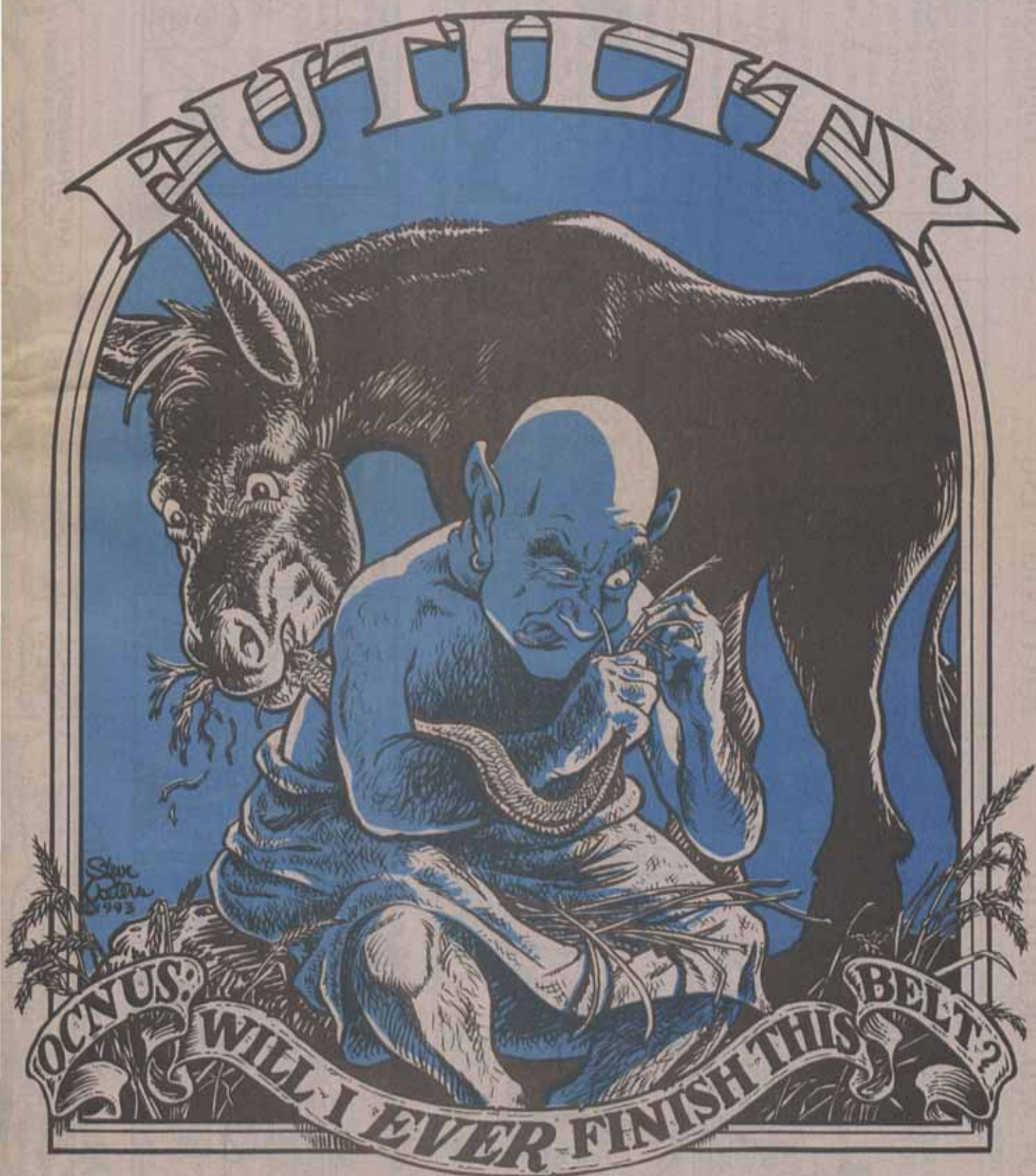


POMPEIIANA

NEWSLETTER

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"Pax Cum Inimicis Vestris Vobis Facienda Est"

Videtur Iudaeam semper divisa esse in duas vel tres vel quattuor partes. Graeci Romanique semper putaverunt Iudaeam esse partem Syriae. Terra Iudaea erat inter Mare Mortuum et Lebanon. Nomen terrae inter Mare Mortuum et Mare Rubrum erat Idumaea. Graeci Romanique quoque Idumaeam vocaverunt Palaestinam. Postquam Pompeius Magnus venit in Iudaeam, Antipater factus est rex omnis Iudaeae. Antipater erat Herodis Magni pater, et circa DCCVIII A.V.C. Antipater fecit Herodem praefectum illius partis Iudaeae cui nomen erat Galilaea.

Postquam Antipater mortuus est, Herodes erat unus ex tribus praefectis in Iudaea. Circa DCCXIV A.V.C. Parthi invaserunt in Iudaeam, et Herodes Romam fugit. Postquam Hierosolyma liberata est a duce Romano Sossio DCCXVI A.V.C., Herodes factus est rex omnis Iudaeae, quae tunc erat una terra.

Post mortem Herodis, partes Iudaeae adiunctae sunt ad imperium Syriae quae erat provincia Romana. Multis Iudaeis procurator Romanus non placebat et novas res desideraverunt. Ergo A.D. LXX

Hierosolyma Vespasiano et Tito spolianda erat.

Post CCC annos Imperator Constantinus dividit Iudaeam in tres provincias: Palaestina Prima erat centralis, Palaestina Secunda erat prope Syriam, et Palaestina Tertia erat prope Aegyptum.

Tum, post alios MDC annos, Palaestina iterum erat una terra ab Arabibus tenta—usque ad A.D. MCMXLVII quando Palaestina iterum divisa est in duas patrias. Hae duae patriae erant Israel et Palaestina. Ab initio non erat pax inter Israelitas et Palaestinos. Aliquot bella gesta sunt. Fuerunt multi impetus et aperti et occulti.

Bellum autem Israelitarum et Palaestinarum ducibus non iam placet. Pacem volunt. Non omnes Israeliti et Palaestini pacem volunt, sed duces volunt. Quisque dux vult patriam suam in Iudaea, sed non iam vult bellum et odium inter cives.

Hi duces, Arafat et Rabin, sperant populos suos pacem intra quinque annos habituros esse in Iudaea. Non erit facile factu, sed sicut Rabin dixit, "Pax cum inimicis vestris vobis facienda est!"



Students of The Rain Forests Follow In The Footsteps of Dioscurides and Pliny The Elder

As the Rain Forests of the world are being harvested with a fervor, more and more college students are opting for courses that allow them to spend time at various sites attempting to identify and classify the thousands of plants which may soon become extinct as the trees are harvested and the areas burned out to make room for developments and farm lands. Judging by the informal reports of students who have come back from living with native tribes in the Rain Forests, there are many unclassified plants and herbs—known only to the natives—that have incredible curative powers. These students also tell of herb teas brewed by the natives that work much better than coffee or cola to get one up and going in the morning—without the negative effects of caffeine!

As anyone who has dabbled in botany knows, the first description of a newly discovered plant must be in Latin. By giving such Latin scientific names, the confusion of using a variety of local names is avoided. Ancient Greeks and Romans had a special interest in properly identifying as many plants as possible because such plants, most of which grew wild, were used extensively as seasonings, medicinal preparations and table food. An untrained harvester who accidentally mixed the wrong plant in the dinner salad could easily poison the diners.

In the 3rd century B.C., a Greek author named Theophrastus wrote both about the origins and the historical uses of plants. Theophrastus must have shown a natural curiosity about plants as a young student or his teacher Aristotle would not have bequeathed him his private garden when he died. Theophrastus added to Aristotle's collection by having plant samples sent back to him from every country invaded by the armies of Alexander, another student of Aristotle. Theophrastus organized plants into categories and gave such careful descriptions of them that he is called the "Father of Modern Botany."

Theophrastus' books, *Περὶ Φυτῶν Ἱστορίαι* and *Περὶ Φυτῶν Αἰτιαί*, remained the definitive works available to ancient scholars until the 1st Century A.D. when the Greek herbalist Dioscurides published his book which was translated into Latin with the title *De Materia Medica*. Dioscurides was primarily interested in the medicinal applications of plants and herbs. C. Plinius Secundus (Pliny the Elder) devoted a portion of his *Natural History* to the uses of plants, giving special attention to how their names were derived, in many cases, from mythological or historical figures. The

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

The Role of Latin in Producing A Bilingual Population

While it is not yet a declared goal of American education to produce a bilingual population, foreign language study is definitely being encouraged, with special emphasis on those languages already spoken by millions living in America.

What should be the role of the study of Latin and ancient Greek in all this? Bruce MacQueen, an Assistant Professor of Classics at Purdue University recently attempted to answer this question in a letter addressed to Ms. Mary Steppe, South Vigo H.S., Terre Haute, Indiana.

"It is true that Latin is a very useful prelude to the study of any modern Indo-European language, particularly the Romance languages. The student with a solid background in Latin [has] a distinct advantage over other beginners: much of the grammar and even more of the vocabulary will look familiar.

"We could also weigh in with all those familiar arguments about Latin as a builder of English vocabulary."

While Professor MacQueen readily admits that Latin derivatives could be taught much less painfully via an etymology course, he is quick to add that there are "two primary (and priceless) advantages to be gained from the study of Latin:

"1. The study of any foreign language can be a means by which the student learns to think in new ways. Categories of meaning that the monolingual person assumes to be universal in time and space prove to be arbitrary, at least to some extent: reality, it seems, can be organized in different ways. If the truth be told, this—not the development of fluency *per se*—is the main reason for teaching languages in a classroom setting.

"And here is where Latin has a special claim. If what we are really doing—or ought to be doing—is teaching students to disassemble and re-assemble linguistic categories, we are bound to say that Latin does this more thoroughly than most foreign languages currently taught in our schools. The long-standing reputation of Latin as good mental discipline stems from this, that a student reading Latin cannot merely think the same old thoughts with new phonetic labels. There is an entire education in political thought in the very words *imperium*, *regnum*, *libertas*, and *dominatio*; a whole course in human ethics in the one word *pietas*; and years of sensitivity training in *sunt lacrimae rerum*. The study of Latin syntax also yields enormously valuable insights into the mechanics of language itself. Great questions of the nature of truth and the certainty

(Continued in Pagina Secunda)

If It Were Easy, Everyone Would Study It

By Eric Seibert, Latin II student of Nancy Tigent, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Every time people ask me what foreign language I am studying, and I answer by saying "Latin," they go on saying how crazy I am for taking such a "stupid" language. They say that Latin is dead and that no one ever speaks it! Well, so what? Many people take Spanish, French and German and never speak it either! Latin, on the other hand, helps in many ways besides speaking with natives. Those of us who take Latin know how much it can help with English vocabulary, among other things. Here's a thought for all those who say Latin is too tough for them: If it were easy, everyone would study it!

