, modern Rome's city hall. To the left and right stood the massive bulks of the identical gray marble edifices—the *Museo Capitolino* and the *Museo dei Conservatori*. All three buildings were surmounted with balustrades and statues, white against the velvet Roman sky.

In the center, upon a spirited steed, rode the curly-haired, bearded Marcus Aurelius. With his left hand tight around the reins, the stoic philosopher-emperor seemed to be hailing my arrival with his right. Flanking me at the threshold to all this splendor were the colossal heavenly twins, Castor and Pollux, looking out from atop their parapets over the incomparable roofscape of the Eternal City, over the appealingly pink and ochre facades of its buildings.

This was my introduction—a quarter of a century ago—to the acropolis of ancient Rome. This enchanted place has held me enthralled ever since. For there is something in the very air of the Capitoline that transports the visitor back into antiquity.



Statue of Marcus Aurelius on the Capitoline before it was removed to be refurbished

In 1538, by commission of Pope Paul III, Michelangelo designed the three *palazzi* of the municipal complex and laid out the exquisite square. For the perfect centerpiece the restless Florentine chose the second century bronze equestrian monument of Marcus Aurelius, which at the time graced the area in front of the Basilica of St. John Lateran. He had it hauled over to the Capitoline and placed on a tall marble pedestal of his own creation. At the entrance he positioned the travertine effigies of Castor and Pollux. These he had discovered among the imperial ruins of the nearby Jewish quarter.

Standing there in the gathering dusk of that long ago evening unleashed for me a flood of images and events about which I had learned in high school Latin classes. For instance, it was from its lair atop this once grove-covered hill that a she-wolf descended to the Tiber to slake its thirst and happened upon the basket containing the wailing infants Romulus and Remus. And it was back to this spot that the wolf dragged the tots, there to nurse them with its own milk. To the left of the city hall a column supporting a bronze sculpture of the wolf with the suckling twins recalls the legend. (This particular sculpture is a copy of the Etruscan original housed in the Capitoline Museum.)

In the sixth century before Christ, the early Roman kings raised two temples here—one to Jupiter Capitolinus, the other to Juno Moneta. (Because the latter was also used as the city's mint, the word *moneta* eventually found its way into English as "money.")

One night, in the year 390 B.C., an army of Gauls launched an attack on Rome's citadel. Sensing intruders, the sacred geese kept in Juno's temple put up an awful din with their hysterical cackling. Their noise acted as an alarm, enabling Manlius—commander of the garrison stationed on the Capitoline—to rouse his troops and repel the invasion.

After the fall of Rome, the Capitoline's glory dimmed. From abandonment and neglect the two temples deteriorated and, in time, collapsed, their marble walls and columns crashing and tumbling down the hillside.

Toward the end of the sixth century, the city's Christian community erected the romanesque church of *Santa Maria in Ara Coeli* over the former site of the Temple of Juno. So the hill began to make a comeback.

But it took Michelangelo and the Renaissance popes to restore the Capitoline Hill to its rightful and prestigious stature as Rome's impressive seat of government.

If ever you find yourself in Rome on the 21st day of the month of April, the city's birthday, be sure to visit the Capitoline during the day. Then return that same night to see it all outlined in torchlight—and beautiful beyond the power of words to describe.

Miser Catulle

A translation of *Catullus VIII* by Pietro Antonelli,
Latin IV student of Adrienne Preteroti-Nilsen, St.
John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, N.J.

Snap out of it Catullus, stop playing the fool and accept the situation for what it is. Once I was happy, but that was when we were together and stood by each other in good times and bad. To think I loved her more than any other woman! When I wanted to go somewhere that she didn't, she went with me anyway. I was truly happy then. Now she doesn't love me anymore! I guess I shouldn't either, besides it's not my fault we broke up. I'm gonna do myself a favor, and try to forget about her! I'm not gonna make myself crazy over her; she's not worth it! I'm gonna look her straight in the eye and tell her, "Good-bye, I don't ever want to see you again!" Then she will know that I'm not going to put up with her anymore! She's going to be the one suffering, not me! Who would want such a terrible woman like her? Who could possibly think that she is good looking? Who's gonna love you now? Who are you going to tell people you are going with? Who are you going to kiss now? But I, Catullus, will be strong!