The Red Wheelbarrow

By William Carlos Williams
Translated by Margaret Craycraft, Latin IV student of Nancy Tigent, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

Tantum dependet
de
rubro plastro

polito
pluvia

prope pullos
albos.

MATT ECHLIN'S
O TEMPORA, O MORES!



AN ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATION OF THE DEATH OF REMYS.

The Rain Forests (Continued a Pagina Prima)

following is an example of Pliny's mythological explanations:

"XXXV. Lysimachus too discovered a plant, still named after him, the praises of which have been sung by Erasistratus. It has green leaves like those of the willow, a purple flower, being bushy, with small upright branches and a pungent smell. It grows in watery districts. Its power is so great that, if placed on the yoke when the beasts of burden are quarrelsome, it checks their bad temper."

Pliny the Elder, Natural History, Book XXV, lines 72-74.

When the 18th Century scholar Carl Linnæus sat down to revise the system then in use for naming and classifying plants, he based his research mostly on the work of Pliny the Elder. Linnæus' work provided the foundation for the system of botanical nomenclature that is used today. This system gives each plant a generic name indicating the group within a plant family to which it belongs (genus) and a specific name (species) which differentiates it from the other plants within the same genus. Thus the common dandelion is known scientifically as the *Taraxacum officinale*.

Echo

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

As the river flowed through the park,
You can hear the chirping, lovely lark.
Passing by a quiet pool,
You see Narcissus, a self-centered fool.
I was chatting as only I could
And held back Juno from the wood.
Angered as only a goddess could
Cursed me to repeat, repeat I would
In talking now only what has already been said.
Poor dear, to caves and cliffs I fled
To answer a call anytime, any place.
You will hear my voice, but not see my face.
Though tears may drop and cloud his eyes,
Narcissus seems happy and a little bit wise.
Echo repeats whatever you say,
Not really happy, in her own way.

The Role of Latin (Continued a Pagina Prima)

of human knowledge lie just under the surface of the tiniest details of the Latin subjunctive. And I am hard-pressed to know how any of this can be learned in any other way than by working through a systematic study of the Latin language, with a reading knowledge as the goal.

"II. One of the greatest deficiencies in American society, and one which has been both reflected in, and at least partially caused by, our educational system, is the lack of any sense of tradition. Where we are has a great deal to do with where we started and in what direction we set out to go. As western civilization comes once again to a time of great crisis, and vast changes, the exact shape of which we can only dimly discern, the study of our cultural beginnings is now of very particular urgency.

"All roads, as the saying goes, lead to Rome. The study of Latin is not only a language course, but a history course in the broadest and best sense. The student who knows Latin has gained access to the minds of people whose way of life and thought had a profound formative influence on our own. And I will go further: it is only from among those whose minds have been awakened to that deep continuity of human affairs that leaders will come forward with a vision of what shape the future can or should assume."

Professor MacQueen can think of no stronger case for the study of Latin than this. Getting academic counselors at all levels to buy into this rationale, however, will be a hard task. "But this is," he concludes, "a battle that must be fought, whatever the odds. What we do to the future by failing to defend the heritage of the past is no less than a crime—it is, indeed, nefas!"

Ten Roman Emperors and Their Connection With Christianity

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

3. TRAJAN (Marcus Ulpius Trajanus), emperor 98-117

A more positive side of Roman tolerance of foreign religions can be seen in the administration of Trajan, a native of Spain and the second in the series of "Five Good Emperors." Trajan was a career military man who distinguished himself as a thoroughly efficient and even benevolent ruler. One of the more frustrating things he had to deal with was yet another Jewish revolt which occurred throughout the Eastern Empire in 115 and which lasted sporadically for decades. By the time of his death, at age 63, Trajan had expanded the Roman Empire to its greatest territorial extent—about the size of the contiguous United States.

In about 111 Trajan received a letter from Pliny, his representative in Asia Minor. Pliny had run into a Christian community there and was unsure how to deal with them: they seemed harmless, yet in their refusal to pay respects to the emperor they were breaking the law. Pliny reported to Trajan that when people accused of being Christians were brought to him, he offered them the opportunity of denying their religion, which, of course, some refused to do. Pliny felt that some sort of punishment was in order, but some of those professing Christians were also genuine Roman citizens; he avoided dealing with them. He noted the rapid growth of this new religion, and asked the

emperor for advice. Here is Trajan's reply:

"You have followed the correct procedure in investigating the cases of those who were brought before you as Christians. There is no way that standardized procedures can be formulated for these cases. Do not track them down. If some people are found guilty of being Christians, they should be punished. But if someone denies being a Christian, and proves it by calling on our gods, his second thoughts should clear him, no matter his previous record. Do not allow any anonymous accusations in any of your legal actions—that would be a terrible precedent and simply not in keeping with modern times."

(Pliny, LETTERS 10.97, translated by the author)

It is assumed that occasional executions of Christians occurred throughout the second century and well into the third, when the serious persecutions began. As Christianity grew and matured, many of the ordinary people began to see Christians as harmless and even friendly people; public opinion was rarely in favor of harassing them. Nevertheless, massive persecutions were on the way, even though the record had already consistently shown that government pressure was an inefficient method of trying to stifle a popular movement.

Virtual Reality

The Assignment That Got Out of Control

Salve, Martine

I was just thinking about my assignment for Latin. We are supposed to write a letter and tell about time bandits capturing us and sending us back to ancient Rome. We have to tell what it is like being at a slave market and getting auctioned off. But the funny thing is that it really happened to me! Right now I am actually writing you from ancient Rome!

At first I was scared to death. This man (I think he was the auctioneer) whitened one of my feet with chalk! Crazy, huh? But now I realize it was because it was my first time being sold! Goodness, now that I think about it, the worst thing was that I had to stand up in front of all those people. Going around in circles for awhile is NOT fun; I'm surprised I didn't get dizzy and fall over! I was sold to a kind-hearted gentleman. He calls me *Amata*. "Mr." *Gaius Cornelius Augustus* is a Roman senator; he goes totally nuts when he sees a chariot race!

He says I make a very good house-servant. I am also his dancer and musician. It is very hard to play my flute when the children are sitting in front of me munching on pomegranate seeds—my mouth just puckers right up!

Since I've been here, the whole family has been kind to me. They are great fun to be with because baby *Brutus* loves to be loud, and the nine-year old, *Marcus*, delights in pestering his ten-year old sister, *Cornelia*. The mother, *Anna*, loves to talk about all her friends and the festivals they attend; but I think the most fun is when Uncle *Caesar* comes to visit. He is very funny! Roman life is not as wonderful as my old life, but I'm not thinking about becoming a *fugitiva*. No, I don't think I'll be joining the Slave Rebellion Club anytime soon.

I do hope this letter reaches you.

Cum Amore,
Ashley Carter
former Latin 7 student
of Patricia Geraci,
Pittsford Middle School,
Pittsford, N.Y.

Greece and Rome Had "Outies"

With all of the world's tourist traps, few communities boast of being the "Center of the Universe"—something that both Greeks and Romans did capitalize on. The Greeks created a huge "outie" belly button which they set up at Delphi as the center of the universe. The Romans countered by setting up their own *Umbilicus* in the *Forum Romanum*.

Keeping Spirits Up In Latin

The Roman poet Horace wrote that his teacher sometimes rewarded better students by giving them *crustula*. Modern teachers, more conscious of calories and dental hygiene, may want to encourage students with verbal praise, which often works just as well, costs a lot less, and keeps the room much neater.

For these teachers, Pompeiana, Inc. offers the following 40 ways to say "Very Good!"

- I. Optime!
- II. Id fecisti!
- III. Supreme!
- IV. Rectus es!
- V. Bonum est!
- VI. Hodie bene laboras!
- VII. Operam optimam dedisti!
- VIII. Mihi placet videre te sic laborantem!
- IX. To elatus sum!
- X. Optime paravisti!
- XI. Gratulationes tibi ago!
- XII. Non malum est!
- XIII. Celeriter discis!
- XIV. Melius fecisse non possum!
- XV. Mihi placet te docere!
- XVI. In dies melior es!
- XVII. Nunc in via recta es!
- XVIII. Nihil omisi!
- XIX. Terrifice!
- XX. Nunc nihil tibi obistere potest!
- XXI. Hodie rectissime cogitas!
- XXII. Melius est!
- XXIII. Perfectionem habes!
- XXIV. Multo melius!
- XXV. Bene!
- XXVI. Certissime melius facis!
- XXVII. Egregius es!
- XXVIII. Bene meministi!
- XXIX. Hodie certissime bene fecisti!
- XXX. Hodie multum laboravisti!
- XXXI. Mihi placet quod fecisti!
- XXXII. Bene cogitavisti!
- XXXIII. Multum discis!
- XXXIV. Nemo unquam melius fecit!
- XXXV. Quam maximum gaudium mihi dedisti!
- XXXVI. Ecce, nunc intellegis!
- XXXVII. Peraiste, mox intelleges!
- XXXVIII. Gaudium mihi est!
- XL. Mihi placet talis opera!

They Never Stopped Singing

By Matt Eisenberg, Latin I student of Thomas M. Hayes, Wm. H. Hall H.S., West Hartford, Conn.

The voices came in the still of the night,
They were soft and enchanting, and eerily light.
I longed to be with them, even though I had heard
The horrific tales of those they had lured.
I could not resist them, try as I might;
I turned my boat toward them, unable to fight.
And still they were singing me into a trance.
Against their sweet music I was left with no chance.
My ship drew still closer to their terrible trap,
and they kept on singing me into their lap.
As my powerful vessel hit the first rock,
I knew I wasn't headed for any dock.
My ship began to crumble as water poured in,
I snapped out of my trance, but too late to win.
The rocks cut through my ship like a knife.
Their beckoning once more had taken a life.
As I went down, to my ship I was clinging,
Though my time had expired, they never stopped singing.