Proserpina

By Liam Cassius, Latin I student of Margaret M. Curran, Orchard Park High School, Orchard Park, N.Y. An original translation of the poem by the same title found in *Eccle Romani* by Gilbert Lawall.)

While Proserpina looks for flowers in the land of Sicily,
the girl often wonders from her slave women;
for, "The loveliest flowers are not near by, friends" she says.
"Often it is necessary to look in deserted places."
The tired girl alone in the lonely fields
(Alas!) sits, and has many good flowers,
when she sees under a small tree a large flower
and she seeks it. But she can not put up the flower.
Then more and more little Proserpina works hard—but in vain! The flower sticks there more.
Look! Girl, be careful! It is a warning! Rash girl,
(and you are alone with slave women), heed the warning!
But suddenly the earth under the small tree is torn apart,
four black horses appear inside the opening.
"Slave women, bring help!" shouts Proserpina;
also, "Mother, Great Goddess, bring help for me!
Dis has me!" But the earth hides the crying girl,
and no slave girl finds her mistress.

New Pharaoh Assumes Throne in Egypt

By Amy Banacki, student of Adrienne Preteroti-Nilsen, St. John Vianney H.S., Holmdel, N.J.

Alabastron—Today, in the town square, the Egyptian people celebrated the initiation of a new Pharaoh, Ramses II. As everyone gathered to welcome him and hear him speak, people began to be a little uneasy when they saw how young the new ruler was. Everyone was reassured, though, when they were reminded that he had been serving as co-ruler with his father, Seti I. Although that period of shared rule had been short, the people were reminded that Ramses II had assumed a lot of responsibility while co-ruling with his father, and that he was definitely ready to assume full authority at this time.

During his address, Ramses II told the people that he would continue the great building programs already in progress. He also announced plans for building new temples in honor of past leaders and his own ancestors.

(Continued in Pagina Nona)

Theory #2

How Zeus and Hera Met and Why the Sky Is Blue

By Katie Singer, Latin I student of Mary Jane Koons, Upper Dublin H.S., Fort Washington, Penn.

Of all the tales told of Zeus and his numerous relationships with women, the one most often forgotten is of his courtship of the Queen of the gods, Hera. Shortly after his ascension to the throne, Zeus' mother Rhea badgered him to choose a suitable wife. Naturally, this selection process was difficult. The queen-to-be had to have all the elegant, goddess-like qualities expected, but she must also be exceptionally beautiful and be a good First Lady. The young Zeus, with insistent help, narrowed the choices down to only a handful of his former flings. As was tradition back then, his sisters Hestia, Demeter and Hera, the youngest, were among his possible choices.

As the field of candidates was narrowed even further, Zeus began to favor Demeter. Still young and beautiful, she was wise yet impressionable, which could give him an obvious advantage in the future. Young Hera, however, was not about to let her older sister take from her the throne of the gods and the most handsome god of all, Zeus. She took matters into her own hands and visited a priestess of the northern provinces who gave her a powerful blue love potion.

When Hera arrived back at Mount Olympus, she was prepared to sprinkle the potion on Zeus to make him fall in love with her; but as she was about to do this, she tripped over a patch of grass and spilled the potion all over the sky which then turned blue. Hera, angry with the fact that a mere plant of grass had spoiled her plot focused all her green envy on the grass before pulling it all up and throwing it down all over the earth.

This, of course, explains why the sky is blue and the grass is green!

Zeus was impressed with Hera's determined effort, and after a suitable courtship, he finally made her his queen. This, of course, was one marriage in which they did not live happily ever after. The blue love potion remained in the sky, and every time Zeus passed through it on his way down from Mt. Olympus he would uncontrollably fall in love with another Grecian girl. The only way that Hera could keep Zeus from coming under the spell of the blue potion in the sky was to entice Aeolus, the keeper of the winds, to block the sky with huge clouds. When Zeus realized the clouds were placing a damper on his adventures, he would try to disperse them with his mighty thunderbolts. The thunderbolts always frightened Hera and later Zeus would apologize by sending Iris to create rainbows to brighten Hera's day.