A Real Roman Soldier Came to Our School



Students at Carmel, Junior High School, Carmel, Indiana, were recently given a recruitment talk by *Fabius Loreius Tiburtinus*, a legionary recruiting officer stationed in 1st Century A.D. Rome.

Afterwards, they elected to share their reactions to the visit:

"On Tuesday, we had a guest speaker from ancient Pompeii. He shared stories with us of his childhood and of his early career in the Roman army. He told how he had learned the parts of the uniform, and how he was whipped or slapped if he didn't remember things the first time." (*Christian & Venus*)

"Trainees used really heavy wooden swords to train for hours so the real swords would seem light. We were surprised at the punishments. Fabius would forget himself and speak Latin once in a while, but most of the time he tried to speak in English. The suicide dagger and the sword (*falcata*) that sliced people's heads was cool." (*Neptune, Caesar & Jupiter*)

"Most of us were surprised to hear that the Roman army was so strict and so organized. Each individual had his own separate job besides being a fighter. In battle they were much more organized than their opponents. For example, the second line of defense would rest while the first line fought; then they would exchange places." (*Ben & Jon*)

"Roman soldiers had to train every day with heavy back packs. When they threw their spears at the enemy, the spears would bend in the chests of the enemy. If anyone tried to pull the spears out, the enemy would die of massive chest wounds." (*Curt & Scott*)

"After 25 years in the army Roman soldiers got to have any farm that they wanted." (*Alison & Natalie*)

"Fabius finished off with a contest for some Latin T-shirts." (*Ulysses & Aeolus*)

"It was a cool speech." (*Neptune, Caesar & Jupiter*)

To arrange for Fabius or any of the Pompeiiana Persona Presenters to visit your school, simply write to Pompeiiana, Inc. and request a copy of the Persona Presentation pamphlet.

San Stefano Rotondo—Antiquity Revisited

Frank J. Korn dedicates this article to his grandsons Steven and Gregory



Red brick exterior of San Stefano Rotondo on the Caelian Hill

High atop the verdant Caelian Hill in Rome is a narrow walled-in lane that leads to the ancient church of *San Stefano Rotondo*, Saint Steven's-In-The-Round. For the true student of the past, this immense circular Christian house of worship, raised amid the stone work of a first century market, should be a "must" on any sojourn in the Eternal City.

Pervasive here is a vague and wistful melancholy mood of abandonment. The throngs of tourists and pilgrims that invade St. Peter's, the Colosseum, Trevi Fountain, and all the other well-known attractions, are never to be encountered here. For St. Steven's is truly "off the beaten path" (in a city with few paths left that have not been thoroughly beaten).

As one approaches the entrance, the romantic mystery of long ago Rome clutches at the heart. There is a sense of the centuries peeling away, of a moody yet beautiful bond with the past, the likes of which Goethe, Stendhal, et al raved about in their Roman diaries.

Turning off the walled-in lane, the visitor passes through a small, dusty, leafy, picturesque courtyard and comes to an antiquated portico supported by four marble columns. This leads into the vast rotunda built to house and honor the mortal remains of the proto-martyr Steven. (These were translated here from Jerusalem, where in the very first days, indeed hours, of the new church, he had been stoned to death.) Perhaps it was because the name *Stephanos* meant "wreath" or "circuit," that the Christian community symbolically chose this style of architecture.

Erected some time in the 460's, as the Roman Empire agonized through its death throes, St. Steven's Church used as its nucleus the *thobis* or central domed structure of the *Macellum Magnum*, the meat market of Nero's Rome. A coin representing this market agrees with the architecture of the church. In his history of Rome, Dio Cassius mentions the place: "Then Nero celebrated a feast and dedicated the market where meat is sold." Pope St. Simplicius (468-482) consecrated the edifice and dedicated it to St. Steven who was then widely revered in Rome.

The airy vestibule of the church is paved, interestingly, with fragments of porphyry taken from the *Marmorata*,

old Rome's docks used for unloading marble transported up the Tiber.

San Stefano Rotondo features fifty-eight granite columns forming three concentric aisles supporting a timber roof. The first circle consists of twenty-two Ionic columns, all "borrowed" from older monuments around the city. The second and larger circle is made up of thirty-six columns with varying capitals. The third ring of original columns was bricked in to form the outer wall we see today. This was carried out in 1452 under orders of Pope Nicholas V who feared the ancient structure was in danger of collapsing.

In the late 1500's Pope Gregory XIII had this wall frescoed by Tempesta and Pomarancio who chose as their theme the martyrdom of the early Christians. Terrifyingly graphic scenes of slaughter were the result of the two artists' efforts.

Soon after the completion of these paintings, the parents of Rome developed the practice of bringing their children to *San Stefano Rotondo* to study the scenes and to have seared on their consciousness and consciences what price their spiritual forebears were willing and eager to pay for their faith.

Another saint, another Gregory, incidentally, is honored here at St. Steven's. Pope St. Gregory the Great (590-604) was fond of preaching here. The ancient wooden throne from which that pious and beloved pontiff delivered some of his homilies can be seen near the entrance.

A visit to this holy place is a never-to-be forgotten experience, spiritually and intellectually. One shall forever more see in his or her mind's eye—as in the dusky path of a dream—that enormous red brick drum rising out of the pines and cypresses and ilexes and oleanders. Way up here the soft sweet music of silence is a welcome change from the din at the bottom of the hill, where traffic—vehicular and pedestrian—swirls noisily around and around the Colosseum.

Even on the sultriest of Roman summer afternoons, the Caelian breezes caress the cheek. And the mere sight of the majestic and mysterious church of *San Stefano Rotondo*, along with the smell of damp marble and moss-covered brick, is enough to distract the mind and beguile the soul.

\$150 Prize Offered to High School Students

This is the seventh year that the Benice L. Fox Classics Writing Contest is being made available to high school Latin students.

The contest is open to any student enrolled full-time in high school during the 1993-1994 school year. An award of \$150 will be given to the author of the best entry written in English on a specified theme. The entry may be an essay, a short story, a play, a poem or any original literary work.

Students wishing to submit entries must create a comparison between two individuals, an ancient Greek or Roman and a famous 20th-century

(Continued in Pagina Octava)



ROGA ME ALIQUID



Cara Matrona.

You probably don't get many questions asked you by a *servus*, and you may not even choose to acknowledge my letter, but I hope you will. I don't plan to be a slave forever, and when I earn my freedom I hope to live and work in the countryside on the side of *Mons Vesuvius*.

Because of my dream I am always trying to learn as much as possible about the villas in the area and about the people who own or manage them. This leads me to my question.

About a *nundinae* ago when I was travelling in the countryside with *Dominus Asellius*, we passed an elegant villa. When I asked *Dominus* who could possibly own such a beautiful place, he told me it was a *Villa Imperialis*. He said there are rumors that there is a special little *templum* on the villa property that contains *Opima Spolia*. He said that when he was younger, he and some adventurous friends of his had sneaked onto the property and had almost made it to a building that looked like a temple. He said they had to run away because they were almost caught by a man named *Eutychus* who seemed to be the owner of the villa.

Matrona, I'm not sure what *Opima Spolia* are, but whatever they are, they sound important. What I don't understand, however, is how a man named *Eutychus*, whose name suggests that he is obviously of Greek descent, could own such a beautiful villa, especially one that is believed to be a *Villa Imperialis* and one that contains *Opima Spolia*, whatever they are.

Please do me the honor of answering my letter. I may be a slave now, but, as I have said, I won't always be.

Aselli Servus, Villae Vesuvianae

Care Aselli Serve,

Your letter has caught my eye, although I don't normally take time to deal with the questions of *servi*. What your *Dominus Asellius* told you fascinated me so I asked a few questions of my own here in Rome, and I think I can shed some light on the few facts you have given me.

First of all, you no doubt did see a *Villa Imperialis*. There is one located in your area, and it is managed by an imperial freedman named *T. Claudius Eutychus*. This would, no doubt, be the man who had chased your *Dominus* off the property. I am told that this *Villa Imperialis* once belonged to *Agrippa Postumus* who was the *nepos* of *C. Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus*.

So much for the facts that I have been able to learn. The rest of what you have told me doesn't seem to bear up. While your *Dominus* may indeed have seen a small *templum* on the grounds of the *Villa Imperialis* (something which would not at all be unusual), I doubt that the *templum* contained *Opima Spolia*. You must remember that anytime property belongs to anyone wealthy, especially to an *Imperator*, there will always be stories told by the *coloni* about buried treasure and other items of great value.

Opima Spolia are very rare. These are the spoils taken by a Roman general from a general of the enemy whom he has personally slain in battle. Three such treasures are hung from the ceiling in the *templum* of *Jupiter Feretrius* here in Rome. One dates back to *Divus Romulus* himself and is the treasure he took from *Acron*, the king of the *Caeninenses* whom he slew. The second came from *Lars Tolumnius*, king of the *Veientes*, who was killed by *A. Cornelius Cossus*. The most recent treasure was dedicated in the *templum* by *M. Claudius Marcellus* who killed *Viridomarus*, a *rex Gallicus*.

As you can see, such displays are very precious and very rare. If *Imperator Augustus* or his second in command, *Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa* (whose son later owned the *Villa Imperialis* you saw), had any *Opima Spolia* to display, such treasures would surely be kept here in Rome and not in an obscure *templum* on a villa *Vesuviana*.

There may be some valuable treasure on display in the little *templum* on the *Villa Imperialis*, but they are not for your eyes to see. If you truly plan to live in the area as a *libertus* in the future, the first rule you must learn is to respect the privacy of your neighbors, especially your neighbors who maintain a *Villa Imperialis*.

One of Italy's Most Famous Landmarks Easily Overlooked

The Leaning Tower of Piza may well be one of Italy's most famous landmarks, yet it can easily be overlooked by a visitor because it is located "out back" behind a huge cathedral. The tower was built separately from the cathedral to serve as its bell tower. Unfortunately, (but fortunately for tourism) its foundation was not laid as solidly as it should have been, and, as a result, it started to attract attention almost immediately as it began to lean to one side. Although post cards may feature the tower by itself, it can easily be overlooked when confronted in its natural setting.

We're So Young by Comparison



Pompeian City Fathers Hold An Assembly In The Town Hall Called The Basilica

Many towns in America plan great celebrations when they commemorate the centenary or bicentenary anniversaries of their founding. For America, a comparatively young country, these are indeed great events. When, however, we begin to consider towns in China, Greece, Northern Europe, or Italy, we begin to realize that American centenary celebrations pale by comparison.

Consider, for example, the small commercial town in Campania, Italy, known generally as Pompeii. There seems to be no indication that Pompeians ever celebrated centennials; yet, if they had chosen to mark off the years in sets of one hundred, they could have sponsored many events complete with parades, after which their city seems to have been named, i.e., *pompa* means "parade," and the city was supposedly named in connection with a parade held there by Hercules on his way to found Herculaneum.

The original settlers in Pompeii belonged to a tribe called the Oscans, and they seemed to have established their little 24 acre city about 600 B.C. on the banks of the Sarno River.

About 525 B.C. the Oscans found themselves doing so much business with the Greek settlers moving into the region that they decided to make a defensive alliance with these folks. Soon, Pompeii was as much a Greek city as it was an Oscan one. Greek immigrants were taking over the shops, buying the homes and marrying the children of the Oscans. By 474 B.C. the little 24 acre city had sextupled in size and included 160 acres within its walls.

About the time that Pompeii should have been planning its bicentennial celebration, the Greco-Oscan city had attracted the attention of a tribe of people called the Samnites who, up to this time, had lived in the mountains inland from Pompeii. The Samnites began to buy up Pompeian real estate with gusto. They, too, leased or purchased shops and began to intermarry with the Greco-Oscan residents. The Samnites weren't real happy with the dirt streets of Pompeii and with the lack of public buildings and proper temples. They began to run for office and to convince other wealthy citizens to help pay for improvements. So it was that about this bicentennial time the streets of Pompeii were paved and the main public buildings and temples were built.

Pompeii's tercentenary years seem to have passed uneventfully as Pompeians went about the business of hosting and attending *sabationes*, raising families, operating shops, arranging marriages, managing farms, burying and commemorating their dead.

Hannibal dropped into the region to help Pompeii launch its quadricentennial years. So many Romans came into the region to invite Hannibal to leave the area that Pompeian businessmen quickly came to realize that they could be rolling in sesterces in no time if they played ball with these folks from up north; and sure enough, once Rome discovered the wonderful bay that existed near Pompeii and the many entrepreneurs anxious to work with them, it decided to establish the main port for Rome across the bay from Pompeii at a place called *Puteoli*. Into this port would be shipped all the grain imported from Egypt to be stored temporarily before being reloaded on land transports for the trip to Rome. Sesterce paradise!

Just about the time Pompeians should have been gearing up for their quinqucentennial celebration, their financially rewarding relationship with Rome was challenged by the army of Lucius Cornelius Sulla who had invaded the region in an attempt to overpower his political enemy, Gaius Marius. Since Pompeii was already equipped with fine defensive walls, its citizens, no doubt with an eye to turning a quick war-time profit with some old-fashioned price gouging, invited their neighbors to move in with them and help fight for their right to spend their next hundred years in an economically prosperous relationship with Rome. Sulla's onagers pelted the city with beautifully rounded limestone projectiles which enterprising businessmen quickly rounded up to sell as post-war souvenirs—small collections can still be seen in the excavated homes in Pompeii today!

After Sulla's forces were driven from the region by troops loyal to Marius, Pompeii was rewarded by being selected as an area in which troops being mustered out of the legions would be re-settled. In honor of this influx of ex-legionnaires, the city was renamed *Colonia Veneris Cornelia Pompeii*.

When the city fathers of Pompeii should have been preparing for their city's sexcentenary celebration, they received the fantastic news that Rome's First

(Continued in Pagina Quinta)

We're So Young (Continued a Pagina Quarta)

Citizen, *Princeps Gaius Iulius Caesar Octavianus Augustus* had taken a special interest in the area, especially in the Isle of Capri which he quickly zoned for development as a potential tourist trap for wealthy Romans. Nearly all of the sea-side property facing the Bay of Naples was also earmarked for residential and resort development. Pompeian land developers were now counting sesterces in their sleep.

Soothsayers had not even begun to formulate predictions for Pompeii's septicentennial year — after all, they still had fifty years to get ready for the event — when bad news began to be reported at *salutatio* all over the city: the Emperor Claudius in Rome had figured out how to create a port at Ostia, and all future shipments of grain from Egypt would be by-passing the Bay of Naples area.

Suddenly, there was serious doubt that the city would ever see its septicentennial year. Cautious investors began to subdivide their large homes and to rent rooms to down-on-their-luck families. The mood in the city changed. Tempers were shorter, and people were looking for any get-rich-quick scheme. That may be why in A.D. 59 so much money was bet on the gladiator fight scheduled between a top Pompeian fighter and a Nucerian competitor. When the Nucerian refused to take to the sand and face his opponent, all Hades broke loose — the Great Amphitheater Riot of A.D. 59 was under way.

Bad news was compounded when the then Emperor in Rome, Nero, issued an edict closing the amphitheater in Pompeii until further notice — bad news for all the fast-food vendors and souvenir hawkers. People saw the handwriting on the wall (and there was a lot of it in Pompeii), and they began to move on to other areas such as Capua where gladiator fights were still staged.

Then, on the Nones of February, A.D. 62, the market in Pompeii crashed, along with many of the temples, homes and commemorative statues. In the midst of this devastating earthquake, no one was thinking about Pompeii's septicentennial. In fact, it was beginning to be fairly obvious that the city would never make it.

Hope, however, springs eternal, and it wasn't long before money was once again flowing. One enterprising businessman who had managed to make a small fortune before the market fell, put up a great sum of money to rebuild the Temple of Isis that had been destroyed in the earthquake. The catch was that his six-year-old son would have to be admitted into the ranks of the city's *Decuriones* — an honor readily granted for the sake of the economy.

With just some 20 years left to go before the city could have staged its septicentennial, nearby Mount Vesuvius decided to dump a load on the city.

And so, even though the residents of ancient Pompeii never did get to celebrate their septicentennial, their city's long history does indeed make American centennial celebrations pale by comparison, which, after all, was the main point that this article intended to make. Definitely something to think about.

Cyclops

By Mike Walstatler, Latin I student of Thomas M. Hayes, Wm. H. Hall H.S., West Hartford, Conn.

Polypheumus, you who are blinded by such a man as Noman,

Tricked by the little people who invade your island, Taunted by Ulysses—hence you pray to your father for help—

What kind of thing are you? Offered wine, can't you see it as a trick thrust unto you?

You must have forgotten to check the bellies of the sheep.

Your best sheep walks the slowest of them all—you must have suspected.

Dumb fool, can't you fight your own battle instead of having

Poseidon, he who makes the earth tremble, put a curse on such an

Intelligent man called Ulysses, son of Laertes? Although he had you out-smarted, he did give away his name.

His name was all you needed.

From My Side of the Desk



I can honestly say the '93-'94 school year is off to a great start. First year classes are an absolute delight. They sell candy with super enthusiasm. They laugh spontaneously, and, finally, they ask the most naive questions. I have to work at keeping a straight face:

- I. What is masculine?
- II. Sex really isn't the number six, is it?
- III. Would you tell me again how to pronounce "*Possum facere id*"?
- IV. How is it possible to have neuter nouns?
- V. Can *habitat* mean "he houses"?
- VI. What do you mean there's no such word as *agricolant*? Doesn't that translate as "They are farmers"?

Guess what — many parents could still conjugate *amo, amas, amat* on parents' night (although they persist in incorrectly accenting the ultima on each word). One father could even recall *Anna virumque cano Troiae qui primus...* — I was impressed.

Derivatives have once again become a primary focus. For the first time in a long time, very weak vocabulary skills are evident. I've hung a long piece of paper. Students bring in headline size words only. I feel even the brief eye-contact helps the recognition process.

Speaking of things to use/do in the classroom, A.) try collecting homework at the door. This prevents those last minute sessions when one *discipulus* or *discipula* gives all the answers to the ones who didn't do their homework. B.) Read the Pluto/Proserpina story and serve pomegranates at this time of changing seasons. C.) Dice work really well for learning the numbers. D.) Calling out bingo numbers in Latin creates competition for quick recall.

The latest *Marcus Didius Falco* private investigator novel by Lindsay Davis is now available in local bookstores. It is titled *Iron Hand of Mars*. For those who read anything even vaguely related to the classics, I have found a recent paperback mystery featuring Greek scholars who study at a small private school in Vermont. It is by Donna Tartt and is called *The Secret History*. It's full of allusions, both Greek and Roman.

As I close this month's notes, I'd like to congratulate one of my students. It's always a treat to have a famous student in class. Arun Sharma (known to us as Priam), a national chess champion, recently competed in the U.S. Open in Philadelphia, placing 8/383. Arun says chess helps him to "think more logically." He's winning in two areas — his study of Latin also teaches logical thinking!

I do hope your year is as successful as mine.

Cum Amicitia,
Magistra

Ave Atque Vale

Catullus CI

Translated by Laura Caia Jacob, Latin III student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

I have been carried over many miles

and now, here, I stand before your tomb.

I'll try to speak with you one last time

I'll pay my final respects to you,

Because the Lord has called you home to Him

and, alas, that home is far away from me.

So now, your body returns to dust

but your memory stays here in our family history.

Brother, while you look down on me from Heaven,

listen to my tears and crying.

For they say that you will always be in my heart.

I salute you, brother, as I say my final farewell.

A Speech to the Black People

By Lorraine Hansberry

One of ten selections from great American speeches translated into Latin for a Latin Scholar's Project by Jennifer Macke and Angela Rudemiller, Grade 12 Latin students of Sr. Mary Consolata Schmidt, S.C., Seton H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

In our Latin classes we have studied the lives and the accomplishments of some of the great Roman statesmen and orators. We have admired the style and eloquence of such great writers as *Marcus Tullius Cicero*.

This study has made us aware that America, too, can boast of great men and women, of great writers and speakers, and of great historical events.

Lorraine Hansberry, the daughter of a real estate broker and banker, grew up in Chicago during the 1940's and 1950's. After studying art, theater, and play production at various colleges, she moved to New York City, where she completed her play *A Raisin in the Sun* in 1957. She often addressed groups of talented young black writers, offering them her inspiration, encouragement and support. The following excerpt is from her speech, "To Be Young, Gifted and Black."