The Albatross of Linguistic Awakening

If I Don't Understand the Origins of a Word, I Refuse to Accept It Into My Vocabulary

Words have always been fun for me. Since my family moved around the country quite a bit (I was a railroad brat), I was constantly being exposed to new expressions and new words for things. I was also being exposed to some degree of ridicule when I used words my new community didn't recognize for items I wanted. In Wisconsin, for instance, most people know what a "bubbler" is; but to get a drink of water in Nebraska one has to ask for a water fountain or a drinking fountain.

When I had free time during one of my study halls in my four-room high school, I used to spend time looking up funny words in the dictionary and wondering why they meant what they meant. Sometimes, of course, this would get me into trouble when the good Nuns found out some of the words I was checking out.

In high school I was one of the few students for whom there was no room in the one algebra class being offered. As a result I got to take Latin with three or four other algebra-rejects. The fun thing about Latin was the little windows of understanding it was constantly opening into why words meant what they meant. Also, back in those days almost everyone subscribed to the *Readers Digest* every issue of which had a special section on vocabulary building. Fascinating.

Since I only got to study Latin for a couple of years in

Ten Roman Emperors and Their Connection With Christianity

By Dr. Andrew Adams, Foreign Language Department, North Central College, Naperville, Illinois

2. DOMITIAN (Titus Flavius Domitianus), Emperor 81-96

The second emperor to go down in history as a hater of the Christians is Domitian, a cruel, vicious, and unpopular man. The Christians were by no means the only targets of Domitian's brutality, nor were his relatives safe from his capricious moods. It is said that Domitian spent countless hours catching and torturing flies in the privacy of his palace, and that he enjoyed killing large animals.

Domitian was the third and last of the Flavian family to rule the empire. His father Vespasian was the general in charge of crushing a violent Jewish revolt that erupted in 66 in Jerusalem. Vespasian became emperor before ending the rebellion, which was terminated in 70 by Titus, Domitian's older brother and immediate predecessor on the throne.

Vespasian and Titus were both popular and respected. A good indication of this is that both of them died a natural death, which was not the rule for Roman emperors. By contrast, Domitian was suspicious by nature, anti-social, and autocratic.

Like Nero, Domitian had a decent first half of his term and an unfortunate second half. He preferred to be addressed as "Lord and God" (*Dominus et Deus*), which no Christian or Jew could do in good conscience. He relied heavily on informers who reported any critical remarks about him—even casual comments or jokes. In his favor all that can be said is that Domitian was an efficient administrator and that he kept close track of imperial finances.

Domitian strictly enforced a religious tax on the Jews, which allowed them to observe their traditions, a sort of ancient "use tax," and he apparently tried to tax the Christians as well, whom he probably considered a noisy sect of Judaism. He went after philosophers as well, expelling some of them from Rome. In 95 he suddenly executed his cousin Flavius Clemens along with his wife (Domitian's own niece), charging them with "atheism" (i.e., not believing in the state religion). They were almost certainly Christian converts.

Domitian's persecutions are reported only by Christian writers, not in any Roman records. (These same church fathers report that Domitian went after the gospel-writer John in his old age. When John was subsequently thrown into a tub of boiling oil, he is reported to have escaped unharmed through a miracle.) Domitian's devotion to traditional beliefs, however, is well-documented, so he could very well have had some Christians murdered.

He was intolerant of others' views, and in religion he was partial to the standard Roman gods. He rebuilt an enormous temple to Jupiter, and was especially devoted to Minerva, the goddess of war and wisdom.

More persecutions would likely have occurred, but when he was 44, Domitian's bodyguards, in league with his own wife, set upon him in his bedroom and stabbed him to death. The Senate, some of whose members he had killed, immediately ordered that his name be erased from public inscriptions and that records of his existence be obliterated.

The Fight

By Lauren Cohen, Grade 8 Latin student of Mary Jane Koons, Sandy Run Middle School, Dresher, Penn.

Circus Maximus was the place
For Romans to go to see a race.