Latin

"...Atque illud est cur ego vobis dicam, etsi mirandum et stupendum est, ut tantum modo sitis adolescentes et in aliqua re praediti in ejus generis temporibus, est bis tantum, bis grande, ut sitis adolescentes, ut sitis in aliqua re praediti, et sitis nigri!

"Spectate laborem qui pro vobis opperitur! Scribite si vultis; sed scribite de mundo qualis est, qualem putatis cum esse, qualem oportet esse et qualem oportet fieri — si futurus est mundus.

"Scribite de omnibus rebus de quibus viri scripserunt ab initio scribendi et loquendi — sed scribite directe. Laborate diligenter, et id colite.

"Scribite de populis nostris: annales eorum narrate! Est vobis aliquid quod gloriosum est et quod animadverti rogat. Non id dimitte! Eo utere!

"Fortuna secunda sit vobis! Haec natio vestris donis eget!

"Perficate cal!"

English

"...And that is why I say to you that, though it be a thrilling and marvelous thing to be merely young and gifted in such times, it is doubly so, doubly dynamic, to be young, gifted and black.

"Look at the work that awaits you!

"Write if you will: but write about the world as it is and as you think it ought to be and must be if there is to be a world.

"Write about all the things that men have written about since the beginning of writing and talking, but write to a point. Work hard at it, care about it.

"Write about our people: tell their story. You have something glorious to draw on begging for attention. Don't pass it up. Use it.

"Good luck to you. This nation needs your gifts.

"Perfect them!"

Great Moments in Roman History

April '93





32.

- I. ALIQUID PRO AMORE FACIAM, Panis Carnosus
- II. SOLUM CALCITRARE ID, Xfugium
- III. ALIUD CARMEN MAESTUM DE AMORE, Antonius Braxtonensis
- IV. LACRIMARE, Faber Aeris
- V. DUO PASSUS RETRO, Leopardus Surdus
- VI. ALIQUID IN OCULIS TUIS, Bellus Bivus Devoctus
- VII. MAGNA FARRAGO, Zappus et Rogerus
- VIII. HEUS, MAGISTER QUI DISCOS CIRCUMAGIT, Zhanus
- IX. CERVIX ASPERA, M.C. Levis
- X. FESTUS DIES ANNIVERSARIUS, Antonius, Antoni, Sonus

33.

You've Met Your Match

Submitted by Vulcanus Holton, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

1. Macedonian queen of Egypt
2. Wife of Romulus
3. Faithful Trojan friend of Aeneas
4. Daughter of Ceres, wife of Dis
5. Goddess of childbirth
6. Widow of Hector and wife of Helenus
7. Son of Saturn, turned into a woodpecker
8. Father of Roman poetry
9. Young Greek hero in the Trojan War
10. Chief of the Rutulians
11. God of oracular responses
12. Roman goddess of flowers
13. Husband of Dido
14. Wife of Faustulus
15. Athenian inventor and craftsman, father of Icarus
16. Goddess of arts
17. God of boundary stones
18. Son of Priam and Hecuba, also known as Paris
19. Daughter of Latinus and Amata
20. Queen of Tyre and Carthage
21. Wife of Picus, nymph
22. Sister of Elissa
23. Son of Daedalus

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A. Achates | M. Ennius |
| B. Achilles | N. Flora |
| C. Acca Larentia | O. Hersilia |
| D. Alexander | P. Icarus |
| E. Andromache | Q. Lavinia |
| F. Anna | R. Minerva |
| G. Apollo | S. Picus |
| H. Canens | T. Sychaeus |
| I. Cleopatra | U. Terminus |
| J. Daedalus | V. Turnus |
| K. Diana | W. Proserpina |
| L. Elissa | |

Aeneid Enigmas

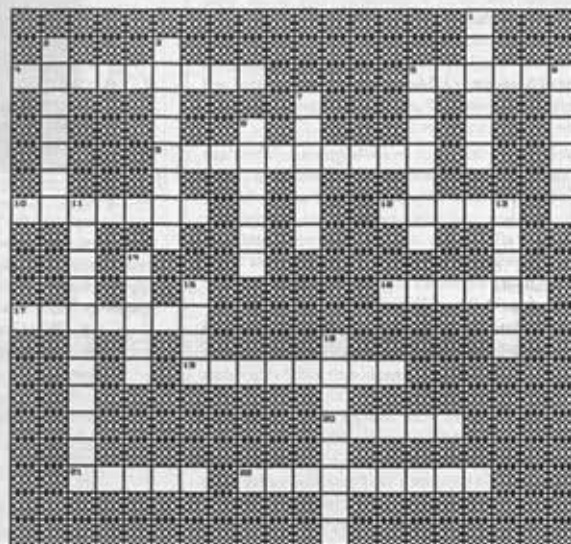
Submitted by Molly O'Shaughnessy and Andriana Vais, Latin IV students of Denise Davis, Bishop Watterson H.S., Columbus, Ohio

ACROSS CLUES

4. pilot of one of the boats in Aeneas' fleet
5. queen of Troy, wife of Priam
9. widow of Hector
10. one of the rivers near Troy
12. another name for Aeneas' son Ascanius
16. modern country in which Troy was located
17. nymph and sister of Turnus who disguised herself as his charioteer
19. son of Hector and 9 across
20. kidnapped and brought to Troy by Paris
21. Greek who tricks the Trojans into letting the wooden horse into the city
22. Trojan princess cursed by Apollo

DOWN CLUES

1. principal leader of the Trojan troops
2. Latin warrior maid sacred to Diana
3. young Trojan athlete and warrior
5. second husband of 9 across
6. Priam's son-in-law destined to lead the survivors of Troy to Hesperia
7. another of the rivers near Troy
8. abandoned wife of 6 down
11. son of Achilles, killer of Priam
13. main gate leading into Troy
14. Hecuba's son responsible for causing the Trojan War
15. many-eyed, many-headed troublemaking monster
18. father-in-law of 8 down



35.

Search For The Roman Gods

Submitted by Heidi Irons, 9th grade Latin student of Mrs. Campbell, Central Junior High, Findlay, Ohio

Write the Roman names given to the following Greek gods and goddesses; then find them in the puzzle below.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| ARES, god of war | _____ |
| HEPHAESTUS, god of fire | _____ |
| PERSEPHONE, Hades' queen | _____ |
| DEMETER, goddess of harvest | _____ |
| HESTIA, goddess of hearth | _____ |
| HERA, goddess of marriage | _____ |
| APHRODITE, goddess of love | _____ |
| CRONUS, second lord of universe | _____ |
| HERMES, god of many trades | _____ |
| POSEIDON, god of sea | _____ |
| ZEUS, god of thunder | _____ |
| ATHENA, goddess of wisdom, handicrafts and victory | _____ |
| DIONYSUS, god of wine | _____ |
| ARTEMIS, goddess of the hunt | _____ |

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

36.

Searching For Kirk

Submitted by Emily Sharkey, Latin I student of Joyce Cupertino, Butler Middle School, Waukegan, Wis.

Translate the English into Latin, and place the Latin word on the correct blanks. Place the letters in the boxes on the blanks below to form a new word.

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| 1. _____ | insane (masc.) |
| 2. _____ | he fills |
| 3. _____ | he hurries |
| 4. _____ | scoondrel |
| 5. _____ | he tastes |
| 6. _____ | he visits |
| 7. _____ | with you (sing.) |
| 8. _____ | obscene (masc.) |
| 9. _____ | he refused |

New Word _____



37.

1. GAUDI, FORTUNAE CIRCULUS
2. FILIUS BONUS
3. INNOCENTIAE AETAS
4. CURSUS FRIGIDI
5. DEMOLITIONIS VIR
6. PROGRAMMA
7. RUDOLPHUS
8. PRO PECUNIAE AMORE
9. INTRA TELI IACTUM
10. MALIGNITAS

40.

1. Lo
2. Fac
3. Ce
4. Na
5. Pug
6. Me
7. De
8. Cap
9. Os
10. Cap
11. Oer
12. Nas
13. Bau
14. Sug
15. Au
16. Pro
17. Gla
18. Lab
19. Ger
20. Pal

38.

In Search Of A Good Emperor

Submitted by students of Nancy Mazur, Marion C. Steele H.S., Amherst, Ohio

Enter the letter of each correct answer in the spaces below to see what was dedicated to Trajan in 113 A.D.

- Trajan ruled from
(S) 535 B.C. to 510 B.C.
(T) 98 A.D. to 117 A.D.
(R) 753 B.C. to 793 B.C.
- Trajan was born in
(T) Rome
(S) Syria
(R) Spain
- Trajan was born in
(E) 40 A.D.
(A) 53 A.D.
(O) 68 A.D.
- Who was Trajan's heir?
(K) Caligula
(J) Hadrian
(L) Claudius
- Who adopted Trajan in 97 A.D.?
(A) Nerva
(I) Domitian
(U) Hadrian
- After two long and severe wars, Trajan conquered what future Roman province?
(M) Syria
(N) Dacia
(L) Armenia
- Trajan built the first permanent bridge over the
(T) Tiber River
(S) Danube River
(P) Tigris River
- What did Trajan have built in 109 A.D.?
(B) Theater
(D) Road
(C) Aqueduct
- Trajan's father was a
(A) Military Commander
(O) Senator
(I) Emperor
- Trajan's Column is how many feet high?
(L) 100 feet
(M) 200 feet
(N) 150 feet
- Trajan's ashes are said to have been placed on the
(A) Temple
(E) Hill
(U) Column
- In 113 A.D. Trajan set out to subdue the
(L) Greeks
(M) Parthians
(N) Germans
- Trajan died in what Asia Minor city later renamed Traianopolis.
(M) Attalia
(P) Tarsus
(N) Selinus



43.

- FLAGELLATOR, Anna Oryza
- BALATRONES SACRI, Antonius Vir-Qu-Facit-Colles
- FORTASSE (FORTASSE NON): SENTENTIAE ALTERAE EX VITA OCCULTA, Robertus Fulghumus
- AMICI SENES, Theresa Haedulator
- CORPUS IMMORTALE, MENS SEMPITERNA, Deepaca Chopra
- DIES TANTUM STIPANTUR, Guillelmus Aquides
- GLACIES-VIR: FABULA VERA DE SICARIO QUI HABET SANGUINEM FRIGIDUM, Antonius Brunus
- ADNOTATIONES EX SODALITATE RUSTICA, Cimerlea Vozenars
- FEMINAE IUDICIUM: QUO MODO SILVA-AQUIFOLIA FEMINAS ADLOCUTUS EST, Iohanna Basinger
- AER IPSUM, Duglasius Bauer

39. For Latin I Students Only

Submitted by Shannon Wallace, Latin I student of Nancy Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

As a Latin I student last year, I know how frustrating it can be to see all the Pompeiana fun puzzles and not be able to do them because of a lack of vocabulary and experience in the new language. So, here's a puzzle for all Latin I students. Latin II and above, please just move on to the more challenging puzzles.