Christians were brought there to be sacrificed.
It was not very pretty and really not nice.

Slaves and minorities were treated the same.
The lions were wild, they sure were not tamed.

They would roar, they would claw,
They would tear men apart.

The prisoners were chained;
They were furious at heart.

Romans—they loved to see such a sight,
A spectacle, a show, and oh what a fight!

New Pharaoh (Continued a Pagina Octava)

At the end of the official ceremonies, Ramses II paraded through the streets and was visibly impressed by the happy expressions on the faces of everyone. All the people were then invited to a party thrown in his honor.

As the day came to a close, people talked of nothing else except the morning ceremonies, the speech of Ramses II and the party. A positive mood for the future of Egypt under the rule of Ramses II was shared by all.

The Real Story of Icarus and Daedalus

By Adam Levenberg, Grade 8 Latin student of Mary Jane Koons, Sandy Run Middle School Dresher, Penn.

Many of you know the story of Icarus and Daedalus, the story of a desperate father and son who fled the palace on pairs of wax and feather wings.

After months of intensive research some extremely shocking facts have been uncovered.

(Continued in Pagina Decima)



Canes

By Rosanne Nicastro, Latin III student of Margaret Curran, Orchard Park H.S., Orchard Park, N.Y.

Canes
lascivi, amici
latrantes, currentes, edentes
amantes, deliciae
canes

(Continued in Pagina Decima)

Icarus Speaks Out

By Brad Slobotkin, Grade 8 Latin student of Mary Jane Koons, Sandy Run Middle Sch., Dresher, Penn.

I am a young boy and Daedalus' only son. We thought there was no way of escape and that we were done.

The person that is keeping us on Crete was King Minos.

But then my father came up with a plan that would free us.

He told me we would make wings and fly away. I was so excited, I couldn't wait for that day.

I gathered up feathers, while Dad melted wax. Then he looked at the birds and studied the facts.

The wings were soon finished and ready for flight;

He made me a pair that was very light.

I awaited the day I could fly away;

Finally it came. I would no longer stay.

As we took off, I went towards the sun,

But high in the sky I knew I was done.

My father saw feathers floating at sea,

He almost went down searching for me.

31. How Well Did You Read?

1. Into what year B.C. was Dan transported by Time Bandits?
2. Which goddess did the ancient Greeks believe taught men how to dance?
3. What was the October festival on which Romans decorated water fountains?
4. What city has been called "archaeology's most flagrant unfinished business"?
5. Who were Thermachus, Creontides and Deicoon?
6. According to Katie Singer, why is the sky blue?
7. What word used by the Italians at operas may be derived from the Greek *ὑποφώνη*?
8. What school did both Ben Franklin and John Hancock attend in Boston?
9. What did the top of King Mausolus' tomb look like?
10. What is the name of the first movie directed by Mel Gibson?

Origins of a Word (Continued a Pagina Nona)

hearing the term, I began to visualize possible ways it might have come into existence, e.g., people writing names on seeds and then drawing them out of a hat to see who plays whom, or perhaps having different colored seeds which players drew after a color rotation had already been established. I asked respected tennis coaches if they knew the origins of the term. All they could come up with was that it was a term used to designate players.

Finally, of course, I did some research of my own so that I could come to terms with this word which was haunting me on almost a daily basis; and, as it turns out, a "seeded player" does have something to do with the seeds of plants after all. Not as I had imagined, but in a more general sense. It seems that the verb form of this word, i.e., to seed, can mean "to plant by scattering" or "to arrange." The sports analogy means, according to Webster's Third New International Dictionary, "to arrange (the draw in a sports event) so that certain contestants (as those of superior ability or of the same team) will not meet in the early rounds of competition;" in other words, the players are arranged as a farmer would arrange his seeds, keeping certain varieties together for his own purposes.

As a teacher of Latin, of course, I take great delight in opening little windows of linguistic understanding for my students as often as possible, just to get them hooked, or perhaps to let them help share the burden of the albatross I wear around my own neck; therefore, when the word *agricola* comes up, I love to explain that this is someone who *cola's*, or cultivates, his *ager*—and, of course, I always throw in the old pun about all farmers being "outstanding in their fields."

Intellegere is another word that evokes a mini-linguistic lecture. I love to demonstrate the way early Latin was written with all words being run together, with little or no punctuation, with no distinctions generally being made between lower and upper case letters (e.g., IOISAMVNAEKAHFEHFAEMEONAM). To be able "to understand" such writing, one obviously had to be able to pick or chose (*legere*) letters from among (*inter*) all the ones there that stood for individual words and then put the words together so that understanding could be gleaned (oops, another farming analogy!) from the writing. That's why *intellegere*, "to understand," literally means "to pick between" or even "to read between the lines." What "standing under" has to do with comprehension, is, of course, another mini-lecture.

Want to have some fun of your own? Check out the origins of "precocious" and "addiction."

The Real Story (Continued a Pagina Nona)

Fact #I: Daedalus plucked the feathers from live birds!

After talking with many of Daedalus' friends, it seems that Daedalus was so desperate to leave that he had no other option but to take the feathers from live birds which at a later time he set free. This turned out to be a deadly mistake.

Fact #II: The day Icarus and Daedalus escaped it was very cold!

After researching the weather patterns for the traditional date of their flight, it now seems physically impossible that Daedalus even warned his son about the dangers of flying too high. He probably made up the story later so that he would not be blamed for Icarus' death. By telling this story he made it appear that Icarus' death was due to the boy's own irresponsible behavior.

Conclusion: Icarus fell from the sky because he was attacked by birds!

Remember how Icarus was supposed to have flown too high and out of sight? If this were true, then there would be no way that Daedalus could have known what really happened to his son.

The only truly logical explanation is that the birds from whom Daedalus had stolen the feathers for the wings launched a recover and destroy mission in revenge for their being plucked. Thus it was the birds themselves that caused Icarus' fall—not the heat of the sun. The flock of birds that attacked Icarus' wings was so huge that feathers were flying everywhere during the recovery attack. Of course, many of the feathers fell into the ocean below reinforcing the lie that Icarus' wings had been melted by the sun.

True story!

Call for Papers

Pompeiana, Inc. invites all student and teacher readers to consider submitting creative writing on classical subjects, short essays, personal reflections on their experiences with classical studies, accounts of visits to classical sites or museum expositions, etc. for publication in future issues.

For a complete list of guidelines and specific instructions for submitting work to be considered for publication, see the section entitled "Let Pompeiana Put Your Name in Print" on what would be *Pagina Duodecima* of this issue (under Pompeiana's return address.)

CAVEANT EMPTOR VENDORQUE

Ad Studentes Praemiis Adficiendis

For those teachers who would like to have a supply of classical rewards on hand for their students, the following companies make many items available.

Teachers interested in ordering items should contact the companies directly to request catalogs and ordering procedures.

L & L ENTERPRISES, 401 Towne Street, Gilbert, IL 60136 (708) 426-5311

L&L stocks and generates materials, books, games, kits and incentives of special interest to teachers of Latin to pre-secondary school students.

L & L is a new company started by a teacher who has been working with sixth graders and who has struggled with the difficulty of locating materials suitable for this level of Latin instruction.

LVMINA, 5541 Starboard Court, Fairfax, Virginia 22032 (800) 358-9015

This company concentrates on offering "enlightening teaching realia." Imprinted products available include stickers, rubber stamps, sticky and regular notepads, pencils, and party napkins.

WORLD PRESS, 135 W. 29th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 (212) 695-8787

Imprinted Latin products include balloons, greeting cards, pencils, rubber stamps, totes, shirts, keychains, posters, aprons, name tags, stickers, note pads and buttons.

Serta Recentia Habeo

I have fresh garlands daily for all your decorating needs. Be ready for the feast of *Fontinalia* coming up a.d. III Id. Oct. When the *Flamen* visits the public fountain nearest your home, you will want to have garlands on hand to decorate it before he gives it his blessing. Ask for *Albius* near the *Pons Aemilius*.