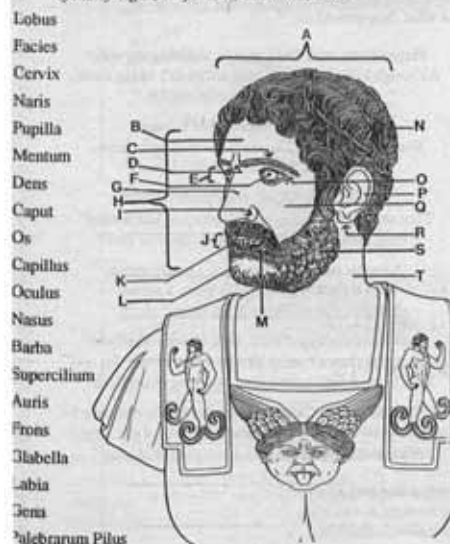
Translate the following words into Latin (all nominative singular). Then find them in the word search.

farmer girl woman earth
farmhouse street forest queen
story life

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

Facing Up To The Facts

Based on a game submitted by Peter Shadix, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio



41.

Hockey Teams

Submitted by Gene (Cornelius) Bova, Latin I student of Mrs. Judy Hanna, Central Middle School, Findlay, Ohio

- Detroit
- St. Louis
- Washington
- Philadelphia
- Ottawa
- Boston
- Toronto
- Hartford
- New Jersey
- Chicago
- San Jose
- Minnesota
- Los Angeles
- Calgary
- Buffalo
- Tampa Bay
- Carulei
- Fulmen
- Senators
- Capitolini
- Ursi
- Septentriones
- Qui capiunt balenas
- Flammae
- Istices
- Volatici
- Aceris Folia
- Diaboli
- Accipitres atri
- Reges
- Alae Rubrae
- Acinaces

42.

Abbreviations Et Al.

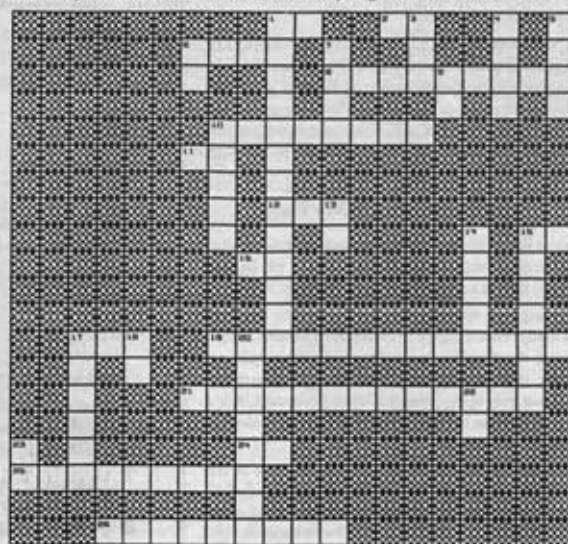
Submitted by Beth Werking, Latin I student of Barbara Buehner, Divine Savior-Holy Angels H.S., Milwaukee, Wis.

ACROSS CLUES

- abbreviation: about, around
- abbreviation: that is
- word: therefore
- phrase: per person
- phrase: your other self
- abbreviation: doctor of medicine
- abbreviation: May he rest in peace
- abbreviation: post script
- abbreviation: method of operating
- abbreviation: doctor of philosophy
- phrase: always faithful
- phrase: one from many
- abbreviation: bachelor of arts
- phrase: the school from which one graduates
- phrase: the current situation

DOWN CLUES

- phrase: I think therefore I am
- abbreviation: and the rest
- abbreviation: in the same place
- abbreviation: and the others
- abbreviation: for example



- abbreviation: the Senate and the Roman People
- abbreviation: in the morning
- abbreviation: as one pleases
- abbreviation: after noon
- phrase: in and of itself
- phrase: for each day
- abbreviated phrase: for the time being
- abbreviation: God willing
- phrase: from the library of
- abbreviation: note well
- abbreviation: master of arts

The Crying Game

Translated into Latin by Matt Davison, Latin IV student
of Kevin Gushman, Yorktown H.S., Arlington, Virginia

Scio omnia quae scienda sunt de ludo lacrimante.
Habui partem meam ludi lacrimantis.
Primum, sunt oscula, tum sunt suspiria,
Et tum antequam scis ubi sis, tu dicis, "Vale."
Uno die mox dicam lunae de ludo lacrimante,
Et si sciat, explicet, cur sint dolores, cur sint
lacrimae,
et quid agat ut inhibeat sensum tristem, amore
abente.
Primum, sunt oscula, tum sunt suspiria,
Et tum antequam scis ubi sis, tu dicis, "Vale."
Nolo nihilo magis ludi lacrimantis;
Nolo nihilo magis ludi lacrimantis.

I know all there is to know about the crying game.
I had my share of the crying game.
First, there are kisses, then there are sighs,
And then before you know where you are, you say, "Good-bye."
One day soon I will tell the moon about the crying game,
And if he knows, he will explain why there are sorrows, why there
are tears,
And what he does to lessen the sad sense when love goes away.
(Repeat lines 3 and 4)
I don't want no more of the crying game.
(Repeat)

\$150 Prize (Continued a Pagina Tertia)

American. The ancient figure can be historical or mythological, but the modern person must have lived sometime since 1900. This comparison can be serious or humorous, but it must include accurate references to appropriate contemporary events and to the personal lives of both individuals. For example, Elizabeth Taylor and Cleopatra could be studied as *femmes fatales*. Hillary Clinton could be compared with Livia as First Ladies of their times.

Entries must be typed, double-spaced, on 8 1/2 x 11 inch paper, on one side only. The entry must fit the theme of this year's contest. The entrant's name and school must not appear on the entry. Instead, a 3 x 5 card must be attached with the following information: author's name, date of birth, Social Security number, school, school address, teacher and school phone number. The entrant's Social Security number must be placed in the top left-hand corner of every page of the entry. Failure to follow these guidelines may result in disqualification.

All entries must be postmarked no later than March 15, 1994, and mailed to

Dr. Thomas J. Sienkewicz
Capron Professor of Classics
Monmouth College
Monmouth, Illinois 61462.

All entries become the property of Monmouth College and cannot be returned.

Papers will be judged on historical accuracy, originality, quality of material, thematic development, appropriateness, correctness of English style, and effectiveness of presentation. Every entrant will receive a certificate of participation from Monmouth College. The winner will be announced by April 15, 1994.

Just Don't Touch My Hair

People may criticize teens these days because of what they're doing with their hair, but, seen in the light of history, there's really nothing new going on.

Allowing both men and women to wear their hair long has always been a sign of freedom. Free women, in fact, prided themselves on never cutting their hair. Of course, only their husbands ever saw it hanging down, and then only in the privacy of their bedrooms. For a woman, "letting her hair down" for her husband was a prelude to intimacy.

When females were taken captive in war, one of the first things that happened to them was that their hair was cut off. This had a two-fold purpose: First of all, human hair was a valuable ingredient for catapult rope because of its springiness; secondly, a shaved head visibly and psychologically marked a person as a captive.

Not too many years ago, all the armed services insisted on shaving the heads of new recruits, again for a two-fold purpose: allowing their heads to be shaved was a symbolic gesture of submission to authority;

(Continued in Pagina Nona)

De Re Coquinaria



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 gastrophile 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 feri et domestici*)
- VIII. Cheese (*caseus*)
- IX. Fruit (*fructus arboreus*)

ROMAN MASHED PEAS

Place three eggs in a small saucepan, cover them with water and put them on to boil over medium heat for ten to fifteen minutes.

Into another small saucepan place two cups of fresh shelled peas. Barely cover them with water and cook until they are tender. Drain the peas and save the

water. Then mash the peas into a thick paste.

In a small bowl mash together one teaspoon of black pepper, one teaspoon of celery seed and 1/2 teaspoon of ginger. When the eggs are hard boiled, peel them and carefully remove the yolks—go ahead and eat the whites since they won't be used for this recipe. Add the three yolks to the mashed seasoning, pour in one tablespoon of honey, 1/2 cup of the water saved the drained peas, 1/4 cup of white wine and one tablespoon of wine vinegar. Mix all these ingredients up and put them back in the saucepan. When the mixture comes to a boil, add two tablespoons of olive oil.

When the mixture has come to a boil again, blend in the mashed peas, stir and serve.

ROMAN GREEN BEANS

Place two cups of fresh cleaned green beans in a saucepan. Barely cover them with water and simmer them until they are tender.

While the beans are simmering, get a small bowl and mash together 1/2 teaspoon of mustard seed, a little rosemary and 1/4 teaspoon of cumin.

In another little saucepan pour 3/4 cup of warm water into which has been dissolved a beef bouillon cube. Add to this two teaspoons of honey, 1/4 cup of finely chopped pine nuts and one teaspoon of wine vinegar. Add the seasonings that have been mashed together in the bowl, and heat it all together.

Now, partially drain the green beans in the first saucepan and then pour over them the sauce made in the second pan. Stir and heat for a few minutes more. Sprinkle black pepper on top of the beans when serving them.

Remember: A healthy appetite is the best seasoning for any Roman dish.

Vacation Plans Gone Awry

By Tami Melnick, Latin II student of Nancy Tigert, Turpin H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

In Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-two,
the Olympians sailed the ocean blue.

They met the old woman who lived in a shoe,
And told her they didn't know what they should do.

She said, "You folks had better get rid of those togas,
For poets can't find rhymes for strange words like
'togas.'

Unless you can find a plural of yoga."

They all said, "That's fine! Thanks for your help!"
Then they went to the seashore and wrapped up in
kelp.

(Which smelled so bad, everyone let out a yelp.)

Then Zeus said, "Hold on, I've come up with a plan!
Let's go make friends with that rock star named Stan.
Aphrodite, go over there and act like a fan."