Picturae Chartaeque Nunc Emi Possunt

Latin teachers, especially those new to the profession, are always in search of quality teaching maps and colorful posters for classroom display. **Applause Learning Resources** seems to be the main clearing house of such items at the moment. Its 1993-94 Catalog has a wealth of items, including many new items being listed for the first time. To obtain a catalog write to this company at 85-B Fernwood Lane, Roslyn, N.Y. 11576-1431 or call them toll free at (800) 253-5351.

Paludamentum: Pictura Movens Illa

If you have wanted to own your own copy of *The Robe*, the 135 minute film is now available on video-cassette for just \$19.98. Order from *Critics' Choice Video*, P.O. Box 749, Itasca, IL 60143-0749, or call (800) 367-7765.

Italia in Video-cassetta

Italy, a 50 minute video tape, visits all the famous sites of classical and contemporary Italy. Order #621V from *Educational Video Network*, 1483 19th St., Huntsville, TX 77340 or call (409) 295-5767.

Caveat Emptor

If you have ever wanted to own ancient coins, you may be able to purchase them from the Worldwide Treasure Bureau, 2230 W. Sunnyside Ave., Suite 2, P.O. Box 5012, Visalia, CA 93278-5012. A catalog may be requested by calling (800) 437-0222 during regular west coast business hours.

The catalog shows Roman gold, silver and bronze coins, Greek silver and bronze coins, Roman artifacts including pottery, weapon blades, mosaics, jewelry and glass. Uncleaned and unidentified Roman coins can be bought in lots of 15 to 500. Prices for coins in these lots range from \$2 to \$1.59 each. Pompeiana advises serious collectors to check with reputable local coin dealers or museum curators before investing large sums of money in ancient coins or artifacts.

Libri Notandi

The Marriage of Cadmus and Harmony, Roberto Calasso. \$20.00. A refreshing and contemporary overview of classical mythology. *Daedalus Books*. #60579. (800) 395-2665

An Atlas of Roman Britain, B. Jones & D. Mattingly. \$22.50. Over 270 maps, figures, plans & site photographs. *Barnes & Noble*. #1933167. Cat. #245M 601B. (201) 767-7079

Chartae in Vestibus

In color, Old World Map with Latin has been imprinted on two sides of a T shirt. \$22.95. *What On Earth*. #V239T Old World Map T. (216) 963-6555



ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



ANACHRONISMS



LATIN LEARNING BY RAYCAFFEY



JOE VADIS

DAN FERRULLI



ROUTE AROUND THE WORLD

By IAN SMITH



MYTH CONCEPTIONS BY PAUL BISHOP



Pompeiana, Inc.

Pompeiana was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana in June 1974 as a National 501-(c)(3) not-for-profit Center for the Promotion of Classical Studies at the Secondary School Level.

Pompeiana, Inc. is governed by a Board of Directors which meets annually or in special session as needed. An annual meeting for adult and contributing members is held in Indianapolis on the 4th Saturday of September.

Bernard F. Barcio, LHD, serves as the Executive Director.

The Pompeiana Newsletter

I.S.S. # 08925941

The Pompeiana Newsletter is the only international newsletter devoted exclusively to the promotion of the study of Latin at the secondary school level which is published monthly during the school year.

Each month, September through May, 12,000 copies of the Pompeiana Newsletter are printed and mailed to members and Latin classes throughout the world.

The Pompeiana Newsletter is a membership benefit for Adult and Contributing Members. Teachers who are members of Pompeiana may purchase classroom orders of the newsletter for their students.

Plan Now to Renew Your Membership & Classroom Order

Membership Enrollment Form, 1993-1994

The cost of memberships varies because of the expense involved in mailing the Pompeiana Newsletter as a monthly membership benefit. All Prices are in U.S. dollars. Memberships run for one year, July 1 thru June 30.

U.S.A. — \$15

Australia — \$35; Canada — \$17;

England & Europe — \$26; South Africa — \$35.

Name: _____

School: _____

Country: _____

Classroom Subscription Order Form 1993-1994

All classroom orders must be sent c/o of a current teacher-member of Pompeiana, Inc. at a school address. A minimum classroom order of 6 copies is required.

Per student rates in U.S. Dollars:

U.S.A.: 1-50 = @ \$3.75; 51 or more = @ \$3.50

Australia: Air = @ \$23, Surface = @ \$10; Canada: @ \$5;

England/Europe: Air = @ \$6.50, Surface = @ \$5;

South Africa: Air = @ \$23, Surface = @ \$10.

Please send _____ copies @ \$ _____ c/o the teacher member listed on the enrollment form above.

Pompeiana, Inc.
6026 Indianola Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

Let Pompeiana Put Your Name in Print

Items submitted for publication in the Pompeiana Newsletter should be typed or computer set and sent to:

The Editor

Pompeiana Newsletter

6026 Indianola Ave.

Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

Students submitting work should include the name of their Latin teacher and the name and address of the school they attend.

What may be submitted

1. Original poems/articles in English or Latin (+ Eng. trans.)
2. Special interest photos or news reports of Latin activities.
3. Latin reviews of Movies or Movie Stars, Musical, Sports, or Political Figures. (English translations required for proofing.)
4. Summaries or reviews of articles published elsewhere, complete with references to original author, title of publication, date, and page numbers.
5. Learning games and puzzles, complete with solutions.
6. 300-400 word, cleverly written essays about anything Roman. These may be serious or tongue-in-cheek parodies.

Pompeiana attempts to publish as much submitted work as possible. It does not pay spontaneous contributors.

AUXILIA MAGISTRIS

(These solutions are mailed with each bulk Classroom Order sent in care of a teacher member. Copies are also sent to all Adult and Contributing members.)

15.

Carmina Optima

- BOOM! SHAKE THE ROOM! D.J. Jazzy Jeff & Fresh Prince
- DREAMLOVER, Mariah Carey
- I GET AROUND, 2Pac
- INSANE IN THE BRAIN, Cypress Hill
- ID, Janet Jackson
- RIVER OF DREAMS, Billy Joel
- RUNAWAY TRAIN, Soul Asylum
- ONE LAST CRY, Brian McKnight
- VERY SPECIAL, Big Daddy Kane
- WILL YOU BE THERE? Michael Jackson

Imperial Greetings

- Nota Bene
- Venus
- Equus
- Achilles
- Canis
- Id Est
- Fenestra
- Persona Non Grata
- Hector
- Ave Caesar

16.

Want A Date?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. E | 11. N |
| 2. I | 12. T |
| 3. D | 13. L |
| 4. S | 14. H |
| 5. K | 15. M |
| 6. B | 16. C |
| 7. Q | 17. G |
| 8. O | 18. P |
| 9. J | 19. P |
| 10. A | 20. R |

Holy Subjunctive,

Batman

- Audiaris
- Monitus esset
- Sint
- Caperer
- Regimini
- Vocatus simus

20.

Picturing Latin

- Cogito Ergo Sum
- Ab Ovo Usque Ad Mala

A Royal Match

- K
- F
- E
- B
- H
- I
- C
- A
- L
- G
- D
- J

23.

24.

Searching for Pompeii

- Pompeii
- Seventy-nine A.D.
- ashes
- twenty
- poisonous gas
- Herculaneum
- Domenico Fontana
- Naples
- two sections

26.



27.

That's Entertainment

- H. Growing Pains
- F. Cheers
- I. Top Gun
- B. Body Guard
- A. Home Improvement
- C. A Few Good Men
- J. Night Court
- E. In Living Color
- D. Married With Kids
- G. Home Alone II

28.

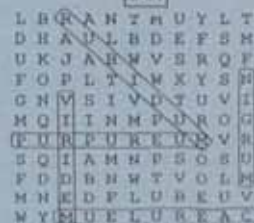
Libri Optimi

- WITHOUT REMORSE, Tom Clancy
- VANISHED, Danielle Steel
- THE CLIENT, John Grisham
- THE GOLDEN MEAN, Nick Bantock
- PIGS IN HEAVEN, Barbara Kingsolver
- SEINLANGUAGE, Jerry Scinfeld
- THE HIDDEN LIFE OF DOGS, Elizabeth Marshall Thomas
- ROAD TO WELLVILLE, T. C. Boyle
- WITH FRIENDS LIKE THESE, Gillian Roberts
- VIRTUAL LIGHT, William Gibson

29.