She said, "I can't! I smell really bad!
Besides, that man's old enough to be my dad;
And everyone knows that a rock star's a cad."

Hera said, "By Jove! I'd like to go home!
When you smell, the seashore is no place to roam;
And we don't want more goddesses to rise from the
foam."

Hephaestus said, "Ma, you're slighting my wife!
Although I don't like her, you shouldn't cause strife.
I didn't come here to ruin my life."

Ares retorted, "Aphrodite is mine!
Even if she smells like she's swimming in brine.
(How about that for a poetical line!)"

Apollo said, "Ares, your poetry's foul.
That seaweed on your head looks just like a cowl!"
"Hey, Athena, my sister got bit by your owl!"

Artemis added, "Your bird's really mean.
Get it right off me or I'll make a scene;
Besides, I'm trying to keep myself clean."

Athena remarked, "Well, he's cleaner than you!
At least he doesn't smell like he comes from the zoo.
Don't touch him 'cause it's not a wise thing to do."

Hermes said, "Theena, have fun while you may,
I've been talking to Stan the best part of the day.
I've never seen men with hair quite that gray."

At the airport, Stan gave them a hug and a kiss,
And so they went home, and thought it was bliss,
Although a connection they almost did miss.

Just Don't Touch My Hair

(Continued a Pagina Octava)

secondly, a closely shaved head was less likely to host lice and other parasites.

Even today when young men enter the priesthood in the Roman Catholic church, they must submit to a ritual called "tonsure" during which their ordaining bishop snips off a small part of the hair from the back of their heads. This symbolizes the bishop's power over them and their condition of servitude to the church. In Italy, tonsure is taken much more seriously, and priests can be seen walking around with silver-dollar size holes shaved into the backs of their hairdos—clean down to their skulls so that, even from behind, people can tell that these priests are the servants of the church and are under the authority of their bishops.

In general, Roman freedmen shared a common hair style. They wore their hair brushed straight down on all sides and trimmed above the ears and half-way down the nape of their necks. This does not mean, however, that they had no way to show their vanity when it came to preferred individual hair styles. If ancient statues are studied carefully, many individual male hair styles can be distinguished even though all Romans basically did the same things with their hair.

One of the most vain individuals, when it came to his hair style, was the first emperor of Rome, Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus Augustus.



Octavian as a teenager

Because of the detailed treatment his hair received on every official portrait, it is clear that Augustus was very particular about how he wore his hair. On the portrait statues shown below, it can be seen that Augustus always insisted on having his bangs arranged in a very particular fashion: his bangs had to be arranged to form an inverted V shape exactly in the center of his forehead. Once this inverted V is pointed out to students, it is easily spotted on every official portrait of Augustus that has survived from ancient times.



Octavian as a soldier

The statues shown here portray Octavian, or Augustus, at different stages of his life, but his bangs are always carefully arranged with the inverted V precisely in place. There is no doubt that this was Augustus' trademark, and that he never appeared in public without having his hair carefully arranged in this manner.

Latin Student Makes a Fortune Selling Arms and Dedicates His Life to Archaeology

Heinrich was very glad, indeed, that he had done so well in his Latin studies in Neu Buckow in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. This gave him the basic linguistic skills that he used later to master all the European languages, including both ancient and modern Greek and to learn English quickly when he found himself in America. His teachers had, no doubt, told Heinrich that learning Latin was the most important thing that he could do when he was young. Heinrich knew that to be great and leave his mark on the world, he would, like Aeneas and Odysseus, have to take to the high seas and travel to far away lands. He chose America as his destination and set out. True to the experiences of his classical roll models, however, he soon found himself shipwrecked—in Holland. He then decided, after a cursory review of Caesar's *Bella Gallica*, that perhaps the best way to make his mark would be to ally himself with a noble war-effort. He moved to St. Petersburg, Russia, and opened an arms-import business, serving as an agent for several Dutch companies. By a lucky coincidence his business dealings found him in California on the Fourth of July, 1850, when, in honor of California's statehood, anyone could become a U.S. citizen just by asking. Another lucky break came Heinrich's way when the Crimean War broke out in Russia. He made so much money so fast, that he was able to set aside his copy of Caesar, retire from the arms-import business and dust off his copies of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

Heinrich decided to see if he could actually locate some of the places mentioned by Homer in his great epics. Unfortunately, his Russian-born wife did not share his wander-lust and began to nag him to stay at home. This irritated Heinrich, and he decided to take advantage of his U.S. citizenship by travelling to the then quickie-divorce capitol of the world—Indianapolis, Indiana. In those days, all that was necessary to obtain a divorce in Indianapolis was to publish a notice in the local paper. If the spouse being divorced (who might happen to be living in Europe) didn't contact the divorce court within so many days, the divorce was automatically granted. When Heinrich

arrived in Indianapolis, however, he found that the legislature was about to pass a law making it impossible for him to obtain his divorce in this fashion. Heinrich threw his energies, and his money, into lobbying legislators and was successful in delaying the legislation until after his own divorce was granted.

Now Heinrich was truly free. He set out immediately for Turkey where he wondered about with his copy of Homer's *Iliad* in his hands until he believed that he had found the spot being described in the book. He then hired a crew of local diggers and quickly uncovered the walls of what he announced to the world was Ancient Troy. The great quantity of gold artifacts that were also dug up and shipped to Germany helped convince doubters that this erstwhile Latin student knew what he was talking about.

Heinrich next set out to find Mycenae, the home of the commander of the Greek troops who had sacked Troy, Agamemnon. Once again, Homer proved a reliable guide, and with the help of locally hired crews it wasn't long before Heinrich was able to hold up a gold death mask recovered from a circle-grave just inside the walls of Mycenae. Heinrich announced to the world by cable: "I have looked upon the face of Agamemnon!"

Heinrich then set aside his copy of Homer (big mistake!) and decided to go off on his own to make startling archaeological discoveries. He went to Alexandria and tried to find the *Caesareum*—no luck. He went to Crete and tried to find the palace of Minos—once again, no luck. He travelled to the island of Cythera to try and find the temple of Aphrodite.

This third failure convinced Heinrich to return to the Land of Latin which had provided him with his introduction to the classical civilizations. Unfortunately, while celebrating *Saturnalia* in Naples, Heinrich Schliemann became ill and died on December 25, 1890.

His death on the feast of Christmas is especially ironic from a Christian point of view when it is revealed that he had been born on the feast of Epiphany (January 6) in 1822.



A sketch made at the time of Heinrich's Excavations at Troy

Augustus as Pontifex Maximus

It has been suggested that Augustus wore his bangs this way because he had seen an official portrait of his idol, Alexander the Great, on which Alexander's bangs had been arranged in this fashion. While it is documented that Augustus did use a signet ring that he had retrieved from Alexander's tomb, this author has not been able to locate any official portrait of Alexander the Great, in collections of statuary, on coins, on frescoes or in mosaic representations of the young leader where this peculiar hair style can be verified.

Augustus as Emperor

Regardless of his reasons, this is how Rome's First Citizen, its *Princeps*, insisted on wearing his hair. He was making some sort of statement, just as teenagers are today with their partially shaved heads, their spike hairdos and their fluorescent hair dyes. By the way, when it comes to dying hair bright red, *nil nove sub sole* as the saying goes. There was an ancient town on the coast of northern Africa in which all the women routinely died their hair bright red.

Sphinx

By Emily A. Stromberg, Latin I student of Thomas M. Hayes, Wm. H. Hall H.S., West Hartford, Conn.

Solemnly resting on ancient paws,
Tearing the ground with stony claws,
Sending a riddle out to the land
Over the empty desert sand.
Who was it that carved you out of time and place?
A civilization lost with no trace?
Or maybe enigma built you alone,
Cutting you out of the soft, silent stone.
You've lived through the ages, regal and bold,
And you guard your youth, though humans grow old;
Though your great golden head skyward still climbs,
Your baffling riddle's been solved countless times.
It will be solved a million times more,
Just as it has been so often before.
Do not despair, Sphinx, for one day
Your riddle will be forgotten, come what may;
And you will rise again to rule a new land
Which will grow as you did from the desert sand.
Until then, sleep under the sky,
Like a cat in the sun on a day in July.

44. How Well Did You Read?

1. Who asked the Emperor Trajan for advice on dealing with the early Christians?
2. Which of Aristotle's students inherited his garden when Aristotle passed away?
3. What were *Opima Spolia*?
4. Into the remains of what kind of Roman building was the church of *San Stefano Rotondo* built in Rome?
5. Which of the emperors insisted on having an inverted V shape in his bangs?
6. How many years had Pompeii been in existence when Hannibal was invading Italy?
7. How much money will the winner of the Bernice L. Fox Classics Writing Contest receive this year?
8. Which emperor divided Judaea into First, Second and Third Palestine?
9. Which company sells motivational Latin and Greek buttons?

A Latin Dialect

The Mother of Modern-Day Spanish

Selections from a Latin Scholar's Project by Cammie Corder, Grade 11 Latin student of Sr. Mary Consolata Schmidt, S.C., Seton H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio

The peoples in the various [Romance language speaking] countries speak languages of their own, reflecting their personalities and ways of life. Latin is now recognizable there only in fragments. This is true to a great degree of the Spanish Language. It, more than most of the Romance languages, can be mastered very easily by a student with a good background of Latin. The similarity of Latin and Spanish is more evident if [the Spanish] is compared with Medieval and Modern Latin; however, a student of Classical Latin will not experience too great a difficulty in translating it. In the next portion I have attempted to show this through the translation of the Spanish classic, *El Cid*, into Latin.

The story of *El Cid* is the true account of the adventures of Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar. *El Cid* is a breakthrough for the Spanish language, since it was one of the first known documents written in the vernacular. This story puts Spanish in its place among the languages.

Latin

EL CID. LABORES ET TRIUMPHUS SUUS

In aetibus mediis Septentrionalis Hispania sub imperio Christiano erat et Meridiana Hispania sub imperio Maurorum erat... Plerumque Christiani et Mauri in pace consuecebant. Sed in undecimo saeculo Christiani terras ad Meridiem recipere constituerunt et eas cum patria sua conjungere. Eodem tempore nova caterva Maurorum e Septentrionali Africa venerunt ut omnem Hispaniam vincerent. Ita longa contentio ad patriam dominandam coepit.

Illo tempore vivebat praeclearissimus homo in historia omnis Hispaniae, Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, nomine, "El Cid." Hic fortis et nobilis miles fiebat magnus dux, sed primum oportebat cum multis res adversas sustinere. Haec est historia eius.

Principio, *El Cid* erat cliens Sanchi, regis Castellae, qui cum centurionem in exercitu ejus fecit et nobilem gratissimum ejus. Sed cum Sanchus interfectus esset, Alphonso fratri ejus, regi Leoni, terrae concessae sunt. Cum Sanchus et Alphonso competitors fuissent, rex novus *El Cid* non maxime confusus est. Praeterea nobiles dignitati inviderunt, quam *El Cid* sub Rege Sanchi obtinuerat. Existimaverunt *El Cid* competitorem esse.

The Romance Languages expressed articles and prepositions which were not used in classical Latin. In Latin, words such as "the," "a," "an," "of" and, frequently, "in" are either "understood" or indicated by the case ending used. In Spanish "the" is expressed by *el*, *la*, or *lo* when it precedes a noun in the singular; by *los* or *las* if it precedes a plural noun. "A" and "an" are expressed by *un* or *una*. The Latin *et* is expressed by *y* in Spanish. Also, the Latin relative pronoun *qui*, *quae*, *quod* becomes *que* in Spanish.

The story of *El Cid* was written by an unknown Castilian in about 1140. *El Cid* helped to conquer the Moors. *Maurus* in this translation comes from the Latin term for the Moors. *El Cid*, whose name means "the Chief" in Spanish, led the way for the foundation of the great Medieval nation of Spain, thus ending the feudal states.

What follows is a sample side-by-side Latin/Spanish translation of this famous epic.

Spanish

EL CID. SUS SUFRIMIENTOS Y SU TRIUMFO

En la Edad Media el norte de España estaba bajo el control de los cristianos y el sur estaba bajo el control de los moros. En general los cristianos y los moros convivían en paz. Pero en el siglo XI los cristianos decidieron reconquistar las tierras del sur y unificar el país. Al mismo tiempo un nuevo grupo de moros vino del norte de África para conquistar toda España. Así comenzó una lucha larga por el dominio del país.

Por ese entonces vivió el hombre más famoso de toda la historia de España: Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, llamado "Cid." Este valiente y noble guerrero llegó a ser un gran héroe; pero primero debía sufrir muchas adversidades. Aquí está su historia.

El Cid fue inicialmente el vasallo de Sancho, rey de Castilla, quien lo hizo capitán de su ejército y su cortesano favorito. Pero cuando Sancho fue asesinado sus tierras pasaron a su hermano Alfonso, rey de León. Como Sancho y Alfonso habían sido rivales, el nuevo rey no confiaba mucho en *El Cid*. Además, los condesanos le envidiaban al *Cid*. Prístigo que había obtenido bajo el rey Sancho. Veían al *Cid* como a un rival.

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Arma Emere Potes

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A free *gladius*, *vagina* and *buteus* will be included with each order for a *lorica* and *cassis* prepaid by the Ides of October. See the *Frates Praedatorii, Ostiae*.

(also submitted by Mike Tsangas, Latin II student of Henry Tigert, Anderson H.S., Cincinnati, Ohio)

Res Utiles ad Docendum

From Barnes & Noble, N.Y., N.Y. (catalog key: D40X, 401B), (201) 767-7079:

ROMAN ENGLAND, by John Burke. 152 pp. HC, Cat. # 1939883 \$9.98

ROME IN AFRICA, by S. Raven. 254 pp. HC, Cat. # 1805910 \$19.98

PAESTUM, Greek & Romans in Southern Italy, by J.G. Pedley. 184 pp. HC, Cat. # 1896372 \$19.98

THE VATICAN MUSEUMS, 56 min. color video. VHS: #1410182 \$19.95

CARMINA BURANA, the video of a live concert filmed in Wales. English subtitles. 60 min. color video. VHS: #1810993 \$19.95

THE ILIAD on tape. Robert Fagles' translation into English read by Derek Jacobi. 6 cassette set. Cat. # 1890649 \$34.95

A TREASURY OF GREGORIAN CHANTS, performed by monks of the Benedictine Abbey en Calcat with the boy's choir from L'Alumnat. 4 CDs. Cat. # 1602580 \$19.95

From The Whole World Language Catalog, Audio Forum, 96 Broad St., Guilford, CT (800) 243-1234:

LATIN MUSIC THROUGH THE AGES, A 45 min. cassette featuring the Lafayette Chamber Singers. Comes with a 126 page text/commentary. Cat. # SLT150 \$29.50

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From Bolchazy-Carducci Publishers, Wauconda, IL (708) 526-4344: Free catalog listing hundreds of motivational buttons imprinted with Latin and Greek sayings, as well as Latin textbooks, audio-visuals and teaching ancillae.

From Fusion Video, Country Club Hills, IL (800) 959-0061:

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ORIGEN AND HIS SPECIES



ANACHRONISMS
218 BC

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I.S.S. # 08925941

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1. I'D DO ANYTHING FOR LOVE, Meat Loaf
2. JUST KICKIN' IT, Xscape
3. ANOTHER SAD LOVE SONG, Tony Braxton
4. CRYIN', Arrowsmith
5. TWO STEPS BEHIND, Def Leppard
6. SOMETHING IN YOUR EYES, Bell Biv DeVoe
7. MEGA MEDLEY, Zap & Roger
8. HEY, MR. D.J., Zhane
9. RUFFNECK, M.C. Lyte
10. ANNIVERSARY, Tony, Toni, Tone

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Searching for Charleton

1. inSanus
 2. comPlet
 3. festinAt
 4. fuRcifer
 5. gusTat
 6. visitAt
 7. teCum
 8. obsecrUs
 9. recuSavit
- New Word:
SPARTACUS

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In Search of a Good Emperor

1. T
2. R
3. A
4. J
5. A
6. N
7. S
8. C
9. O
10. L
11. U
12. M
13. N

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Facing Up To The Facts

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

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Hockey Teams

1. O
2. A
3. D
4. J
5. C
6. E
7. K
8. G
9. L
10. M
11. I
12. F
13. N
14. H
15. P
16. B

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Abbreviations Et Al.



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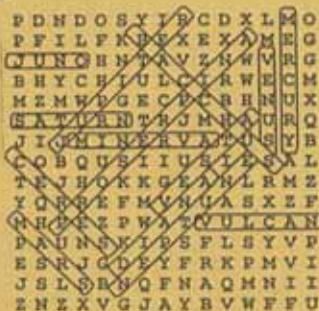
You've Met Your match

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

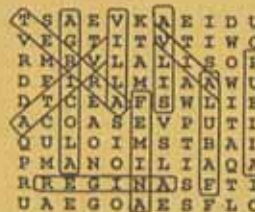
Search For Roman Gods

1. Mars
2. Vulcan
3. Proserpina
4. Ceres
5. Vesta
6. Juno
7. Venus
8. Saturn
9. Mercury
10. Neptune
11. Jupiter
12. Minerva
13. Bacchus
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Libri Optimi

1. LASHER, Anne Rice
2. SACRED CLOWNS, Tony Hillerman
3. MAYBE (MAYBE NOT): SECOND THOUGHTS FROM A SECRET LIFE, Robert Pulghum
4. OLD FRIENDS, Tracy Kidder
5. AGELESS BODY, TIMELESS MIND, Deepak Chopra
6. THE DAYS ARE JUST PACKED, Bill Watterson
7. THE ICEMAN: THE TRUE STORY OF A COLD-BLOODED KILLER, Anthony Bruno
8. NOTES FROM THE COUNTRY CLUB, Kim Wozencraft
9. A WOMAN'S VIEW: HOW HOLLYWOOD SPOKE TO WOMEN, Jeanine Basinger
10. THE VERY AIR, Douglas Bauer

34.

Aeneid Enigmas



37.

Picturae Moventes

1. THE JOY LUCK CLUB
2. THE GOOD SON
3. AGE OF INNOCENCE
4. COOL RUNNINGS
5. DEMOLITION MAN
6. THE PROGRAM
7. RUDY
8. FOR LOVE OF MONEY
9. STRIKING DISTANCE
10. MALICE

44.

How Well Did You Read?

1. Pliny
2. Theophrastus
3. Spoils taken by a Roman general from an enemy general personally slain in battle
4. In the *tholos* of the *Macellum Magnum*, the meat market of Nero's Rome
5. Augustus
6. Almost 400
7. \$150
8. Constantine
9. Bolchazy-Carducci

"You Must Make Peace With Your Enemies"

It seems that Judaea has always been divided into two or three or four parts. The Greeks and Romans always considered Judaea to be a part of Syria. The land of Judaea was between the Red Sea and Lebanon. The name of the land between the Dead Sea and the Red Sea was Idumaea. Greeks and Romans also called Idumaea Palestine. After Pompey the Great came into Judaea, Antipater was made king of all of Judaea. Antipater was the father of Herod the Great, and about 46 B.C. Antipater made Herod governor of that part of Judaea called Galilee.

After Antipater died, Herod was one of three governors in Judaea. About 40 B.C. the Parthians invaded Judaea, and Herod fled to Rome. After Jerusalem was freed by the Roman leader Sossius in 38 B.C., Herod was made the king of all Judaea, which was then one land.

After the death of Herod, parts of Judaea were annexed to Syria which was a Roman province. Many Judeans did not like having a Roman procurator and they promoted a revolution. Therefore in A.D. 70 Jerusalem had to be sacked by Vespasian and Titus.

Three hundred years later the Emperor Constantine divided Judaea into three provinces: *Palaestina Prima* was in the center, *Palaestina Secunda* was near Syria, and *Palaestina Tertia* was near Egypt.

Then, after another 1,600 years, Palestine was once again one land held by the Arabs-until 1947 when Palestine was again divided into two fatherlands. These two fatherlands were Israel and Palestine. From the beginning there was no peace between the Israelites and the Palestinians. Several wars were waged. There were many attacks, both open and clandestine.

Now, however, the leaders of the Israelites and the Palestinians no longer like war. They want peace. Not all Israelites and Palestinians want peace but the leaders do. Each leader wants his own fatherland in Judaea, but each no longer wants war and hatred between their citizens.

These leaders, Arafat and Rabin, hope that their people will have peace within five years. It won't be easy to do, but just as Rabin has said, "You must make peace with your enemies."

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