Silly Substitution
LATINA EXPANDIT
TUUM ANIMUM

30.



31.

How Well Did You Read?

- 71 B.C.
- Rhea
- Fontinalia
- Herculaneum
- Hercules' children whom he killed.
- Hera spilled blue love potion all over it.
- Bravo
- The Latin School
- A pyramid
- Man Without a Face



22.

Picturae Moventes

- THE FUGITIVE
- THE MAN WITHOUT A FACE
- HARD TARGET
- NEEDFUL THINGS
- FORTRESS
- THE SECRET GARDEN
- FREE WILLY
- RISE IN SUN
- ROBIN HOOD: MEN IN TIGHTS
- SO I MARRIED AN AXE MURDERER



25.

Mel Gibson

For several years I have seen Mel Gibson in the movies, or maybe I should say in a movie—the one called *The Road Warrior*. It seems to me that this movie is shown on pay TV every week.

I liked the character he played but I never thought much about Mel. Then I began to listen to stories on tapes when I travelled by car this past summer.

One story that I especially enjoyed was *My Cousin Rachel*. It was a fascinating story, but I soon realized that I liked the story because Mel Gibson was reading it.

Mel reads very well! He is able to portray many different characters by using different voices.

That's when I began to be more aware of his name. I began to notice it everywhere. Not only was he a star in the movie called *Lethal Weapon* but he also was a star in the movie called *Hamlet*.

He was also in the movies called *The Year of Living Dangerously* and *Forever Young*.

Now Mel Gibson is playing the lead character in the movie *The Man Without a Face*. This is also the first movie that Mel directed. When he tried to find an actor to play the main character, none of his friends was willing; therefore Mel decided to play the main role and direct the movie at the same time.

When he's not making movies, Mel tries to lead a normal life. Because he's very wealthy, he owns a cattle ranch in Australia and one in Montana. His wife's name is Robyn.

When he was young Mel grew up with ten brothers and

sisters. They all liked to play, and frequently they all got in trouble. Mel remembers fighting with his brothers. Once—it's awful to say—he even put a staple in his sister's head.

Mel is a very good actor and he enjoys his work. What he doesn't enjoy is the loss of personal freedom that comes with being a celebrity. When he tries to walk on the street or go buy something in a store, fans are always talking to him and bothering him. Recently one of Mel's friends had to shove a photographer away who was trying to take a picture without his permission.

When Mel first began to realize five or six years ago that he was losing his personal freedom because he was becoming so well-known, he began to be very bitter. He thought, "What good is it to make a lot of money if my life isn't mine anymore?" Then he realized that he could not sit around and be a prisoner of his own success. So he decided to get out and do whatever he wanted to do; now he even goes to the grocery store by himself. He does, however, wear dark glasses to hide his identity.

Mel is a very shy person and very uneasy with people who interview him. He's always afraid that a reporter will take something he says and twist it into some sensational comment that will appear in all the cheap newspapers. Mel fears this because it has already happened to him several times. Therefore he prefers to live his life very privately when he is not working on a movie.

Most definitely Mel is an excellent actor that we hope to see a lot more.

Teachers who did not have an opportunity to subscribe to the Pompeiiana NEWSLETTER for 1991-1992 or for 1992-1993 can still obtain complete classroom sets for each of those years, complete with answer sheets.

While they last, orders submitted on the form below will be filled on a first-come, first serve basis.

Photocopy this order blank and send it with a check payable to:

Pompeiana, Inc.

Back-Issue Offer

6026 Indianola Ave.

Indianapolis, IN 46220-2014

Please ship:

box(es) of the 91-92 issues @ \$10 =

(18 8-page copies and 1 ans. sheet included for each month, Sept. thru May)

box(es) of the 92-93 issues @ \$10 =

(12 12-page copies and 1 ans. sheet included for each month, Sept. thru May)

Total enclosed with this order: \$

Mail to:

(To avoid charging extra postage, boxes must be shipped c/o a school address)

Attn:

School:

Address: